

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:
- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Le document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X



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. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876.

No. 10.

The Volunteer Review

published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line.
solid nonparoll type.

Subsequent Insertions..... 5cts. " "
Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12} Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the year, Half Year or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately secured for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his first duties in his present and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.

Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during each of the past three years, culminating in what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; although not otherwise desirable circumstances, have done a great deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the *Witness* has been followed up for six months with the most unflinching efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers, whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, gives us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not effect us peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic reading belongs such still.

The progress of the paper may be gathered approximately from the following figures:

	Cir. Daily, 1st Sept.	Cir. Semi-Weekly, 1st Sept.	Ir. Weekly, 1st Sept.
1871,	10,700	3,000	\$,100
1872,	10,000	3,000	9,000
1873,	11,000	3,000	10,750
1874,	12,000	3,800	17,000
1875,	12,400	3,200	19,700

We have good reasons to be specially desirous to reach the whole country this winter, and have the *Witness* presented earnestly to the notice of every family. To this end we have determined to depart from the usual course of allowing our publications to commend themselves on their merits alone, and to inaugurate on a large scale a competitive effort on the part of all our subscribers to increase the subscription list. This competition will last during the month of October, and will be open to all. The list of prizes will be found below.

If this comes to any who are not familiar with the *Witness*, we may say that for twenty-nine years it has labored for the promotion of evangelical truth, and for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Our effort is to produce a *Christian Temperance Newspaper*, unattached to any political party or religious denomination, seeking only to witness fearlessly for the truth and against evil doing under all circumstances, and to keep its readers abreast with the news and the knowledge of the day. It devotes much space to Social, Agricultural and Sanitary matters, and is especially the paper for the home circle. It is freely embellished with engravings.

The *Weekly Witness* has been enlarged twice, and is rarely doubted within four years, and is the very most that can be given for the price—\$1.10 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (Tri-Weekly), gives the news three times a week, and all the reading of the *Daily Witness* for \$2.00 per annum.

The *Daily Witness* is in every respect a first class daily containing much more reading matter than the papers which cost twice as much, for \$3.00 per an.

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers. Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside their own are entitled to the following discounts on such subscriptions:

Daily Witness	50c.
Tri-Weekly	75c.
Weekly	25c.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

The *Messenger* is designed to supply the homes of the Sunday School scholars of America with family reading of the most useful and interesting sort at the lowest possible cost. It consists of eight pages of four columns each, and contains a Temperance department, a Scientific department, a Sanitary department, and an Agricultural department. Two pages are given to family reading, two to a table in large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of their term-tional Series, and a children's column. The paper is magnificently illustrated. There has been a very rapid increase in its circulation during the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000, and the ratio of increase rises so rapidly that the proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the latter figure before the end of next year. There has been, as a result of this prosperity, some improvement in the style of the paper, and it will, of course, be possible to introduce more and more improvements as circulation grows. Most of the growth of the *Messenger* has been by the voluntary recommendation of it by friends who have formed their own opinion of its worth, and by the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. Young correspondents say that their Sunday Schools are more interesting and better attended since it has been introduced.

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*

1 copy	\$ 0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

Surplus copies for distribution as tracts, twelve dozen for \$1.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

In general style and appearance the *Dominion* has, during the last few months, very considerably improved, and it is intended to improve on the present as much as the present is an improvement on the past, and the Magazine of next year will be read with an ease and pleasure greater than hitherto. When we say that these improvements are not to be marked by any change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50 per annum. Hitherto the *Dominion* has been clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00, which it will be simply impossible to continue now that one-fifth has been added to its bulk, along with better paper and printing. The *Dominion* is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Witness" at \$1 25, and is better worth its cost than ever before. Twenty-five cents, instead of fifty will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining for us new subscribers at full rates, the inducement to subscribers being now put into the magazine itself. The object of the publishers of the *Dominion* is to develop a native Canadian literature, and very much has been accomplished in this way during its history of nine years, the age of the magazine being that of the *Dominion* of Canada. Those interested in the same object will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do what they can to make the magazine a pecuniary success, what we presume no magazine in Canada has ever yet been for any length of time.

LIST OF PRIZES.

- To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
- To the person sending 2nd largest amt 40.00
- " " 3rd " 30.00
- " " 4th " 20.00
- " " 5th " 15.00
- " " 6th " 10.00
- " " 7th " 10.00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20.00

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

THE BEST INVESTMENT!

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

WHOLE BONDS, \$20 EACH.
HALF " \$10 "
QUARTER " \$5 "

EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.

All Bonds participate in each Series drawing until redeemed.
Each Bond will receive more than its cost.
All the risk a purchaser runs is the loss of a portion of the interest.

A whole Bond must receive one of the following Premiums:

\$21, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$35,000, \$100,000.

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

ALLOTMENT, MARCH 6,

And in April, June, July, September, October, December, 1876.

BUY A BOND NOW, AND IT PARTICIPATES IN EVERY DRAWING TILL IT IS REDEEMED.

Fractions of Drawing Bonds, in March 6th Premium Allotment, \$5 each.

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

HOW TO PURCHASE!

Remit by Express, Postal Order, Bank Draft, Certified Check, Registered Letter, or Order through any Bank or Banking House, payable to the order of the Secretary of The Industrial Exhibition Company, 12 East 17th Street, New York. Specially chartered by the State of New York, for the purpose of building in New York,

A Palace of Industry.

It is offered and controlled by the ablest and most distinguished business men of New York.

GEN'L JOHN C. ROBINSON,
(Ex Lieut. Gov. of New York,) Pres't

HON. W. L. GRANT, Vice-Pres't.

E. B. FOND, Sec.

Directors.

- Gen'l J. Condit Smith Buffalo
- James M. Selover 17 Broad St. N. Y. City
- Paul N. Spofford 29 Broadway, N. Y. City
- Gen'l John M. Corse Chicago, Ill.
- W. F. Shaffer 18 E. 69th St., N. Y. City
- Andrew McKinley St. Louis, Mo.
- G. A. C. Barnett 78 Duane St., N. Y. City
- Lloyd G. Bartlett 61 E. 25th St., N. Y. City
- E. M. Cushman 48 Broad St., N. Y. City
- C. H. Penfield Hartford Ct.
- A. Wells 7 University Place, N. Y. City
- S. N. Simpson 133 E. 63rd St., N. Y. City
- C. A. Stevens Appraiser, C. H., N. Y. City
- Hon. W. L. Grant Covington, Ky.
- J. S. G. Bart Cincinnati, O.
- E. A. Boyd 79 Murray St., N. Y. City
- Geo. W. Quintard 177 West St., N. Y. City
- Geo. W. McLean, Pres't N. Y. Stock Exchange
- Gabriel Netter, Banker, 52 Exchange Place
- N. Y. City
- Albert L. Catlin Burlington, Vt.
- Wm. F. Drake, Drake Bros., Bankers N. Y. City
- John J. Anderson St. Louis and New York
- Warren Murdock New York
- Hon. John C. Robinson, Binghampton, and N. Y. City

Trustees of Mortgage.

L. W. Winchester, Treas. National Express Company N. Y. City

Geo. A. McDonald, 23 E. 51st St. N. Y. City

NOTE.—\$5 will purchase a Fraction participating in

MARCH 6 ALLOTMENT.

If it draws less than \$5, Company will take it back as \$5 in the purchase of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.

195,000. The DAILY and WEEKLY Editions of the

MONTREAL STAR

have now (it is estimated) an audience of One Hundred and Ninety-five Thousand Readers, which makes them the most widely-circulated and influential newspapers published in Canada.

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

\$500 CHALLENGE.

That it is the FASTEST-CUTTING SAW in the world.

In order to introduce my unrivalled Cross-Out Saws to the Canadian market, I will send my best saws to any address at 50 cts. per foot for cash in advance for one month. This is one-half my list price. Perfect quality guaranteed. Agents wanted.

E. M. BOYNTON,
80 Beekman St., N. Y.

DR. WARNER'S SANITARY CORSET,

With Skirt-Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.



Patented Sept. 28th, 1875.

Secures health and comfort of body, with grace and beauty of form.

We would particularly call attention to the following advantages:

1st. It affords a convenient and efficient support for the underclothing.

2d. The Self Adjusting Pads are the delight of every lady. They give elegance to the form, and are not in any way injurious or objectionable.

3d. It combines three garments in one—a corset, a skirt supporter, and self-adjusting pads—and yet costs no more than an ordinary corset.

In ordering, give size of waist instead of number of corset usually worn.

Price in London Corset, \$2.00, Sateen, \$1.75. Misses' Corsets, \$1.25, Children's Corset-waist with stocking supporter, \$1.50. Samples sent by mail, on receipt of price.

25 cts. will be allowed for this advertisement, if it is cut out and sent with the order. Great inducements to good Agents.

Address, WARNER BROS., 703 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT'S administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GRANT'S aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

The WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already

has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.20 a year, postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 65c. a month or \$3.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the pure Oil in the best and cheapest form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandalwood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the pure Oil is sold cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules only being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S. SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty 1. each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Capsules. No Taste. No Smell.

These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Sold for Circular to 35 Wooster street, N. Y.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religions, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York



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. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876.

No. 10,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A seam of fine hard coal, nine feet four inches in thickness, has been struck at a depth of 500 feet at Nanaimo, British Columbia.

It was brought out in the debate in the British Commons that the United States had sent no communication to the British Government regarding Capt. Condon, the Fenian prisoner; that he was not imprisoned at Spike Island, nor had he ever been handcuffed or chained.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the painter of the "Roll Call," has obtained an order in the Queen's Bench division to expunge from the register of the Stationers' Society the copyright of her famous picture, which had been assigned to Messrs. Dickinson & Co. for £1,200, in ignorance of her having no copyright in the picture which she sold for £100 to Mr. Galloway, who subsequently sold it for the same sum to Her Majesty.

The *Temps* publishes a despatch from Legation, dated March 7th, stating that a republic has been proclaimed in Servia, the Obrenovitch dynasty deposed, and Prince Milan escorted to the frontier.

De Lesseps and his co-directors of the Suez Canal abruptly dismissed Sir Daniel Lange from his position as representative of the English interests in the Canal Company's directorate.

In the House of Commons, March 7th, the appropriation for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares passed to the third reading. The Government were severely attacked by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe of the late Cabinet, because of the publication of the private letters of Sir Daniel Lange to Earl Granville, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, which were written under obviously patriotic influences, and which occasioned the abrupt dismissal of Sir Daniel from his position as representative of English interests in the Canal Company's directorate. Mr. Gladstone declared that the Government ought to use their influence to obtain the reinstatement of Sir Daniel Lange.

The army estimates for 1876-7 were issued at London a few days ago. They show a net increase of £603,900. The total amount of the estimate is £15,281,600, from which is to be deducted £1,292,100, estimated Exchange extra receipts, making the net charge for army services 1876-7, £13,989,500. The total number of men upon the home and colonial establishment, exclusive of India, for 1876-7, is 132,884, against 129,281 in 1875-6, being a net increase of 3,603. The expenditure is accounted for under the following general heads:—1. Regular forces, £5,061,700; 2. Auxiliary and reserve forces,

£1,337,100; 3. Commissariat and ordnance store establishments, &c., £5,397,000; 4. Works and buildings, £845,100; 5. Various services, £395,400; making a total for effective services of £13,036,300. The vote for the non-effective services is £2,245,300, making a grand total of £15,281,600.

The solution of the Egyptian financial question received a serious check in the House of Commons on the night of the 6th inst. Recent negotiations at Cairo resulted in an arrangement of which the keystone was the establishment of a National Egyptian Bank, England, France, and Italy to be represented on the board by one Commissioner each. England's hesitancy in this matter has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence. Mr. Cartwright asked what were the intentions of the Government in the matter. Mr. Disraeli replied that England had refused the Khedive's request to appoint a Commissioner, because such appointment would appear to involve commercial relations between the British Government and the National Egyptian Bank. If the request had been for the appointment of a Commissioner to collect revenues and apply them to the redemption of the debts, the request might have been entertained.

King Victor Emmanuel opened the Italian sessions of the Parliament on the 6th. His speech treated of the prosperous condition of the country, the perfectly friendly relations with foreign States, and the recent visits of the Emperors of Germany and Austria. He expresses pride at the progress and efficiency of the army and navy. In connection with the Bosnian insurrection, he says: "I have deemed it expedient to participate in the negotiations between the great powers with the object of aiding in the re-establishment of tranquility in the East, and assuring the welfare of the Christian population. The Sultan received the proposals favorably." The remainder of the speech treats of domestic matters entirely.

