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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, MAY 15, 1871. No. 20.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 5th May, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER, (12.)

REGULATING THE ANNUAL DRILL FOR 1871-72.

1. With a view to promote greater efficiency in the Active Militia of the Dominion, by affording to a considerable portion of the Force a longer period for Military training at the Annual Drill for 1871-72, in combined bodies, an increase in the amount of appropriation for Annual Drill, and camp purposes has been voted by Parliament, sufficient to provide for the training of a considerable number of men in Brigade Camps of Exercise for sixteen days continuous Drill the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men attending such camps being paid, practised, and maintained, as if on Active Service.

2. As the number of men attending Brigade Camps of Exercise organized for sixteen days continuous Drill must be limited to the amount of money available for this purpose, the strength of Brigades to be formed in Districts will be in proportion to the strength of the Active Militia in each District,—the corps to compose these Field Brigades will be taken from the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry,—and in addition to the authorized number of officers allowed on the establishment of each corps assembled, the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and men for each Brigade will be limited as follows:

Strength of Brigades
N. C. officers and men,

Military District No. 1.....	2200
" " No. 2.....	4350
" " No. 3.....	2500

Military District No. 4.....	1850
" " " 5.....	2600
" " " 6.....	1009
" " " 7.....	2350
" " " 8.....	2050
" " " 9.....	1100

Total N. C. Officers and Men.....20,000

3. The Brigade Camps of Exercise will be formed at the undermentioned places on the dates here specified.

Military District No. 1	16th June, 1871 at
	Goderich.
" " No. 2	6th June, 1871 at
	Niagara.
" " No. 3	21st June, 1871 at
	Kingston.
" " No. 4	1st September, 1871
	at Prescott.
" " No. 5	21st June, 1871 at
	Laprairie.
" " No. 6	21st June, 1871 at
	Laprairie.
" " No. 7	26th June, 1871 at
	Point Levi.
" " No. 8	29th June, 1871 at
	Fredericton
" " No. 9	1st September, 1871
	at Aylesford Plains.

The Corps to form the several Brigade Camps will be composed as follows:

At Goderich.

London Field Battery.
7th Battalion "London Light Infantry."
28th Perth, Battalion of Infantry.
29th Waterloo, " do "
30th Wellington " do Rifles.
32nd Bruce " do Infantry.
33rd Huron " do "

At Niagara.

County of York, Squadron of Cavalry.
Grimby Troop of Cavalry.
St. Catharines " do "
Burford " do "
Queenston Mounted Infantry Company.
Toronto Field Battery of Artillery.
Hamilton " do "
12th York, Battalion of Infantry.
13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.
19th Lincoln, Battalion of Infantry.
34th Ontario, " do "

36th Peel, Battalion of Infantry.
37th Haldimand, do Rifles.
38th Brant, do do
39th Norfolk, do do
44th Welland, do do
The Binbrooke Infantry Company will be attached to 19th Battalion for Drill purposes. And, if circumstances will admit, the Welland Canal Field Battery and Governor General's Body Guard at Toronto, will also form part of this Brigade.

At Kingston.

Frontenac Squadron of Cavalry,
Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.
Napanee Troop of Cavalry.
Kingston Field Battery of Artillery.
15th Battalion of Infantry, Belleville.
16th Prince Edward Battalion of Infantry.
46th East Durham do do
47th Frontenac do do
40th Northumberland, do do
49th Hastings do do
57th Peterboro' do do

At Prescott.

The corps to form this Brigade Camp will be announced in General Orders, hereafter.

At Laprairie.

St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry.
The whole of the Rural Battalions in 1st and 2nd Brigade Divisions in Military District No. 5. The Corps to be added to this Camp from Military District No. 6, will be announced in General Orders, hereafter.

At Point Levis.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry.
Quebec Field Battery of Artillery.
9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Québec.
17th Levis Battalion of Infantry.
55th Megantic, do do
70th Champlain, do do
Portneuf, Provisional do do
County of Quebec, do do
Beauce, do do do
Dorchester, do do do
Lotbinière Infantry Company.
Gaspé do do

At Fredericton, N. B.

New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of 7 Troops.

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.
62nd St. John, Battalion of Infantry.
67th Battalion, Carleton Light Infantry.
71st York, Battalion of Infantry.
74th Battalion of Infantry.
Deer Island Infantry Company.
St. Stephen do do
Grand Falls do do
Gage Town, do do
Quaco, do do

At Aylesford Plains.

The Corps to form this Brigade Camp will be announced in General Orders, hereafter.

4. The Brigade Camps will be under the personal command of Deputy Adjutants General Commanding Districts, who, accompanied by Brigade Majors of Divisions, will encamp with the Troops during the whole period, in order to superintend the Drills and Targets practice, as well as to take Military Command, and regulate all duties in Camp. In the absence of the Deputy Adjutant General, the next Senior Officer will Command the Brigade.

5. All officers, non-commissioned officers and men belonging to corps appointed to attend Brigade Camps for sixteen days continuous drill, will receive the daily net rate of pay of their rank, as fixed by paragraph 236 of the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia," and rations free of cost will be issued by Government to all attending such Brigade Camps.

The following are the established net rates of pay, per diem, viz:

Lieutenant Colonel in Command of a Battalion.....	\$4.87
Majors.....	3.90
Captain.....	2.82
Lieutenant.....	1.58
Ensign, 2nd Lieutenant or Cornet....	1.28
Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant....	2.44
do " Ensign.....	2.13
Paymaster.....	3.05
Surgeon.....	3.65
Asst. Surgeon.....	2.43
Quartermaster.....	1.94
Sergeant Major.....	1.00
Quartermaster Sergeant.....	90
Paymaster's Clerk.....	90
Orderly Room Clerk.....	90
Hospital Sergeant.....	90
Pay Sergeants.....	80
Sergeants.....	70
Corporals.....	60
Buglers and Trumpeters.....	50
Privates.....	50

The authorized number only of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, according to the establishment of the respective Companies, Troops Battalions, and Corps will be allowed.

The daily scale of ration for each Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and man will be:—

1½ lb. Bread
1 lb. Meat
1 lb. Potatoes

2 oz. Sugar
¼ " Coffee
¼ " Tea
¼ " Salt
1.36 " Pepper.

Pay and rations will be issued to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, for the day or days only on which they are actually present in Camp, and the Commissariat and Transport arrangements, will be carried out by the Deputy Adjutants General of Districts.

6. Tents, Blankets, Fuel for cooking, and saw for bedding, will also be issued free of cost to all corps attending brigade Camps organized for sixteen days drill.

7. Seventy-five cents per day will be allowed to mounted officers of infantry, as well as to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of mounted corps for one horse each, also for every horse attached to Field Batteries of Artillery, but this allowance will only be issued for the day or days during which such horses are required, and which can be certified as having been actually and necessarily present at the Drills at any such Camp—forage also free of cost will be issued in kind on the following scale, viz: 10 lbs. oats, 14 lbs. hay, and 4 lbs. straw for each horse so certified to.

8. Every Troop, Company or Corps, attending Brigade Camps will bring with them their own Camp kettles, Tins or cooking utensils, and in consideration thereof a special allowance of \$6 per Troop or Company who actually perform the Drill in Camp will be allowed, and may be charged at the end of the Acquittance Rolls, on a certificate from the Commanding Officer at the end of the Roll, that they have been provided by the Troop, Company or Corps, and on the breaking up of the encampment the camp kettles will be taken in charge of the Quarter Masters of Battalions, or Officers Commanding Corps.

