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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1871.

No. 9.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

BY C. V. H.

From the *U. S. Army and Navy Journal*.

#### V.—STAFF CORPS.

THE direction of military affairs of course is entrusted to the War Department. The Secretary of War is always a general of the army, though he is one of the constitutional responsible ministers of the crown. Should political questions occasion his resignation, he may be returned to such command in the army as his rank and the opinion of the king entitle him to. The War Department is divided into two great departments and some minor branches. The first or General War Department has the sub-departments for infantry and cavalry service, the sub-department of artillery, including what is called here the ordnance department, and that of engineers. The administrative department contains the sub-departments of clothing, subsistence, and pay. Separate departments are those of invalids and pensions, of military justice, and of persons, the latter directed by an adjutant-general of the King. The general staff forms a separate corps of captains and field officers, under the direction of the chief of staff. The greater part of the officers of the general staff are assigned to duty with the generals in command of the troops, and these essentially perform the duties which in the United States Army are assigned to the adjutant-generals. Each army corps has a chief of staff—colonel—one field officer, and one captain; each division one major. Brigadier-generals have one, in war two aids, but no general staff officer.

The other officers are stationed at Berlin, and there especially cultivate and represent military science. They have to collect all intelligence in regard to organization and tactics of foreign armies, topography, military statistics, and the resources of their own country in any way connected with military matters. They form a sub-department for historical matters, and officers of trigonometrical and topographical engineers, who attend to the providing of war maps and plans. Officers of the line who have passed through the military academy are detailed to these departments of the general staff, for the purpose of surveying; and mostly from these vacancies in the general staff are filled. One particular feature ought to be mentioned.

The French army carefully educates her staff officers; but once transferred to that corps, they remain members thereof until they advance to be generals. Most other armies follow a similar routine. As a general thing, a Prussian first lieutenant promoted to a captaincy in the general staff remains there for two years only, and is then transferred to the line again as commander of a company or troop; and if after two more years he has given as good satisfaction in that position as in the general staff, he is promoted major in the staff; and a few years after he may find himself in command of a battalion of the line again, preparatory to going into the staff again as a chief.

Likewise the officers on duty with the generals commanding corps or divisions are frequently transferred to the general staff in Berlin. Nobody would consider himself to be a good line officer in every grade through which he has passed. Stagnation is to be avoided, the capacity for practical service is never permitted to be stifled by scientific pursuits and studies, and the widest propagation of military knowledge desired. The chief of the general staff, at present General von Moltke, has, in peace time especially, the direction of the so called great general staff in Berlin, and he introduces his subordinates to the study of strategy, to the art of moving great bodies of troops, of issuing orders and dispositions, in a theoretical, and, as much as possible, in a practical way. Every year the great general staff, after the fall manoeuvres, makes a military excursion, on horseback of course, where a short campaign is gone through without the troops, like a skeleton drill, the officers performing the duties as if in the field. Reconnoissances, issuing of orders for marches, battles, with such sketches as are necessary, are the exercises, in accordance with a supposition supplied by the chief. Such excursions on a smaller scale take place yearly at each army corps, when a detail of junior officers, under the supervision of the chief of staff of the corps, are introduced into the secrets of beating an imaginary enemy with imaginary troops, but on the actual ground over which they travel.

Officers of the general staff have a chance for a somewhat quicker promotion in peace time, but no higher pay whatever.

The third staff corps are engineers. There must naturally be a much greater number of engineers than what would be indispensable to furnish the officers of the thirteen engineer battalions of the North German armies. But here also the practical duty with these battalions alternates with duties connected with estimating, building, repairing of fortifications, and the study of

the art. The Prussian engineers had even before the Crimean war adapted their ideas to the visible increase of power and range of artillery, and had accordingly modified the two leading systems represented by the names of Vauban and Montalambert. Having been confirmed by the siege of Sebastopol, the principle not to show any masonry and to protect the defence by a work in the ditch called "caponiere," inaccessible during the first stages of the siege, is now almost universally acknowledged to be well founded.

There is an inspector general of military education, with a few assistant officers, who has charge and command of all military schools the corps of cadets, military academy, and others.

An inspector-general's department does not exist. Each commander is inspector of his troops, and is responsible for their condition to his superior.

#### VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

The principle feature of the administrative corps is that they are not composed of officers of the army, but of civil officers. With the exception of the chief of the department in the War Office (whom we would name quartermaster-general) and a few assistants of this officer, all purchasing, forwarding, and issuing officers are, to all intents and purposes, civilians. They wear uniform, and that markedly distinct, in war only, and exercise no military authority. The chief quartermaster of an army corps (corps intendant), with his assistants and clerks, is under the orders of his commanding general. Should the latter issue orders which conflict with the regulations and instructions from the War Department, the "intendant" has to call the attention of the general to the fact; but if the general does not repeal his order, it is executed upon his responsibility; and so with every assistant post quartermaster. The officers of this corps are civilians, who enter upon this branch of military administration as young men, like others who engage in civil administration, and they are trained, and pass rigid professional examinations, like other civil officers of the government. Of course the army looks upon them as an indispensable necessity, to be abused if anything goes wrong, to be thanked for nothing, and by way of a joke they call them "meat-worms." In fact, their thorough training, their perfect knowledge of their business, and the very strict control to which they are subjected, make them an exceedingly able body. The duties of quartermaster and commissary are jointly taken care of by this corps, with the assistance of the train-battalions, a strictly

military body under command of officers of the army, trained for their business in peace times. The paymaster's business is partially attended to by the "intendant," so far as the issue of funds to the battalion paymasters is concerned. The battalion (cavalry regimental) paymaster is usually a former first sergeant or sergeant major, who may get a brevet as second lieutenant. Each battalion has its own cash box, with three different keys, one in the hands of the commanding officer, one in the keeping of the senior captain, and the third with the above named paymaster. The paymaster estimates and presents his requisitions from month to month only. The cash box is accessible if the three officers meet, and the amount on hand never exceeds one month's pay for the battalion. Every ten days the amount needed is taken out, the two officers acting, so to say, as presidents of the bank, the paymaster as cashier and bookkeeper, and the money is paid over to the captains, who receipt and pay the company by their first sergeant, the soldiers having the amount entered in their separate little account-books. Officers receive pay every month, men every ten days, always in advance. Upon what a pittance Prussian soldiers and junior officers manage to live appears to us here almost incredible. The fact is that at least ninety-nine per cent. of the soldiers are assisted by their families during their term of service, and the lieutenants could hardly do without some pocket-money from the "governor." But the army is looked upon as a national institution, which has to be maintained somehow or other, and it appears to nobody in any way as a concern to make money by; and those who enter the army as professional officers for life know that only after years of toil and short allowance will they reach a position yielding them sufficient to live upon.

Medical officers enjoy a position between the non-combatants and the officers. As they have so very often occasion to attend to their duties under fire, they are looked upon as standing nearer to the line officers than the other administrative officers.\* The material for the organization of the field corps, hospital and division hospital to each corps, are of course always ready with the medical director of the corps. The stretcher-bearers are organized separate military companies, and undergo training like other corps, especially at the usual manoeuvres every fall. But in the medical department a great many things cannot be done before the moment has actually arrived; and in no branch of the service is the difference between what is indispensable in peace time and needed in war so great as in the medical department. To accumulate medical stores and to have a reserve of medical officers in case of war is, in fact, all that can be done in preparation; and there will never be enough when most needed, especially if the war assumes so sanguinary a character covers so small a space of ground as wars are apt to do now. Medical students are permitted if they choose to fulfil their military duty as assistant surgeons, with a view to their entering in war into the medical corps; but there will never be accommodations enough if 40,000 men get killed and wounded in one day's battle, as at Gravelotte.

All trains of an army corps are under command of the field officer commanding the train battalion. He receives his orders from the commanding general, through the chief of artillery as regards the reserve ammunition trains, through the "intendant"

\*They enjoy assimilated military rank; officers of the "intendant's" corps do not.

as regards provision trains, through the medical director as regards the ambulance trains. All these staff officers of course issue as a rule no orders except with the knowledge and consent of the chief of staff, who is the executive officer (this professionally nautical expression answers very well).

All these trains and other similar institutions—like the telegraph and railroad parties—are represented on a small scale in peace, for the purpose of training and of attending to the administration and preservation of the stores. In fact, nobody in the Prussian army gets anything new to do or even to look at when war commences, until the bullets—which, however, in the great war now going on, have been not new to the greater number of either officers or men.

(To be continued.)

### CORRESPONDENCE.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.)

#### FROM BROCKVILLE.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Your correspondent has had the pleasure of reading the pamphlet entitled "A Few Words on Canada: By a Canadian;" this little book should be placed in every house in the Dominion, and its distribution in the old country would doubtless cause many there to seek a permanent home in this Dominion, and if the principles it inculcates were taught to all Canadian children it would tend to create and keep alive that national spirit so necessary for our welfare, and which is, I am sorry to say, very much weakened by our close proximity to the great republic.

The author's remarks on the Militia should be well digested by our people, and as your readers must feel an interest in all historical events connected with the earlier days of our colony, the troubles of 1837 and 1838 being referred to, I give a copy of an official return, showing the number of killed and wounded in the fight at Windmill Point, Prescott, on the 13th November, 1838, which were as follows, viz:—"Two Lieutenants and thirteen rank and file killed, and one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, one sergeant and fifty-four rank and file wounded;" this was on the British side which shows a much more formidable engagement than the most of our present generation would have any idea of. Perhaps you can inform your readers if it is a fact that the officer (regular) who commanded on that occasion shivered so with fright that his feet could be heard rattling in his stirrups, and that our militia actually hissed him?