A despatch received by a New York paper from London, England, says:—"The Carlist Committee in London is, apparently, making no preparations for demonstrations in honor of its chief. A requiem mass is to be sung for the repose of the souls of the gallant Carlist dead next Thursday, at the Church of the Holy Family, Siffon Hill. Don Carlos is said to owe \$5,000,000 here. The Modena legacy will enable him, when in Austria, to keep up an agitation against Spain, like that waged by George V. of Hanover against Prussia. Carlos' money will, at any rate, prevent the possibility of his coming to the fate of that unfortunate descendant of the Crusader kings, Leo XIII. of Khorassan, by birth a Comnenus and a Lusignan, who this week departed life in a

hospital in Milan in a state of utter destitution, leaving a widow and six children dependent on public charity. Leo Comnenus was deprived of his throne by Russia. He received an allowance, which he apparently squandered. He was wounded at Solferino when serving as major in the French army, and was buried on Monday last without a shirt, his body being huddled between four boards roughly nailed. *Sit transit gloria regum.*

A Vienna despatch says horrible accounts of Turkish cruelties continue to arrive from Bosnia. 200 Turks attacked the Christian inhabitants and plundering the shops, murdering many.

The *Bombay Gazette* that it is stated by the *Bombay Gazette* that during the manoeuvres performed originally at Delhi, had the practice, namely, ally drafted for the 15th instance, the capture of Delhi by the attack, —been carried out, the natives of the country, mistrusting the intentions of the Government, would have fled from the place.

Mr George Smith hopes to be able to start on the 17th of this month to resume excavations at Nineveh. Every effort will be made not to discontinue the work until all the remaining fragments of the Library of Assur-bani-pal are exhumed. The most important fragments those relating the early legends and mythology of Babylonia, lie in the neighborhood of the trench opened by Mr. Smith when last on the spot, and the completion of the series of tablets translated by him in his "Chaldean Account of Genesis" may therefore be looked forward to with certainty.

A despatch from Fort Laramie, of the 8th inst., states that a large party of mounted Indians made a sudden attack upon Custer City on the 4th, and succeeded in driving off all the loose horses grazing in the suburbs of the city. The Indians also attacked an emigrant train at Pleasant Valley, nine miles from here. A party of sixty started in pursuit of the Indians, who have gone towards the Red Cloud agency. Chas. Holt, Sioux City, was killed. A war is anticipated with the Indians now.

A Paris despatch to the *Times* states that Disraeli's announcement in the House of Commons, of England's refusal to nominate a Commissioner in connection with the proposed Egyptian National Bank, has caused the bank scheme to fall through.

The Royal Academy has elected Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone Professor of Ancient History.

A despatch to the *Standard* says:—While the Egyptian steamer *Samanoud*, with troops on board for Massowah, was at Suez her boiler exploded and twenty four men were killed.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1875.

(Continued from page 100.)

TRAINING.

The training of the Militia during the past season may be considered as having in a satisfactory degree carried out the principles of the organization. With very few trifling exceptions, the various corps of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry, assembled with their ranks complete, and I was informed that in the majority of Corps, double the number of men would willingly have joined had it been possible within the limits of the parliamentary vote to have paid them. I am also led to believe that in most corps the officers and men would willingly have continued embodied for a much longer period than that, necessarily for the same reason defined by general orders.

It is possible that this general willingness to attend training this year may in some degree be attributable to some temporary depression in the trade and labor market, but I believe it more probably foreshadows the increasing popularity of the Militia and the general feeling that a larger share of public interest is taken in the system which is year by year assuming in a marked degree the evidence of greater solidity and permanent endurance. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the many patriotic and zealous officers of the Canadian Militia who have from the infancy of the movement, in spite of discouraging difficulties at the beginning, resolutely applied their minds and devoted their energies to build up by slow but sure degrees what has now become a permanent and powerful Military organization. Amongst the many I may point to one who has worked at the root of the system from the outset and who so deservedly received the approbation of the Government and the Legislature this year by being promoted to the position of Adjutant General of Militia.

Difficulties doubtless still meet those who strive to prepare means of defence here the possibility of disturbance or of war is hardly believed, because never yet felt, and money is in consequence sparingly granted because it may not directly produce a tangible or visible return, therefore the solidity of the Militia organization may be still considered as hardly corresponding with the steady progress and increase of the Country. By patience and perseverance we may hope little by little to improve the means of national defence and add to the Military Institutions of the Country upon a scale becoming its growing importance. Happily the strong good sense of the people of this country is not to be swayed or distracted from its patriotic course by the idea of any who in sober earnest could aver they would prefer to teach their sons to be drunkards or gamblers rather than soldiers. What would this country now have been but for the soldiers of England in years gone by. What would have been the fate of Great Britain herself through all past time, but for those strong pillars of the Empire under which her influence and her commerce have flourished, and who have carried her flag and extended her Dominion into the remotest regions of the earth.

It is a mistake frequently fallen into by many, that an army and navy are necessarily conducive solely to purposes of war, and therefore they oppose them upon humanitarian principles, but whereas they are indeed and in fact more conducive to purposes of peace. The moral power of a nation without being backed by physical power

would have but small influence if any, in the politics, and the councils of the nations of the world, but when supported by physical power, it must possess in a corresponding degree the weight which strength can command, and so tend to peaceful solutions of questions which might otherwise drift into an opposite direction.

And in this, none are perhaps so directly interested as soldiers themselves, for upon them falls the shock and the destruction of war. Seeking little reward, their duties and their lives are devoted to the defence of their Sovereign and her Empire; for the protection of their native land they freely risk their lives; but can it be supposed that life is not as precious and has valuable to each of them individually as to any of those who are so ready to turn and condemn armies as barbarous institutions, forgetting or ignoring in their security what would be their own condition and that of the Country, but for the moral and physical power of those Military Institutions which the wisdom of the nation has experienced the necessity to maintain.

It is sometimes stated that training the Militia in camps, is productive of little value to Regimental Officers and still less so to the men, and that the Country is called on to pay too dearly without corresponding advantage. But what is the object of the training and discipline of bodies of armed men? It is not that a certain number of men paid for by the civil population should be in a condition to serve their Country in whatever capacity they may be called upon for the preservation of peace or protection in war. The experience of all past history has shown that for such men discipline is the main requisite. By discipline men are taught to subordinate self-preservation to the fulfilment of whatever service the State requires and to encounter readily, dangers and hardships which only a few men constitutionally bold would otherwise face. This system of discipline has in all past time varied only in trifling details, and armies are found fit or unfit according as their training has imbued them with moral qualities which will enable the men to perform the duties required of them, in whatever form that requirement may occur. Habits of obedience and of order, with a strong feeling for the honor of his corps are among the first essentials of a soldier, inculcated by discipline, including careful preservation and training in the use of his rifle. To this end no doubt that moral qualities are of equal importance with physical qualities and the influence on the minds of men collected in large bodies originates habits of thought which cannot but produce the best results in turning their attention into trains of ideas connected with their profession.

Though I consider the annual camp trainings of the Militia fulfil in some important degrees the above conditions, and beneficially produce friendly rivalry and emulation, yet to give fair and productive effect I know it to be important that a proper system should be established to give early training in habits of discipline and the management of men to young officers and non-commissioned officers, without which the theoretical education derived from books alone, be the student ever so studious, will fail him in time of need.

Theoretical education supplemented by practice in dealing face to face with disciplined men under arms, subordinate to his orders and looking to him for example in times of danger or times of peace, is the only training of any value to constitute a commander of whatever rank or degree he may be.

The few days annual training of the Militia cannot fully produce the conditions necessary for the young officers or sergeants—the mansprng of an armed corps; and therefore I venture with all respect to repeat my proposition of last year for the establishment of two or three small enrolled companies as training schools for both Cavalry and Infantry, at which all the rudimentary instruction essential for discipline and the management of armed men could be cheaply and sufficiently inculcated. Thus, and experience teaches us thus only, a constant current of instructed officers and men would flow into the ranks of the Militia capable of usefully imparting that instruction in the camps, and of handling their men with good effect on all occasions.

I need hardly again instance the excellent result, which the Dominion Artillery have derived from the two batteries which form model schools of instruction in that branch.

Exceptional opinions have been expressed, that the establishment of such training schools would be but the introduction of a standing army. It is useless to combat such vague opinions. A small standing army this Country, like all other countries desiring to hold a position in the family of nations, eventually in the nature of things will have; but the occasion has not yet arrived, nor is the Country in a position as yet to maintain such a permanent establishment.

Failing the enrolment of such training schools as I have ventured to propose, on whatever ground they may be objected to, the next alternative is to have a batch of Garrison Instructors selected from amongst officers educated professionally up to the highest modern standard. Ten such officers, detailed through the Military Districts of this Country, would be an inexpensive and very valuable means of imparting military instruction to the raising young officers and sergeants of the Militia, although the most useful instruction of all—the practical management of bodies of disciplined men—would still be wanting.

In reverting to this plan for rudimentary regimental instruction I by no means wish to press my opinions obtrusively nor beyond the candid expression of views from which I know, by long experience, the Militia of this Country would derive very practical benefit.

Previous to my departure to the North West I had the pleasure of inspecting several of the camps of exercise in Ontario. I only regret that owing to the assembly of the corps in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces at a latter period it was not possible for me to attend their camps also. Those that I did inspect struck me with a high estimation of their attention, efficiency and general aptitude. I did not hesitate to state this at considerable length when addressing the various brigades in detail, and as the opinions I then expressed were accurately reported and no doubt read by those interested, I need not recapitulate them here. Briefly I may say, the impression formed was, that the Militia attracts great interest and is very popular, that the officers are zealous, intelligent and capable. Such of them as have had experience and opportunities are admirable soldiers, surprising up to the mark considering the long intervals without practice, many able commanders of battalions capable of handling brigades with the opportunity of more practice, the younger officers, soldiers at heart, anxious to learn but without the means, their few days of camp exercise should be employed in instructing their men; but how can they teach, who have but partially learned. Great zeal and enthusiasm distinguish the officers

of all arms,—they certainly apply their minds to perform their duties with ability, requiring only time, which cannot be obtained.

The men are generally a very fine, robust, well sized body—in only one battalion in the Camp at Brockville did I observe a few very undersized men. I made a remark at the time and expressed a hope the Medical Officer would reject such men in future. As any number of men can be obtained, why not select the most powerful in physique? Excellent material for soldiers are those hardy men. No finer troops could the world produce, were they drilled and disciplined for a sufficient time to inspire the brotherhood and mutual reliance among bodies of men in danger or in hardship which constant intercourse and acquaintance under difficulties can alone produce. This makes the soldier *par-excellence*. Drill and discipline prepare the man to become developed into the fearless soldier by the bond of confidence in their comrades, and unhesitating obedience to their commanders, whom they have learnt by the respect inspired by superior knowledge, to obey.

My former suggestion for a permanent Adjutant on the staff of each battalion, I do not urge, though fully persuaded of the advantage, yet I find the idea not generally acceptable, besides being a greater expense than the estimates can at present afford. I still adhere, however, to the proposal for a permanent Sergeant Major, capable in the highest degree of instructing in drill, discipline, and the duties of guards and sentries, who could also be the caretaker of the armories and clothing stores.

The care of arms and clothing is full of difficulties in the peculiar constitution of the Canadian Militia organization. I know they should always, with certain unavoidable exceptions, be kept at the head quarters of the battalion. When Rifle Matches occur in rural companies, a case of arms could easily be sent for the purpose and afterwards returned.

The rifles have been in use for so long without examination by an armourer, that I believe I am not exceeding the fact when I say that a large proportion of them are not fit for active service. This is really a very serious state of things—a soldier without his rifle or carbine would be useless. I last year urged the necessity for skilled armourers, who should examine every rifle in use once a year and effect the necessary repairs. I again draw serious attention to this most important defect, and earnestly advise that skilled armourers should be imported from the small arms factory. Whether they should go round the various battalions and rural companies to repair the rifles on the spot, or whether the rifles should be assembled at certain fixed stations, is a matter of detail easily determined by ascertaining the most economical method. But, pray give us armourers to render these delicate weapons fit for use.

The new clothing issued this year is a failure. The shape of the frock is extremely unpopular, and serge material very bad. A shower of rain reduces the scarlet to a neutral tint approaching black. Money is always badly laid out in purchasing cheap materials. Popular feeling must be respected in a purely volunteer force, encouragement must be given to maintain that feeling. One and all, I believe, condemn the serge frock, and for my own part, I think it looks unbecoming and proves unserviceable. All desire the cloth tunic, it is the uniform of the British Army which the Militia with becoming pride desire to emulate.

I recommend the universal resumption of that dress.

The forage cap invented here, is equally unserviceable. Anything with pasteboard in its composition is totally useless for a soldier's wear. The men complained that the former forage cap afforded no shade from the sun nor shelter from rain. Militiamen are accustomed the year round at their ordinary work, to wear broad brimmed hats, and so they dislike the round forage cap; but I believe the Kilmarnock with a back and front peak, as formerly worn by some regiments of the line in India would answer the purpose, affording both shade and shelter, and causing a circulation of air round the back of the neck. A headdress combining grace and utility is a matter of taste still far from decided on. The Glengarry cap is smart, but would be worn probably for general use, and the shako is not required for the short summer drills.