9. On the day of Assembly, Brigade Majors will be in attendance as the various Corps reach the Camping ground, and will shew the respective Corps where, and how, they are to encamp, which must be in accordance with the plan prescribed in paragraphs 239 to 250 of the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia," whenever circumstances and the nature of the ground may admit. Marching in States by Corps to be given to Brigade Majors immediately on arrival.

10. Camp equipage will be issued under the superintendence of Brigade Majors, assisted by the Camp Quarter Master, to the Quarter Masters of Corps, and taken over by them from all Corps on the breaking up of the encampment, and all damages to, or loss of Camp equipage, will be deducted from the men's pay, and be assessed by Brigade Majors before the corps leave Camp. Officers commanding Companies and corps will be careful to make this known to all under their command.

11. Fourteen clear days will be spent in camp,—one day will be allowed to proceed to, and one day to return from the camp—a period of sixteen days in all—during which period all being then on duty will be governed by military rules, and subject to the Queen's Regulations and articles of War.

TRANSPORT.

12. Arrangements for the transport of all Corps proceeding to and from Brigade camps by Rail or Steamboat will be made by the Deputy Adjutants General commanding District under special agreements to be made prior to the day of encampment provided Deputy Adjutants General can make satisfactory arrangements with Railway or steamboat companies for economical Transport.

13. When railway or water communication is not available for the whole journey, an allowance in lieu of transport for such portion of the distance necessarily travelled over ordinary roads by waggon at the rate of twelve cents per mile for each officer, and six cents per mile for each non-commissioned officer and man, whose corps or company head quarters are distant more than three miles from the place of encampment, will be allowed—this rate to cover the journey both ways, and the amount is to be added to the company pay-lists, and paid to the captain before leaving camp.

14. Officers commanding companies or corps will require each man to provide himself, before leaving home, with a sufficient quantity of cooked rations for the day or days proceeding to camp, and for the day or days on which they may be travelling they will be paid for such number of rations as they would have been entitled to in camp, at the same rate as paid to the contractor—and forage required whilst travelling will be paid for in the same manner.

15. Deputy Adjutants General will, previous to the formation of Brigade Camps, nominate four officers belonging to the Active Militia within their respective Districts to assist them during such period as these camps of exercise may be in operation, in carrying out the numerous important matters of detail connected therewith.

One Officer to act as Supply Officer.
" " " as Brigade Musketry Instructor.
" " " as Camp Quartermaster.
" " " as Orderly Officer to the Officer Commanding the Brigade.

The above officers will receive during the day or days upon which they may be employed in their respective capacities, in addition to the daily net pay of their Rank an extra daily allowance as follows, viz:

The Supply Officer \$2.
The Brigade Musketry Instructor \$2.
The Camp Quartermaster \$2.

And free rations, with Forage and horse allowance for one horse will be allowed to

each of these officers during the period of encampment.

16. The supply officer will be charged with the receipt, custody, and issue of all provisions, fuel, forage and straw required for the use of the Troops, and his duties are detailed under the head of Supply Regulations.

17. The Camp Quarter Master will assist Brigade Majors in issuing to, and taking over from, the various corps, all articles of camp equipage. He will issue Daily the Ball ammunition required for Target practice by the Companies, and Corps detailed, also Blank ammunition when required for Field Days, and he will exercise a general supervision over the cleanliness of the camp. One tent will be allowed for every ten men, and one N. C. Officer will be placed in charge of such men. One tent will be allowed to every regimental Field Officer and one tent for the Company Officers, one Tent to each surgeon, and another tent as the Regimental Hospital Tent, one Tent as Commissariat Store, when no better place for Storage can be obtained, one Guard Tent to every Battalion and one Tent will be allowed to each of the Staff officers.

18. The Brigade Musketry Instructor will attend daily to the Musketry Instruction and Target practice of the whole Brigade, during the period of exercise; he will see that officers understand and carry out the system of registering in the Returns the points obtained by the men; he will be constantly present at the Rifle Range during the Target practice, and to take general superintendence and control of the system of firing; he will be the referee and sole umpire in all cases of dispute as to the accuracy of marking, &c.; he will be responsible for the target practice returns, which on the conclusion of each day's firing, he will carefully collect and record, initiating the whole for purposes of verification, handing in the same to the various Brigade Majors in accordance with such instructions as may be issued; he will also carry out any further orders connected with Musketry Instruction which may be issued by the Officer Commanding the Camp.

19. The Orderly officer will perform such duties as the Deputy Adjutant General or Officer commanding the Brigade may direct. He will receive no extra pay but only the net rate of pay of his regimental rank and should be a Subaltern Officer.

20. Canteens for the supply of such extra provisions or articles as may be required, will be allowed at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Camp, but under no circumstances will spirituous liquors of any kind be allowed into Camp, and it will be a special duty of the Field officer of the day to visit frequently all Canteens, and to take care that this order is strictly observed. In the event of any Sutler selling or bringing spirituous liquor into Camp, he is to be turned out and not re-admitted.

21. The necessary forms of marching in, and marching out states, ration and musketry returns, &c., required for these Brigade Camps, will be furnished from Headquarters to Deputy Adjutants General Commanding Districts for distribution to Corps attending Camps, but officers commanding Battalions and Corps will be required to furnish the necessary regimental stationery, Daily Parade States, Guard and Sick Reports—as heretofore—and all Corps will bring with them their Regimental and Company Order and Defaulters Books.

22. Each non-commissioned officer and man proceeding to camp to be fully equipped, including Knapsack or Great Coat Straps, Great Coat, Haversack, Water Bottle, Drinking Mug, Tin Plate, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Towel and Soap, Combs and Brushes, and an extra pair of Socks, Shakos or Busbies need not be brought, Forage Caps only being required, officers will wear their undress uniform only, and white covers for Forage Caps may be worn by both officers and men at the discretion of Commanding officers of Corps, provided uniformity in every Corps is observed.

PAY REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF BATTALION PAYMASTERS.

1. Every Battalion, and Provisional Battalion, will be appointed with a regularly appointed paymaster who will be responsible for the correct and punctual fulfilment of the duties prescribed.

2. Immediately on the assembling of the Active Militia in Camp, Battalion Paymasters will draw up an accurate nominal and Numerical Roll of the officers non-commissioned officers and privates of their Corps, with a column of remarks shewing when any man becomes non-effective, a copy of which Roll with an abstract, shewing the actual strength of the Corps or Battalion in camp must be forwarded through the Commanding Officer, to the District Paymaster, accompanied by an estimate on form to be furnished, of the amount of pay required for the period of drill.

3. It will also be the duty of Battalion Paymasters to collect from the Captains of Companies the Acquittance Rolls after being duly signed, and which must bear the *genuine* signature of each Active Militia man, and pay only will be issued to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia for the day or days they are actually present in duty with their Corps in Camp.

4. Commanding officers of Corps and Paymasters will be held responsible that the Acquittance Rolls are completed, together with accounts for Camp kettles, and the special Transport allowance, authorized, properly signed, and examined at least two days before the Camp breaks up.

