

The writer has been informed that the Governor of the territory at the time in question had been chased on the lake by a ferocious banditti, and owed his safety to the fleetness of his canoe, ("he did not paddle his own canoe"), propelled by the strong arms of his faithful and trusty band of Iroquois from Caughnawaga.

It is not understood why complaints are made in the narrative about the scarcity of provisions, while the lakes and rivers of that country are known to be swarming with varieties of fish. Beef and other kinds of fresh meat are also said, on the best authority, to be had in abundance.

It is stated the Rifles left Fort Garry on their return to Canada the 6th August, 1861. They arrived at York Factory, and waited some time there before the arrival of the ship, supposed, if not certain to be, the barque *Sir Colin Campbell*, David Gray, Commander, 457 tons register. She left on the 31st of August and arrived at Montreal the 10th of October, 1861. It is stated the Rifles proceeded direct to London, C. W., to join the headquarters of the corps, which had been established there temporarily during the civil commotion among our neighbours in the States.

Apologizing for the length of these remarks, I remain, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant.

CHARLES WALKEM,
(Late R. E. Staff.)
Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—In my last letter I called attention to the necessity of a better and a more liberal supply of food for our volunteers, I will now point out the necessity of supplying the men in a proper manner with water, one of nature's greatest blessings. During the performance of the two last Annual Drills a great amount of real suffering has been endured on account of the unsatisfactory manner in which the water has been supplied, I refer more particularly to the suffering of the men while on parade at Brigade drill. Mr. Editor, fancy if you can from three to four thousand men dressed in winter clothing in mid-summer, on parade in heavy marching order, marching and performing drill under the blazing heat of a July sun, with the perspiration flowing into their boots and without a drop of water to cool their parched tongues except what little can be carried in pails from a distance of a quarter to half a mile by a man appointed from each company for that purpose. Now, Sir, it frequently happens that some of the water carriers (being strangers to the neighbourhood) fail to find the well, and I have known some of them get tired and when wanted were found in the distance fast asleep, and the unfortunate company to which these men belong are compelled to do without or otherwise leave the ranks and beg for water, I have frequently seen

Batt., delayed several minutes before it could be brought properly to attention because several of its members were absent trying to obtain a drink of water. I have on several occasions noticed the arrival of water when a company was standing at ease, and before one quarter of it could be served out an order was received to come to attention, of course the water was immediately carried to the rear. I contend that nothing can be more trying to the discipline of our men than this, from the fact that the men with parched tongues had been patiently waiting for upwards of an hour for their water to arrive. I speak from experience when I say that the water would not be given up under the circumstances no matter what the consequence might be were it not for to *oblige their own officers*. If an open refusal to surrender the water under the above circumstances should occur, who would be to blame? certainly not the men themselves. If there is one mounted officer in the Volunteer Force who runs away with the idea that the men don't require water from the time of marching out until their return to camp, let him fall in as a private soldier in the ranks, it will require only one or two heavy drills to convince him of its necessity. If the system of brigading troops in hot weather is to be continued, it is high time that this disgraceful state of things was remedied, and for proof of my assertion I have only to point to the sufferings of the men on parade, and the confusion and delay that is constantly taking place on account of the men being compelled to leave the ranks in search of water. In my opinion the most proper method of supplying the men with water would be to attach a water cart (drawn by a horse) to each battalion during the Annual Drill, and by so doing we not only have the means of supplying each Batt. with water on parade, but the Battalion can also be supplied with plenty of wholesome water for drinking and cooking purposes while in camp. If this plan was adopted it would not only add to the health, and the general comfort of our troops, but it would also do away with the necessity of being compelled to use the slush from the City of Kingston which is wafted to the camp with every west and south-west wind that blows. Hoping, Mr. Editor that you will excuse me for occupying so much of your valuable space,

I am yours truly,
L.M.XLIX.

P.S.—I don't consider it necessary to issue water bottles in hot weather in time of peace.

The ex-Crown Prince of Hanover has been assigned the honorary colonelcy of the 42nd Austrian Infantry regiment. The motive for conferring this distinction is to avoid offending the German Emperor during his visit by obtruding upon him the sight of the old Honovarian Life Guard uniform which the Prince usually wears.

The completion of the Pacific Railway Survey is announced here and causes great satisfaction. The most difficult portion, contrary to all expectations, was found to be in the forests of British Columbia.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Monday, 14th day of April, 1873.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act, 31st Vict., Cap. 6, intituled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as River Bourgeois, County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, be, and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Arichat.

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NOTICE TO SQUATTERS ON PUBLIC
LANDS.

THE attention of squatters on Public Lands is specially called to the regulations contained in the Order in Council of the 10th January, 1850, wherein squatting on Crown Lands is strictly forbidden.

No claim to purchase land by right of occupation will be entertained, unless such occupant was a *bona fide* settler on the land with substantial improvements at the time of inspection, and so reported by the Inspector. Improvements made on any Crown Lands since the time of such inspection, will be lost to the occupant, unless such occupation has been authorized by the Department.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assist. Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, April 1, 1873.

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