The last party connected with the "Driving Club," for the season, came off with great eclat in the Victoria Hall on the evening of the 17th inst. Thanks to the kind superintendence of Capt. Worsley, Brockville and Ottawa Railway Artillery, the hall was most beautifully decorated, and while the stewards doubtless deserve much credit I believe all were indebted to our popular

Mayor, Lt.-Col. Buoll, for much of the comfort, order and good management. The ladies of the town responded liberally to the call for provisions and the lady committee deserve much praise for so fine a table. The whole of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Artillery band were present and gave most excellent music, the style and time being faultless. Mr. Trondell, the leader, should feel proud to be at the head of this band, which is, I believe the only Volunteer one in the Dominion which the whole strength (20) can play dance music with their ordinary wind instruments.

The gayeties of the season are to close by two weddings on shrove Tuesday, after which, I presume, the prayers through Lent will not be the less fervent for having passed so cheerful a winter.

[Perhaps it was with cold the gallant officer shivered; at any rate, in order to prevent this, we would suggest *woolen stirrups*, such as are used by Yankee soldiers, next time, so the Militia wont have a chance of hearing the music.—Ed. Vol. Rev.]

The following is one of the steepest stories we have read for a long time. The *pig skin wallet* is about the largest kind of *crammer* but it is out-distanced by Colonel Job Stout's coat riddled by *forty bullets*—and the colonel lived afterwards:

"The *Eldorado Ledger* says Colonel Job Stout, Recorder of Herdin County, has the most remarkable pocket-book on record:—"It is made of pig skin dressed by one of the pilgrim fathers, and manufactured into its present shape by himself. It was from the back of the first hog slain by the colonists. A forefather of Colonel Stout's carried the pig skin wallet through the French war and Indian, and was shot beside the brave General Wolfe on the bloody Heights of Abraham, in September, 1759. The pocket book, containing some English coin, found its way back to the right family, and held nothing but English coin and Bank of England notes until the revolutionary war. Col. Stout's grandfather marched with it on his person to Canada with General Montgomery. It was at Stillwater; ferried the Delaware, at the memorable Trenton surprise; and when peace was declared contained two thousand dollars of Continental currency, most of which its present owner retains. In the late internecine war, Colonel Job Stout carried the pig skin wallet through several engagements, and when he fell at Richmond the historical wallet of pilgrim pig skin was perforated with bullets and saturated with blood. The Colonel's coat is now on exhibition at Indianapolis, riddled by forty bullets. This wallet has been in use one hundred and ninety years."

DRILL ASSOCIATION.—We learn that a large drill Association has been formed under the direction of Adjt. Desjardine of the 17th Batt. composed of all the principle officers in the usual battalions as well as many civilians. The following gentlemen have been elected to hold office:—President—Lieut.-Col. I. J. Duchesnay; Vice-President—Major Tacho (Kamouraska); Secretary—Treasurer—Major Martin (Kamouraska); Committee of Management—Major Fortior (Dorchester), Adjt. Dessaint (Kamouraska). The object of the Association is for the purpose of obtaining instructions in the principles of the new drill.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 24th February, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, (G.)

No. 1.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel French, Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores, will proceed tomorrow, 25th instant, to inspect the Schools of Gunnery at Kingston, Toronto, and Montreal, returning to Head-Quarters on the completion of that duty.

No. 3.

A Return is herewith published of the names of the BEST and SECOND BEST SHOTS at the Annual Training of Corps in camp, for 1870, who are entitled to Money Prizes, with Badges, under General Order (26) No. 2, of 36th August, 1870.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names.	Score	Remarks.
Field Battery	London	Gunner	J. Cook	23	Best \$10
do	do				2nd Best 5
Squadron of Cavalry	London & St. Thomas	Trooper	Oliver	23	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
7th Battalion	London	Private	Sheppard	55	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
22nd Battalion	Woodstock	Private	Ward	41	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
24th Battalion	Chatham	Sergeant	Dixon	50	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
25th Battalion	St. Thomas	Private	Stevenson	52	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
26th Battalion	Middlesex	Private	Brown	50	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
27th Battalion	Sarnia	Corporal	Vannakin	48	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
28th Battalion	Stratford	Sergeant	Thom	44	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
32nd Battalion	Walkerton	Private	J. R. McGraw	46	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
33rd Battalion	Goderich	Sergeant	W. Potts	50	Best 10
do	do				2nd Best 5
Infantry Company	Leamington	Corporal	Loy	38	Best 10

Best Shot in District, Private Sheppard, 7th Battalion, 55 points, \$15.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names	Score	Remarks.
13th Battalion	Hamilton	Sergeant	Omand	50	Best \$10
do	do	Corporal	Sache	49	2nd Best 5
20th Battalion	Milton	Corporal	Stovenson	45	Best 10
do	do	Sergt. Major	McKoy	40	2nd Best 5
31st Battalion	Owen Sound	Corporal	G. Moore	40	Best 10
do	do	Private	Govett	38	2nd Best 5
35th Battalion	Barrie	Private	T. McKoy	46	Best 10
do	do	Sergeant	Gilkison	41	2nd Best 5

Best Shot in District, Sergeant Omand, 13th Battalion, 50 points, \$15.

(To be continued on page 134.)

No. 2. ACTIVE MILITIA. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment of Toronto."

To be Lieut.-Colonel:

Major John Boxall, V. B., vice A. Brunel, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry. No. 8 Company, Tullamore.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Waring Henry Ellis, M.S., vice E. Odium, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant-Major William John Robinson, M.S., vice Ellis, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Field Battery.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant James R. Graham, Q.F.O.,

vice John F. Shaffer, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Henry Flowers, Q. F. O., vice Graham, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Quarter-Master-Sergeant George Ashmore, vice Flowers, promoted.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Paymaster:

Edward J. Lordly, Esquire.

To be Quarter Master:

Robert C. Hamilton, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon:

Alfred H. Modill, Esquire, M.D.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Thomas Milsom, Esquire, M.D.

No. 3 Battery, Halifax.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (2) No. 2, 13th January, 1871, read: To be 2nd Lieutenant: Charles E. Horton, Gentleman, M. S." instead of "To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Charles E. Horton, Gentleman."

NARRATIVE OF THE RED RIVER  
EXPEDITION.—PART II

BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

(From *Blackwood's Magazine*)

[CONTINUED.]

Before leaving Prince Arthur's landing a deputation of Indians from the neighbourhood of Fort Francis arrived, to inquire what we were doing and what were to be our intended movements. The party consisted of three men, two boys and a squaw. Few of us had ever before seen the pure heathen North American Indian and we can not say that any of us were favourably impressed by these specimens of that people. When near our camp the speaker of the party called "Blackstone," having lagged behind the others, was overtaken by an officer who was driving towards the bay and who volunteered by signs to give him a lift the offer was good humouredly accepted. The Indian chief had never been in a wheeled conveyance before and having like all wood savages, an instinctive horror of horses the drive was gone through with more solemnity than pleasure. When he came in sight of the tents he requested permission to dismount where there was a little stream of water. Pulling from his pocket a small piece of soap, he wet it and plastered down his long, straight black hair with it and tied round his head a mink skin, from which at the back stood up a row of eagle's feathers, with here and there an ermine-tail hanging from them. Having thus completed his toilet he came into camp.

An English missionary who had recently arrived from Canada, and who lived close to the beach invited the whole party to his tent, where he gave them a good dinner—no easy matter as an Indian will eat as much as four white men, if allowed to have as much as he likes. The feast over the zealous clergyman thought he might improve the occasion by administering to their spiritual wants but they no sooner understood his object than they hastily bolted from his tent as if it had been infected, such is their horror of those who seek to convert them.

The deputation was formally presented to Colonel Wolseley, and a great deal of talking ensued. The Indians call such an interview a "pow-wow," and are very fond of making long speeches at them. Many of the chiefs have great oratorical powers, and use much gesticulation when declaiming. They expressed astonishment at finding us making a road through their country without having previously made any treaty for their lands, and were very anxious to enter upon the subject of the terms we intended proposing for the extinction of their territorial rights. These men had really no just claim to the land near the bay, nor indeed, one might say, to the land lying between the hills and Lake Superior, as they never hunted there; and beyond those hills, until you reach Rainy River, there was no land worth making a treaty about. They were told that there was no intention what ever of making any arrangements on the subject at present; but that hereafter, should the Canadian Government require any of their land, a suitable treaty would be made, when ample justice would be done them. They expressed themselves as devotedly loyal to the "Great Mother"—meaning the Queen—and anxious to assist their white brethren to the utmost of their power. They were made to understand that we merely wished for a right of way through

their territory, and that we had no intention of occupying their lands. Promises were made to them that their head men should receive suitable presents; but that as we were pressed extremely for time, and would have great difficulty in carrying enough supplies with us to last us during our tedious journey, they must not expect to receive them from the soldier. This year, that the officer who was then representing Canada at Fort Francis would arrange all particulars as to the quantities of things they were to be given, and when and where they were to receive them.

They said they would go back and inform their friends of what had been told them, and in the meantime we were welcome to help ourselves to as much wood and water along the line of route as we might require daily.

These representatives of the once flourishing tribe of Ojibewas—or Chippewas as they are indifferently called—were fine straight-looking men, and moved about with a certain dignity of bearing. Never but once did any of them express astonishment at what they saw, when the oldest of the party, after long and silent contemplation of the busy scene at our crowded wharf, said, "What a number of white men there must be in the world!" They were told to help themselves to a suit of clothes each from a shop which an enterprising tradesman had established near the camp; and with the usual childishness and improvidence of their race, they seemed to select those articles which of all others, were least suited for the life they had to lead—a frock-coat of the finest cloth being the garment most dear to them.