5. The Annual Drill Pay, will be issued to Captains of Companies in the usual manner by the District Paymaster who will be present in Camp with the pay, at least one day

previous to the breaking up of the Camp, by which means the men can be paid before they are dismissed to their homes.

6. The whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, will be paid before leaving camp, and those non-commissioned officers, and men winners of Government money Shooting Prizes, will likewise be paid at the same time on the certificate of the Brigade Musketry Instructor, countersigned by the commanding officer of the Corps and approved by the officer commanding the Camp.

7. No regimental or Staff officer can under any circumstances receive pay unless he has been regularly appointed to the Corps Battalion, or Provisional Battalion.

8. No pay can be granted for Brevet Rank of any kind.

9. No expenditure connected with the Camps other than for the service herein provided for will be sanctioned, unless authority for the same has been previously obtained.

SUPPLY REGULATIONS.

When the formation of a brigade camp is authorized at any place under the above regulations, the Deputy Adjutant General of the District within which such Brigade Camp may be formed will call for tenders from tradesmen in the locality by advertisement in some local newspaper, and by causing handbills to be posted at least a month prior to the date of assembly in camp, for supplies of food, fuel wood, forage and straw required for issue during the continuance of the camp. Tenders for approval of the Minister of the Militia and Defence, to be sent in on blank forms, with printed conditions thereon, as supplied by the Department—and some known person residing in the locality of the proposed camp should be named in the advertisement and handbills, from whom persons desirous of tendering for supplies may obtain the necessary blank forms to enable them to do so.

Previous to the assembly of the corps in camp a supply officer will be named, who will be under the immediate direction of the officers commanding the camp, and whose duty it will be to receive supplies from the several contractors, see that they are strictly in accordance with contract, and when approved, to issue the same on ration returns, or requisitions to the several corps in camp entitled to receive them. It will also be his duty, immediately after the breaking up of camp, to make up his accounts of receipts and issues, and certify the accounts of contractors in accordance therewith,—also to send through Officer Commanding Camp for District Paymaster an abstract of receipts and issues, with the Original Ration Returns and requisitions, as vouchers for the accounts to be paid.

Rations will be drawn for use by the several Corps upon daily Ration Returns. The necessary printed forms will be supplied by

the Department. As cooked rations are to be provided by the several Corps before leaving their homes or Company headquarters for use while travelling to the Camp the first issue of rations will be made on the morning following the day of arrival of each Corps in Camp.

The commanding officer of any corps is only allowed to draw rations for the actual number of officers and non-commissioned officers and men of his corps present in camp for the day such rations are required.

The officer commanding the camp will make requisition upon the supply officer, for such rations as may be required for the Brigade Staff doing duty in camp.

The daily supply of rations for battalions to be asked for and received from issuing officer in bulk—the distribution to companies therein will be made by the battalion quarter master.

The same form to be used by troops, batteries and companies, and the Ration Returns, when received by the quarter master from the several companies in battalion, will form the basis for his demand upon the issuing officer for the rations in bulk required for the day for his battalion.

The description of supplies and conditions for their receipt in camp, inspection, issue, and payment will be as under:—

MEAT.

1. The beef shall be ox or heifer; the mutton shall be wether or ewe. Both to be of the best quality, properly fed, and to be well slaughtered, at least twelve hours before the time of issue. The beef to consist of equal proportions of fore and hind-quarters; the heads, necks, offal, and the shank for four inches above the knee, and upper hook joint, to be excluded, and none of the suet to be withdrawn. The quarter of beef to weigh not less than 100 pounds. The mutton to be issued in whole carcasses, and the heads, offal, and shanks below the knee and hock joints to be excluded, and none of the suet or kidneys to be removed. The carcasses of mutton to weigh not less than 32 pounds.

2. The contractor shall deliver the beef or mutton aforesaid at his own expense, into the camp issuing store of inspection, at hours to be appointed by, and on the orders of, the proper officer. The issues to be made in the proportion of five days beef and two days mutton in each week.

3. The contractor must, as directed, cut the meat in pieces of such size as may be required for issue; and also provide, without charge, suitable weighing scales, for use in camp by the officer appointed to receive and issue rations.

4. As only the number of pounds of meat actually required for issue to the force in camp will be paid for, the charge of any surplus which may have been delivered by the contractor on any day in excess of the actual quantity required for issue that day, must be assumed by such contractor.

BREAD.

1. The bread shall be sweet and wholesome; to be made of inspected strong superfine fall wheat flour of the best quality, with sound hop and malt yeast; to be baked on tiles or bricks, without pans or shapes, in loaves of two pounds weight each. To be 12 hours drawn from the oven before delivery, and to keep sweet and good for 24 hours afterwards.

2. The contractor shall deliver the bread aforesaid at his own expense, at the camp store at hours to be appointed by, and on the orders of the supply officer.

POTATOES.

The potatoes to be of good size, sound and free from decay, and to weigh 60lbs. per bushel.

COFFEE.

The Coffee to be pure, browned and ground, according to the sample submitted by the contractor with his tender for the supply, and to be delivered at the Camp, issuing stores in packages of such weight as may be directed by the Supply Officer.

TEA.

The Tea to be good and similar in quality to sample submitted by the contractor with his tender for the supply, and to be delivered at the Camp issuing stores in packages of such weight as may be directed by the Supply Officer.

SUGAR.

The Sugar to be bright muscovado of good quality, according to the sample submitted, and free from adulteration, to be delivered in packages under same regulations as provided for Coffee and Tea.

SALT AND PEPPER.

The salt to be the ordinary coarse table salt. The pepper to be black, to be free from adulteration, and to be ground. Both salt and pepper to be delivered in packages as provided for coffee, tea, and sugar.

FUEL WOOD.

1. The fuel wood shall be of good quality, sound, seasoned, and sufficiently split, and shall be cut in the winter preceding the first delivery. Logs of a large size with projecting knots, or crooked, raft or drift wood, or wood which appears to have been in the water, shall not be accepted.

2. The Contractors shall deliver the wood at the Camp at the time appointed, and shall stack it one cord high for examination and measurement.

3. The Ration of Fuel wood for issue will be one inch running measure. Officers Mess, consisting of 8 or more officers, 12 rations daily. Officers Mess, of not less than 8 officers, 1½ rations each daily. Non-Commissioned officers and men. Cooking allowance each of one-seventh of a ration, or 1 ration to 7 men.

FORAGE.

1. The forage shall be of the best quality, good, sweet, dry, and clean. The oats

to weigh not less than 36lbs per minot, or 34lbs. per bushel. The hay and straw to be sweet and clean, and free from weeds and thistles; the latter to be oaten, wheaten, or rye.

2. The contractor shall deliver the forage at his own expense at the camp forage store at the time appointed by the supply officer, and maintain therein a reserve equal to one week's supply for the horses in camp. He shall also keep an agent at the camp store to issue the forage as it is required, upon the checks or orders of the supply officer.

3. The forage to be calculated and issued in rations, consisting of 10lbs. oats, 14lbs. hay, and 4lbs. straw. Extra forage, which may be required in addition to the rations, shall be calculated at per 100lbs. Each ration of hay and ration of straw to be tied up in separate bundles when issued by contractor.

