

"How much improved steam navigation has done for the Indian trade may be estimated by the following facts, which I take from some memorandum of mine:—The declared value of British and Irish manufactures exported to India in 1848 scarcely exceeded £5,000,000; in 1868 it reached £21,291,773. In 1872 the exports were nearly doubled, owing to the canal steamers. These figures do not include the transit trade to India through Egypt, nor do they include treasure, the trade in precious gems or the large exports of specie, or of any mercantile transactions. Judging from the Board of Trade annual statements, we find that no country in the world in 1868 took so large an amount of our merchandise except the United States. But the United States only apparently stood first on the list, as only a portion of the trade returns for India were shown. The imports into the United Kingdom from British India were £18,000,000 in 1853; in 1868 they were of the value of £30,071,871; in 1872 they were about a third higher. In 1864 the imports rose to £52,295,599, owing to special fluctuations in trade. These figures are again irrespective of the great bulk of merchandise which passes through our well known established P. and O. line through Egypt.

"If, then, these figures represent the merchandise round the Cape, it can easily be imagined that the exports and imports will be more than quadrupled if a thorough line of land communication were to be established between the East and the West."—*Broad Arrow*, 23rd August.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE PIGEON HILL CAMP, P. Q.

The Missisquoi Troop of Cavalry and the 50th Battalion were inspected, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., by Lieut. Colonel Bacon, A.D. A. General who, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Fletcher, C. M. G., and the Honorable Capt. Aylmer, rode on the ground at 5.30 a. m., and in the afternoon of the same day the camp was broken up, the men receiving their pay before returning to their homes.

This camp, which was under the command of Lieut. Colonel Rowe, 60th Battalion, has been a complete success throughout. The target practice of both the cavalry and infantry was good, Colonel Rowe's son, a youth of sixteen years, gained the company prize, Trooper Mandigo of the Cavalry making the highest score in the cavalry. Attached to the 60th is a very fine band, under the direction of Band Sergeant Joseph Lapierre, whose excellent performance on parade and in the afternoons was the occasion of most complimentary remarks in general.

The rations furnished were of good quality and the active superintendence of Captain Smith, Camp Quartermaster, was most satisfactory. During the formation of the camp it was visited by large numbers of the surrounding inhabitants, the fair sex forming a large portion, and on the occasion of a sham fight, there could not have been less than fourteen or fifteen hundred spectators pro-

sent. The handsome colors of the 60th, presented to them some since, and bearing the inscription "Eccles Hill," were conspicuous in the line at the inspection, recalling the recollection when that gallant corps beat back the Fenians in May, 1870.

Captain Bush's Troop are a fine body of young men formed from the well to do yeomanry of the district, every man owns the horse he rides, not one of these being under fifteen hands high, some of the animals are well bred, and valued from \$250 to \$300.

Captain Bush is an active and pains taking officer, and a great favourite with his Troop, of whom he has every reason to be proud.

Lieut. Colonel R. Lovelace, (late of H. M. regular service), was, as usual, at his post as officer instructor, and on his departure from camp, was the recipient of a testimonial from the officers, non commissioned officers and troopers for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the duties devolving upon him.

Last, but not least, it should be mentioned, that the sanitary regulations adopted by the medical officer, Surgeon Brigham, were of such a nature, that no sickness occurred during the encampment. CAVALRY.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.

We see by the U. S. Army and Navy Journal of 30th August, that the prize meeting at Creedmore opens on 8th October next, and is expected to last three or four days. The prizes are numerous, but we do not see any account of any that are to be thrown open to "All Comers."

Perhaps if some of them were open to all a team, or individuals from Canada might be induced to go down and show the "National Guards" what firing—or as they call it, *target shooting*—is.