Early in July our head-quarters were transferred to the bridge over the Matawan river, a most picturesque spot. Immediately below the bridge there was a fall, and below that again a series of rapids for many miles. The banks being wooded down to the waters edge, there was some difficulty in clearing sufficient space for the camp of two battalions, and the large mass of provisions which it was found necessary to collect there. Here we erected stables and rough storehouses, so that the place quickly assumed the appearance of a little village busy with life, where the noise of the blacksmiths hammer resounded from early dawn until dark. The departure of empty waggons, and the arrival of loaded ones, went on at all hours; and the noisy scene at the falls, where the boats arriving by river from Thunder Bay had to be portaged over about fifty yards, impressed upon the stranger visiting our camps the earnestness of the work before us.

The black-flies and sand-flies were very troublesome at times, but a merciful Providence has only given them power to annoy man by day so that except occasionally when the never flagging mosquito buzzed round our heads at night our sleep was undisturbed. Before leaving Canada we had heard such "travellers' yarns" about the positive torture we should have to undergo from flies, that considerable trouble was taken to design, as a protection against them, a veil made of net, shaped like a bag open at both ends: it was to be worn round the head, with which it was prevented from coming in contact by hoops made of fine crinoline wire. Much expense had also been incurred in providing each boat with a can of stuff known to all salmon-fishermen in North America as mosquito oil. It is made with creosote and penny royal; and when the face is well anointed with this disgusting unguent no mosquito or other winged torment will touch you as long as it is fresh. The

parties engaged in bringing up the boats by river, and some of those stationed at places along the road, were occasionally glad to use the veil towards evening; but after the final start of the force from Shebandowan, the only use they were put to was for straining water through on the Lake of the Woods, where, as will be hereafter described, the water was almost opaque from the vegetable matter it held in suspension. The oil came in useful for burning in the lamps when the supply taken for them had been expended.

Although the extreme measure of veils and oil were not found necessary, yet whilst we were encamped in the woods, the mosquitoes were always sufficiently annoying to render it desirable to have as much smoke as possible round where you sat in the evening to keep them at a distance. In front of each tent-door, as soon as the sun went down, you generally saw what the backwoodsman call a "smudge" smouldering away, filling the tents with the volumes of smoke which it emitted. A smudge is simply a small fire on which is put damp moss, or wet rotten wood or bark, which in burning gives out clouds of vapor laden with carbonic acid gas. To impregnate the air more effectually, the smudge was frequently placed actually inside the tent the door being left open, so that the flies incommode by the atmosphere might escape. When the tent is completely filled with smoke the door was fastened up for the night, so that no mosquito can enter.

The stores were brought by our land transport waggons as far as the Matawan camp; the road as far as that being in fine weather very good, all things considered. The great nut to crack was to get them over the twenty two miles between there and Lake Shebandowan, a small portion of that distance having a practicable road over it. Every mile of navigable water on the river was therefore made use of, the stores being sent up for the first few miles in boats, then conveyed a few more miles in waggons, then in boats again for about eleven miles, then a short distance again by wagon, and finally by water again for the last three miles to Shebandowan Lake, there they were collected on a sandy beach previous to being distributed amongst the brigades as they started finally for Fort Garry.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the mercantile reader that this "breaking bulk" so repeatedly, injured the stores considerably, and entailed much labor on the soldiers.

The only recreation enjoyed by the men were bathing and fishing. Of the former, whilst working in the boats all had more than enough, for the men had to work constantly in the water; but whilst employed in road making or moving stores on shore a swim after the day's work was ended was most enjoyable. The water in Lake Superior is always very cold; but that in some of the rivers—the Matawan for instance—was positively tepid, so that the men would roll about in it for a length of time without feeling any ill effects. The strangest phenomenon was in McNeill's Bay, on Lake Shebandowan when in swimming at one moment you passed through a narrow strip of very cold water and the next instant you were in water as warm as the human body. The effect was most curious and is supposed to come from springs rising from the bottom of the lake in that shallow portion of it. When encamped at Prince Arthur's landing the men caught immense quantities of lake trout, many of them weighing ten or twelve pounds, those of five being considered small. They are without exception the most taste

less of the finny tribe. There is nothing repulsive about them either in appearance or in flavour, but still as food, we know of nothing which is less palatable without being positively nauseous. At the various other camps along the road, and subsequently during the advance upon Fort Garry the men used to catch pike by trolling from the boats. Those with black backs were fair eating; but the other sorts were bony and soft with a muddy flavour. Each brigade was furnished with a fishing net, as it was expected that large quantities of fish would be obtained along the line of route to vary the daily diet; but it was subsequently found impossible to use them; for being so pressed for time, we never halted for a day until we reached Fort Alexander close to Lake Winnipeg and as every one worked hard until dark every evening, there was never time for net-setting.

Headquarters were moved on the 14th July, to a spot within about three and a-half miles of Shebandowan Lake. The 16th of that month had for some time been named for the departure of the first detachment; but as the day drew near, so much still remained to be done that few believed it possible to carry out the programme laid down. The spot on the lake selected as the starting point was at its extreme eastern end where there was a beach of bright yellow sand for some hundreds of yards devoid of rocks and stones. The forest reaching down to the water's edge entailed a considerable amount of clearing before sufficient space for a small camp and for the marquees to hold the perishable stores, could be obtained. A wharf was soon run out into the deep water, along side of which the boats were to be loaded. A cooper's shop was established, where all the barrels that had received injury during their many changes from carts to boats, and *vice versa*, were re-hooped, those from which the brine had leaked being refilled. Carpenters were hard at work repairing the boats, many of which leaked considerably, all having suffered more or less from the sharp pointed rocks of the Kaministiquia. According to the arrangements made with the Canadian authorities, the boats were to have been handed over to us complete with all their own stores, but unfortunately from want of an organized system, and from the lack of an efficient staff to carry out the instructions received from Ottawa, the details of such arrangements throughout the progress of the expedition invariably fell to the ground. The result was that according as every six or eight boats arrived daily, they had to be fitted with rowlocks, masts, sails, rudders, &c.; those made for each individual boat were not to be found, so that really the onus of fitting out the boats devolved upon the troops, each captain looking after the equipment for the boats of his own brigade. This occasioned some delay: for as the boats were of many different models and sizes, rudders, etc., required much alteration before they could be made to fit boats of a different class from those for which they had been constructed.

During the progress of this expedition, we had many opportunities of observing from behind the scenes how Government affairs are managed in Canada, where every day the corrupt practices common in Washington are being more and more adopted. The gentleman who represented the Public Works Department with us was a most hard working man, who never spared himself in any way. If he was always over sanguine it was at least an agreeable failing, and perhaps arose from calculations based upon the belief that other men would work as hard as he did himself. He had his hands always

full, and had as much to do as any man, aided by the most efficient of staffs could possibly do well. Alas for his sake, for the good of the service and for the progress of the Expedition, those under him, with one or two exceptions, were the most helplessly useless men that it is possible to imagine! Instead of being permitted to chose his own assistants, he had all sorts of hangers on about the Ministers forced upon him. Some were broken down drunkards who it was thought by their friends might be reclaimed, if they could only be sent on an errand into a country where no whiskey was to be had. All more or less belonged to the class known in America as "loafers,"—men who lived no one knew how, spending nearly all their time in bars "liquoring up" and smoking. We were much amused one day upon entering into conversation with a young gentleman who called himself the "book keeper" at one of the roadside stations. He upon being asked the employment he had been hired for, said, most *narrowly*, that having a brother in Manitoba whom he desired to see, his uncle, the Minister for Public Works, had placed him upon the staff of that department, so that he might be taken there in one of our boats without expense to himself. When appointments are to be given away it is not a question of obtaining good men but of how party purposes may be served by a judicious allotment of them amongst political supporters and their relations.

Strong westerly winds prevailed on Lake Shebandowan whilst the final arrangements were being made for our start, so that upon some days such a sea came rolling in and breaking upon the shore that it was impossible to load boats, or to get them off had we even succeeded in equipping them. Most fortunately these "blows" seldom became powerful until about nine or ten a.m., and generally wore themselves out toward four or five p.m., so that we had almost always several hours in the morning and evening for pushing on our work.

On the night of the 15th July we had the most violent thunder storm experienced during the entire operation. The heavens seemed at times as if to open and let fall great crushing weights of exploding substance upon the earth beneath which they struck with blows which made all nature shake and tremble. Then came what is commonly known as rain, but which in this case was as sheets of water tumbling upon us in rapid succession, beginning suddenly and ending as abruptly. The morning of the 16th was, however, fine with a bright sun shining and a strong westerly wind blowing, which, although it served to dry up everything, raised such a sea on the lake that wave after wave rolled in towards the shore, breaking with a heavy surf over the sandy beach in McNeill's Bay. Whilst this lasted little could be done, the empty boats were either kept moored out in deep water in strings one behind the other, or were drawn up high and dry on the shore. Its force lessened as the sun approached the horizon, and as the lake became sufficiently calm, boat after boat was brought alongside the wharf and received its allotted cargo. Such a scene of bustle and excitement is seldom to be witnessed. Each boat had to be complete in itself with 60 days' provisions for all on board, with ammunition, camp equipment, and a hundred other things, all essential for health and safety. Everyone felt that their comfort and preservation would be endangered if any of the articles selected after so much careful thought by General Lindsay, were forgotten, for we all knew that within a few hours we

should have bid a long farewell to civilization, and that ere many days had passed we should be beyond the reach of all assistance from the outside world. Officers and non-commissioned officers were running about in all directions, some searching for oars, others for missing sails, etc. Here a sergeant came to say that the spare rowlocks issued to his boat would not fit; another reported that although he had been given a lamp, he had not received any oil for it—and so on; staff officers running about in all directions, endeavouring to rectify mistakes and smooth down difficulties. To a civilian unacquainted with the working of an army, and the manner in which various duties are classified, divided and subdivided amongst ranks and individuals, each having their special work assigned to them, such a scene must have been like Pandemonium let loose.