4. The contractor shall furnish, when required by the supply officer, bran in lieu of oats, in the proportion of 14lbs. bran for a ration of oats; but not beyond one ration of bran to each horse per week except for sick horses, for which rations of bran shall be supplied daily by the contractor when required.

STRAW FOR MEN.

1. The straw shall be oaten, clean, dry, and free from thistles and weeds. To be delivered in bundles of 15lbs. each at the camp store, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

2. The issue of straw to corps when under canvas will be contingent upon the officer commanding the camp certifying to the issue being necessary.

3. When straw is so required to be issued the scale will be as follows, and is not to be exceeded:—15lbs. per man, which is considered sufficient for the whole period of the encampment, whether used in the shape of loose straw, or converted into mats.

No straw will be allowed for those tents for which tent flooring is supplied, and tent flooring will not be issued to corps under canvas except when they are encamped in the vicinity of a District store, and there is a supply available for issue.

5. Paillasses will not be supplied to corps under canvas.

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

If any contractor shall fail to deliver at the time and place appointed any of the supplies contracted for and required in camp, the supply officer shall, under the direction of the commanding officer, forth with purchase the supplies which may be deficient, and the extra cost, if any, of the articles purchased, shall be deducted from any sums which may become due to such contractor.

The officer commanding may, whenever he deems fit, appoint a board to inspect any supply offered by any contractor for issue, and if the board be of opinion that the sup-

ply offered is not of the quality specified in the contract, it shall be rejected, and the supply officer, under the direction of the commanding officer, shall, without further appeal, purchase the necessary supply in place of that rejected, to be paid for as provided in the preceding clause.

The value of the several supplies furnished under contract will be paid by the Department of Militia and Defence, through the District Paymaster, on final completion of contract. Accounts in duplicate must be prepared on the prescribed form, and the receipts of the receiving officer must be attached as vouchers.

Payment will only be made to contractors for the actual quantity issued as rations to Corps in camp of such supplies as are contracted for.

BLANK FORMS TO BE USED.

- No. 109. Daily ration returns.
- No. 110. Battalion ration return abstract.
- No. 111. Brigade ration return abstract.
- No. 112. Tender for meat.
- No. 113. Tender for bread.
- No. 114. Tender for potatoes and groceries.
- No. 115. Tender for fuel wood.
- No. 116. Tender for forage.
- No. 117. Tender for straw for men.

MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

1. The medical arrangements for every battalion and corps will be carried out regimentally under the direction of the medical officer of each battalion and corps. A portable medicine chest, with the requisite supply of medicine, etc., will be furnished by Government to every battalion of infantry, field battery of artillery, and squadron of cavalry; and on the breaking up of camp these medicine chests will be retained in charge of commanding officers of corps, and such medicines, etc., as may have been expended replaced on application to head quarters, in order that they may be at all times available for active service.

2. One medical officer will be detailed daily for duty in the camp, as brigade medical officer of the day. This officer will remain in the camp during his tour of duty; and a medical officer will be detailed daily for duty at the rifle range, and attend during the rifle practice. With the exception of those detailed for the above duties, all medical officers will attend and accompany their corps upon the occasion of brigade and other field days.

3. Such wine or spirituous liquor, as may be prescribed for use in cases of illness must, if procured, be paid for by the person requiring same. The attention of medical officers of corps is specially called to paragraphs 138, 140 and 141 of the Orders and Regulations of the Active Militia.

No expense to be incurred by medical officers on account of Government without previous authority for such being obtained.

Medical officers will, from day to day, keep a list of the names of all men and offi-

cers to whom medicines or medical advice may be given during the 16 days' drill,—according to Form A, page 54, Regulations for the Active Militia,—stating the medicines given in each case, and transmit a copy to head quarters on the breaking up of camp, together with a list of such medicines as are expended out of chest and which require replenishing.

In all cases of serious accident, the medical officer shall, in conjunction with the commanding officer of the corps, make such immediate arrangements as may be necessary, and make a minute report to head quarters of all circumstances at once; and the medical officer in charge will make a weekly report of the state of his patients, through the commanding officer, to head quarters.

The medical officer of the day will inspect the camp vicinity, the guard tents, cooking kitchens, and latrines, and will report any dirty or unhealthy condition he may find to the commanding officer.

DUTIES IN CAMP.

The ordinary routine duties to be observed in these camps of exercise will be such, modified by circumstances, as would be observed by troops on active service, as laid down by Regulations.

One gun will be fired by the field battery at daybreak, immediately after which the *Reveille* will be played by bands or corps of drums and fifes belonging to battalions appointed daily for this duty in succession; and at sunset another gun will be fired, when the *Retreat* will be sounded in the same manner as detailed above. The breakfast hour will be at 8 a.m., dinner at 1 p.m., and the evening meal at 6 p.m. Tattoo will be sounded at half-past nine, when the reports will be collected and handed to the field officer of the day by orderly officers of battalions and corps; and at ten o'clock the bugle will sound for lights to be extinguished; after which no one will be allowed out of camp except passed by authority, and all officers and men must sleep in Camp.

There will be a field officer and medical officer of the day appointed daily in Brigade Orders, and in addition to the supply officer, they will form the Board of Inspection and Examination as to the quality of the provisions supplied by the contractors for issue to the troops. The decision of the officers composing this Board will be final as to the rejection or otherwise of the daily rations; and when such are passed, no complaints will afterwards be admitted as to quality. This Board will assemble at the time of the delivery of the Provisions in Camp.

DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS.

Simultaneously with the assembly of the above Board of Examination, the Quarter Masters, and Quarter Master Sergeants of Corps, accompanied by the Orderly Corporals of Troops, Companies or, Corps, and one

Orderly from each of the Troop and Company Messes, will attend at the place appointed for the receipt and issue of Rations, and after Quarter Masters have received over from the Supply Officer, in bulk, the quantity of provisions their respective Corps is entitled to, they will distribute to the Orderly Corporals of Troops, Companies and Corps, the quantities such Corps have to receive, when the same will be sub-divided into the proper proportion for each Mess by the Orderly Corporals.

It will be the duty of the Orderly Sergeants of Troops, Companies and Corps, to furnish the Quarter Masters of Corps with the daily Ration Return of such, upon which Quarter Masters will base the general Ration Return for the Supply Officer.

It will be the duty of Brigade Majors to keep the roster of all Brigade duties and to issue daily to the Adjutants of Corps the Orders for the following day, and Adjutants are to attend at the Brigade Major's tent at the hour appointed to receive such orders.

It will be the duty of Adjutants to keep the Officers' roster of duty for their respective Corps, and to promulgate under instructions from their Commanding Officers the necessary orders, the Sergeant Major, will give out the orders to Orderly Sergeants of Troops, Companies and Corps and keep the N. C. Officers duty roster.

There will be an Inlying Piquet told off daily from every Corps in Camp, whose duty it will be, under the Officer Commanding the Brigade and Field Officer of the day, to patrol in the vicinity of the Camp or in such other places as may be directed, for the purpose of checking any irregularities on the part of any men belonging to their own Corps, and bringing back any unauthorized absentees to Camp, but except under urgent and unavoidable circumstances, the piquet of one Corps will not interfere with men of another.

Officers Commanding Brigade Camps will take care that the number of men detailed daily for Guard and Sentries, also for Regimental duties, do not exceed the usual number authorized by the Queen's Regulations and the customs observed in the Regular Army.

