

attract public attention, and the admiration of weak minds.

The *Canadian Monthly* for May is about an average number. It deserves praise for giving a fair instalment of the novel which it carries thro' its pages, which, by the way ("For King and Country") is of a patriotic Canadian tone which should render it popular, especially as it really displays taste judgment and ability.

The "Old Ports of Acadia" is an interesting sketch, tho' it has no novelty to recommend it, and I refer to it principally to note a fresh instance of the facility with which slovenly forms of diction find their way into writings which should be models as to purity and elegance. Some time since directed attention to the constant misuse of the word "will" for "shall" throughout America.

An analogous provincialism is that of "would" for "should," which occurs in the article referred to, as follows.

"The Boularderie Island is a memento of a French Marquis, of whom we would never have heard were it not &c. &c."

I do not think we should have been sensible of a great want had we been spared the "Recollections of Fenton Grammar School." We have had the same sort of thing, not perhaps better told, but told on a groundwork of more interesting material a dozen times over.

The "Current Events" is, as usual, an able summary. It is justly noticed that amongst all the honors heaped on Sir Garnet Wolseley, Captain Glover "has been kept a little too much in the back ground." If I remember rightly the tenor of one of Sir Garnet's despatches, in which he has occasion to mention Capt. Glover, its tone leaves one with the impression that Sir Garnet is not sorry that the fact of Capt. Glover not being under his immediate command, relieves him (Sir G.) of the necessity of saying much about him.

FRANC-THERRE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Although I am an English volunteer I trust you will kindly allow me to supplement the suggestions of "Canadian," which appeared on the 31st ultimo. I must, however, first give you a rough sketch of the present position of the volunteer movement here in order to show the feasibility of my proposition.

The class of men from which our reserve army is chiefly formed is that on which pre-eminently "time is money"; and however martial a spirit they possess on entering the service the repeated calls of time—money—is sure to check their inclinations, and their volunteering career is soon brought to a close. This I state from experience, and I do not hesitate to assert as my honest conviction that had some definite mode of

reward been offered at the commencement of the movement for services of 11, 15, or 20 years, that the force would now be double its present strength and its efficiency scarcely inferior to the regular army. Star badges have at length been given, one for every five years' service, but they are not generally worn, and many volunteers who were buoyed up with the hope that some immediate or future pecuniary benefit would be made for them are now greatly disappointed, and those who have spent ten or fifteen years in the service look upon these star badges as barren honor for the sacrifices they have made. This distinction for long service can only serve for recognition while in uniform, rather by the public or officers of the corps, and on retirement these badges, when worn, are generally returned with the uniform into store and nothing is left a man to show that he has honorably and faithfully taken up arms for a number of years in defence of his Sovereign and country. Something that a man at all times can conveniently carry about with him would be much better, and would be more highly prized, and the hope of gaining the highest class of distinction would stimulate many to increased attendance and smartness.

Again, no provision has been made for compensation for injury or accidents whilst under arms, or doing military duty. This surely might have early consideration. By giving various modes of rewards for efficiency and long service, the greater will be the inducements for recruits to enrol themselves. Out of the many things that have been urged as might be held out as inducement by the Government I would mention: Exemption from taxation and juries, whereby tradesmen and shopkeepers would be benefitted; compensation for accidents and injuries to which all classes are liable; deferred annuities in case of old age, and who finds most favor with all to whom I have mentioned this is, free transmission to the colonies with grant of land, or an equivalent for land if land is not wanted. This I venture to say is unquestionably the best and cheapest mode of rewarding the patriotism of the English Volunteers and at the same time supplying the colonies with soldiers. The advantages Colonial Governments would derive from this class of emigrants cannot be too highly estimated and it should induce them to offer other attractions as well. The advantages to England, to the colonies and to the volunteers would be mutual and with such an arrangement it is not too much to say that not less than seventy five per cent. of our highly trained warriors, out of those who would emigrate, would settle in British possessions, remaining faithful to their allegiance and in time of need would again take up arms in defence of their fatherland. Back corps have drilled, on an average three times their present enrolled strength, this estimate will give upwards of a million men with a rudimentary knowledge of drill and

the use of the rifle. From this stock some thousands a year would disperse over our domains and give a sense of security to our "Homes away from home" that has long been wanting.

There cannot be a doubt that if the Imperial and Colonial Governments would cooperate in forming a scheme of Volunteer Emigration that England would always have immense reserve forces, and her dependencies would receive from those who had completed their stipulated term of service, a yearly supply of respectable and good citizens, men skilled alike in arts as well as the use of arms.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS COWERN, Qr. Mr. Sergt.  
32nd Staff Rifle Volunteers.

Wolverhampton, April 22, 1874.

32ND CORPS STAFFORDSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS,  
Head Quarters, Snow Hill,  
Wolverhampton, March 11, 1874.

Sir,—There are now vacancies for a few respectable and intelligent Young Men as Recruits in this Corps, the ranks of which since its formation in 1860, have always been filled with *artizans*, and as past experience has given such satisfactory proof of their soldierly ability, it is desirable that further supplies should be obtained from that source.

I have, therefore, great pleasure in inviting you to the General Muster, on Monday next, 16th instant, at the Agricultural Hall, Snow Hill, at 7 30 p.m., punctually, when the Commanding Officer will in a short address, give you an account of—

The Duties required of Volunteers.

The Conditions of Service.

The benefits to be derived from the same. And he will answer any question that intending Recruits may wish to ask.

A change of Uniform has recently been decided upon, and the new Scarlet Pattern will be issued to each man on passing his Preliminary Drills.

The importance of the Volunteer Movement should have the serious consideration of everyone; and I hope that you may enrol yourself in the ranks of the 32nd Corps Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers in order to make yourself proficient in Drill and in the use of Arms in defence of your country.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

THOMAS COWERN,  
Quartermaster Sergt.

We direct the attention of our readers, particularly those who may be unfortunately troubled with rheumatism, to the advertisement of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure, on last page of the REVIEW. It is said to be an infallible cure—try it.

The Nicaragua route is recommended by the engineers for the Canal across the Isthmus.