The boats being duly loaded, the crews were put into them. In more than one instance it was found that the men when placed on the thwarts had no room to stretch their legs so as to enable them to row, and a re-shipment of cargo had therefore to be effected. All were laden to the utmost extent compatible with safety. Up to a late hour the proper number of voyageurs had not arrived. The original intention was to have three in each boat, who were to steer it and manage it when in rapid water—an art of itself requiring great nerve as well as lengthened experience.

At the last moment the number per boat had to be reduced to two, more not being forthcoming.

The sun had disappeared for some time ere, all being in readiness, the order was given for the first detachment to "shove off." It consisted of two companies of the 6th Rifles, a detachment of Royal Engineers and of Royal Artillery, with two 7-pounder guns, all under command of Colonel Fielden of the 60th.

(To be continued.)

These days of chivalrous cavalry are dead asserts the *Globe*. Ney's error at Waterloo, folly then would be madness now. It is proved utterly impracticable to crush any part of the line of a firm enemy with horse alone. MacMahon's two regiments of cuirassiers were practically annihilated at Woerth, and it now transpires that the enemy ridden down by the vaunted ninth Prussian Hussars was no compact phalanx, or anything approaching to it, but "simply a mass of skirmishers at open order." Of course the moral influence of a charge of cavalry fairly made is some thing enormous even now on raw and scattered troops. But even of these opportunities the wars of the future will see few. There were few in the American war, few at Solferino; and what Prussian cavalry can do is not to be decided by circumstances, as now so abnormally in its favor. A mounted officer is a big target, and while his charger does not realize greater speed than that attained in the early part of this century, chassepots and needle-guns have made the fire of a square of infantry vastly more formidable. In a word, now, horse must either be screened and kept in reserve or used for trampling on stragglers or to be eaten; otherwise the deadliness of modern artillery and infantry has turned cavalry into an anachronism. We shall seldom again be spell-bound by the dash and glitter of cavalry sweeping into the Valley of Death and returning in glory, though sadly diminished in numbers. The most brilliant part of warfare is no more.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names.	Score.	Remarks.
15th Battalion	Belleville	Private	G. Coursaul	34	Best \$10
do	do	do	A. Acomb	33	2nd Best 5
16th Battalion	Picton	Coporal	Geo. Fox	34	Best 10
do	do	do	do	do	2nd Best 5
40th Battalion	Cobourg	Private	E. Taylor	48	Best 10
do	do	do	J. Dolman	45	2nd Best 5
45th Battalion	Bowmanville	Private	Bidcock	46	Best 10
do	do	Sergeant	W. Williams	42	2nd Best 5
47th Battalion	Kingston	Sergeant	John Bailey	46	Best 10
do	do	Private	M. Strachan	43	2nd Best 5
49th Battalion	Stirling	Sergeant	Oronhyatekha	48	Best 10
do	do	Private	D. Trumball	36	2nd Best 5
57th Battalion	Peterborough	Corporal	English	47	Best 10
do	do	Private	J. Carman	43	2nd Best 5

Best shot in District, Pto. E. Taylor, 40th Battalion, 48 points, \$15.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names.	Score.	Remarks.
Field Battery	Ottawa	Driver	W. Grey	24	Best \$10
do	do	do	do	do	2nd Best 5
Rifle Company	Ottawa	Private	James Pearsons	49	Best 10
do	do	Sergeant	R. Stewart	44	2nd Best 5
Civil Service Rifles	Ottawa	Color Serg't	Walsh	48	Best 10
do	do	Lance Corp'l	Benjamin	45	2nd Best 5
18th Battalion	Vankleek Hill	Private	J. Mode	47	Best 10
do	do	Corporal	Thomas Bradley	42	2nd Best 5
41st Battalion	Brockville	Sergeant	J. McIntyre	53	Best 10
do	do	do	William McIntyre	50	2nd Best 5
42nd Battalion	Brockville	Private	J. Ballantyne	56	Best 10
do	do	do	Thos. A. Bradley	55	2nd Best 5
43rd Battalion	Ottawa	Private	Wm. Good	56	Best 10
do	do	do	A. Mackey	56	2nd Best 5
56th Battalion	Prescott	Private	Thomas Morlat	45	Best 10
do	do	do	Cyrus Andres	45	2nd Best 5
59th Battalion	Cornwall	Color Serg't	A. Stewart	43	Best 10
do	do	Private	George Day	43	2nd Best 5

Best Shot in District No. 4, Private Wm. Good, 43rd Battalion, 56 points, \$15.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names.	Score	Remarks.
1st Battalion	Montreal	Sergeant	E. Quinn	45	Best \$10
do	do	do	J. Perceous	39	2nd Best 5
3rd Battalion	Montreal	Private	E. Noe	44	Best 10
do	do	Sergeant	F. Copping	38	2nd Best 5
54th Battalion	Richmond	Private	G. A. Shaw	46	Best 10
do	do	Corporal	Riff	41	2nd Best 5
58th Battalion	Robinson	Sergeant	A. McLeod	52	Best 10
do	do	Private	J. Jordan	40	2nd Best 5

Best Shot in District No. 5, Serg't A. McLeod, No. 5 Company 58th Battalion, 52 points, \$15.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

Battalion or Corps.	Stations	Rank	Names	Score.	Remarks
17th Battalion	Lévis	Private	B. Bourvet	40	Best \$10
do	do	do	X. Chabot	29	2nd Best 5
61st Battalion	Montmagny	Private	A. Gaudreau	28	Best 10
do	do	do	A. Bernier	28	2nd Best 5
70th Battalion	Ste. Généviève do	Private	R. Ablson	34	Best 10
do	Batiscan	Sergeant	F. St. Arnaud	29	2nd Best 5
Provisional Batt.	Portnouf	Private	A. Denis	27	Best 10
do	Point aux Trembles	do	J. Garneau	22	2nd Best 5
Quebec County Batt.	St. Ambroise	Private	W. Langlois	41	Best 10
do	do	Sergeant	J. Magnan	37	2nd Best 5
Beauce Battalion	St. Marie	Sergeant	J. Jalbert	39	Best 10
do	do	Private	L. Gagnon	27	2nd Best 5

Best shot in District No. 7, Private W. Langlois, No. 3 Company, County of Quebec Battalion, 41 points, \$15

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names.	Score.	Remarks.
Regiment of Cavalry	Hammond River	Trooper	W. Hill	34	Best \$10
do	Hampton, K.C.	Sergeant	H. Wanemake	33	2nd Best 5
Garrison Artillery	St. John	Sergeant	J. W. Fraser	50	Best 10
do	do	Corporal	Blair	46	2nd Best 5
67th Battalion	Woodstock	Private	W. Perkins	39	Best 10
do	do	do	do	33	2nd Best 5
71st Battalion	Fredericton	Private	E. Morris	38	Best 10
do	do	Sergeant	J. Edmonds	37	2nd Best 5
73rd Battalion	Chatham	Corporal	W. V. Ullock	50	Best 10
do	Miramichi, N.B.	Private	R. Taylor	45	2nd Best 5
74th Battalion	Sussex	Private	S. Millar	38	Best 10
do	do	do	J. Bruce	37	2nd Best 5

Best shot in Military District No. 8, Sergeant J. W. Fraser, Garrison Artillery, 50 points, \$15.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S PRIZE.

Private William Good, 43rd Battalion, has obtained the highest individual figure of merit, and is entitled to the Adjutant General's Prize of \$50, and a Silver Medal, being the best shot in the Militia of the Dominion, for 1870.

Memo.—No Target practice Returns, have been received from Military District No. 6, and those from District No. 9 are incomplete.

By command of His Excellency the  
Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.



THE  
VOLUNTEER REVIEW  
And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V  
1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even the new Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other Journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter post paid.

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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 we may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1871.

We would again remind our Subscribers in Ontario that our Agent Lt.-Col. LOVELACE is now on a collecting tour through that Province, and would feel obliged by their promptly paying up to him their individual indebtedness to this office.

It is with sincere pleasure we are able to record an act of generous thoughtfulness on the part of the gallant soldiers of the 1st Ontario Rifles now in garrison at Fort Garry, through the hands of their Quartermaster, Mr. E. Armstrong, of this city, they have transmitted to the Treasurer of the Relief Committee, James Cunningham, Esq., the sum of *one hundred and sixty dollars* as the first instalment of a subscription towards the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fires in this and the adjoining counties. The Quartermaster writes that owing to some of the officers being absent and one Company being detached the full amount subscribed could not at once be forwarded, but as soon as possible it shall be collected and sent in, when the details of subscription will also be furnished which we shall have great pleasure in making public. This act of the Ontario Battalion reflects the highest credit on all concerned, and must have been the result of no inconsiderable amount of self-denial; for notwithstanding the fact that the troops have been liberally and handsomely dealt with in the matters of

pay, provisions, clothing, and other allowance, under the most favorable circumstances a soldier's surplus is a very small item indeed, and when it is known that in the Red River Territory the little accessories which are required for convenience and comfort cost at least six times as much as in Canada, it will be at once seen that those gallant fellows must have acted with rare generosity in sharing their hardly earned pittance with their suffering countrymen.