A Field Officer of the day, taken in succession according to Seniority from all Regimental Lieut-Colonels and Majors, will be detailed daily in Brigade Orders.

The Deputy Adjutant General Commanding will appoint from the Field Officers present a Board for the examination of officers, as contemplated by paragraph 51 of the "Regulations and Orders" and appoint such days for the assembling thereof as he may think most convenient. The printed questions for the written examination will be supplied from Head Quarters, and special questions will be furnished for Cavalry and Artillery.

DISCIPLINE.

1. Unless strict discipline be observed men cannot be formed into an effective and formidable military body—good discipline is acquired by a constant and habitual obedience to orders without murmur and without question—and the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of all corps are reminded of this.

2. Commanding officers of corps in dealing with any cases of irregularity which may occur, are in all first offences not of a serious or aggravated nature to have recourse to admonition, but on repetition of offence the minor punishment authorized should be enforced according to the nature and degree of the offence, every repetition of an act of drunkenness will be visited by the stoppage of one day's pay, and the confinement to Camp of the Offenders at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, and with a view to the prevention of irregularities, every effort should be made by Commanding, and all other officers, to stop the introduction of all spirituous and intoxicating liquors into Camp, for it may generally be relied on that when drunkenness can be prevented there will be no crime.

3. In the event of any man being found with spirituous liquor in his possession while in Camp, or bringing the same into Camp, the liquor is to be immediately thrown away, and the man should be punished by his Commanding officer.

The minor punishments that may be awarded by Commanding Officers are confinement to the Camp for any period not exceeding 14 days, and stoppage of pay accompanied by confinement to camp for repeated drunkenness. Men awarded punishment of confinement to Camp by their Commanding Officers will not be allowed beyond the precincts of the Camp (except on duty,) during the period of confinement to Camp awarded, and they will in addition to taking their own share of Brigade and Regimental duty, be employed as on extra duty, under the direction of the Camp Quarter Master, in preserving the cleanliness of the Camp.

4. Should any grave offence, or breach of discipline, occur (during the annual training) which might seem to require cognizance by Court Martial, the case will be recorded with full particulars to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters, and no action taken (beyond placing the offender in confinement) pending instructions.

TARGET PRACTICE REGULATIONS.

1. The non-commissioned officers and men of all corps armed with the Snider Rifle will fire five rounds at 200 yards, five rounds at 400 yards, and five rounds at 600 yards, and money prizes with badges will be given by Government to the best shot in every Company, Corps, Battalion and Military District, who perform the prescribed course of Tar-

get Practice at the annual drill, as follows, viz—

To the best shot in every Company or Corps \$5, with badge. To the best shot in every Battalion, \$10, with badge. To the best shot in every District, \$15, with badge; and the Adjutant General of Militia will give a prize of \$50, with a silver medal, to the best shot with the Snider Rifle in the Active Militia of the Dominion for the year 1871.

2. The annual target practice of all Brigades, and Batteries of Artillery, whenever practicable, will be carried out with Field Guns, or guns of position at their disposal, under special instructions from the Inspector of Artillery—and money prizes, with Artillery badges will be given by Government: To the best shot in every brigade or Field Battery of Artillery, \$10 with badge. To the best shot in every Garrison Battery, \$5, with badge. Troops of cavalry, or other corps armed with the Spencer Carbine, will fire five rounds at 200 and five at 400 yards, the best shot in such corps will receive a prize of \$5, with badge—and where troops of cavalry are formed into a regiment, a prize of \$10, with badge, in addition to the troop prizes, to the best shot in such Regiment. The Grand Trunk Brigade will carry out its annual target practice at such times during the season as may be directed by the Commandant, and will be entitled to receive the prizes before mentioned, and this brigade will also be entitled to receive the district prize of \$15. To entitle a company or corps to compete for and receive the above prizes, not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of its establishment or authorized strength must be present at the time and perform the prescribed annual drill and target practice (and the men to be *bona fide* enrolled members of the same according to the Militia Act) their names being duly registered in the company target returns. To entitle a battalion or brigade of artillery to receive the battalion prize, all its companies or batteries must have been exercised, and have established a figure of merit, as laid down, and with the strength as mentioned above, at the prescribed course of target practice at the annual drill. The above prizes for good shooting will only be open to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia, and officers are not to practice during the annual course prescribed for the non-commissioned officers and men. It is directed that the target shall be 4 feet wide at 200 yards, bulls-eye 3 inches square, and two feet centre; at 400 and 600 yards, 6 feet wide, with a bulls-eye 2 feet square and a centre 4 feet square. Bulls-eye to count 4, Centre 3, and an Outer 2, at all ranges. Position when firing shall be, standing at 200 and kneeling at 400, and any position at 600 yards, but without artificial rests.

7. The figures of merit for a company, battalion or district, will be obtained by dividing the total number of points obtained at the three ranges.—200, 400 and 600

yards—by the number of men actually firing and carrying out the quotient to two places of decimals.

8. The best shot in the company, battalion, district and Dominion, will be that man who obtains the greatest number of points at the three distances, viz: 200, 400 and 600 yards.

9. Ties would be decided by the greatest number of points obtained at 600 yards; if still a tie, by the greatest number at 400 yards; if still a tie, by the greatest number at 200 yards; if still a tie, by the inverse order of shots counting backwards from 600 yards.

10. The prescribed course of Target Practice will be performed by the different Companies, under the command of the Captains, who will keep and sign the register of each man's performance, certifying the same as correct.

11. At the conclusion of the training the Register, of Target Practice will be sent by the Brigade Musketry Instructor to Brigade Majors, who will make out District Returns from the Company Returns and forward them to the Deputy Adjutants General, for transmission to Head Quarters.

12. The greatest possible accuracy must be observed in keeping the Registers, as on these depend the selection of Individuals for the Annual Prizes.

13. As a general rule, there should be two markers in each butt, one N. C. O., and one man of a different Company to the one firing—and a Bugler at the firing point.

14. The Musketry Instructor will be on the ground during the time each Company is firing its course, to see that the course is conducted according to Regulation.

FIELD EXERCISE AND EVOLUTIONS.

As a general rule, when not otherwise directed by officers commanding brigades, there will be three daily parades for drill for all companies and corps of infantry, not engaged at target practice, at the following hours, viz:—

At 6 a. m., for company drill under captains or officers commanding companies, superintended by the field officers; at 10 a. m., for battalion drill under commanding officers of battalions; and, at 3 or 4 p. m., the whole brigade will parade under the Deputy Adjutant General, or senior officer commanding, for brigade drill and exercise.

