

taken on the Lake; won by the Americans.

October 13—Battle of Queenstown; won by the English.

October 23—St. Regis occupied after light fighting; won by the Americans.

November 20—Bombardment of Kingston, won by the Americans.

November 20—Battle of Lacolle; won by the English.

November 23—Taking of Salmon River post; won by the English.

November 27—Engagement near Fort Chippewa; won by the English.

1813, January 19—Skirmishing on River Raisin; won by the English.

January 22—American army taken prisoners at Frenchtown; won by the English.

February 6—Raid on Brockville; won by the Americans.

February 22—Taking of Ogdensburg; won by the English.

April 27—Destruction of Toronto, no resistance; won by the Americans.

May 5—Attack on Fort Meigs repulsed; won by the Americans.

May 27—Fort George taken; won by the Americans.

May 27—Attack on Sackett's harbour; won by the English.

June 5—Battle of Stony Creek; won by the English.

June 8—Taking of an American provision depot near Stony Creek, won by the English.

June 19—Taking of an American provision depot at Grand Sodus; won by the English.

June 24—Battle of Beaver Dam; won by the English.

July 4—Taking of post near Chippewa; won by the English.

July 11—Taking of a naval depot, Niagara River; won by the English.

July 21—Taking of a military train near the Thousand Islands; won by the Americans.

July 25—Attack on Fort Meigs; won by the Americans.

July 31—Attack on Burlington Heights; won by the English.

September 10—Naval battle off Put-in-Bay; won by the Americans.

September 29—Attack on Okechewon; won by the English.

October 3—Americans repulsed at Four Corners; won by the English.

October 5—Battle of the Thames; won by the Americans.

October 26—Battle of Chateauguay; won by the English.

November 11—Battle of Chrysler's Farm; won by the English.

December 12—Burning of Niagara village; won by the Americans.

December 18—Taking of Forts Niagara and Lewiston; won by the English.

December 29—Taking of Fort Erie; won by the English.

1814, March 15—Attack on Burlington; won by the English.

May 5—Taking of Oswego; won by the English.

May 31—Attack on Sackett's harbour; won by the Americans.

July 5—Taking of Fort Erie by the Americans.

July 5—Attack on Fort Chippewa, won by the English.

July 19—Taking of Fort La Prairie de Chien; won by the English.

July 25—Burning of St. David's village; won by the Americans.

July 25—Battle of Lundy's Lane; won by the English.

Aug. 4—Attack on Fort Michillimackinac; won by the English.

Aug. 14—Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the Americans.

September 5—Capture of the Tigress near Michillimackinac; won by the English.

Sept. 5—Capture of the Scorpion near Michillimackinac; won by the English.

Sept. 11—Naval battle of Plattsburg or Saranac; won by the Americans.

Sept. 17—Engagement near Fort Erie; won by the English.

The following is a resume of the payments: Number paid \$20 each, 2,005; not paid, amount voted having been exhausted, 54; services not proved, 127; disallowed, 443; total, 3,024. The ages of the applicants whose services were proved were as follows: Age of 74, 2; 75, 4; 76, 7; 77, 60; 78, 187; 79, 231; 80, 260; 81, 250; 82, 289; 83, 223; 84, 234; 85, 170; 86, 119; 87, 84; 88, 58; 89, 47; 90, 54; 91, 25; 92, 27; 93, 18; 94, 14; 95, 12; 96, 6; 97, 4; 98, 3; 99, 2; 100, 2; 101, 1; 102, 1; 103, 3; unknown, 48.

Below will be found an article from the *Toronto Mail* of 6th April, on the "North West Mounted Police," which we copy, because it affords a method of deciding what the cost to Canada of that "small regular force" so much desired by some of our military theorists would be.

Assuming that we spend on a nominal, and as our "Militia Reports" testify a fairly efficient force of 43,000 men, a sum of \$1,250,000 on the average per annum a regular force at \$1,000 per head per annum would give us of officers and men just 1,250, and it would leave the rest of the population without a chance of any kind of training, inasmuch as the above appears to be the limit of expenditure the country is able to bear during peace times.