It is an instance of noble generosity reflecting credit on every one engaged, and more especially on the gallant Quartermaster, who, in addition to his other onerous duties, undertook the task of transmitting the bounty of his fellow soldiers to the Relief Committee. We can safely thank the Ontario Battalion on behalf of the sufferers and the country

THE RIVERS AND CANALS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

II.

An inspection of the map of Canada will show that the general course of a vessel from Point des Monts to the head of Lake Erie would be nearly due west, thence to the head of Lake Huron nearly due north, and as the traffic of by far the largest portion of the area tributary to the Lakes Michigan and Superior has to pass along both sides of the right angled triangle which the Lacustrine frontier of Canada forms, it follows that a channel passing along the hypotenuse offering similar advantages as to capacity would present commercial facilities immeasurably beyond any the Lakes and St. Lawrence could afford, inasmuch as it will materially lessen the distance between the points of concentration at Chicago and Duluth and the point of dispersion at Montreal; and this channel is to be found in the Ottawa River, its tributary, the Matwan, with Lake Nipissing and the French River.

Twenty five miles above the city of Montreal the Ottawa River bifurcates, sending its southern branch to mingle with the St. Lawrence in Lake St. Louis, while one of its northern branches forms the Island of Montreal and joins the St. Lawrence sixteen miles below that city. The southern branch is at present navigable by the Lock at St. Anns, the Carillon, Chute à Blonder, and Grenville Canal from the head of the Lachine Canal to Ottawa city, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, and thence by the Rideau Canal to Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario.

The general course of the Ottawa River is nearly due west from the point of bifurcation to the junction of the Matawan River, a distance of two hundred and eighty miles. At this point, three hundred and five miles above Montreal, the river turns sharply to the northward, which course it holds for about two hundred miles, it then heads to the eastward for a distance of two hundred and seventy-five miles, finding its sources

after a course of seven hundred and eighty miles in the lakes and systems of rivers which take their rise on the slopes of the watershed dividing the river systems of the Gulf of St. Lawrence from those of the Hudson Bay. The Ottawa River drains an area of *eighty-seven thousand square miles*, rich in timber, mineral, and available agricultural lands.

The River Matawan has a direct westerly course of forty-one miles, drains an area of nine hundred and fifty square miles, and has its source in a lake of great depth, on the summit of the watershed between the Ottawa river and Lake Huron.

Four and a half miles of summit level due west from Trout Lake, the source of the Matawan, brings the voyagour to Lake Nippissing—the greatest elevation passed over being just *ten feet* above the surface of Trout Lake, and an excavation of *fifteen hundred feet* in length, with an average depth of *five feet* would send the waters now flowing down the Ottawa into Lake Nippissing.

This lake is sixty miles in length, twenty in its greatest width, and stands six hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. It is the lower of the two large lakes which receive the drainage waters of an area of nine thousand square miles. The upper one is known as Lake Tamangamingue, has an area of three hundred and fifty square miles. It is connected with Lake Nippissing by the Sturgeon River, and with the Ottawa River by a chain of lakes and a swift stream at the confluence of the Montreal River, one hundred and fifty miles above the junction of the Matawan, thus furnishing another instance of a lake sending its surplus waters to two different water systems.

Thirty-one miles from the head of Lake Nippissing the French River carries the surplus waters of the area described by a course of forty nine miles to Lake Huron, at the mouth of that river the voyagour is four hundred and thirty miles from Montreal and five hundred from Chicago, making by this route the total distance between those ports *nine hundred and thirty miles*.

At the mouth of French River the distance to Thunder Bay on Lake Superior would be four hundred and sixty-five miles, and to Duluth five hundred and forty-two miles, making the total distance between that port and Montreal nine hundred and seventy-two miles. The difference in distance as compared with the St. Lawrence and Lakes is four hundred and eighteen miles shorter by the Ottawa between Montreal and Chicago; four hundred and twenty-six miles shorter to Duluth, and four hundred and twenty-six miles shorter to Thunder Bay. The distance being from Montreal by the St. Lawrence:

To Chicago	.....	2,243	miles.
To Duluth	.....	1,598	"
To Thunder Bay	.....	1,321	"
By the Ottawa:			
To Chicago	.....	930	"
To Duluth	.....	972	"
To Thunder Bay	.....	895	"

In order to render this valuable chain of waters navigable a series of canals, having an aggregate length of thirty-one miles, will have to be constructed, and in order to show that their capacity can be made fully equal to that of the vessels navigating the Lakes it is only necessary to state that the navigation of the St. Lawrence is governed by the depth of water in Lake St. Clair, its maximum being only *twelve feet*. Such being the case prudence would dictate that any enlargement of the St. Lawrence or Welland Canals should not exceed that depth. Taking it as a maximum the size of lock for a properly proportioned vessel of a draft of eleven feet of water (owing to a well understood law a vessel's speed diminishes the depth of water under her keel, and one foot ought to be allowed to prevent accident) should be 350 feet long, 75 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and would hold at each lockage, with a lift of *ten feet*, 262,500 cubic feet of water and if we allow a lockage every ten minutes 26,250 cubic feet of water per minute will be the quantity required.

The Ottawa River discharges 2,211,936 cubic feet of water *per minute* on the average, or nearly one hundred tons as much as required for such a canal.

It will be necessary to make Lake Nippissing the summit level for this line of navigation, and to raise its present surface *sixteen feet*. Its discharge by the French River is equal to 477,360 cubic feet per minute or over eighteen times the quantity required either way.

The difference in lockage as compared with the St. Lawrence shows that by the Ottawa *one hundred and fifty-four feet more* has to be overcome, taking it at one foot per minute it measures just two hours and thirty-four minutes in time.

The character of the navigation between Chicago and Montreal by the Lakes and St. Lawrence is as follows:—Lake, 1145 miles; river, 132 miles; canals, 71 miles; lockage, 540 feet. Its relation to time would be:—Lake and river, 1277 miles at eight miles per hour, 160 hours; canals, two miles per hour, 35 hours; lockage, at one foot per minute, nine hours—total, two hundred and four hours, or *eight days and twelve hours*. By the Ottawa:—River and lake, 900 miles; canals, 30 miles; lockage, 682 feet. Time: River and lake, at eight miles per hour, say 113 hours; canal, two miles per hour, 15 hours; lockage, at one foot per minute, 12 hours—total, 140 hours—*or five days and twenty hours*.

The season may be taken at two hundred and twenty days. By the St. Lawrence the round trip, allowing a day's delay at each port, would be made in nineteen days, or eleven trips each season; by the Ottawa, in fourteen days, or fifteen trips during the season.

It is evident that a comparison of both routes is so largely in favor of the Ottawa, that, even as a commercial speculation it would pay much more than could in any case

be expected from the St. Lawrence route.

This latter has a formidable rivalry to encounter, both physically and politically, in the first place it has to contest against the existing Erie Canal, which, with legislation and diplomatic aid has been its successful rival hitherto. The President of the Dominion Board of Trade, the Honorable John Young, laudibly anxious to promote the facilities for transferring a portion of the western trade to find its point of distribution at Burlington, in the State of Vermont, proposes to tap this trade above Montreal, and send it into Lake Champlain by the Caughnawaga Canal and Richelieu River. Secondly, the *bonding* system, the result of Lord Ashburton's folly, enables the New York forwarders to keep up the traffic of the Erie Canal with the profits of the Canadian carrying trade. The Dominion Board of Trade advocated the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals on what grounds of public policy it is impossible to conceive. They will accommodate four times the trade which now seeks an outlet by the St. Lawrence and not be crowded. Common sense would have pointed to the advantages to be derived from opening the Ottawa navigation as the first step towards canal extension, because no competition could reach it, and it would open an entirely new country to the immigrant and manufacturer.

The whole chain of waters described have been carefully surveyed, and an estimate of the cost of improvement made, under the direction of Walter Shanly, Esq., C.E. and M.P., about fourteen years ago. His design was, for locks of 250 x 50, with ten feet of water on the sills—cost, \$25,000,000. Later another report and estimate was made by Mr. T. C. Clarke, whose estimate for the same works, with *twelve feet* of water on the sills was under *thirteen million* of dollars; but the value of that document was settled by the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1867, page 81: "In this estimate he did not include the cost of enlarging the Lachine Canal, the land damages, the law expenses, and the interest on capital during construction." In both reports it has been assumed that it was a necessity of the case to pass the traffic of the Ottawa navigation through the Lachine Canal; but the requirements of commerce and other considerations demand a different and less crowded outlet, and this can be found in the channel of what is known as the "Little River," or the "Riviere des Prairies," the largest of the northern branches of the Ottawa, which joins the St. Lawrence, sixteen miles below Montreal at the *Boute d' L'Isle*. The writer of this article has in his possession a plan of this river, made by Lieut. Baron, R. E., for the late Colonel By, in the year 1819, and the design was at that time to carry the navigation down that river, and there can be no doubt at all that it is the proper channel therefor.

Now as regards the question of cost. The enlargement of the Welland Canal to the

comparative dimensions of the Ottawa could not be effected for \$20,000,000 without taking into account the forty-four miles of the St. Lawrence canals. To enlarge the whole to the size indicated in Mr. Shanly's report would cost over \$40,000,000, while the same sum would build the Ottawa works of the full size of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

It has been stated that the Ottawa would be most economically improved by a barge canal with eight feet of water. There is no portion of the river course fitted for such a canal. Its width is from sixteen hundred feet to two miles, its depth from five to twenty fathoms; its obstructions are all concentrated at points varying from ten to thirty miles apart, and its greatest length of artificial navigation in any link will not exceed *four miles*—and most of those being under one mile. It is eminently a *propellor navigation*, its great breadth of water way allowing the highest speed to be maintained with the least possible risk from obstructions by *storms*. It is almost totally free from fogs, and its connecting canals are so far apart that any time lost in them can easily be pulled up.