At the morning parades for company drill, under captains or officers commanding companies, the movements and exercises contained in part II. of the Infantry Field Exercise Book (latest edition,) will be practiced from pages 58 to 101, and especial care will be taken to instruct each company in the mode of skirmishing as laid down at page 91 to 101, every company officer will also be practiced at these morning parades in the modes of sizing, forming and telling off a

company, also in the proper mode of inspecting a company, and in the manual and platoon exercise; the men will be instructed in the manual exercise prescribed for the short rifle, except as regards the mode of fixing and unfixing bayonets, in which instance the directions laid down for the long rifle will be followed. All orders contained in the Field Exercise for the guidance of troops carrying the short rifle, are applicable to men although armed with the long rifle, and whilst performing the platoon exercise, both officers and men are to be instructed in position and aiming drill, as laid down in the book of Rifle Exercises, and Musketry Instruction at page 176 to 185. Officers and men will also be practiced in the mode of mounting and relieving guard, in marching reliefs, in posting and relieving sentries, in challenging at night, in receiving grand or visiting rounds, and in paying the proper compliments, and the non-commissioned officers and men will be instructed in the mode of saluting, as laid down in section 6, part I., page 14, of the Field Exercise. It is not necessary that the men should be instructed in the slow step.

At the parades for battalion drill, the Field Officers and Adjutants will be mounted, and the companies equalized. The strength of each company to be not less than twenty files, if possible. Battalions will be practiced in the mode of firing, prescribed at page 106 of the Infantry Field Exercise Book, when the battalion is in line at close order, in forming advanced and rear guards, and in skirmishing as directed at page 205 to 224; they will also be practiced in the following movements when at close order, viz:—advancing and retiring in line, taking ground to a flank in fours, and in column of companies, advancing and retiring from line in direct echelon of companies, changing front in line on a flank company forward by the echelon movement, and in the usual column formations, and deployments from columns.

Whenever the brigades parade for field manoeuvres, the whole of the corps will attend (the necessary guards and one cook per troop or company only being left in camp). At these parades the troops will be drawn up in such manner as the officer commanding the brigade may direct, and will then move off a short distance from camp in column of route, throwing out advanced, flank and rear guards, moving always as if in the close vicinity or actual presence of an enemy, deploying from time to time as circumstances and the nature of the ground may suggest into a line of battle, posting each arm of the service so as to afford mutual support. The usual position for field artillery is laid down at page 278 of the Field Exercise book, and the principles upon which these manoeuvres should be conducted in contradistinction to mere drill, is explained at page 277, but the officer commanding the brigade will exercise his own judgement in

placing artillery, taking care never to detach less than two guns, and on all occasions to have them protected by infantry supports. The brigades should be practiced in taking up positions for defence, or forming for purposes of attack, in the mode of attacking and carrying positions, and in retiring as if in the presence of a superior force, in regular military order, from one position to another the various arms supporting, covering and relieving one another in retreat, where time and circumstances will admit. Whenever circumstances will admit the troops should be exercised, whilst taking up positions for defence, in creating artificial where no natural cover is available, by constructing shelter trenches, for the infantry in the manner laid down in the Field Exercise Book, and in throwing up breastworks to protect the field batteries. Very valuable practice may also be afforded on these field days by dividing brigades into two forces, under commanders previously named in brigade orders, one side to act on the offensive and the other on the defensive. The troops on these occasions being supplied with blank ammunition. By carrying out properly this system of practical field days, varied with sham-battles, officers and men are best instructed in their duties, and their military intelligence becomes greatly developed.

The drill for all troops of cavalry and mounted corps, when such are not required for brigade exercise, will be carried out regimentally by the officers commanding, and the mode of forming advanced and rear guards, practiced as laid down in the cavalry regulations; also the mode of extending as mounted skirmishers, and in firing with blank ammunition when mounted, whenever circumstances will admit.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL TRAINING OF FIELD BATTERIES IN CAMP WHEN NOT REQUIRED FOR BRIGADE EXERCISE.

1. Whenever possible, the Annual Practice will be carried on during the time the Battery is in Camp; if there is no available range, or if the firing of shell would be attended with danger, the practice will be deferred till a suitable range can be obtained.

2. The amount of ammunition for each Battery will be as follows, viz:

For Exercise of recruits... 50 rounds.
For Practice.....100 do

The latter shall be divided as follows:

	Shot.	Common Shell.	Diaph- regm Shell.	Case.	Blank Am- muni- tion.
24 p'r. Howitzer.....	10	10	5	10
9 " Gun.....	45	24	6	40

Fifty additional rounds of blank per gun

may be demanded for "Field Days" salutes, etc.

Requisitions for ammunition and all other stores necessary to complete the equipment will be forwarded by Officers commanding batteries prior to the commencement of the Drill Season.

3. No annual training of a Field Battery will be considered effective unless during that time at least one march of twenty (20) miles, or thereabouts, has been made, with limbers and waggons properly packed, all entrenching tools, camp equipage, small arms, etc., strapped in their places; on these occasions officers commanding will mount their detachments when the state of the roads will permit of it.

4. During the period allotted to "Regimental Drill" in camp, officers commanding will select the most simple and useful movements laid down in the "Manual of Field Artillery Exercises." The drivers will be instructed in riding, driving, cleaning harness, etc, the gunners in gun drill, dismounting and mounting guns, righting guns which have been upset, changing wheels, removing disabled field artillery, etc.

Where facilities exist, officers commanding should practice those under their command in throwing up cover for guns in action, moving guns and horses over walls, ditches, ravines, small streams or other obstacles, and without adhering to strict rules, endeavor to stimulate the ingenuity and interest of all concerned.

5. On the conclusion of the training and return of Field Batteries to their respective Head Quarters, all harness, saddlery, carriages, waggons, and small stores will be replaced in the sheds in a perfectly clean state and fit for immediate service; the drivers cleaning the harness, the gunners the guns and waggons. Officers commanding field batteries will be held responsible at any time when their batteries are suddenly ordered out, that the service ammunition and other necessary stores are complete and in good order.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF CORPS FOR 1871-2 OTHER THAN THOSE IN BRIGADE CAMPS FOR 16 DAYS.

GARRISON BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

1. Where not otherwise directed the Annual Drill of brigades and Batteries of Garrison Artillery will be carried on at their respective Head Quarters—although some Garrison Batteries are attached to Infantry Battalions, they will not in any case parade with such Battalions but will devote the whole of the time authorized to practice in Artillery Exercises.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery will perform its annual training (2 Batteries at a time.) on St. Helen's Island

The Ottawa Brigade	at Ottawa.
" Quebec "	at Isle of Orleans.
" Gananoque Battery,	} at Fort Welling-
" Iroquois "	
" Cobourg "	} Fort Henry.
" Napano "	
" Port Hope "	} Kingston.
" Tronton "	
" Toronto Garrison Battery,	at "Old Fort"
	Toronto.
" Guolph "	" "
The Grand Trunk Brigade	} at such time and
Garrison Artillery, Mon-	
treal	} appointed by
" " "	
Toronto.	Commandant.

2. Officers Commanding Batteries will be good enough to notify through the proper channels the approximate dates at which it will be most convenient for their Batteries to perform their annual training, in order that arrangements may be made for the inspection of the whole of this branch of the Force by the Inspector of Artillery.

GRAND TRUNK BRIGADE.

The Annual Drill of this Brigade will be performed at such time and in such manner as may be directed by its Commandant.

OTHER CORPS.

All Infantry Corps of the Active Militia, including City Battalions, not directed to join Brigade camps of Exercise for sixteen days continuous drill, as defined in the foregoing paragraphs, will perform their Annual Drill for 1871-72 either at the respective head quarters of Corps, or in Brigade camps as may be arranged and directed by Deputy Adjutants General Commanding Districts, under the same Regulations and conditions of pay, etc., authorized for the Annual Drill of 1870-71. The regulations and conditions affecting such corps are as follows:

1. All Rural Battalions to perform the drill at Battalion or Brigade Camps at such places as may be directed by the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the Military District.

