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## The Volunteer Review

AND

### MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 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 tangible 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? Prominence 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 United States Army and Navy Journal of the 16th September, under the caption of "the Slavonic Question," has an admirable article which we have reprinted on another page. Differing nationally from our cotemporary in his estimate of Mr. Gladstone's action and the Bulgarian atrocities, as well as the motives of the United States consular agent in his highly coloured dramatic description and Report, we are compelled to accord all due praise to the article as afford-

ing concise and valuable information respecting the population, territory, and history of the races who are now occupying so much attention in Eastern Europe.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Canada," by A. BAUMGARTEN, Ph. D., Montreal, in which strong arguments based principally on the example of our neighbours of the United States are used to show the necessity for "Protection," as opposed to Free Trade. Very considerable ingenuity is expended in the effort to prove the comparative value of a nation's progress by the amount of *Sulphuric Acid, Sugar and Iron* it produces and consumes; and in this the comparison is vastly in favor of our neighbours.

The pamphlet is well worth perusal as it touches on practical subjects connected with what ought to be the *Agricultural* interests of Canada, but which are lacking the principle of a science in our mode of application the author justly describes as mere *farming*, and on the wasteful manner in which our *lumbering* operations are carried on.

Both are matters of serious consideration and demand the attention of the Statesman and Patriot; but as long as the mercantile portion of the community are allowed to monopolize political power, it will not be possible to get either interests properly attended to.

We differ with the author in his estimate of the resources of Canada; we hold it to be an *agricultural* country solely—not possessing minerals sufficient to make it a manufacturing country—its coal for instance is to be found in Nova Scotia at the extreme East, and at the Saskatchewan and British Columbia in the extreme West, nearly 2,500 miles apart; there are no extensive deposits of minerals in Canada from the head of Lake Huron to mouth of the St. Lawrence, and we could only hope to be the manufacturers of the raw material (agricultural products) of the Western States en route to the seaboard,—this can only be accomplished by the opening of our Canal system on the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers, especially the latter,—and it is in this direction only that Canada can look for development. Foreign trade can only be secured by imposing differential duties in favor of the St. Lawrence and our own direct Railway communications.

A modified protective tariff such as that in existence in 1872, if we mistake not, and which was repealed as reported for the advantage of, and at the instance of, Montreal merchants, would meet all necessary requirements; we do not think total prohibition would affect any great amount of good.

The pamphlet cannot fail to awaken attention to the very important subjects with which it deals, and the author's ideas of what is wanted are thus summed up—

"Let Government give us a judicious but stringent protective tariff to foster our industry in its infancy. Let it organize the

Department of the Interior on the model of the American one, so as to distribute wide spread knowledge in regard to fertilizers, the latest improvements in agriculture, and let it use all energy to the strengthening of agricultural industries. Give us legislation making the replanting of forests compulsory or offering premiums therefor."

Upon these postulates the development of Canada is predicated with considerable force and much ingenuity. We submit them to the judgment of our readers, as deserving the profound attention of every lover of his country.

The interminable muddle in which the "Eastern Question" is involved results from the foreign policy of the Gladstone administration in 1870, and the present complications included in the Servian rebellion, the fruits of the compact between the two *Chancellors* (Bismarck and Gortchakoff) in return for the latter withholding Austria from giving aid to France during that memorable struggle. Prussia now plays the same game with that power and allows the other Chancellor the opportunity to give the *coup de grace* to the sick man—if he can.

It has been well said that Russia's way to Constantinople is through Vienna, and the possibility of effecting it can only be contingent on Prussian aid. In support of this view a French leading journal has just published the text of a secret treaty between Russia and Germany for the settlement of the Eastern Question which has called forth an energetic official denial from the former, which may be taken for what it is worth; while it is openly stated at Belgrade that the Servians have obtained material aid from the latter in the shape of 60,000 stand of arms and some mitrailleuse; while it is notorious that the rebellious Servians could not have kept the field without material aid from Russia.

In England JOHN BRIGHT and GLADSTONE, the primary authors of the mischief, head a body of hounding philanthropical pharisees in the attempt to bend the policy of the Empire in accordance with their own pro-Russian proclivities; and the intrigues growing out of this affair make it quite possible that a general European war will be the immediate result of the united exertions of saints and sinners; and it will be well if British Statesmanship will be able to preserve the interests of the Empire from the hands of the home born fanatics and the abettors of its foreign enemies in the confusion which is sure to follow the attempt to subvert the Turkish Empire.

The opening article of the *Edinburgh Review* for July is devoted to a history of "the growth of the German naval power," in which the following remarkable passage occurs. Referring to the recent schemes for the development of the Germany Navy, and especially that of 1873, it quotes the special correspondent of the *Times* at Wilhelmsbaven as follows:—"With such energy has the scheme