The President of the Dominion Board of Trade asserted the well understood axiom that a *large craft could carry freight more cheaply* than a small one, and almost in the same breath recommended that the connecting links of the Ottawa navigation should be *barge canals*.

The channel proposed by Mr. Shanly would admit vessels of a capacity of say 40,000 bushels; that estimated in the foregoing paragraphs would be equal to over 80,000 bushels, or fully 2250 tons.

Any one who has studied the character of the lake navigation and its successive developments will find that a great but silent revolution has been effected therein during the last fourteen years. It is in the direction of the vastly increased size of the vessels plying thereon, which appear now to have reached their maximum of useful development; and it is on the grounds that the great trade that is rapidly growing up in the North-west must find a suitable outlet to the ocean that the enlarged size of the Ottawa canals are advocated, because the option must be left to the lake vessel to discharge cargo when and where it suits the shippers, although for very obvious reasons that exchange must take place at many points on the Ottawa short of Montreal. Because where there is such a wealth of water power so easily made available,—an advantage the St. Lawrence route does not offer,—grain, on its downward passage can be easily and cheaply manufactured, at any point which offers a *return cargo*. And on the Ottawa the lumber trade will always give that option to the returning lake vessel, another advantage she could not enjoy on the St. Lawrence.

But it is evident that the size of the canals on either the Ottawa or St. Lawrence routes

will be governed by other considerations than the size of the lake vessels, because while a propellor 300 feet in length can be manoeuvred and profitably employed on the lakes, the same vessel would be very awkward in such a narrow channel as a canal would necessarily be. It would require a width at bottom of 150 feet of water and at top of at least 200 feet for vessels of the size the President of the Dominion Board of Trade intends to put on the Caughnawaga Canal. With a depth of 15 feet of water he proposes a vessel 350 feet in length with 45 feet beam, and such a craft would be totally unmanageable in a canal.

From all considerations it is evident that the size of the canal proposed by Mr. Shanly with locks 250 feet long, 50 feet wide, 10 feet of water on the sills, admitting a vessel 234 feet between perpendiculars, 48 feet beam, drawing 9½ feet of water will be that most advantageous and profitable, as giving a class of vessels easily handled and able to make a quick passage, carrying as a maximum load 1000 tons—while the freight and passenger traffic of the lake ports will be confined to the larger craft.

In this view of the case the canal at the Sault Ste. Marie on the Canadian side should be of the same size as that on the United States territory, viz., 350 × 75 × 15. The authorities of that country are engaged widening and deepening the channel of that canal to suit the dimensions given.

In a commercial point of view prudence would dictate that this country should build the Ottawa canals before attempting to enlarge the St. Lawrence or Welland canals, for the very obvious reasons that during the operations traffic will be suspended more or less, and the actual requirements of trade point to furnishing a channel which shall give greater facility by increased size, lessening distance to be traversed, and preventing vexatious competitions. All this is to be found in the Ottawa canals.

The Ottawa canals would have the commercial advantage of opening a new country, affording return freight, and providing the shortest distance between the upper lake ports and seaboard, and that neither transshipment or the deepening of the St. Lawrence necessarily stand in the way of this trade the following from the *Chicago Journal* will prove:

"From the facts it will be seen that there is no need of waiting for the deepening of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals before grasping Liverpool by the hand. Indeed, there is no great obstacle in the way of our ocean commerce which will ever be removed. However much the line between here and the seaboard may be improved, it will never be profitable to transport our foreign goods without change of vessel. Ships or steamers best adapted to the lakes and canals would not be profitable on the ocean. The transfer is of but little consequence, so long as it would be unincumbered by the net work of Custom House red tape.

"On the whole, then, we look to see heavy general imports the coming season by

way of Montreal. It is characteristic of Chicago business men to be prompt in availing themselves of every legitimate advantage, and if we are not greatly mistaken, Montreal, and not New York, will soon be the half way house between this city and Liverpool."

It is evident that the way to develop the trade on the St. Lawrence canals is not to pull them to pieces before providing an outlet so badly wanted by Canada as the Ottawa navigation.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers definite information respecting the disposition of the expeditionary force now in garrison at Fort Garry. On Monday night last, 20th inst., in reply to a question from Mr. Stevenson, M.P., Sir George E. Cartier said that the Administration had determined to disband the two battalions now in the Province of Manitoba in May next, with the exception of two companies of forty men each under the command of a Major and the usual complement of officers. Those companies would be re-engaged for six months with the option on the part of the Government to retain their services for the year. That lands would be granted to all disbanded Volunteers who chose to remain in Manitoba, and that this privilege should be extended to the men of the company left at Thunder Bay, now at St. Helen's Island and to the depot companies at Kingston and those who had already obtained their discharge provided the men went to Manitoba. In the present position of affairs the Honorable Baronet could not state the quantity of land which would be allotted to each individual, but those soldiers who would not remain in the Province would be sent to their respective homes free of all charge to themselves.

The same evening Sir J. A. Macdonald in laying before the House the correspondence respecting the fisheries gave the country the gratifying intelligence that the High Commission was organized at the instance of the Dominion Government for the purpose of having the question respecting the *three mile* limit, outside a line drawn from headland to headland, formally enquired into, and that it was not intended in anything to meddle with our well established rights, which would be enforced during the incoming season as vigorously as during the past, that the Imperial Government enlarged the subjects on which the commission was to enquire at the request of the Washington Government, and that the claims of Canada respecting compensation for the Fenian raids would be strenuously urged, a fact of which we may rest assured, seeing that the gallant knight is himself a member of the Commission. Sir A. T. Galt has promised a discussion on the subject as soon as the correspondence is printed, which will not materially affect the issue either way; the people of Canada cannot readily forgive his political vagaries and on this question

are not in any mood to appreciate nonsensical declamation or diluted treason.

It is to be hoped that the labours of the Commission will cover all questions at issue, of boundaries or other matters, and the consideration of the *headland* dispute would appropriately lead to the final settlement of the *San Juan* difficulty. That question cannot be left to future arbitration. In the course of Sir John's speech it came out that the Canadian Government wished to assert their rights respecting the fisheries immediately on the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, but the Imperial authorities very injudiciously counselled delay, thus setting aside the more valuable local knowledge which could deal with the case at once and afford no pretext for the encroachments of an unscrupulous neighbour, in order to foster their own theories of the gushing friendliness of the people of the United States. The events have shown that the Canadian statesmen were wise, thoroughly understood the matter and are more competent to deal with our neighbours than English statesmen. It is, however, gratifying to learn that the latter realize their duty to support Canadian rights with all the force of the empire, for notwithstanding the high Commission, we are persuaded if an European imbroglio occurred involving England that Brother Jonathan would take part like Neil Gow for his *ain hand*.

The attention of our readers is earnestly requested to the official list of the successful competitors for the prizes awarded by the Government for the best rifle shots during the annual training of the active force in camp, in 1870. It appears that Private William Good of 43rd Battalion, Carleton, is the best shot in the army of the Dominion, having, in addition to the Battalion prize of \$10, the District prize of \$15, won the special prize offered by the Adjutant-General of \$50 and a silver medal. It is evidently of the utmost importance that our Volunteers should be thoroughly trained to the use of their weapons and to the Adjutant-General belongs the honor of having devised and inaugurated this competition at rifle shooting practice during the annual training of each corps, his own special prize of \$50 and a silver medal being added as an inducement to greater exertions on the part of the marksmen and an incentive to the constant practice of the art of rifle shooting, as well as an evidence of the importance which he attaches to it as the necessary corollary of that organization which he has laboured so strenuously to perfect. We are pleased that those prizes should be won by a member of one of our own *local corps*, and the list itself shows a proficiency in practice creditable to the whole force. We shall return to this subject as it is of the utmost importance, and would request our contemporaries throughout the Dominion to notice a matter so directly affecting the Canadian army.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople states that the Porte protests against an Italian expedition to Tunis, and expresses readiness to examine the Italian complaints and to enforce redress.

An inquiry in the British House of Commons, as to whether the Government had received any propositions for the purchase of British North America, received a denial from Mr. Gladstone, who was led to deprecate questions of that character during the session of the Anglo-American Commission.

The new French Government has the increased prestige of having been duly recognized by the representatives of England, Austria and Italy immediately upon the publication of the vote in the Assembly. President Thiers is to proceed shortly to the Palais Royal. The brief telegraphic report of the proceedings in the National Assembly, now comprising some six hundred deputies, shows that there is strong opposition to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to the conquerors. A desire was manifested to postpone consideration of the unpleasant question, but President Thiers insisted upon the Assembly pronouncing its opinion upon the proposal, and not endeavouring to throw upon others the responsibility of making a peace hurtful to the national pride. It is stated that the Prussian terms have been made known to M. Favre and that the new government have had them under discussion. M. Favre is reported to be confident of the Assembly accepting the best terms obtainable. The Prussians are credited with a disposition to be more lenient, except with regard to the cession of territory, and even on this point some modifications may yet be made. Bordeaux, which has not experienced the brunt of the war, is opposed strongly to giving up an inch of the sacred soil, and the same sentiment is shared by the writers for the press; but sensible men appear to be willing to make the best out of the situation, and calmly accept the inevitable.