Eight clear days to be spent in camp, during which period drill of six hours each day to be exacted; such eight days to be exclusive of any Sunday that may intervene, and the day or days of arrival and departure.

The non-commissioned officers and men who shall have fulfilled the above conditions will receive \$3 each, and the officers will receive \$16 each.

TRANSPORT.

2. An allowance in lieu of Transport will be issued for all officers and men present in camp, whose company head quarters are distant more than three miles therefrom, at the rate of six cents per mile for each officer and of three cents per mile for each non-commissioned officer and man, such allowance to cover transport to the camp and return home.

3. Rural Companies, not in Battalion, and City Corps, to perform the sixteen days' drill at their several local head quarters un-

der the ordinary Regulations, i.e., at what ever time may be most convenient to themselves; but such City Battalions as have rural companies attached to them, and who perform the annual drill in camp as above, are to be paid under section one of this circular.

4. All Mounted Officers of Infantry and all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Mounted Corps will receive \$12 for one horse each, provided that such horse has been actually and necessarily present on parade during the whole period of drill.

Broken periods to be reckoned at 75 cents a day for each horse.

5. The \$16 for each officer, the \$8 for each non-commissioned officer and private, and the \$12 for each horse, for drill performed, will be paid by the District Paymaster on the production of the Acquittance Roll, No. 224, duly signed, in duplicate, by every officer and man for whom pay is claimed. One of these Rolls is to be retained by the District Paymaster for reference, and the other is to be sent to the Department of Militia and Defence in support of his Account Current.

6. All payments to be made to Captains of Companies only, the same as in the Regulation Army.

7. With the view of preventing any inconvenience to the Militia, in cases where the District Paymaster may not be at the camp, an advance, not exceeding two-thirds of the pay of the Company, is to be made to each Captain by the District Paymaster on receiving a Requisition—vide Form on the Acquittance Roll,—the balance to be paid on the production of the Acquittance Roll—duly completed as above. An interim Receipt will be taken for all such advances, which will be retained by the District Paymaster as his own voucher.

8. The allowance in lieu of transport may be charged in a bulk sum at the end of the Acquittance Roll, and paid to the Captain of the Company with the Drill pay; a separate detailed account of the same, duly certified as correct by the Captain and the Commanding Officer, being attached to each Acquittance Roll.

9. Tents and Blankets will be furnished by the Department, but all expenses for Rations, or for any other service while in camp, or on the march, must be borne by the Militia out of their Drill pay in the usual manner.

10. A special allowance of \$6 per Troop or Company, who actually perform the Drill in Camp, may be charged at the end of the Acquittance Roll, for Camp kettles, Tins, &c., on a certificate from the Commanding Officer, at the end of the Roll, that they have been provided by the Company.

11. In consideration of the increased duties imposed on District Paymasters consequent upon the Drill being performed in

camp, an allowance at the rate of \$50 per month will be granted for a period in no case to exceed two months, and the same may be charged in the Account Current.

12. District Paymasters having been supplied with new Forms of Acquittance Rolls for drill pay, and Forms of Requisitions, all applications for the same are to be made to them by Commanding Officers of Corps.

13. Requisitions, in duplicate, on the Form A, are to be sent to the Department of Militia and Defence from time to time—after the 1st July next—for such advances as may be necessary to enable District Paymasters to make payments: and the same are to be accounted for, every fifteen days, in the Account Current Form E, in duplicate.

14. With the view of preventing confusion in compiling the Public Accounts, it is requested that no charge be made in the Account Current for any advances issued; but when the Acquittance Roll has been received, and found to be correct, the District Paymaster will take credit for the full amount paid to the corps.

16. The special attention of District Paymasters is called to Nos 203 and 205 of the Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia.

17. A Brigade Camp, composed of the whole of the Corps forming the 1st Brigade in Military District No. 1 (with the exception of the London Field Battery and the 7th Battalion London Light Infantry) will be formed for eight days at Sarnia (assembling there on 15th September, 1871.) Another Brigade Camp composed of the 61st Montmagny Battalion, the Charlevoix, Rimouski, Temiscouata, and Kamouraska Provisional Battalions will be formed in Military District No. 7, at such time and place as will be hereafter announced in General Orders, and a Brigade in Military District No. 8, composed of the 73rd Battalion of Infantry, the Bathurst and Dalhousie Companies of Infantry and such Artillery Corps as may be directed by the Deputy Adjutant General commanding Military District No. 8 will assemble for 8 days Drill at Chatham on 1st September, 1871, under these Regulations.

18. The same prescribed course of Target practice will be performed by Corps attending camps for 8 days Drill as laid down for Camps of 16 days, and in all cases arrangements will be made for the winners of Government shooting prizes to receive such prizes previous to the breaking up of the camp.

19. The annual drill of all corps of 1871-72 should be completed before 31st October, 1871, and the Annual Inspection Reports of Corps transmitted by Deputy Adjutants General to Head Quarters immediately after the inspection, to enable the Adjutant General to prepare the Annual Report on the state of the Militia in proper time for presentation to Parliament.

20. The Adjutant General will inspect the Brigade Camps as follows:

The Brigade at Niagara on June 12th.
 Do at Goderich on " 22nd.
 Do at Kingston on " 24th.
 Do at Laprairie on " 30th.
 Do at Point Levi on July 5th.
 Do at Fredericton, N.B., on 13th July.

He will also inspect the Camp in Nova Scotia and at Prescott and Sarnia on dates to be hereafter notified, as well as any other Camps which may be formed elsewhere, if time and circumstances will admit. On the occasions of such inspection, Field days will be held, and blank ammunition served out to the Troops.

By Command,
 P. ROBERTSON-ROSS,
 Adjutant-General.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

At the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, a number of workmen belonging to the works department of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, are engaged caulking the King William dock, adjoining the basin of the dockyard, and making it water-tight for the reception of about 200 miles of telegraphic cable, to be used for firing marine torpedoes along the coast.

The Madras *Athenæum* announces that nearly one thousand men belonging to five regiments serving in India, whose time of serving in that country in that country has expired, and who are at liberty to return home if they wish, have preferred to remain in India. The *Friend of India* believes that these men are mostly Benedicts, and considers this a very suggestive fact for army administrators.

The dock sent by the English Government to Bermuda is likely to return a portion of its cost in earnings. It seems that the lords of the Admiralty have netted a considerable sum by docking the steamship *St Francisco*. The net expenses incurred on the occasion were £53, and the sum paid by the owners of the vessel amounted to more than £800; the charges being made up according to the tariff of the St George's Company.

A circular has been sent round to the officers in the various purchase corps of the British service, to inquire "whether officers of the army, in the event of purchase being abolished, would willingly accept the regulation value of their commissions to be paid on the day appointed by the government for purchase to cease, waving all future right to sell and all claims to over-regulation money." It is added in a postscript that the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge and Secretary of State for War have been obtained for communicating with officers on this subject.