The next question would arise must necessarily be of what use would the handful of regular soldiers be to this country scattered in five or six frontier positions without power of concentration change or other useful object, they would drop to the position of mere parade ornaments, about as useful for purposes of real war or any value their services would be to Canada as the pieces in a *Kriegspiel*.

Although the *Mail* has dealt hardly with our gallant "Prairie riders," it gives the people of Canada a practical lesson on the cost of that "small regular force" which is to be a nucleus for more extensive organizations. At the same time we must say the "Mounted Police" have done good service, and are a necessity of our occupation of the "Great Lone Land," well worth the money they cost to the people of Canada, if only to distinguish their rule from that of their neighbors.

We cannot allow that the United States troops perform "far more harassing and active service"—the only difference is that they have a little fighting occasionally, a "diversion," as Paddy would call not unacceptable to the *Mounted Police*, and we are of opinion that any outlay Canada makes

on that force is money far better expended than other and much more questionable investments—she preserves peace on her own frontiers without bloodshed.

THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

"The North-West Police are the pioneers in a rich and fertile territory, magnificently spacious, though still strangely solitary and silent, which at no distant day will re-echo with the busy life of a numerous and a prosperous population; their lives are tinged in the flower-perfumed prairies over which their duty leads them with an adventurous romance which was frequently demonstrated in the long and sometimes very toilsome marches we made together."—*Major-General Selby Smyth's Report, 1875.*

That the Mounted Police are gallant fellows, horse and man, nobody will deny; but there is another tinge of "adventurous romance" attaching to them which is peculiarly interesting to the Canadian tax payer. It is brutal, we know, to connect a band of heroes with a bill of costs. What, for instance, would have been thought of one who on being told of the tremendous valour of the Light Brigade, betook him to figuring out the cost to the country of Captain Nolan's fat order and Cardigan's too faithful obedience? Nevertheless, there is nothing like reducing matters of the kind to a hard money value. It is brutal, unpoetic, and odorous of the shop and the counter, but withal satisfying to those who have to foot the bills. The Mounted Police are probably doing a great work on the "flower perfumed prairies," &c., but after all what are they but gaugers on horseback? And a gauger, whether on foot or on horseback, in a quiet lake port or on the boundless desert, is after all but a public servant paid by the people, and it is no breach of taste for the people to enquire how much he costs them. On this ground, then, let us examine the record.

The Force consists of 29 officers and 1,300 men and horses, divided into six troops of 50 men each. It was formed in 1874 for the protection of the traders (chiefly in fur) who frequent the country west of Manitoba and to suppress the whiskey traffic. And in these two tasks, Major General Smyth says it has been admirably successful. The following is its cost in the past and the estimates of future cost:

To 30th June, 1875.....	\$333,000
To 10th Feb. 1876, [eight months].....	\$181,000
To 30th June, 1876, [four months] say.....	92,000

To 31st June, 1877—Mr. Cartwright's Estimate.....	278,000
.....	292,000

To put it differently, the Force per man costs us \$1,000 a year, the exact annual cost per man in greenbacks of the United States army, which is chiefly employed in similar but far more harassing and active service on the Indian frontiers. It is an enormous sum for us to pay every year for the peace in a vast solitude. Capitalised at six per cent., it represents an investment in the desert of \$5,000,000. If immigrants were going into the country, nobody would grudge the outlay; but a Great Lone Land it is, and a Great Lone Land it seems likely to remain, so long, at all events, as our rulers dally over the Pacific railway. It is singular with what ease the money goes even among three hundred men in a wilderness. The pay of the force this year will amount to \$120,000; rations \$48,000; forage, \$29,000 (cannot the country be made to grow cereals?); fuel and light, \$5,500; clothing, \$21,000; repairs, replacement of horses, arms, and ammunition, \$17,800; miscellaneous stores, medicine and medical comforts, \$5,500; boots, stationery