#### REVIEWS.

THE "Dominion and Provincial Directories," by John Lovell, Montreal. We have to acknowledge the receipt of two of the most important statistical works we have ever seen: in the "Dominion Directory" for 1871, of over 2600 pages, containing a mass of easily accessible information of the most valuable and interesting kind, and a "Provincial Directory" for the year 1871, of the Province of Ontario, containing well arranged lists of all the business men in the cities, towns and villages. It is much to be regretted that the publication of the Canada Directory in 1857, entailed heavy pecuniary loss on Mr. Lovell, not to speak of the physical and mental labour incurred in its compilation, and it does not look well for the public spirit and generosity of our Legislature and people that men who have rendered invaluable

literary services to the country by furnishing statistics on which its agricultural, commercial, fiscal, financial and legislative policy is founded, should be allowed to do so to their individual loss. The Contingent Committee of the House of Commons will be doing a simple act of justice by recommending that the publisher of the Directories shall suffer no loss this time.

It would be impossible to give the reader even a faint outline of the voluminous indexes which accompanies these volumes, but that in order to a due appreciation of the Publisher's labors we have only to refer to the Preface for the outspoken and candid manner in which the difficulties which he labored under are detailed. The great value of this book to professional and business men is the facility with which the address of any resident can be found in all parts of the Dominion, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. At the heading of each list of names we have the position of the place geographically defined, giving the population, means of communication, and historical synopsis, shewing the character and extent of the trade of the city, town, or village described; the whole diversified with well written and vigorous historical sketches of the various Provinces—Canada under the French rule, the permanent settlements in and Indian wars; also a complete list of the Governors of Canada, from the year 1540 down to the present day. The whole work is replete with most useful and valuable information, and will be of great value to all public institutions, as well as to every business and professional man. The Publisher has prepared a work of national utility and should be rewarded accordingly.

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album, advertised in another column. This Album embraces the finest specimens of chromo lithographs, steel engravings and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Company of Rutland, Vt. desire an active agent in every town and village to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of PARLOR ALBUM.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—Send to the American Publishing Company, Rutland, Vt., for their beautiful Specimen Book, and make ten dollars the first day you show the book. Read their advertisement in another column, concerning the Parlor Album, and you will get full particulars.

The Parlor Album contains more beautiful embellishments than any other work extant. The Specimen Book is sent free on receipt of postage.

#### REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, the 25th inst.

ALTON.—Dr. J. K. Riddall, \$2.

1/ ORIGINAL.—Capt. John Butterfield, \$3.

OTTAWA.—Lieut. John Stewart, \$2.

COLBORNE.—(Per Agent.)—Capt. Vars, \$6.

## ANNUS IRÆ.

There's a stain of blood in the wintry sky —  
 There's a scent of blood in the freezing air—  
 The hollow blast goes moaning by,  
 Sick with its burden of despair.  
 For the leash has been slipped from the dogs of  
 War,  
 And their muzzles are red with human gore;  
 And fast by the couch of the dying year  
 Gather the phantoms of Woe and Fear

Who is to blame, that a world so fair  
 Arises in the throes of a monster-birth?  
 Who is to blame, that a crimson glare  
 Mocks at the gloom of a shuddering earth?  
 Who is to blame? Ah me! I wot:  
 Saxon or Gaul it matters not,  
 Never was lacking to Adam's seed,  
 A glub excuse for a selfish deed.

Year that it is trodden a bloody path,  
 Flaming the banner of empty pride,  
 Year that has crushed in the frenzied wrath  
 Legions of victims who fought and died!  
 Dark is thy record to eyes that mourn,  
 Hatred thy name to the widowed breast,  
 Draining its milk for the nursing burn  
 'Mid the horrors that hang on thine awful crest!

God still reigneth, and we who wait,  
 Weary with vigil, but not dismayed,  
 Beat at the bars of the crystal gate,  
 Hoping and trusting in mercy's aid;  
 Hoping to welcome the sway of Peace,  
 Trusting the promise of days to come,  
 When the angry glare of the trumpet shall cease,  
 And the wall of the perishing ranks be dumb.

## A FEW WORDS ON CANADA.

BY A CANADIAN.

[CONTINUED.]

This difficulty has not resulted in inconvenience as yet, for the reason that Canadians have not forgotten the traditions of their fathers, and the new blood infused has not lessened the martial spirit of the people. Considerable portion of the population is naturally inclined to the profession of arms, and it is not surprising that Canada has utilized this element by accepting voluntary offers to serve in her army, instead of drawing indiscriminately by ballot from the ranks of the reserve.

By selecting those portions of the year within which the men composing the rural corps can best be spared from their industrial pursuits, much has been effected in the way of drill. The days intervening between the spring work and hay harvest, and after the fall seed has been put in, are the brief periods best suited for this purpose, and the few days thus to be spent in camp, can be, and is, to a great extent, looked forward to as a season of comparative relaxation from the more laborious occupations incident to agricultural pursuits in Canada.

The active Militia, as now organized, is made up entirely of men who have voluntarily joined the force, so that no necessity has yet arisen to make use of the ballot in providing recruits to take the place of those who have completed their periods of service from time to time. It is therefore evident that the military spirit of the people is fully equal to the requirements of the law as regards primary organization and drill, and it is fair to suppose that, should the necessity for a more extended period of continuous annual drill be acknowledged by Parliament, the same spirit of patriotism which animated the men in bringing the organization to its present development, will tend to keep the ranks filled by voluntary enrolment.

The Reserve Militia is, however, the backbone of the organization, as additional men, required to fill the ranks of and supplement the present active force, must in cases of necessity be drawn from the reserve. The necessary machinery to enable this to be effectually done, is therefore kept in working order from time to time.

The different stages of progress in organi-

zation may be stated briefly as follows: After the war of 1812-15 the militia was in a quiescent state, the population was sparse and limited in number. The country new and undeveloped, demanded the concentration of the energies of the people in other pursuits. The rebellion of 1837 attracted attention for a time, but being crushed no steps were taken towards permanent organization until 1846, but then the money resources of the country were not considered sufficient to warrant expenditure, and very little was done prior to 1856. Then a small active force was organized, and the strength added to from time to time, until 1861, when the war of the rebellion in the United States and the seizure of the steamer *Trent*, having Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board, awakened us to the necessities of the times, and found us with an active force numbering not more than 12,000, and with a militia in other respects entirely untrained. The Imperial Government, impressed with the urgency of the situation and the want of preparation for defensive measures in Canada, took active and effective steps to indicate to us the duties free government imposed.

Quoting the words used by the Duke of Newcastle in his despatch to Lord Monck, under date 21st August, 1862:

"The growing importance of the Colony, and its attachment to free institutions, make it every day more essential that it should possess in itself that without which free institutions cannot be secure—adequate means of self defence. The adequacy of those means is materially influenced by the peculiar position of the country. Its extent of frontier is such that it can be safe only when its population capable of bearing arms, is ready and competent to fight. That the population is ready, no one will venture to doubt; that it cannot be competent is no less certain, until it has received that organization, and acquired that habit of discipline which constitute the difference between a trained force and an armed mob.

"The main dependence of such a country must be upon its own people. The irregular forces which can be formed from the population know the passes of the woods, are well acquainted with the country, its roads, its rivers, its defiles, and for defensive warfare (for aggression they will never be wanted), would be far more available than regular soldiers.

"It is in time of peace that preliminary measures of defence should be perfected, so that in the event of war they may be found so far ready as to ensure that an enemy shall not obtain a footing in the country before aid is forthcoming from other portions of the Empire."

In 1863 additions were made to the strength of the active force under an improved organization, so that in 1866, when the Fenians made their first attempt to cross our border, we had made such progress as to enable us to place men in the field, who, although defective as regards equipment, had courage and discipline to carry them safely through; and adverting to the effectiveness of the force as then organized the Adjutant General, (Col. MacDougall,) in his report on the state of the Militia for 1866, says:

"On his first arrival in Canada the Adjutant General was disposed to undervalue the importance of the existing Volunteer Force.

"Experience has convinced him that both as regards material and spirit, and also as regards proficiency in drill, acquired under great disadvantages, that force is of great value.

"A more severe test of the efficiency of the Volunteer system for defence could not have been applied than that which was furnished by the circumstances of last winter, and in no respect has it been found wanting but, on the contrary, fully equal to the calls made upon it.

"During the past autumn and winter an uneasy feeling was naturally produced along the whole of the frontier bordering on the United States by the preparations and threatened incursions of the Fenians, which was not allayed by the measures adopted by the Government in November of placing 500 Volunteers on service at Windsor, Sarnia, Niagara and Prescott.

"In these circumstances all the local Volunteer Corps along the frontier line showed an excellent spirit, and the alacrity with which they turned out spontaneously to defend the lives and properties of their fellow citizens at those points most exposed to anticipated raids, when those raids appeared imminent, is worthy of the highest commendation.

"On the 7th March, 1866, the Adjutant General, on his way from Ottawa to Montreal, received at Kemptville, at four o'clock p.m., a telegraphic message from the Honorable the Minister of Militia as follows:

MESSAGE.

OTTAWA, March 7th, 1866.

To Colonel MacDougall.

"Call out ten thousand (10,000) men of Volunteer Force. Send me by telegraph names of Corps. They must be out in twenty-four (24) hours, and for three (3) weeks and whatever further time may be required. Telegraph direct this evening from Prescott to Brigade Majors and Officers commanding such Corps as you think most desirable to be in readiness to move on your orders to-morrow.

(Signed),

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

"By making use of the Post Office van, the Adjutant General was enabled, in the course of the journey to despatch messages and letters to the Militia Staff Officers of the several districts, prescribing the quota to be furnished in each district. On the arrival of the train in Montreal at midnight answers were received from all the districts announcing that arrangements were in progress; and by 4 o'clock p.m., on the following day (8th), it was reported to the Adjutant General that the total number of 10,000 men were assembled at their respective headquarters waiting further orders.