The following statistic table will show the numbers trained in each Province during the past season:

Quebec.....	8,108
Ontario.....	14,836
Nova Scotia.....	3,033
New Brunswick.....	2,124
Manitoba.....
British Columbia.....	200
Prince Edward Island.....	484

The Reports Annexed, from the respective Deputy Adjutants General of the 12 Military Divisions will be found to explain the details of the several corps composing their brigades.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

The building is now ready for the reception of Cadets and will shortly be furnished.

Lieut. Colonel Hewett, an officer of the Royal Engineers, arrived in September and has entered upon the preliminary duties of commandant. The staff has been for the present limited to one cadet officer and 3 professors, two of whom will be selected from the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; the number of cadets for the first year is not to exceed 22 who will compete for admission. Next year 36 will be added, viz: 3 from each Military District.

The benefits to be derived from this College are as yet to remote, to calculate upon for the immediate improvement of the Dominion Militia.

A highly educated and scientific class of gentlemen will after the first five years annually pass out of the Institution and the result in the future cannot but be highly favourable and advantageous to the Military establishment of the Country.

ARTILLERY.

Theseveral batteries of Garrison and Field Artillery have been inspected. The reports are annexed and by reference to them it will be seen the Artillery in general is in a satisfactory condition.

There are now 50 9 pounder rifled guns in the Country 30 only of which are as yet issued to batteries; 10 more are in course of manufacture and will be distributed at an early date.

There are also fifty bronze field guns of various calibres, in every way serviceable, but the old smooth bore gun is not considered of much value for modern artillery. I do not recommend that any further addition should be made to the Field Artillery at present, but I propose the usual vote for ordnance should be applied to the purchase of converted Palliser 61-32 pr. rifled guns for the batteries of Quebec and Kingston. Pro

per armament is of much greater importance than fortifications, the latter can speedily be supplied for temporary purposes, the former cannot. I request attention to the condition of the armaments of these two citadels; except a few breech loaders, there is not a rifled gun of any description. The breech loader will I believe be found useless in winter in Canada, as the screws freeze, and it has been found necessary to light a fire for an hour inside the gun before bringing it into action. The 61 32 pr. is not intended as a battering gun, nor would it go through the side of an ironclad *à fleur d'eau* by direct fire, but if a shell goes through the deck of an iron clad at an angle of 8° or 9° as it must do fired from the citadel of Quebec, it would also go through her bottom, which is unarmoured, or burst between decks.

In the present armed condition of the continent of Europe it is not possible to foresee when peace may be broken, nor what nations may become involved in war. Should such an event unhappily occur and Great Britain be a party concerned, enemies' cruisers would no doubt cover the seas as in former wars, and should a ship of war escape the British cruisers on the coast, it is quite within reasonable calculation that she might run up the St. Lawrence, place Quebec under contribution and proceed further to Montreal for the same purpose. We have not at this moment a gun at Quebec to forbid the passage of the River to any ironclad, and therefore I propose, if approved, to apply the Ordnance Vote this year for the purchase of converted 64 32 prs. guns of 56 cwt. which would fit our old 32 pr. cost iron carriages, without alternation. The cost per gun will be £136 12s. 5d. and each gun should in the first instance be supplied with 80 common shell and 20 sharpnel, costing approximately about £55 each gun. The 32 pr. case shot already in store would suit on emergency, if case shot were required.

Suggested that the vote for ordnance be applied for the purchase of 25 or 30 such guns with shell. A few, perhaps 5 or 8, to be mounted on Fort Henry, Kingston, the remainder upon the Citadel of Quebec, Lt. Colonels Strange and Irwin, Royal Artillery and commanding the Gunnery schools will respectively superintend.

It might be thought questionable to arm old pattern works with new pattern guns, but the fortifications of Quebec and Kingston are not really old. Possibly from the vicinity of the former to the Plains of Abraham people might conjecture so and also because they have been fortified in various ways, since white men first landed on these shores and round them have surged those contests which have decided the fate of Canada.

The modern fortress of Quebec Citadel, though chronicled in history is not yet 50 years old, the Point Levis forts on the opposite side of the river are about 5 years old. And what difference is there between the trace of their profiles and those of Quebec? A few sand bags, gabions, empty flour barrels,—a few days with plenty of willing hands and a professional head would give all the additions required.

The old cast iron carriages, platforms, side arms, stores, shot, shell and ammunition could be used with those guns which retain their 32 pr. calibre and exterior form. Such an armament, simple, serviceable, incapable of injury by rough handling or climate, requiring no complicated drill, would fulfil all requirements and command the approaches to Quebec or Fort Henry.

The Volunteer and Militia coast Artillery of Great Britain are almost entirely armed with these 64-32 pr. Pallisers and the gov-

ornment of India has also decided in their favor. The colony of Victoria, New South Wales, has purchased 20 of the same guns and they were probably in addition called on to pay for carriages and platforms, an expense which we can avoid.

I trust the armaments for Quebec and Kingston may be authorized, and guns placed in position before next October.

There are 3, 17 inch rifled guns breech loaders, at Quebec, they are intended for the salients of the 3 Point Louis forts, to carry them across the river and mount them would cost about \$180. I suggest they be mounted.

I regret that the Board of survey on public buildings which sat a few days ago, has been obliged to report that with the exception of the Richmond bastion and the Forts at Lewis recently repaired, the fortifications, works and military buildings in Quebec City and District are rapidly going to destruction from want of attention and repair, and that unless immediate steps are taken to keep them in order the consequences will become serious. In addition there is much valuable property belonging to the Militia suffering from the same cause.

The Board recommends that one mason and one carpenter be attached to the Quebec Store Department, the Board further recommends the adoption of the suggestion in last year's annual report for the addition of a half company of Engineers to B. Battery to keep in repair these costly military work.

There are some hundred tons of obsolete old iron guns at Quebec and Kingston, I propose they be sold and the money applied to purchase modern armament. The price of old iron is about £4 a ton; there are likewise several smooth bore old bronze guns now obsolete, which if broken up would fetch about £50 per gun.

MILITARY STORES.

These are in their usual good condition under the careful supervision of Lieut. Col. Wily, an experienced and very painstaking officer. A considerable reserve of arms and ammunition as well as ordnance stores for the rifled guns in Western Ontario has this year been prudently added to the store at Toronto. A reserve of Camp Equipment has been likewise placed in depot there. The general reserve now in store throughout the Dominion is as follows:

Gunpowder.....	188,576 lbs.
Small arm ammunition....	6,902,163 rds.
Snider Rifles, long and short	19,820
Camp Equipment, or about	50,000 men

None regret more than myself that the Canadian Militia are not armed with the improved Martini Henry Rifle with which the British Army is now equipped, but as we have already some 80,000 stand of the Snider in Canada, it would not be possible under the sparing Militia vote to attempt a re armament. Several years would elapse before it could be accomplished, meantime we should labor under the dangerous defect of having arms of different patterns and two kinds of cartridges.

We may however feel satisfied that the Snider is a most efficient weapon whether for practice or for service, and perhaps on the whole better adapted for the rough handling it frequently undergoes from partially trained men, than would be the more delicately constructed Army Rifle.

CAVALRY.

I have not yet specially referred to this useful arm, the District reports enter into the condition of these Regiments during the

training. I include them when speaking of Militia generally. They turned out well this year, well mounted, horses without the advantage of a manege wonderfully steady; in the various field days the corps were well handled and some of them understood fairly the duties of outpost and feeling for an enemy.

One or two corps are desirous of being equipped as mounted Riflemen. I should be glad if this could be carried out on a considerable scale, because in this Country, mounted Riflemen who could move rapidly from point to point to take up positions would naturally be more useful than dragoons, owing to the wide sphere and the intricate, wooded character of the scene of any operations on active service. Several times applications have been preferred for an increase to the corps termed the Governor General's Body Guard at Toronto. These have failed hitherto, owing to the outlay for Cavalry equipments and from the fact that the quota in Ontario as everywhere, is all ready complete. I submit, however, it would be desirable to make an exception in this case even if the entire corps were not trained each year, the Body Guard is very popular, very efficient and the addition would give us the services of one of the foremost cavalry officers in the Dominion, Lieut. Colonel George Dension, who has made cavalry his study theoretically and practically, for a time in the field during the American civil war, and the author of an able book entitled "Modern Cavalry." A work which I believe has been translated into several European languages.

May I request special attention to a very practical letter and scheme for the improvement of Cavalry which has been addressed to me by Captain and Adjutant S. W. Spillette, late Troop Sergeant Major 9th Royal Lancers. As to the experience of this officer in Regimental detail, the position he held in the 9th is a guarantee. His remarks are worthy of consideration, especially the reasons which he gives for the necessity of a permanent staff officer in each Regiment, an opinion from which no practical soldier can dissent, although as I have before stated I believe the idea is not supposed to be generally acceptable here—and so I have refrained from again urging it. The letter will be found in the appendix No. 7.

Two Provincial Cavalry Inspectors are again recommended.

ENGINEERS.

There are but two companies in the whole Dominion. An application made by Lieut. Colonel Scoble, through Lieut. Colonel Gzowski last spring, for the creation of a company at Toronto was conditionally acceded to if the quota was not exceeded. The quota of men is complete, but I submit this company should be enrolled unconditionally as to quota, to the extent of 70 men, because engineers are difficult to obtain, must be skilled artificers and artisans and form an indispensable ingredient of every army corps. The names of the two well known officers I have mentioned ensure the efficiency of such a company.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

As the annual inspection was made by yourself I need not allude to the battalion, beyond expressing that whenever I see them they perform the special duty for which they were raised in a manner reflecting credit on Lieut. Colonel Ross and his officers.

SALUTING BATTERY AT OTTAWA.

The want of a saluting Battery has been long felt in Ottawa. Frequently during the

year salutes are required, and notably at the state ceremonial of opening and closing the Houses of Parliament. This occurs at the most inclement period of a Canadian winter. Hitherto Captain Stewart's Field Battery has turned out efficiently to fire these salutes, and last year during a violent storm with some 70° of frost most of the men were frost bitten. I had arranged previous to my departure across the continent, for the construction of a platform battery on the north point of the promontory dominating the River and in rear of the Parliament Buildings, a commanding and picturesque site; the guns were placed there and remain, but not in position. I request authority to have this wooden platform completed when the snow melts off.

There would be a saving of expense as the cost would not exceed the amount paid in any year to the Field Battery for turning out on occasion, and salutes could be fired on the Queen's Birth Day, and on all usual occasions by turning out a dozen men of the Garrison Artillery.

Two Sevastopol trophy guns have never yet been mounted. They are now among the guns collected for the proposed saluting battery. I submit they be mounted in a prominent position in front of the Houses of Parliament in a manner similar to those at Toronto.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

I have left mention of these till the end hoping to see the reports of the commandants, Lieutenant Colonels Strange and Irwin, two officers of the Royal Artillery whose high professional education and practical experience have enabled them to devote their talents to the development of these valuable schools in whose interest they spare neither pains nor labor.

The good results produced by these two "A" and "B" batteries, through the various garrison and field batteries of the Country, are very marked: the presence in their ranks of volunteer officers, non commissioned officers and gunners who have received instruction in these schools is in the highest degree beneficial. These results were very apparent in the handling and drill of the various batteries I saw in the camps of exercise this season, there was no apparent hesitation, orders were understood and executed with promptness and precision, and positions taken up rapidly and with judgment.

The steadiness of the artillery horses was a remarkable feature. Even when the guns were in action they appeared as quiet as old artillery horses. The guns were in general well horsed.

The scanty attendance of officers for short course instruction is unfortunate, their hesitation to come forward may be attributable first to the costly mess uniform; second, being obliged to provide barrack furniture, third, the pay being limited to one dollar per diem, and fourth, the difficulty professional or commercial men find in sparing time.

It is suggested that, for such officers a serge jacket be substituted for the present expensive patrol jacket—and the optional use of tunic or mess jacket—that the store department should supply sufficient barrack furniture, in the quarters of "short course" officers and that their pay while attending the course be on the scale of their rank.

It is suggested that a branch school be recognized at St. Helen's Island, and that during the summer, classes of instruction under an officer from a school of Gunnery be formed at Ottawa, Toronto, or wherever required, to disseminate instruction among

those who have not time to attend the battery schools.

It is suggested that for the preservation of the valuable new Forts at Levis a proportion of old non commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery should be engaged and added to "B" battery a permanent caretakers for those Forts and the towers on the plains of Abraham.

It is suggested the two batteries should be termed "Artillery" instead of Gunnery Schools, as more suggestive.

A Canadian Artillery Association is now in progress of formation under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General. This association will doubtless contribute much to emulation among Volunteer Artillery and will conduce to efficiency. The rules will be drawn up by Lieut. Colonel Strange who with his habitual activity has applied his mind to this very useful scheme.

STAFF.

In the postscript of my report last year I drew special attention to this important element of army organization.

