

**CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!**

1868.] THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW. [1868.]

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS**

FOR THE

**FORMATION OF CLUBS.****LARGE CASH PRIZES OFFERED!**

The Proprietor, in order to increase the circulation and thereby add to the usefulness of

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW,**

offers the following liberal terms to persons who will exert themselves in getting up clubs for the paper during the months of January and February 1868:—

1st prize—For the largest club, \$50 in cash.	
2nd do	2nd do. . . . 25 do
3rd do	3rd do . . . . 15 do
4th do	4th do . . . . 10 do
5th do	5th do . . . . 5 do
6th do	6th do. 'Review' 1 year.

It will be understood that from the number of prizes offered no one need despair of securing at least some return for his time and trouble in getting up a club; for besides the prizes enumerated above, we allow 12½ per cent on all subscriptions sent to us in this way, which the person raising the club will deduct from the total amount of monies received by him on account of subscriptions in forwarding the same to us.

Our terms for the paper are \$2 a year, payable strictly in advance. It is not necessary that the address of persons sent us in a club should be all at one Post Office.

An hour or two a day for a week spent in canvassing for subscribers by one person in each company throughout the Dominion will be certain to secure a very profitable return for the time expended.

Persons desiring to act as agents will be furnished with show bills and further particulars, by applying as below.

Post Office orders, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance.

Address,

GEO. MOSS,  
"The Volunteer Review" Office  
Ottawa, Ont.

**THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW**

Is published EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by GEORGE MOSS, Proprietor.

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**TO CORRESPONDENTS:**

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

**The Volunteer Review,**

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,  
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1868.

**NAVAL DEFENCE OF CANADA.**

The "Military Defence of Canada," has formed the subject of a series of articles in the first volume of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, in which it was clearly shown that to be effective it must be auxiliary to a system of Naval Defence sufficiently novel in character to merit careful consideration. Ordinary Naval operations are generally confined to the Sea coast, but in this case they must be extended to River and fresh water Lake coast lines of nearly 2000 miles in length—broken into three or four distinct divisions by physical obstacles of great magnitude. Beginning at the head of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, the river of that name, is unobstructed to Montreal, and therefore accessible to the operations of the ordinary squadrons; but above that point, for 132 miles, the navigation is broken by a series of rapids with long reaches of still water between. The navigation is opened by seven distinct canals of an aggregate length of 43 miles; they are capable of admitting vessels of 186 feet in length, 40 feet beam, drawing 8 feet of water—this reach would form the first division of the line of naval defence above tide water; it ends at Prescott. From that point to the mouth of the Niagara River would be the second division. The frontier from Queenstown to Chippewa cannot be defended by a naval force; the obstacles created by the Niagara falls and the great

depth of the channel through which the river runs render naval operations impossible; but the obstructions are overcome by the Welland Canal, whose continuous length of 28 miles connects Lakes Ontario and Erie, and enables vessels of 142 feet in length, 25 feet beam, drawing 9 feet of water, to pass from one lake to the other. Above Chippewa the third division of this line would extend to the Sault Ste. Marie and threaten the shores of Lake Michigan throughout the whole of its communications. It is by far the largest of all the divisions and its importance cannot be overrated.

Lake Superior may become a fourth division, and, in such an event, Canada will find reason to regret the apathy and want of knowledge which left the Canal connecting it with Lake Huron in foreign hands. It would be altogether isolated, but is not of sufficient consequence to affect materially the issues involved in any contest which may arise for the next twenty years.

A summary of the length of frontier to be defended would be as follows:—

Point des Monts to Kingston. . . . .	610 miles.
Kingston to Niagara River. . . . .	180 "
Niagara River . . . . .	32 "
Lake Erie. . . . .	250 "
Detroit River . . . . .	24 "
Lake St. Clair. . . . .	20 "
St. Clair River. . . . .	28 "
Lake Huron. . . . .	260 "
River St. Mary. . . . .	45 "
Lake Superior. . . . .	420 "

Total from head of Gulf of St. Lawrence to head of Lake Superior 1,869 "

With such a length of accessible frontier it is not wonderful that the people of Great Britain should entertain grave doubts of the possibility of retaining possession of Canada in the event of war, or that its defence should present to Imperial Statesmen as difficult and unsatisfactory a problem as the Irish question; while even to professed strategists, limited by existing possibilities, it possesses no features sufficiently tangible to warrant an easy solution of a particularly difficult and interesting professional problem. To the people of Canada especially this and kindred matters possess absorbing interest, because that on their due consideration, and the provisions consequent thereon, depend their independent existence. The cost of a naval force of sufficient magnitude to guard effectually our interior coast line and its maintenance would be an item of expenditure beyond our present fiscal capabilities, and we should be obliged to look to the Mother Country for the whole material of the necessary naval armament. There is however a very important part of that armament which Canada can supply by judicious measures, and the necessary provisions therefor should be inserted in the proposed "Militia Act"—it is the creation of a "Naval Reserve."

One of the articles alluded to as having appeared in THE REVIEW, (No. 12 of the first