We notice the above journal speaking of the firing at Wimbledon for the "Rajah of Kolapore's" Challenge Cups, says as follows:—"The competition for the challenge Cups given by the late Rajah of Kolapore, was participated in by a picked team from the United Kingdom, and eighteen chosen among the Canadian". The contest was open to any other colony or to the Indian Civil Service. The hopes of the camp were with the Canadians, who won the cups last year, but these expectations were disappointed, chiefly in consequence of the ill success which at the second distance fell to the lot of one of the Canadian team. He made a centre with his first shot, and did not at that range strike the target again. The United Kingdom team made a total of 439 points against 412 by the Canadian team. Of these totals, the United Kingdom made 150 at 200 yards, 171 at 500 yards, and 116 at 600. The Canadians made 160 at 200 yds, 141 at 500, and 121 at 600. The Competition among the Canadians themselves for prizes given by the Canadian reception committee, was at 500 yards, highest possible score 28. There were eleven entries, two making 26, two 24, one 23, two 22, one 21, and three 20 points. We give these scores for the purpose of enabling some of the sharpshooters (?) at Creedmore to compare their own practice with that of England and Canada."

A good thing indeed—compare with Canada? the idea is not a bad one, but we

should very much like to see it indeed—why fancy a team firing on 12th July last at 500 yards at Creedmore seven shots each—making only an average of 14. How is that, &c.? Again at the inauguration of Creedmore ranges—the following are some of the scores:—

6 Regt. No. 7	12 pts. at 200 yds.	7 pts. at 500	12	Ent.
9	" 9	" 4	" 4	12
11	" 17	" 5	" 4	11
4 N. Jersey	10	" 4	" 4	6

And with like scores they talk of comparing their scores with ours. Now is not the idea monstrous (there's no other term good enough under the circumstances we think)? However, we had better not discourage them as they are going at firing,—but we should very much like to see a team going down there to show them what firing is. Will our Militia Dept. undertake to send one if some of the matches are thrown open to all comers?" Ixion.

Lord Elcho recently wrote a long letter to prove that, after an addition of £5,000,000 to the army estimates, and a pretentious attempt at military reorganization, England had actually fewer troops at home for the defence of the country than she had twenty years ago. It appears from a statement in the London Times that in the last twenty years England has all but doubled her cavalry, more than doubled her artillery, trebled her engineers, and added to her infantry very nearly 10,000 men. Altogether, and taking the numbers of the regular forces of the two periods compared, we find that in 1853 she had 71,066 troops at home for the defence of the kingdom, while in 1873 she has 98,719. These returns take no account of militia and volunteers.

An Indian Gentleman—you may see that he was a gentleman from the remark that he made—was recently acquitted by a sympathetic jury, for the murder of his wife. He rose, bowed to the twelve good men and true who had treated him so handsomely, and thinking that one good turn deserved another, said, "Boys, I reckon I can stand the soda water on that." Is there not a moral in this pleasant incident, if we would take the trouble to see it? How many men regard the public acts of public functionaries exactly according to the way they are affected by them. Davy Crockett once called a contemporary in the Senate a gentleman and a statesman, because, said Davy, he gave me the brandy bottle and looked away when I poured out my drink.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 13th inst:

- MONTREAL, Quebec.—Captain A. R. Huddell (to April 1571) \$1.00 (Per R. Hunter, Esq.)
- St. JOHN, N.B.—Lieut.-Colonel J. V. Thurgar (to November 1873) 2.00
- Lt. W. H. McColgan (to Sept 73) 2.00
- Lieut. John King (to full) 3.50
- Lieut. Jas. Devlin (to Oct. 73) 2.00
- Capt. F. Hazen (to Feb. 72) 4.00
- Lt. H. F. Perely (to May 72) 2.00
- Captain W. F. Hathaway (to January 1874) 4.00
- Lieut.-Colonel S. K. Foster (to November 1873) 2.00
- Lieut.-Colonel J. R. McShane (to April 1873) 2.00
- Capt. Wm. Cunard (to Dec. 72) 2.00
- St. STEPHEN, N.B.—Lt.-Colonel Inches, B.M. (to January 1873) 2.00
- WOODSTOCK, N. B.—Ens. H. W. Bourne (to July 1872) 2.00
- Lt. Chas. Garden (to April 74) 2.00
- FREDERICTON, N.B.—Lt.-Col. Mansell, D.A.G. (to February 1874) 2.00
- FRED. N.B.—Capt. A. D. Hartley 1.00
- DALHOUSIE, N.B.—Capt. Wm. Cullen 1.00
- BACKVILLE, N.B.—Capt. J. M. Baird (to Mar. 73) 1.00
- STANLEY, N. B.—Ens. Andrew Waugh (to April 1873) 1.00
- Lt. Wm. Howe (to April 1873) 1.00