My subsequent experience in Canada has given me no reason to alter the opinions, then ventured on. I shall very briefly recapitulate some points, viz: Restriction of District Staff appointments to 5 years, allowing re appointments of officers of proved qualification. Selection on account of professional qualification. apart from any claim on account of local connection or influence, where the latter is applied, the best material is not always supplied, and the efficiency of the service suffers. The wide sphere of Canada requiring intelligent, active, well informed staff officers in whom full professional reliance can be placed.—Partial reduction of brigade staff. Some of the districts are overstocked with staff, most of whom have almost a sinecure for 3/4 of the year. The distribution also is unequal.

It is suggested that the brigade staff should be absorbed, as vacancies occur leaving one Brigade Major to every 3 000 men of the quota on the active establishment of each Military District.

The money thus saved might be devoted to purposes more advantageous to the force.

It is proposed that no appointments to the staff, unless in case of re appointments, should be made without the officer having previously passed a qualifying examination and received a certificate of fitness from Head Quarters.

The above reduction would leave ample and to spare for general purposes, it would give those left a more active life and impress them with more responsibility. It would leave room for the temporary training of intelligent young officers, soldiers at heart, acting on the brigade staff at camps of exercise.

Some of the brigade staff have but slight qualification, and some are unsuited for the position. Two of those could be immediately spared without being replaced.

It is suggested the term Inspecting Field Officer should be substituted for Deputy Adjutant General.

A Deputy Adjutant General of long service and good reputation, recently promoted Colonel in the Army though holding his qualifying appointment in the Canadian Militia 5 years, is about to vacate that position in accordance with Article 15 of the Royal Warrant. Colonel Jarvis has done good service during his temporary occupation in Canada; an officer of sound judgment and application to his duties, and I think on his departure after nearly 10 years useful em-

ployment in the militia, he deserves that his services should not be passed without even this brief notice.

His place is temporarily filled by Lieut. Colonel Worsley, the senior District Brigade Major, a highly trained officer, for some years on the Staff of the 4th Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, which under Colonel Hawley, stood among the foremost for smartness in the Army. He is in all respects eminently qualified for confirmation in the position he temporarily occupies.

I think I have referred to all points of most importance and shall therefore only further observe that the militia organization of Canada continues to progress and though in some degree, notably in the method of recruiting, still somewhat meagre in comparison with the growing importance of the country, yet it is in such a state as to be easily and quickly built upon, compacted and expanded, the material of officers as well as men being unexceptionally good, and the spirit displayed by them, exhibits military proclivities of more than ordinary excellence.

Permanent regimental staffs from the groundwork of every Regiment. I only allude to, without pressing the question, as it is I believe beyond present means expensive. Regimental Sergeant Majors, however might be afforded, their pay would be almost covered by the preservation of arms, accoutrements and clothing. Schools of instruction in management of men, discipline and interior economy every soldier will understand the necessity for, even could 50 men be added to each of the present gunnery schools, they might be used in training the three Arms of the service with good effect. Before any man can command he must himself have learnt to obey, respectful obedience is the only true principal upon which discipline can exist. How essential therefore it is that all officers should be thoroughly well grounded in their duty, to inspire in men the confidence and respect which superior knowledge always commands, not only in the drill and discipline of the body but of the mind, which is of vital importance to the efficiency of soldiers; but to gain the mastery of this invaluable attribute it is necessary to have some more permanent and solid means for its acquisition than can be found in the bustle of a short Camp of Exercise however useful and instructive Brigade Camps admittedly are.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. SELBY SMITH,
Major General.

[A.]
OTTAWA, Nov 17, 1875.

To the Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having returned on Monday last from my recent expedition across the continent on a tour of military inspection, it becomes my first duty to report to you that, in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter to me, dated 24th June last, I visited the several outposts occupied by the United States Army in Montana as well as in Washington and Oregon Territories, with the view of conferring with the General Officers commanding, respecting the repression of crime and capture of criminals on both sides of the International boundary, and of obtaining their cooperation on this important question. I reached Fort Shaw in Montana previous to the receipt by Brigadier General Gibbon of any instructions

from the American War Department regarding my proposed official visit.

On my arrival, some weeks later, in the Washington Territory, Major General Howard had received notice of my probable visit, from the United States Army Head Quarters.

The result of my conference with these General Officers I shall shortly report to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General as directed.

My object in addressing you now, is to take the earliest opportunity of expressing the extreme kindness, and polite attention, officially as well as socially, which were warmly and cordially extended to me and my staff by the Generals of the United States Army, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure and good fortune to make.

At Fort Shaw, though not there officially accredited as I have stated, Brigadier General Gibbon offered me the hospitalities of his house and readily entered into an examination of the subjects which I laid before him.

At Walla Walla Major General Howard at once called upon me officially, attended by a numerous suite of Officers, and upon my returning his visit next day, the usual salute for a Major General was fired from the battery on the Fort. The officers of the post gave me a hospitable reception in the evening, their band playing "God save the Queen."

I had the pleasure of travelling afterwards for several days with Major General Howard, and on passing Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River, the usual salute was fired from a Field Battery, all the officers of the Garrison assembling on the landing place in full dress to receive me and my staff, the bands here and as well as at Walla Walla playing the British National Anthem.

I feel it my duty and especially a great gratification to place on official record the warm and friendly feeling exhibited on every occasion of my tour by the American Officers to the first British General who had ever visited the remote N. W. Territories of their country on official duty.

My hearty thanks are due to them as an English General Officer and as a friend, and in officially recording these very gratifying reminiscences I trust His Excellency will do me the honor to convey to the American Government my sincere appreciation of so much kindly good will on the part of their Army which I entirely reciprocate.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. SELBY SMITH,
Major General.

(To be Continued.)

In consequence of the lack of a sufficient number of light draught gunboats fit for river service, which was experienced by the Admiralty some short time since, when there seemed to be a probability of a war with China, their lordships intend having a number of such vessels constructed immediately. The gunboats of the Snake class are not suited for this employment, as their armament—viz., an 18 ton gun—is not of the character demanded for naval operations in the rivers of China; and the next larger size of gunboats, of which we possess a very large number, is too large for the purpose, although their armament is all that could be desired. It is to be hoped that the new class of vessels will be expedited with all despatch, as it is not very satisfactory to be wholly without very boats we should require either for an expedition in China, Burmah, the Straits Settlements, or the Niger.

CONTENTS OF No. 9, VOL. X.

POETRY:—	
The Crucifixion.....	100
EDITORIAL:—	
Report on the State of the Militia.....	102
First Regiment of Militia—Captain G. A. Halkes.....	102
A New Zollverein—Canadian News.....	103
News of the Week.....	97
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
X.....	108
SELECTIONS:—	
Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1876.....	98
Division of Canada Rifle Association.....	100
Parliamentary.....	101
The Miramichi Fire of 1825.....	100
The Prince of Wales.....	104
Wonderful Swimming.....	107
District of Bedford Rifle Association.....	103
Death of an Old Soldier.....	103
REVIEWS.....	
REMITTANCES.....	105



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876.

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 at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage. No communication, however, will be inserted unless the writer's name is given, not necessarily for publication, but that we may know from whom it is sent.

WE have for the past *nine* years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that languid encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their chivalry and ask each of our subscribers to procure another, or to a person sending us the names of four or five new subscribers and the money will be entitled to receive one copy for the year *free*. A little exertion on the part of our friends would materially assist us, besides extending the usefulness of the paper among the Force—keeping them thoroughly *posted* in all the changes and improvements in the art of war so essential for a military man to know. Our ambition is to improve the *Volunteer Review* in every respect, so as to make it second to none. Will our friends help us to do it? Premiums will be given to those getting up the largest lists. The *Review* being the only military paper published in Canada, it ought to be liberally supported by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of each Battalion.

"The Report on the State of the Militia" discloses the very gratifying fact that our military institutions generally are in a most efficient condition. There are paragraphs in that document which require criticism and illustration—the organization is *unique*, and the first thoroughly successful effort to create an armed nationality without the burthen of extra taxation or undue interference with the liberties, social laws, or industries of the people—it is not a matter of

much astonishment then that officers trained to consider a totally different system the *nephus ultra* of perfection should find many problems in the organization of the Canadian Army difficult of solution—and as we believe the present Commander-in-Chief to be a thoroughly practical soldier—we shall, without any fear of having our motives misunderstood endeavour to lay before himself and the public the reasons why some of the "improvements" noticed are not applicable to our organization.

On page XIII the first paragraph deals with the question of "permanent Adjutants on the staff of each battalion"—inasmuch as the organization is by *companies* and not by *battalions*. This arrangement would not only be useless, but mischievous, as it would introduce a *paid* officer into each battalion, who should do something for his salary, and that something would be to worry company officers and soldiers with absurd and inapplicable regulations—besides it would add immensely to the cost of the service and no positive good could ensue.

It is evident where the Adjutant is largely employed that he leaves the company officers nothing to do, and as a consequence, the care and training of their commands are duties always imperfectly performed. Moreover, the Adjutant himself is always a young man and his knowledge must be acquired at the expense of others; the system that employs him involves the battalion being constantly embodied and a staff of thoroughly trained non-commissioned officers—none of those requirements are to be found in our organization—the Captain raises and recruits his own contingent himself, and his subalterns should be held strictly accountable for its discipline—while the Field officer's duty would be to command "as many of those companies as should be deemed necessary to represent a battalion—we cannot afford to send an Adjutant to every street corner with a hat full of dollar bills to pick up recruits. There are, however, more cogent reasons than those why the proposal would not suit our organization—the best authorities in the regular service have long been of opinion that the duties and power wielded by the Adjutants were injurious to that intimate connection which should exist between the company and its officers, and that the position was anomalous and not conducive to efficiency. As an exemplification of this, the following quotation from a very able lecture delivered by Colonel Sir HUMBLEY GRAHAM, Bart, before the "Royal United Service Institution" on "The Company as a Military Body," on 23rd June, 1875, General Sir W. CODRINGTON, G.C.B., &c, in the chair, will be accepted as conclusive.

At page 572 of No. LXXXII of the journal of the Institution the gallant lecturer says:

"The whole tendency of German company regulations is to render the company as independent and complete in itself as possible to make the men look up to their own officers and non commissioned officers with the

greatest respects and trust, and above all, to make them consider the Captain (the company father as he is sometimes called) the man of most consequence to them in the whole army. Whilst the Captain by the constant habit of responsible command and by the constant study and practice of his professional duties gains quickness, decision, and self reliance necessary to enable him to play the important part assigned to him in the field. There is only one way of attaining those objects, and that is to give the Captain the power, responsibilities, and consideration which have hitherto been only granted to him fully in the armies of Germany and Sweden. All the other continental armies are now adopting more or less completely the same system. Of course it does not necessarily follow that that system is the best, for we are all very apt to imitate successful people, merely because they have been successful without investigating the cause of success; but I think that in the present instance investigation will show that the imitations are right, and that the Germans own their recent triumphs in great measure to their careful development of the company, which enabled them to carry out effectively their present system of tactics, a system the general features of which at least every army will, I doubt not, be forced to imitate in war, whatever may be its drill regulations, and *dispite* of them if necessary. Happy will it be for those armies which have already been learning in peace what they will have to practice in war and in which the company occupies its proper position as a military body.

"With us, I think, it has never done so, and it does so less now than ever for of late years it has certainly lost ground relatively, if not positively. *Relatively*, most certainly, because notwithstanding what recent experience shows us to be the present condition of warfare the company has not been raised as it has elsewhere into the position of a *tactical unit*, neither has it hitherto received the sort of training fitted to prepare it for that position.

"I think that it has also declined in *positive* value as a military body; first, because our Captains have lost much of their influence, never sufficiently great, *through the constant and increasing interference from without*. Instead of looking up to his Captain as his paramount chief after the fashion of the German soldier—the Englishman *knows not whom he should most honor and obey*.

"For the first few months of his service the Adjutant, Sergeant Major, and Drill Instructors are the gods whom he must worship, and to the first two at least he must look up with particular awe throughout his service.

"As time goes on he falls into the hands of the Musketry Instructor and his Sergeant to whom he has to pay his devotions annually.

"Then comes the Gymnastic Instructor. In fact, he has so many masters beyond the *limits of the company* that his allegiance is too much divided and he cannot have much reverence to spare for his Captain and the other company officers who instruct him only in the ordinary routine of his duty, whilst all that is unusual and specially calculated to awaken his interest comes to him from outsiders.

"In like manner the young company officers have more to do with the Adjutant and Sergeant Major than with their Captain, and later on they go for instruction in the higher branches of professional knowledge not to him, but to a Garrison Instructor, thus going not only beyond the limits of the company, but beyond those of the battalion.

"As for the non-commissioned officers throughout their career, they are far more dependent on the regimental staff than on the Captain, whose good opinion is not nearly so important to them as that of the Adjutant.

"A good deal of what I complain of has grown up of late years by necessity. Improvements in fire arms and the general advance of military science rather took us by surprise, and regimental officers had not, as a rule, the necessary amount of professional knowledge.