"By the afternoon of Saturday, the 10th, that distribution was effected without mistake and without accident, which, considering the great distances and the scattered nature of the Volunteer force in the country parts, reflects great credit on the zeal and alacrity of the Staff Officers of the different districts, and on the spirit and loyalty of the men composing the force.

"The country too is greatly indebted to the managers of the different railroads for their invaluable hearty co-operation, which could alone have enabled the military authorities satisfactorily to carry out their plans, and the promptness with which every service was executed and the entire absence of casualty, speak volumes for the efficient management of the lines.

"It is quite certain that in place of the 10,000 men called for, 30,000 could have been mustered within 48 hours; and, indeed, when the returns were received a few days after of the strength of the companies on services, it was found that the number called for by the Governor General had been

exceeded by 4000 men, and that in place of 10,000 men there was actually 14,000 doing duty with the Service Force.

"This excess was occasioned by the fact that the Staff Officers, in view of the limited time allowed for the muster of the force, were obliged to call out the different companies at their actual strength; but the eagerness to share in the defence of the country was such that the companies were increased to their full strength by men coming to join them from distances which could not be anticipated. There were many instances of Volunteers coming in from distant parts of the United States, having given up lucrative employment at the call of the duty which they owed to Canada.

"The Fenians would indeed have proved the invaluable though involuntary benefactors of Canada, if the only experience derived from their foolish proceedings had been the proofs of warm attachment exhibited by Canadians universally for the land of their birth or adoption. But the benefits conferred by the 'Brotherhood' do not stop here. By uniting all classes and by the opportunity afforded of testing the military organization, they have given to the Province a proud consciousness of strength, and have been the means of obtaining for it, in England in particular, and before the world at large, that status and consideration as a great people to which by the magnitude of its resources and by the spirit and intelligence of its population it is justly entitled."

The corps under Major General Lindsay's observation, elicited from that officer the following remarks, in his report made at the time :

"In March and June the Volunteer force was suddenly called out for active service, on account of threatened Fenian incursions. These calls were obeyed with such alacrity that the enrolled men literally sprung to arms on their services being required by their country.

"The latter emergency took place at a period where the greater part of the members of the force were exposed to much inconvenience and personal loss. They cheerfully left their agricultural and commercial pursuits, and at once responded to the demand of duty to the state.

"I now proceed to call attention to some deficiencies in organization as they appeared to me during the recent emergency, with a view of more complete arrangements in the event of the force being again called into the field.

#### " COMMISSARIAT.

"On both occasions when the Volunteer Militia force has been called out, troops have been sent to occupy certain stations at very short notice, and on arrival they are billeted and make their own arrangements for their subsistence. This is, no doubt, the simplest mode of action, as well as the most convenient, and, as long as the force is small no difficulty occurs. But it is evident that if a large force is suddenly thrown on a locality unprepared for their reception, danger exists of the troops being without sufficient food—and this actually occurred at Huntingdon, although I thought it my duty to issue an order to officers commanding corps to the effect that they were responsible for the arrangements for certain commissariat supplies for their men. yet I think it desirable that upon any future occasion when the force is called out that a Commissariat Staff should be at once formed. An officer at headquarters of a district should, for the period of service, be responsible for making any necessary preparations at the lo-

calities to which troops are ordered, and with whom officers commanding should communicate. If the militia authorities think it would be more satisfactory, there is no objection to the commissariat of the regular troops furnishing supplies when the volunteer force is at a station where there are regular troops but at other stations this cannot be done.

#### " MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

"On the force being placed on active employment it would be desirable to have a medical officer attached to the headquarters of the Militia Department, who would be responsible for arrangement in communicating with the Inspector General and principal Purveyor of Her Majesty's forces, and who would carry out the necessary measures for the due provision of the probable requirements of the troops at each station."

In closing his report, Major General Lindsay adds :

"The general conduct of the Volunteer force has been excellent. There have been very few court-martials for so large a force, and wherever they have been, I have reason to believe they have secured the good will of the inhabitants of the locality in which they have been stationed.

"I have only to add that the Volunteer force have proved themselves loyal and enthusiastic in the defence of their country. They have shown the obedience so necessary in soldiers. They have exhibited fortitude and cheerfulness in the discomfort and difficulties of camp life, outpost duty, patrolling, &c."

In June, 1866, the Fenian force actually crossed the border at Fort Erie, but their reception (now a matter of historical record) was such as caused them to follow quickly in the footsteps of all who had in previous years made attempts at aggressive warfare on Canadian soil.

Referring to the state of the force in 1867 the Adjutant-General in his report for that year says :

"The experience acquired in the two years and nine months of the working of the Volunteer system has convinced the Adjutant-General that of the several weak points which are inherent in an organization which is neither altogether civil nor altogether military, that which is most opposed to its success is the feeling entertained by the men that their military service subjects them to a burden of expense and inconvenience, which is not shared by other classes of the community. A volunteer contributes in the same proportion with those other classes towards the expense of the military establishments of the country, but he gives his personal service in addition. In peaceful times this personal service, under the system hitherto pursued, is as little onerous as possible. But it is far otherwise when, owing to any emergency, the volunteer is placed on active service for a continuous period. The pay he receives in return for his continuous service is, without doubt, in most cases, a very inadequate compensation for the loss of his usual employment. It is an axiom which few will dispute that all citizens should contribute equally in proportion to their powers towards the burdens imposed for the defence of their country; and those who do not contribute their personal service should be forced to compensate for their exemption by a money payment. The State has a right to require that every citizen should make some sacrifice of his ease and comfort towards the object of providing for the common defence, and

the volunteer or militia man may equitably be required to give his personal service when, but not unless, the other classes of the community are compelled to make a pecuniary sacrifice from which the volunteer or militiaman is exempt. And the only sound basis on which, in a country like Canada any successful system of compulsory Militia service can be erected is the practical recognition of the principle, that every man not actually contributing his personal service during any one year, should pay a tax in money which should bear some proportion to the property for which the military force of the country is to afford protection. Without the practical recognition of this principle it is impossible that the compulsory militia service of the country can ever be cheerfully performed by those on whom it is imposed.

"As a preparative against any further emergency requiring the volunteer force to take the field, the whole force was, in the autumn of 1866, told off in field brigades and garrisons of posts, and an arrangement for combining in the most useful manner the action of that force with that of the regular troops was made by the Lieutenant-General commanding.

Of these field brigades three were formed in Western Canada, four in Eastern Canada. The component corps and brigade staff were detailed and the points of assembly fixed.

The Staff officers are provided with a list of the stores which are required to enable each brigade to take the field, and will draw them from the storekeepers, who have orders to issue them on the shortest notice.

Similarly, the Commissariat officer of each brigade is prepared to provide the necessary transport to enable it to move at the shortest notice.

These volunteer corps which do not form part of the above moveable columns are formed into brigades by districts, of which each will have its Volunteer Commandant and Brigade Major. These corps will be employed in garrison duty, in guarding frontier towns and villages, and important points on the lines of canal or railroad communication. The duties of the Commandant and Brigade Major will be to organize a system of look out parties and patrols suited to the localities; and to visit constantly all the posts within their respective Brigade Districts.

The adoption of these measures enables Canadians to laugh at the grandiloquent plans of the Fenians for the invasion of their territory. One or more of the field brigades above described could be assembled with certainty at any point threatened by an enemy having any pretence to military organization before the enemy could reach the same point; and supposing the Fenians to be able to bring up to any point on the frontier 5000 men at one time with any semblance of military array, which is a gratuitous and even preposterous supposition, any such force opposed to one of the field brigades above described would be like a child in the hands of a giant.

(To be continued.)

The London Times learns on good authority that Tuesday, the 21st of March, has been fixed for the marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Louise and the Marquis of Torne.

A tradesman who had failed in the city of Bangor, wrote on his front door, "payment suspended for thirty days." A friend reading this said, "You have not dated the notice." No," said he, "I did not intend to do so, it would run out if I did."



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,  
4th day of February, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR  
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable  
the Minister of Customs, and under author-  
ity given by the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intituled:  
"An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excel-  
lency has been pleased to make the following  
Regulation;

On, from and after the first day of March, prox-  
imo, the Port of Queenston in the Province of  
Ontario, shall be and is hereby discontinued as  
an independent Port of Entry, and shall be and  
is hereby constituted an Out Port of Entry, and  
placed under the Survey of the Port of Niagara.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council,  
Canada.

Ottawa, Feb. 13th, 1870.

9-31

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9-6m

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Ottawa, December 24, 1870.

52-3m.



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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on  
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noon, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, by J.  
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the market, York Street, Ottawa, the undermen-  
tioned lots of Land in the City of Ottawa, the  
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the 20th Section of the Act 23 Vic., Cap. 2:

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Street.

Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, West side of Cobourg Street,  
Lower Town.

Lots Nos. 10, 26, 31, 35, South side of Ottawa street  
Lower Town.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, East Wurtemberg street,  
Lower Town.

Lot No. 3, South Angelsea Square, Lower  
Town.

Lot No. 15, South Bolton street, Lower Town.

Lots Nos. 50 and 51, North Gloucester street,  
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Lots Nos. 50 and 51 South Maria Street, Central  
Town.

Lot No. 16, (East half) North St. Andrew street,  
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By order,

E. PARENT,  
Under Secretary of State.

WM. F. COFFIN,  
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of Secretary of State,  
Ottawa, February 15th, 1871.

9-1d



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A. W. McLELAN,  
Commissioners.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,  
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
Ottawa, 19th Jan., 1871.

4-9m



# NOTICE.

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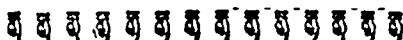
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Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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