THE

## VOLUNTEER REVIEW

And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V 1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotis, and even the new Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the Volunteer Review, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter post paid.

The VOLUNTERR REVIEW will be supplied to clubs at the usual reduced rates, viz:

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten and upwards at the same rate, the getter up of the Club to receive one copy free for one year. Payment strictly in advance.

No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on miliary subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns.

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Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutante, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps.

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MR. ROGER HUNTER, for that of New Bruns-wick and Nova Scotia.

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#### THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS

All Communications regarding the Militim or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editorial True Volunteer Review, Ottawa.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address. Allieters 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 withweekly information concerning the movement and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rille prestice &c.

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# Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, enbought, our swords we draw, Togmid the Monach, sence the law,"

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871.

We would again seem tour Subscribers in Ontario that our Agent Lt.-Col. Loverage is now on a collecting tour through that Province, and would feel obliged by their promptly paying up to him their individual. indebtedness to this office.

A MEETING of delegates from the various Boards of Trade in Canada, for the purpose of organizing a Dominion Board of Trade, was recently held in Ottawa. The principles on which this body was provisionally constructed unfortunately intensified the local sectional feelings of its members, and the great questions affecting the present as well as the future of Canada were not approach ed with that spirit of liberality or fairness by which their merits might have been determine.. Prominently amongst those matters scood the great question of the internal water communication of the Dominion, and any one who reads the paper submitted to the meeting on that subject by the Presideut, must rest satisfied that its direct object was to throw the control of the trade of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries into the hands of the people of the United States.

views put forth on that occasion, and to bring the whole question in its entirety before the people of British North America, we have published to-day the first of a series of articles devoted to the consideration of the natural and artificial navigation of our internal waters-their commercial, political, and military relations to the development of the resources of the Dominion.

### THE RIVERS AND CANALS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

T.

THE speady and profitable development of the resources of any country depends, in a great degree, upon the disposition of the rivers and streems by which its natural drainage is effected, because by such means access from the seaboard is most easily and cheaply secured and the great emporiums of trade and centres of distribution are to be found on or close to the em-`nuchures of the great rivers.

As a general rule the produce of the field, the forest and the mine, can be more cheaply and conveniently transported by water than by any other mode of conveyance, and those sources of national wealth are more rapidly develored and more valuable the closer their proximity to the river or lake.

Artificial navigation, as defined by the formation of Canals, between separate river systems, is hardly developed in British North America; indeed, it only exists in one instance, and there it is less than one mile in length.

With a territory of over 3,000,000 square miles in area, extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the East to the Pacific Ocean in the West, with resources varied as the zones through which it passes the Dominion of Canada possesses a system of waterways, natural and artificial, unequalled for the facilities of development afforded by those of any other country.

The southern frontier of the British North American Provinces are covered by a series of fresh water seas and their outlet, extending from West to East for nineteen hundred miles, through twenty: five degrees of longitude, and with comparatively trifling obstructions, affording access from the seaboard for vessels of a far larger class than those navigating the internal waters of any other nation. With the mechanical appliances and scientific knowledge of the age, natural obstructions to national developement will not be allowed to exist, and while the energy, capital and enterprise of the mer cantile speculator is employed in the extension of railway communication, the attention of the statesmin and politician will be directed to the improvement of the natural waterways of the country.

Already the Canadian Government have. with that enlightened appreciation of the interests of the Dominion which has so In order to counteract the fallacy of the eminently distingushed them, directed their