"Hence, specially trained staff officers were appointed to whose zeal and intelligence the service has been much indebted. But thanks to their efforts to the school of musketry, and to what I think I may call the great military revival which has taken place amongst us, I hope that the time will soon come (if it has not already arrived) when the services of these special officers may be dispensed with, and the whole responsibility of the professional education of subalterns, non-commissioned officers, and privates may fall upon the Captain, as it does in Prussia, not excepting that portion of it which now devolves upon the regimental Adjutant, whose position is unique, for I do not believe that a subaltern in any other army occupies so high a position and has so much influence as falls to the lot of our Adjutants. Now I have a great respect for the British Adjutant, he is almost always a good officer, and when he rises in rank the experience which he has gained in the regimental staff proves most valuable to him, and I doubt not that a large proportion of our ablest Generals have been regimental Adjutants. Still I would clip his wings for they overshadow greatly his brother officers, particularly those whom I think we should do much to elevate, namely, the Captains."

And that is the ground taken by those people in Canada who have given the subject due consideration, especially as with us the whole organization depends on the popularity and military, as well as patriotic instincts of the Captains.

It is evident that the adjuncts of an exploded and now impracticable system, such as that on which the regular army was organized, cannot be made to suit and is not applicable to an organization based like ours on totally different conditions—the principle of which are not the necessity for training a select class for foreign service—nor constituting our Military Institutions life professions for a surplus population; but the absolute and positive necessity we are under of training our whole able bodied population to the use of arms for defensive purposes. In such a case *outside influence* would not only be injurious, it would be simply destructive.

It is quite evident the closer the ties which bind the Captain to his command are drawn—the more intimately he is connected with every detail of discipline, instruction, tactical and otherwise, the more efficient such command will become—and if this rule holds good in the regular service where recruits are bought for the Captain to command, how much more is it necessary in our organization, where the Captain is obliged to provide and recruit his own contingent, without the daily shilling which makes the warrior tough according to Lord Byron?

As the only incitement which this country can hold out to its soldiers must be the fostering of their military instincts and patriotism, it would most assuredly be unwise to interpose between a Captain and his men, his neighbours and friends, such an institution as the "British Adjutant," with his necessary staff, no matter how efficient such might be in training mercenary troops.

The very report we are now reviewing furnishes an example of the evil consequences which we shall detail in another article next week.

"The two great problems to be solved in maintaining such an Army as the exigencies of modern warfare require, undoubtedly are: to obtain the number of men requisite for its annual contingent of recruits, and to provide a sufficiently rapid flow of promotion among its officers, without entailing upon the State inordinate expense in the way of pensions, retiring allowances, and half pay. Hitherto England has not found any great difficulty in achieving the latter object; but, before the abolition of purchase, this steady flow of promotion was obtained at the cost of allowing the officers of her Army to obtain such a vested interest in existing institutions, some of which were manifestly and notoriously prejudicial to the well being of the Service, that reforms which were urgently required, could not be undertaken. The purchase system, in fact, secured a certain flow of promotion, since it assured that few men who had not private means were likely to enter the Army, and obliged them on their entrance and at intervals during their career, to deposit large sums of money, which in after years they were glad to get back again by retiring from the Service by selling their commissions. But the very fact of their having purchased these commissions gave them that vested interest in them, which is especially conceded in England to all rights obtained by paying money, and which so greatly stood in the way of a reorganization and consolidation of our land forces. With the last of the purchase officers, however, will disappear what has hitherto been a powerful inducement to retire. Moreover, poorer men can now enter, and in truth are now yearly joining our Army, than was possible formerly; and they, being altogether dependent upon the Service, must perforce remain in it until they have earned such retirement as shall be sufficient for them to live on. Therefore there must come, unless measures are taken to prevent it, an ever-increasing stagnation of promotion, and how to prevent this will be one of the most difficult tasks which the Government will find itself called upon to face. That the scheme which, according to report, will be recommended by the Army Promotion Committee, will be adopted we do not for a moment believe. The result would most surely be to entail enormous charges upon the country, only to flood the land with a number of men in the prime of life without occupation, although accustomed to an active life, and obliged to subsist upon a miserable pittance. That, however, the difficulty must be met, is forcibly demonstrated by reports which reach us of a large amount of openly avowed discontent among the officers of the Prussian Army. During the long years of peace which succeeded the long wars in the early part of this century, promotion in that army became, as is well known, very slow. An officer was considered fortunate if he ob-

tained his company after twenty years' service, and every garrison was full of grey headed subalterns. But the Prussia of those days was a poor and humble country. Living was cheap, and its people were content with frugal fare and inexpensive pleasures. But the brilliant successes achieved by Prussia in the wars of 1866 and 1870 have changed all this. They raised Prussia from the ranks of the inferior States into a foremost place among the Great Powers of Europe. They have caused a great increase in the cost of the necessaries of life, and have introduced a taste for luxurious living and ostentation before unknown. At the same time the losses suffered on the battle field gave to the Army a temporary rapid flow of promotion. But now, after five years of peace, promotion is again settling down to its normal condition, and consequently we are not surprised to hear that the officers of the Army who before were well content with their lot, are now becoming discontented with the returning slowness of their promotion. How deep and widespread such a feeling must be when it finds expression among so well-disciplined a body of officers as the Prussians admittedly are, can be readily conceived, and certainly the existence of such a spirit must be detrimental to the efficiency of the Army. But how can it be checked? Clearly only by either engaging in another war, or by spending money in granting sufficient retiring allowances to induce officers to leave the Army contentedly. Which alternative Prussia will adopt remains to be seen; the question which concerns us is, which shall we elect when the difficulty is brought home to ourselves, as it must soon inevitably be?"

The foregoing article is taken from *Broad Arrow* of 5th February, and shows the result of Lord CARDWELL's reorganization of the British Army. In the first place experience has proved that the "reforms" instituted by that very incompetent and presumptuous politician resulted in making it difficult to get men to serve in the ranks at all; and in the second, it is now evident that the officers will be, as a class, inferior socially to their predecessors—more dependent on the army as a profession, and, as consequence, more costly to the country; so that the Whig Radicals in endeavoring to economize, have in reality increased the expenditure for military purposes with the result of rendering the army less effective.

It is no use attempting to point out to the advocates of those changes that the army is really an aristocracy, pure and simple, that consequently its leaders are more likely to be drawn from the higher and wealthier than from the middle and lower classes—that the interests of the State is not served by making it a mere school for adventurers, and that it must be restored to its normal condition in one of two ways if it is ever again to be effective—either the principle of purchase must be restored—or the army must be recruited by volunteering from the Militia and Reserve forces, each officer bringing the contingent due to his rank with him. It is all sheer nonsense shewing examples from what Prussia has done or is doing—such examples are good as guides, just as a light ship is valuable to point out the situation of a shoal, but it would not be wisdom or sea-

manship to anchor alongside—so in this case a national army must have a national development and must progress in the direction the social condition of the people and the genius of the institutions point out or prescribe.

The difficulty pointed out by *Broad Arrow* must be met by making the *Regular Army* of Great Britain its *Foreign Army*, keeping none of it at home, and having the duties of home defence effected by what is now called the Reserve forces of the Crown.

This points out the necessity for the restoration of the *status quo ante* GLADSTONE and CARDWELL. We all remember the discreditable trick by which the sovereign was induced to do an unconstitutional act and insult the House of Lords on the occasion of the abolition of purchase. Our friend *Broad Arrow* was in raptures over CARDWELL'S insolence on that occasion, and did not know whether he resembled MIRABEAU or CROMWELL most. Well "curses like chickens come home to roost." and the revenge is rather speedy in this case; although we see little hope in the future while Englishmen listen to the ravings of such philosophers as JOHN BRIGT, who would teach them that the panacea for all evils is to be found in the universal confiscation of all landed property for the benefit of the trading classes undeterred by the example afforded by France which is graphically described in the following paragraph:

"That eminent French writer, M. Taine, who is so acute an observer of men and institutions, and whose remarks are always full of thought, in a work which he has recently published, traces many of the evils which have afflicted France to the abrupt way in which the feudal system was destroyed. Some of those evils are especially apparent in the Army. M. Taine observes that while in both Germany and England, the feudal system, either preserved or transformed, still composes a living society, in France its mechanical framework only enclosed a number of men. 'One still finds material order, but not moral order. A slow and deep revolution has destroyed accepted supremacy and voluntary deference. It is an army where the sentiments which make the officer and those which make the soldier have disappeared; the various ranks are marked upon the uniform, but no longer in the wearer of it; there is wanting that which makes an army steadfast—the legitimate ascendancy of the officer and the well-merited confidence of the soldier, the daily exchange of mutual devotion, the conviction that each one is useful to all, and that the commanders are the most useful.' M. Taine regrets the absence of natural chiefs, and that remnant of the old feudal system which give commissions only to persons accustomed to command."

It is singular that in the very same issue of *Broad Arrow* the above is copied from, there is an approval of Mr. JOHN BRIGT'S scheme for the redemption of England and the inauguration of a communist millennium by the abolition of the rights of primogeniture.

We believe there is a hope that England will yet take her stand amongst the great

military powers of the world, but it must be by retracing her steps.

"The *Naval and Military Gazette* in its last issue contains the following important news:—The Admiralty has under consideration a very bold scheme for increasing the offensive and defensive power of the Navy. It is nothing less than a return to old usages, adapting them to our present position and the needs of our increasing responsibilities. Should war break out it is proposed to appropriate and utilize all the great lines of steamers running from our principal ports, as London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, and perhaps Hull and Bristol. Some of the steamers are already so constructed as to be promptly available for war purposes, and where such is not the fact a very little work will suffice to transform them into light gunboats, either to protect their respective ports, or to push forward hostilities against our enemy or enemies. The necessary guns would be at hand for immediate shipment, the crews would be retained and augmented by a few naval gunners. The command of each extemporized gunboat would be handed over to officers of the Royal Navy, and in less than a fortnight our effective fleet would be doubled or trebled. We have reason to believe that the necessary surveys are in progress, and in some instances have been completed, statements having been furnished to the Admiralty, upon which elaborate schemes will be worked out. The next thing to do, as we have suggested in a leading article elsewhere, is to prepare definite sectional plans, and these are, we understand, to receive attention next, some of them being already in existence. But in matters of this kind it is not wise to be over-elaborate in particulars. We may state, however, that the arrangements in progress have no reference to the immediate expectation of war. It may or may not come, but should we be involved before the year is out, we have every reason to believe that the Navy would give a good account of itself, and be sufficient, in armament and numbers, to preserve our supremacy upon the seas."

The above paragraph from the English correspondence of a contemporary will be read with peculiar interest by the patrons of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, owing to the fact that it was the first military journal to recommend the course now about being pursued, and one that cannot fail to give the British Empire a fleet or fleets (for Canada can furnish a heavy contingent, and we believe, so can Australia) of the most effective ocean cruisers, whether speed or armament is concerned, ever possessed by any Naval power in ancient or modern days. The project solves at once the problem of sufficient naval armament—the line of battleship armoured or unarmoured can as of old occupy her appropriate place—the force at the disposal of the Empire need not be weak by detachments as convoys, and if the principle is carried so far as to compel every vessel of 500 tons burthen carrying the British flag providing for her own defence, not only will the burthens of the tax payers be lightened, but a most material element in the improvement of the class of seamen now employed in the mercantile service will be called into action—inasmuch as the efficiency

of any armed vessel must depend on the discipline of its crew, and the admiralty will be compelled to exercise a supervision over the mercantile marine, which will render the stringent legislation advocated by Mr. PRUSSALL and others unnecessary. In fact, the right principle is to make the mercantile marine as conducive to the defence of the country and as much a part of her naval offensive power as the Royal Navy now is.

A sailing vessel of 500 tons burthen can carry two 64 pounder guns, with a crew of 30 men and boys, she ought to be able to give a good account of herself and to steer for any port without materially increasing the rate of insurance.

With the ocean steamers as cruisers the high seas should be as safe for such craft as in the piping times of peace.

An article from the London *Standard* on "England's Power at Sea," will be found in another column and is worth perusal.

"Major General Lord Mark Kerr writes to Captain Hogg of the Poona Horse, anent dismounted cavalry, thus: Why do you give your pamphlet a bad name? I recommended you to call it by what I think should be its right name, 'Dismounted Cavalry,' and you call it still 'Mounted Infantry.' . . . I say to you, no lines of skirmishers on foot advancing to attack, followed by lines of support on foot—no marching, no manœuvring as infantry. Gallop a squadron to the required and actual point—dismount half of them, or three fourths of them. These can defend themselves and their horses equally well as infantry, no doubt if attacked by cavalry. But do not dismount them anywhere except where their horses can be in some safe place, close at hand; no marching, no manœuvring on foot! Remember, you are always light cavalry, with the power, in addition, of making good shots on foot, from advantageous positions, when required to do so. This is sound horse sense."

The foregoing paragraph justifies the course we have held on the question of "Mounted Infantry." There can be no doubt that properly trained light *Dragoons* would be a most effective arm of any service, and we might almost add a vital necessity—but light dragoons are not infantry mounted or dismounted—they are not and should not be trained as infantry, but as cavalry, and should be used as such except in the case pointed out in the above.

We are happy to announce that the 5th Stadacona Rifles of Quebec have their Band so fully organized as to warrant the appointment of a Drum Major. Mr. ERNEST LEVY, son of the popular President of the Union Bank of Lower Canada, has been named. Mr. LEVY'S personal appearance is just what is required at the head of this gallant and efficient corps.

The *Ruski Mir* calls attention to the alarming enlargement of fortresses and the construction of strategical railways on the eastern frontier of Prussia.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists various regiments and their stations across the British Empire.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists regiments and their stations in the Middle East and India.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists regiments and their stations in the Far East and other regions.

Table with columns: Wh Brigade, Head-qrts, Depot. Lists various brigades and their stations.

Table with columns: ROYAL ARTIL'Y (Con.), Head-qrts, Depot. Lists Royal Artillery regiments and their stations.

Table with columns: ROYAL ENGINEERS, Head-qrts, Depot. Lists Royal Engineers regiments and their stations.

Table with columns: COLONIAL CORPS, Head-qrts, Depot. Lists Colonial Corps regiments and their stations.

AN EDITOR'S TABLE.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
His countenance furrowed with care,
His mind at the bottom of business,
His feet at the top of a chair;
His chair-arm and elbow supporting,
His right hand upholding his head,
His eyes on the dusty old table,
With different documents spread.

There were thirty long pages from Howler,
With underlined capitals topped,
And a short requisition from Growler,
Requesting his newspaper stopped;
These were lyrics from Gusher, the poet,
Concerning sweet flowerets and zephyrs,
And a stray gem from Flogger, the farmer,
Describing a couple of helters;

There were billets from beautiful maidens,
And bills from a greaser or two,
And his best letter hitched to a letter,
Which enquired if he wrote it or who?
There were raptures of praise from writers
Of the smooth and mellifluous school,
And one of his rival's last papers,
Informing him he was a fool;

There were several long resolutions,
With names telling whom they were by,
Canonizing some harmless old brother,
Who had done nothing worse than to die;
There were traps on the table to catch him,
And serpents to sting and to smite him,
There were gift enterprises to sell him,
And bits attempting to bite him.

There were long staring "ads," from the city,
And money with never a one,
Which added, "Please give this insertion,
And send in your bill when you've done."
There were letters from organizations—
Meetings, vanis, and their lays—
Which said, "Can you print this announce-
ment."
For the good of our glorious cause?"

There were tickets inviting his presence
To festivals, parties and shows,
Wrapped in notes, with "Please give us a
notice,"
Demurely slipped in at the close;
In short, as his eye took the table,
An ran over its ink spattered trash,
There was nothing it did not encounter,
Excepting perhaps it was—cash.

Dearth of Artillery.—No. 4.

DEAR SIR,—In the three previous communications on this important subject which you were kind enough to give room to, I pointed out that the field artillery we possess at present, serving in Great Britain alone, was capable of being *doubled* without the appointment of one extra officer or non-commissioned officer; that is converted into about 120 six gun nucleus batteries, or roughly, 700 field guns, each provided with forty rounds of ammunition; each battery complete and *pro tanto* ready for service, the whole forming as it stood, by no means a contemptible force in itself (and yet capable of expansion in the simplest mode that can be adopted for field artillery, by addition of conveyances for extra ammunition, one or two extra officers, and the necessary men) entailing no bouleversment of organization or system, and leaving the "garrison" artillery which our "lights" consider necessary, totally untouched, and with actually more officers per battery than are as a matter of fact, present now. Almost exactly a similar force of field artillery is serving in India, and might perhaps be safely expanded in the same way, which would give three or four hundred field guns more to spare for home service; but this has not been included in my suggestions; I spoke merely of the field artillery, including "horse," on home service. This total of 700 guns would make about 600 for field service, leaving a considerable number in garrison in Ireland and elsewhere; probably even more, for three field guns would be as effective as six (in some cases of street fighting even more so) against such mobs as might possibly give trouble. If we could put 600 good field guns afoot in England, and

could get a general with ability to use them—even though they had only forty rounds a gun ready at hand—I for one would feel much reassured as to the artillery aspect of our defence, but I know we could not do one third of that at present.

Such an available field artillery in England, even if it had only forty rounds a gun, would make any enemy in the world think very seriously before he exposed himself to it on our own ground, and would enable us to send an effective force of artillery elsewhere, if required. At present, I cannot too often repeat, we dare only send away about a hundred guns—little more than the number which belonged to each of the thirteen German Army Corps which entered France. But though I speak of only forty rounds a gun, half-a-dozen country carts—though no doubt they would not look smart or pretty on parade!—would enable each major to carry quite effectively a hundred rounds a gun—ample for any service. It is quite true that I have not taken into consideration her siege trains and or artillery reserves. I have not lost sight of these essentials, but to deal with these now would involve the discussion of how far it is advisable for a country like England (which will not, cannot, and I will even say ought not to keep up an immense army on a war footing) to employ so many men of the active army as "garrison artillery"—a duty which seems peculiarly and specially that of the Militia and Volunteers, to which they would, in my opinion, be perfectly adequate if treated and trained as they should be, and which would, of necessity, have to be entrusted to them, at least in very great part, if a serious war arose, as the regular garrison artillery needs must in such a case be mobilized, or at the very least made into a siege train. *Apròpos* of which unavoidable necessity, can anything show more clearly the want of brains, of foresight—almost the insanity of the brilliant corps of everlasting residents at Woolwich, of pamphleteers, essayists, and Prussianisers, than the fact that this large force of garrison artillery never learns field gun drill, which used to be the first thing taught to every gunner; knows nothing about horses and field exigencies, nay, more, is carefully prevented from knowing such essentials in order to keep up a "cocktail" distinction between it and the "mounted branches,"—is drilled and organized as infantry, armed with a ridiculous, and, in a military sense, absolutely useless little carbine, on which no small sum of public money is simply thrown away—and on great field days is set to deploy and extend as skirmishers with the same ridiculous carbines, in the presence of, and by order of, the distinguished soldier and royal prince who has charge of our military destinies! Even a small amount of field artillery instruction (of which they get none at present) would make the garrison artillery, supposing them still to exist as such, a very useful reserve for the nucleus field batteries, certainly they would be better employed in learning it than in the marching past, battalion drill, and even skirmish, to which they are at present in great part devoted, and by proficiency in which, incredible to say, their efficiency is mainly judged. I don't know that the Duke of Cambridge has ever inspected garrison artillery at their guns or mechanical appliances. H.R.H. never fails to see them at marching past, battalion drill and tirailleur skirmishing! The bad effect of such misapplication of such invaluable human material on the military pride and morale of the officers and men, the obstacles to recruiting and enticements to de-

sertion it must cause, do not need to be enlarged upon to any one who knows soldiers and must be considered amongst other army questions when our authorities have time for more serious artillery matters than the new "gold laced" jacket which has so amusingly issued from the Horse Guards at a time so important and critical for our military reputation and the defence of the country!

There are many points of detail connected with my proposed nucleus artillery which I have not entered upon here for want of room. The efficiency of these nucleus six gun batteries could be, no doubt, greatly enhanced by numerous simple expedients—substitution of pole draught for shafts would effect great economy in horses, though, no doubt, a battery with poles might not look so pretty or "drill so square at a brilliant field day as one with shafts; the axletree seats would have to be actually used, instead of permitted, as at present, even if it did cause the dreadful and anomalous effect of enabling a field battery to move as quickly as a "horse one," to prevent which seems the greatest *raison d'être* of many present regulations; the men ought to be drilled and dressed so as to be perfectly interchangeable as gunners or drivers—a thing quite possible, and even admitted to be so by the authorities, which if properly carried out would greatly increase the efficiency of a field battery; ammunition should replace some of the unnecessary articles now carried with the guns and never used; the time now devoted to foot parades (*tojours* marching past), sword drill, and carbine drill—all matters quite foreign to the duties of a field gunner—should be employed in increasing to the highest possible point the artillery efficiency of the officers and men of the nucleus battery; with many other matters simple enough to real artillerymen, but not likely to be found by the pamphleteers in their German dictionaries, nor to be picked up either on Woolwich Common or in the expectants' ante-room at the Horse Guards.

Neither do I propose here to enter into the financial question as regards the artillery, further than to repeat that my scheme of nucleus batteries would not require, in peace time, one extra officer, sub officer, man, or horse, nor one single new appointment; even the guns and carriages are supposed to be ready in store. I read with very great regret that our venerated authorities can hit on no remedy for the mess they have got us into, except the expenditure of more money—the "will siller do it?" of the Laird of Dumbiedikes! With every deference to the opinions expressed by yourself, Mr. Editor, and others whose views I am bound to respect, I do not think siller will do it, or even that more siller is what is wanted. I know what enormous sums are wasted in the branch to which I am proud to have belonged, and I know that vast savings could be made, not only without diminishing efficiency, but with actually increasing it—though perhaps not with the increase in patronage which some folk might desire! But I do not now enter into that; I only repeat that my scheme costs nothing in peace time.

Assuming that we could thus put on foot in round numbers one hundred and twenty batteries, each having six guns, and forty to fifty rounds of ammunition per gun, about fifty horses, about seventy men, a major and two other combatant officers, what would be required in case of war? Very little, if resisting an invasion or sudden attack was in question, close to our bases, acting on interior lines, master of good communications,

the artillery could work very well at a pinch for some time with the above establishment, and some country carts to carry extra ammunition, with men to look after them. No doubt in such a case old soldiers of all ranks, officers and men, would be available in addition; and if we had such a force of guns, I see no serious difficulty in keeping it effectually supplied with ammunition in England. If we had to send them abroad, we should require for each battery one or two more officers, five or six more sub-officers (the scribbling and non military work in which our non-commissioned officers are now employed for three fourths of their time would in such a case collapse; statistics of religion, country, crimes, and the like, if made out at all, would fall to civil clerks), about twelve wagons, which would need to be of a lighter and more practically useful kind than the present—probably two horse carts would be found the best, which would reduce the number of horses required to say fifty additional, instead of nearly two hundred, which the present cumbersome mode of carrying ammunition would exact—and seventy to 100 more men. There would be no difficulty in getting men for war service, with short terms of enlistment: men who had served their time, Militia, Volunteers, and recruits, in part of men from the garrison artillery, who cannot too soon be organized on a mobile footing. There would be of course some little trouble in expanding the battery but not one-tenth or one hundredth of what would accrue from the formation of a new field battery in a hurry, which is really an *instar montis* work. Recruits are of course a drawback, but in point of fact every fighting army consists largely of them, and they became *agueris* in a wonderfully short time when there is a good pre-existent system, a sound nucleus to attract and absorb them into itself. But the question of reserves is not one which I proposed to enter on in this series of letters. Whether the Horse Guards' impossible idea of a large army and enormous expenditure with corresponding patronage, or mine of a large well trained expensible system of nuclei, costing nothing extra, and giving little scope for jobbery is preferred, in either case reserves will be equally necessary; the country will not pay for, and will not permit at any price, such a monstrous standing army as alone would meet the magnificent ideas of some of the would-be-Prussian essayists.

I think, Sir, I have now, under favour of your kind insertion of my letters, sufficiently developed my view of how the most pressing of our many military necessities—the dearth of artillery—can be practically and effectively met. I have heard that since I first wrote to you the nucleus scheme has been “engaging the attention” of the authorities, but I do not hope for its adoption unless public opinion demands it. I fear there are three fatal objections to it—first, its directness and simplicity, which do not recommend it to the military mediocrities for the moment in power; second, its intelligibility, leaving no room for mystifying and bamboozling the much befuddled public; third, and worst of all, the damning objection that it creates no new patronage—much can be forgiven, but not that fault. However, that is not insuperable; if we can only get 100 field guns equipped, manned, and horsed, it will be a great matter that his Royal Highness may create “and have the disposal of” a few more of unnecessary and useless appointments.” Time the great healer, will remedy all that; let us only get an adequate field artillery at once.

If you will grant me space I will on another occasion try to show why dearth of officers and men exists even in our present establishment of artillery—why depression and discontent is universal among officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of this most important arm; and how I think much of it could be remedied; premising that neither to lavish more money on the Horse Guards' view, nor to give a quarter-pound more of meat, as others of the same school suggest, will in my opinion meet the evil.—Yours truly,

SWINGLATHREE.

Junior United Service Club, Jan. 15, 1876.

England's Power by Sea.

(From the London Standard.)

The strength of our fleet is a subject which never fails to interest every English man. Time has not altered the truthfulness of the words of Sir William Blackstone, that it is the Royal Navy of England which “hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament; is ancient and natural strength—the floating bulwark of our island.” Thus it happens that any apparent short comings on the part of the service are viewed by the public with critical eyes. There has, of late, been a decided inclination to look upon the navy with some disparagement, there being a very prevalent idea that its fighting power is not what it should be. It will therefore be interesting to inquire into the strength of the effective service as it exists at this moment, by which means a fair idea can be drawn of that most important question, its expansiveness in the hour of necessity.

As an introductory remark it may be stated that the total number of vessels of every class and description entitled to be termed “His Majesty's ships” amounts to no less than 560, with an armament of 3,600 guns, and of this number 240 mounting nearly 1,700 guns, are in commission, the remainder being in reserve and employed on harbour service. But this is merely a statement of the fleet as it exists on paper, and fails to convey any correct idea of the effectiveness of the navy; indeed, it is far more liable to mislead than to instruct, for it is necessary to ascertain the class and condition of each of these 500 ships before their value for offence or defence can be estimated. The result may be somewhat disappointing, but if the number are greatly reduced, there is the consolation that those which remain are not “dummies.”

By this process of examination and “selection of the fittest” our iron clad fleet is found to consist of 43 ships of all classes, with an aggregate displacement of 257,918 tons carrying 476 guns, and manned by 17,388 officers, seamen, marines, artificers, and boys.

Dealing in the first instance with the armour plated broadside ships according to tonnage and class, as far as it is possible with a fleet composed of so great a variety of types, the number of guns or complement being no longer any guide, we have the—

Minotaur, of 10,627 tons 17 guns (12-ton, 9 in.) and a crew of 700 all told.

Agincourt, which may be termed a sister ship.

Northumberland, 10,581 tons, 28 guns (4 12-ton, 9 in.; 22 9-ton, 8 in.; 2 6½ ton, 7 in.); complement 700.

Achilles, 9,691 tons, 16 guns (14 12-ton, 2 6½ ton); complement, 710.

Alexandra, 9,491 tons, 12 guns (2 25-ton, 11 in.; 10 18-ton, 10 in.); complement, 650.

Warrior and Black Prince (sister ships), 9,137 tons, 28 guns (4 9-ton, 8 in.; 24 6½ ton 7 in.); complement, 710.

Sultan, 8,629 tons and Hercules, 8,529 tons, 12 and 14 guns respectively (8 in each case being 18 ton, 10 in., and the remainder 12 ton and 6½ ton guns); complement, 630.

Lord Warden, 7,842 tons, 18 guns (12 ton, 16 9 ton); complement, 610.

Bellerophon, 7,551 tons, 15 guns (10 12-ton, 5 6½ ton); complement, 550.

Royal Alfred, 6,807 tons, 18 guns (10 12-ton, 8 6½-ton); complement, 605.

Fector and Valient, 6,804 tons, 18 guns (2 9-ton, 16 6½-ton); complements, 605.

Triumph and Swiftsure, 6,660 tons; and Audacious, invincible, and Iron Duke, 6,034 tons, each carrying 14 guns (10 12-ton, 4 64 pounder muzzle loading rifle guns); complement, 455.

Repulse, 6,190 tons, 12 guns (9 ton); complement, 520;

R.s.s.tance and Defence, 6,070 tons, 16 guns (2 9-ton, 14 6½-ton); complement, 460.

Shannon, 5,103 tons, 9 guns (2 18-ton, 7 12 ton); complement, 350.

Penelope, 4,391 tons, 11 guns (3 9-ton, 3 40 pounders); complement, 400.

Pallas, 3,757 tons, 8 guns (4 9-ton, 4 64-pounders); complement, 250.

Favourite, 3,232 tons, 10 guns (8 6½ ton, 2 64 pounders); complement, 270.

Research, sloop, 1,741 tons, 4 guns (6½-ton); complement, 150, and the Viper and Vixen, 1,228 tons, and Waterwitch, 1,274 tons, gunboats, 4 guns (2 6½-ton, 2 64-pounders); complement, 83.

These vessels carry 427 guns, and are manned by 14,494 men.

It was but a few weeks since that this list was nominally strengthened by the Lord Clyde, Prince Consort, Royal Oak, Ocean, Zealous, and Enterprise; but with intent of clearing the effective list of useless ships, these vessels have now been consigned to the harbour service reserve. The whole of the last long to the “wooden ironclad” class, having been laid down as wooden vessels but converted into armoured ships, and they are the first of our ironclad fleet which have been condemned as unfit for further sea service. Unfortunately, there still remain a small number of this type amongst the foregoing effective list, and a few years will probably suffice to render the Lord Warden, Royal Alfred, Pallas, Favourite, and Research ineffective. The waste on the list of armoured ships by the removal of vessels named amounts to about 28,000 tons and 100 guns.

But as a set off against this “waste” there are coming forward and building the broadside ships Temeraire, 8,412 tons, 8 guns (4 25 ton, 11 in.; 4 18 ton, 10 in.); complement 500; and Nelson and Northampton, armoured covered deck corvettes, 7,323 tons, 12 guns (4 18-ton, 8 12 ton); complement 550.

Of turret ships there are 14 the list being headed by the Thunderer and Devastation, of 9,190 tons, armed with four guns (2 38-ton, 2 35 ton, and 4 35 ton guns respectively), and complement 329 and 340, Monarch, 8,322 tons, carrying 4 25 ton guns in turrets, 2 12-ton chase guns on upper deck, and 1 6½ ton gun on the main deck, complement 525; Rapier, 5,358 tons 2 18 ton guns in turrets, 2 64-pounders on upper deck, complement 310; Glatton, 4,912 tons 2 25 ton guns, complement 200; Hotspur, 4,010 tons, 1 25 ton gun in turret, 2 64 pounders on upper deck, complement 190; Prince Albert, 3,905 tons, 4 12 ton guns, complement 200; Wivern and Scorpion, 2,751 tons, 4

12 ton guns, complement 155, Cyclops, Gorgon, Hydra, Iecate, 3,430 tons, 4 18 ton guns, complement 150.

The above named turret ships have an aggregate displacement of 61,117 tons, carry 49 guns, and are manned by 2,894 officers and men. From this class the Royal Sovereign, 5,080 tons, has just been removed as unserviceable; but there are three more powerful ships of this type now being brought forward, and ordered to be built, viz., the Inflexible, of 11,165 tons, carrying 48 ton guns, complement of 350; and the Ajax and Agamemnon, which are to be improvements on the Inflexible, though of somewhat less tonnage.

In taking leave of the ironclad portion of the fleet it should be stated that there are two armour-plated floating batteries of an old pattern, the Erebus and Terror of 1,840 tons, but at present unprovided with modern guns.

It may be well to give here a few particulars of the heavier naval artillery at present in use, and which have been already referred to. They are the.

	Weight of Shot.	Heaviest Charge.
38 ton 12 in. ...	698½ lb. ...	110 lb.
35 ton 12 in. ...	695¼ lb. ...	110 lb.
25 ton 12 in. ...	600½ lb. ...	85 lb.
25 ton 11 in. ...	535½ lb. ...	85 lb.
15 ton 10 in. ...	404¼ lb. ...	70 lb.
12 ton 9 in. ...	255½ lb. ...	50 lb.
9 ton 8 in. ...	186½ lb. ...	35 lb.
6½ ton 7 in. ...	116½ lb. ...	30 lb.
4½ ton 5½ in. ...	116½ lb. ...	22 lb.

And the 64 pounder, throwing a shot of 66½ lb. with a full charge of 8 lb. of large grained powder.

The Merchant Service and the Navy.

Captain J. G. Wilson, R. N., read a paper at the Royal United Services Institution on the 7th inst., on the question, "Is our merchant service any longer a feeder to the royal navy?" Captain Wilson said that it was no doubt true that the mainstay of our navy fifty years ago, was the merchant service, but times had changed, and he considered that reliance must no longer be placed on the mercantile marine as a feeder to the regular Service, unless some very radical changes took place, although it still contributed to the Naval Reserve. Before the Russian war the navy was almost entirely dependent on the merchant service for men, but as that source signally failed, continuous service was introduced, with the system of training boys to keep up the supply, thus superseding the old plan so entirely that for some years past the entry of men from the merchant service had been considerably under one hundred per annum. Various reasons were assigned for this falling off—the scarcity of men caused by the abolition of apprentices, the increase of wages in the merchant service as compared with the pay in the navy, and the easier terms of service in the Royal Naval Reserve. We had at present, as the result of our training and continuous service system, but 12,000 able seamen in the fleet out of our force of 19,000 blue jackets. Our navy, as at present maintained, was not able to train as sailors all the men it required; and as sufficient ships were not kept at sea to carry more three-fifths of the number the seamen like qualities of our seamen were rapidly deteriorating. There could be no doubt that the navy should train as many of its men from boyhood as possible; but there was a

limit to its power of so doing, and that limit ought not to be exceeded. Some 1500 boys per annum could be conveniently and advantageously disposed of in the ships usually kept at sea, but any excess of that number only injured the sea training of them all. As to how the remaining 1200 of 1500 needed to keep the navy effective were to be found, the gallant captain expressed his opinion that the mercantile marine must again become the nursery from which we should draw a proportion of our seamen—men to be disciplined and moulded into men-of-war's men in barracks before being embarked. It was bad policy to alienate the merchant service entirely from the navy, and yet our present naval reserve system had that injurious effect. In order to obviate that difficulty, there ought to be established means of easy interchange between the reserve and the regular service. Three years in the former ought to be considered equivalent to two in the latter, and in the fleet a qualifying service should be required both of officers and men. The whole should be linked to a comprehensive system of training boys for the merchant service under proper Government supervision. Be that as it might, it was certain that our navy, if kept up at its present number, could not long continue to make its own sailors without aid from without, and attempting to do so would prove most injurious to the Service. It was no new idea to form our reserve from men who had passed through the reserve, and many good authorities might be quoted in favor of that course. The link between that force and the flag must be made stronger. It would be no hardship but much to the advantage of the young men coming on, to qualify themselves by serving a few years under the pendants before going into the reserve, and the same might be said of the young merchant officers. These gentlemen when sub-lieutenants in the reserve, should be required to serve for six months in one of our Channel or Mediterranean ships before being qualified for promotion to lieutenant's rank, the report from the captain they were under to be considered in combination with their other services before they received promotion. We could not expect great results at first, but if the matter were taken up with energy, if naval recruiting parties and rendezvous were established at our principal seaports, we should in due time succeed in entering all the men we required. The continuous service system should be maintained in full force within proper limits—at from 14,000 to 15,000 men—the remaining 3000 or 4000 to be short service men, qualifying for the reserve. As the time required of a reserve man to entitle him to a pension was long, he might be allowed to earn a part of it when unable to serve for it all—thus, if a man had after ten or fifteen years to leave from any good reason, he might be granted a proportionate pension at the age of fifty.

Some discussion followed, and there was a general expression of feeling in favor of developing the system of training boys for the navy, as well as of establishing a more satisfactory connection between the navy and the mercantile marine.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Captain Wilson for his able and interesting paper.

The Spanish Cortes, in an address to the King, after referring to the vanquished Carlos, hope that the difficulties with the United States may be easily settled, and desire that an arrangement be come to with the Vatican consistent with mutual rights.

Parliamentary.

The Minister of Militia, on Monday last introduced a Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Militia and Defence of Canada.

On Thursday last Mr. Pelletier asked whether it was the intention of the Government to change the system of Military Exercises; and whether—the formation of Camps in each Military District is to be continued? Hon. Mr. Vail replied that it was not the intention of Government to change the system of Military exercise; the camps however would be discontinued during the present year.

Mr. Dewdney asked whether any proposition has been received by the Dominion Government from a private company to construct the Nanaimo and Esquimaux Railway; if so, what is the amount of money asked for per mile, and do the Government propose to entertain the proposition?

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said a proposition had been received within the last few days, but it would require too long an answer to furnish details, and he should move for it in the usual way.

Mr. Cunningham asked whether it is the intention of the Government to appoint a County Court Judge for the district of New Westminster, British Columbia; and if so, when is the appointment to be made?

Hon. Mr. Blake said there had been some correspondence upon the subject between this Government and the British Columbians, but he could not reply to the question within the limits of an ordinary answer. The correspondence would be brought down if moved for.

Hon. Mr. Tupper asked whether the contract for the cases and frames for the Canadian Department of the Centennial Exhibition was given out by tender or by private arrangement; if the former, who was the successful competitor; and if the latter, with whom was the arrangement made?

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said that 317 cases had been made by Mr. Craig, of Montreal, by private contract at \$70 each. The cases were to be brought back from Philadelphia and set up in the patent room for use.

Mr. Robitaille moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the possibility of establishing a submarine telegraphic system in the waters of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, the committee to comprise Messrs. Langevin, Mitchell, Ray, Short, Blain, D. A. Smith, Jones (Halifax), Workman and Robitaille.

A discussion ensued.

Messrs. Gilmor and Kirk objected, believing the expenses of such a committee were not equalized by corresponding benefits.

Hon. Mr. Tupper said that a proper consideration of the question was of vital importance.

Hon. Mr. Smith approved of the committee and said he would aid the mover by every means in his power to further the investigation.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell was strongly in favor of uniting the outlying islands and ports. It was in the interest of commerce that such a committee as proposed by his honorable friend should investigate the matter.

Mr. Devlin was in favor of the motion.

Mr. Jones (Halifax), regretted that the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia was not embraced in the motion. He drew the attention of the Government to the necessity of employing a steamer on that coast to assist vessels coming into harbor.

The motion was granted.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 7th March, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS (5.)

No. 1.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

The gentlemen undernamed, having passed their examinations and been certified by the Board of Examiners in the order of merit in which their names are published, have been duly approved for admission as Cadets to the Military College at Kingston, viz:

	Marks
Alfred George Godfrey Wurtle, Quebec	9534
Jary Cortlandt Freer, Brockville	5328
Henry Ellison Wise, Ottawa	7201
William Mahlon Davis, Aylmer, Ont.	3557
Thomas Lawrence Reed, St. John, N. B.	3910
Septimus Julius Augustus Denison, Toronto	3392
Lukis Horafray Irving, Hamilton	3277
Frederick Davis, York, Ont.	3263

EXAMINATION.

Another examination of Candidates for admission to the Military College at Kingston will take place in the several Military Districts on Tuesday the 2nd day of May next. Those desirous of competing at such examinations are requested to forward their applications to the Adjutant General, Ottawa, before the 15th April, information relating to the conditions may be obtained from the Deputy Adjutant General of the District in which any candidate resides.

The regulation requiring candidates to obtain a minimum of one half the total number of marks in each subject, is to be modified by substituting forty per cent as the minimum in each subject.

In other respects the regulations relating to the examinations on the 2nd day of May, will be the same as those prescribed for the examinations held in January last.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

REVIEWS.

The London Quarterly Review for January, reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street New York, is an interesting number. The following are the contents:—Hatfield House; Ferster's Life of Swift; The Armed Peace of Europe; Wordsworth and Gray; Modern Methods in Navigation and Nautical Astronomy; Life and Writings of Sainte Beuve; The Norman Kingdom in Sicily; Parliament and the Public Moneys; Merchant Shipping, and further Legislation.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.'s reprint (41 Barclay Street, New York) of the Westminster Review, for January, has been lately issued. The following are the contents:—Foreign Loans and National Debts; Old Catholicism; White Conquest, The Origin and Development of Man; The Government of London; The Philosophy of Pessimism; The Civil Service; The Intellectual Revival of the Middle Ages; The Laws of Musical Expression.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

A report just published by the General Staff at Berlin, reviews the experiments since 1871, relative to balloons in time of war. The deductions are, that all attempts to direct the course of aerial machines have failed; but that means for causing balloons to ascend or descend at pleasure, without throwing out ballast or allowing gas to escape, will be yet perfected. There is also ground for expecting a plan before long for renewing, by chemical means, the gas in the balloon during its flight. It is most expedient to employ balloons of moderate size.

The Japan Mail states that a recently completed census of the Empire makes the population 33,300,675 showing an increase of 189,850 since the last census was taken, three years ago.

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. S. TRUE & CO., Portland, Maine, 15-19

\$275.00

PARLOR ORGAN EARNED BY A LADY IN TWO WEEKS.

CAVASSERS Wanted, male or female. Send 10 cents for sample Magazine and full particulars. Address ZEN. CROMMET'S MAGAZINE, Washington, New Jersey.

SEND 2c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 15-19

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and radically cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation by letter, One Dollar. Send 50 cents for Book with descriptive Cases, References and Testimonials.

DR. PARK & McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th Street, New York.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit \$12 and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 15-19

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S

Monthly "WORLD of FASHION,"

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.

Single Copies 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, Three Dollars a year, post-paid, including a premium of two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send *Certificates* for this amount upon receipt of subscription.

Read the "Great Centennial Offer" below to those who will take an interest in our "World of Fashion."

This overskirt is quite different from any other, though very simple and graceful; the wash, or painter back effect is produced by the novel way of dyeing, and though it has the appearance of a separate part, it is all one thing, and one of its chief attractions is its convenient shape for mixing over by any other pattern. It is intended for any kind of goods, and will be a great favorite for wash materials the coming summer. Paris houses are now using it for their model in preparing suits for the spring season.

Price of Pattern with Cloth Model, 50 Cents, Mailed



GIRL'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR.

This Out shows the Upper Part of the Skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall. It keeps the skirt free from the Filth. It Loops in a fashionable manner. It draws all the fullness to its back. It saves money, and *Ten Times its Cost*. It can be changed from One Dress to another. A great convenience and saving, when used in the *Common House Dresses*. Price, 45 cents each.

The above pattern with Cloth Model complete, and One Dress Elevator, will be sent, post-paid, in one package to any person who will send Sixty Cents with their name and address to A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, New York City.

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar.

Sample Copy, 25 cents. Subscription Price, \$1.10 a year, post-paid. One Dollar's worth of Patterns given to each subscriber free as premium.

GREAT CENTENNIAL OFFER! Any person who will promise to try to get up a Club for our Three Dollar Monthly "World of Fashion" will be made a yearly subscriber to it, and will get the regular Premium, if they will include \$2.25 to us before the 6th of March next. Now is the time to get the finest Magazine in this country and GET UP A CLUB TOO. You will find no trouble in getting up a Club after you get your first Copy and Premium. Send at once.

Great Inducements to Agents who will make a regular business of Canvassing for either of our Magazines. Address very plain. Send Stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

A. BURDETTE SMITH,

6 914 Broadway, New York City.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 3rd March, 1876.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 13 per cent

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office

Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN TASTE

Steadily since its inception, THE ALDINE has been growing in the affections of the American people. As the exemplar of national achievement in the highest departments of illustrative and mechanical art, it has won for America respect and consideration from the most restrictive art schools of the Old World. THE ALDINE plates now go regularly by contract to publishers in England, France, Germany and Russia, and are also copied, without permission, by the punctilious foreigners who have hitherto denounced such appropriation on this side as "plagry." No better proof of superiority could be asked than the fact that it was reserved for THE ALDINE to start the flow of original American illustrations to Europe in the face of all tradition and experience. This Nazareth of the art world has produced a good thing at last!

That this progress has been achieved in a period of general financial depression, shows how deep an interest is felt in the enterprise; and now that the support of the American people has brought it triumphantly to the threshold of their centennial jubilee, the conductors of *The Art Journal of America* are fully impressed with the responsibility of the situation, and are determined to spare no exertion to co-operate with the national idea of demonstrated progress.

Undaunted by the misfortune which in a few moments made ashes and waste of the beautiful work of years, the lapse of a single day found THE ALDINE people roused to larger and finer quarters, and bending every energy to restore and replace their lost facilities. Condolence and sympathy, with generous offers of substantial aid, poured from every quarter; and while relying wholly upon their own resources, the conductors of THE ALDINE were deeply moved and strengthened for the work by the evidences of the general anxiety for the welfare of their charge.

The idea of THE ALDINE has always been to win its way as a teacher through the interest and affections of the people—to avoid a technical exclusiveness, and to show rather than to talk of art matters. Without abandoning the popular feature, the publishers feel that the time has come for a more particular discussion of topics connected with the artistic and æsthetic culture of our people, and to this end they propose to introduce many new features.

In attempting to describe what *The Art Journal of America* will be, it may be expedient to begin by stating what it will not be.

It will not be imported from England, and "published" hereby the addition of an American impulse.

It will not be foreign to the ideas and interests of Americans.

It will not depend for its American character mainly on added pages from the illustrated catalogues of large manufacturers.

It will not hinder art cultivation by using supposed processes of illustration because the plates are to be had second-hand because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

It will be thoroughly American and national, without being narrow or cancelled.

It will teach Americans the beauties of their country and the progress of their art workers; but it will also bring home to their firesides examples of foreign masterpieces that shall show the heights to be conquered, and stir the emulation and ambition of our younger civilization.

It will furnish communications on art topics from a corps of regular correspondents at the principal art centres of the world—making a course of contemporaneous history of the higher branches of human industry.

THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY

The glories of the unrivaled scenery of our country afford an exhaustless field for the exercise of the painter's art. Many attempts have been made to gratify the popular longing for scenes of "home, sweet home," but it will be only justly acknowledged that, so far as our illustrated periodicals are concerned, such attempts have hitherto proved miserable failures—mere caricatures or topographical diagrams rather than pictures. It remains for the publishers of THE ALDINE to inaugurate an artistic movement that shall be worthy of the subject—that shall give American scenery its rightful pre-eminence in the pictorial world.

In this age and country of universal travel, it is astonishing how comparatively few are acquainted with scenes not to be viewed from the windows of a railway car. "Ordinary American tourists" the mission of THE ALDINE will be to reveal the undiscovered beauties, to them "so near, and yet so far." To lovers of nature whose privilege it has been to enjoy the realities, these delineations will come as souvenirs in grateful harmony with the pleasures of memory.

1776. 1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.

In accordance with their purpose to give the American people an Art Journal that shall be characteristically their own, the publishers have availed themselves of the approaching anniversary of the birth of the country, to inaugurate that which shall hereafter constitute a principal feature of the enterprise; namely, the artistic illustration of leading historical events in our history. The noble proportions of the THE ALDINE page afford every facility for the most effective rendering of details, without which a succession of pictures on any subject become monotonous and wearisome to a degree.

THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

While all proper attention is given to national topics as a distinctive characteristic of the work, no fear need be entertained that its scope will be contracted or the cosmopolitan features of art neglected. The publishers are happy to announce the success of arrangements for placing before their readers a series of views of the grandest and most interesting scenes of Europe on a scale which is possible only with the broad pages of THE ALDINE. These pictures are no mere repetitions of the peculiarities of two or three artists, dealing with nature on so small a scale as to afford no opportunity for variety of detail or effect, but they are magnificent full-size plates in every way worthy of costly frames, were they not so appropriately placed in a work which is in fact an ornamental portfolio of high art. This new series of European landscapes will demonstrate the intention and ability of *The Art Journal of America* to satisfy all demands and to occupy every field of high art illustration.

The art of THE ALDINE, national and cosmopolitan, is permitted to range the entire world of reality, and to soar to the heights of the imaginative, so that a surfeit of one thing, however sweet, is impossible. Its subscribers shall recognize that they are supplied not only with the best, but with a beautiful and refreshing succession of topics, as comprehensive and exhaustive as the appetite which is so carefully considered.

PRESENTATION PLATES.

Four beautiful designs by John S. Davis, artistically printed in colors, will be presented gratis to subscribers, with the March number.

TERMS.

The post edition of THE ALDINE will be issued monthly, and mailed, postage free, to subscribers at \$6 per annum, in advance. The publishers are only responsible for advance payment where the money has been actually received at the office of publication in New York, or their regular printed forms of receipt signed by the President and Secretary of the Company is produced.

Parties desiring to act as local agents, will receive prompt information regarding discounts and territory by applying through the mails or in person at the office of publication.

THE ALDINE COMPANY,

18 and 20 Vesey street, New York.

JAMES SUTTON, President.
ISAAC NEWTON, Jr., Secretary.

HARDEE'S RIFLE & LIGHT INFANTRY

Tactics, for the instruction, exercises and manoeuvres of RIFLEMEN and Light Infantry—including, School of the Soldier and School of the Company by Brevet Lieut. W. J. Hardee, to which is added Duties of Non-commissioned Officers, Military Honors to be paid by Troops. The articles of war, containing the rules by which armies are governed, Relating to Courts-Martial; Suppressing Mutiny or Sedition; Granting Furloughs; Commisary of Musters; Accepting a Challenge; Chaplains; Suttlers; To whom any Officer may apply for Redress; Sentinels; False Alarms; Misbehaviour, Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be authenticated, etc. Sent on receipt of price 1.61. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

J. B. MOORE, Publisher.

m.2 3 Sheriffs', New York.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office

AN AGENT is wanted in every County for Frank Leslie's Newspapers and magazines, the oldest established Illustrated Periodicals in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency and exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce Twelve First-class Illustrated Periodicals, suited to as many distinct tastes or wants, and, with the choice from six new and beautiful chromes, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, be enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skillful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewals each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York. 6-49

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Church Services, Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Rifleman's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern 7th 10s patch.

CHOICE PERIODICALS FOR 1876.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK,

Continue their authorized Reprints of the

FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS:

- Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
- London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
- Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
- British Quarterly Review, (Evangelical.)

Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science and Art; and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The most powerful monthly in the English Language, famous for Stories, Essays, and Sketches, of the Highest Literary Merit.

TERMS, Including Postage:

Payable strictly in advance.

- For any one Review,..... \$4 00 per annum
- For any two Reviews,..... 7 00 "
- For any three Reviews,..... 10 00 "
- For all four Reviews,..... 12 00 "
- For Blackwood's Magazine,..... 4 00 "
- For Blackwood and one Review, 7 50 "
- For Blackwood and two Reviews, 10 00 "
- For Blackwood and three Reviews, 13 00 "
- For Blackwood and four Reviews, 15 00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs or four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO

41 Barclay Street, New-York

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE.

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—A sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

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

Price only twenty-five cents a bottle.

(GEO. MORTIMER,

Chemist and Druggist,

Sussex street,

Ottawa, November 5th, 1875.