The general staff of the British army, *Broad Arrow* informs us, is to be consolidated under one designation, so that in future officers will be designated as officers of the staff, and will most probably be ranged in classes. The office of quartermaster-general being abolished, officers will be appointed on the general staff whose duties will correspond to those of deputy adjutant-general, deputy quartermaster-general, and so on. It is also understood that each staff officer will be available for employment in whatever branch

the general officers in command may consider advisable. These changes, it is expected, will take place on July 1.

The first commander of the insurgent army in Paris was an ex-midshipman named Lullier, who had been dismissed from the Navy. His command of the Army of Paris was not of long duration, owing to his having exhibited strong symptoms of mental alienation which were found exceedingly dangerous by his colleagues. Lullier was, therefore, sent to prison. Next the forces of Paris were under the direction of a military triumvirate, consisting of Generals Bergeret, Eudes, and Duval. General Bergeret commanded the Place Vendôme on the day of the massacre. Duval was formerly a blacksmith, and Eudes formerly a student.

Frederic De Rougemont, a well known author of geographical works, has recently published in Switzerland a work in which he says: "We have chatted with the sixty Pomeranians, prisoners of the French, who have passed forty-eight hours in our town. All of them had good clothes and shoes; they conducted themselves well, and had an honest, frank, amiable, and intelligent air. One could perceive that they had had a good education both at school and at home, and that military discipline had 'set them up.' They were all able to read and write. When a Swiss officer, approached them they at once rose to salute him, and replied with exactitude to all the questions put to them, with respect to their corps and their campaigns. They speak of their officers with affection and confidence, and cannot sufficiently praise the care they have shown in providing for their food and shelter at night. They also seem to be proud of the severity with which their smallest faults are punished. The offer of one of our clergymen to celebrate divine service for them was gladly accepted, and as each had a hymn-book with him, they began to sing one of their favorite chorals. They refused money when it was offered to them, and they had no need of it. Is not this the true picture of a civilized soldier? The French soldiers seemed to belong to a different world from the Prussians. One would have thought that no higher authority had taken the least care to feed, clothe, or lodge them, and that they must have come from a half savage country, where no art but the manufacture of arms was understood. Almost all complained of their officers, and the charges they brought against them were of so serious a character, that charity compels me to pass them over in silence. The greater part of them had very erroneous ideas with respect to their own actions and exploits and the strategical movements of an army. They said they had everywhere been victorious, and that they had been compelled by treachery to retreat. A large number of them could neither read nor write. We could not receive them all beneath our roofs without a certain fear."

RANGE-FINDING FROM COAST BATTERIES.

Captain Nolan, of the Royal Artillery, lately introduced for use with artillery in the field a rangefinder, whose efficiency and accuracy quickly brought it into notice as a valuable adjunct to that arm.

Captain Tracey, of the same regiment, has just introduced a method of obtaining ranges from elevated coast batteries, which is particularly adapted to our insular position.

Captain Nolan takes the measured distance between two guns in the field, and using that as a base line, measures with the

aid of special angular instruments fitted to the guns, the angles subtended by the sides of the triangle formed by the two guns and the target; these angles being measured, the required range is readily obtained.

Captain Tracey, in place of using the distance between the guns of a battery, takes the vertical height of the gun itself above the sea as his base line; and makes the gun itself by means of his own "tangent scale" (i.e., the hindsight with which every gun in our service is fitted) serve as the instrument to measure the angle necessary to be known.

The sighting of our rifled guns enables us thus to read with precision to one minute of angle, while with our smooth bore guns the accuracy of their sighting is greater than the accuracy of their practice; so that in each case the range can be obtained by means of the gun itself with as great accuracy as that particular gun can throw its shot.

To obtain this angle it is only necessary—
 1st. To train the gun in the direction of the target.

2nd. To level the bore carefully, by placing a spirit-level thereon, or by any other means.

3rd. To raise the hindsight until it and the foresight are in one with the water line of the object.

When the precise height to which the hindsight has been raised has only to be read off in degrees and minutes (in which it is already marked) and the "angle of depression" is obtained.

This angle and the height of the gun above the water being known, a very simple trigonometrical calculation enables the range to be found; but Captain Tracey has introduced a sliding scale (which is an ingenious adaptation of Gunter's Logarithmic Lines to Artillery purposes) that enables the calculation to be made mechanically, and almost instantaneously; the result, i.e., the range in yards, being pointed out by a "broad arrow" in the most clear and unmistakable manner.

The advantage of making the gun itself measure the angle is obvious, as no fittings beyond what every gun necessarily has are required, and with Captain Tracey's range scale our Artillerymen, whether Royal, Militia, or Volunteers, can, with any gun they happen to be practising with seawards, immediately ascertain the range of the object they are firing at, and the distance of a light on the level of the water at night is as readily found as that of a ship by day.

Captain Tracey, who is now quartered at Gosport, begs us to state that he will be very glad to show the practical working of his system of range-finding to any Volunteer or Militia Artillery officer.—*Broad Arrow*.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which really save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

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 now 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.

The VOLUNTEER REVIEW will be supplied to clubs at the usual reduced rates, viz:

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No Volunteer officer can be well posted concerning the condition, movements, and prospects of the Force unless he receives the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

We number amongst our Correspondents and Contributors some of the ablest writers on military subjects in America.

Full and reliable reports of RIFLE MATCHES, INSPECTIONS, and other matters connected with the Force appear regularly in our Columns.

AGENTS.

Liberal terms will be offered to Adjutants, Instructors, and others who act as agents for us in their several corps.

LT.-COL. R. LOVELACE, is our General Agent for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MR. ROGER HUNTER for that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

REMITTANCES should be addressed to DAWSON KERR, Proprietor VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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, MAY 15, 1871.

NOTICE TO OLD SUBSCRIBES.

As a great number of our early subscribers in the Volunteer Force must have been promoted since they became subscribers, they will kindly favor us by sending in their present rank and proper address.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the General Orders in the present issue. Like everything issuing from the Adjutant General's department, they are models of comprehensiveness and adaptability. This season's drill promises to be most interesting and instructive. The wishes of the Volunteer officers have been gratified by the additional eight days drill, and the rank and file liberally dealt with in the matter of pay and allowance. As we have always maintained, the Militia Department will be found abreast of the times if the House of Commons will only be liberal.

THE Manitoba News Letter of the 5th of April contains an article on the recent disgraceful conduct of the Volunteers at Fort Garry, in which it is hard to tell what to admire most, the cool impudence or reckless distortion of facts. The managers of that sheet are probably new to the business—in charity that must be supposed, because, with one or two prominent exceptions, the

press of Canada are careful not to excite the evil passions of any class to the detriment of public interests. With respect to the conduct of the Volunteers the News Letter forgets that it sang an *To Pen* of triumph on the occasion of the *emcute*, in which the prominent features were *insubordination to their officers*, and the discomfiture of Mr. Attorney General. We are quite willing to extend our feelings of charity a little further, and suppose the conductors of the News Letter ignorant of the consequences of abetting mutiny and disorder amongst military men; the crime for it is nothing less, of which that journal has been guilty, is punishable by law, and in England the chastisement would be speedy as well as sharp. We do not think the News Letter so lost to all sense of duty as to persist in a course which must be disastrous to the interests of the country, and has already cost the Volunteers, whose cause it so eagerly espouses, pretty dearly. In this evil course it has played third fiddle to the music of the *Globe* and *Le Nouveau Monde*, and it has been asserted that the outbreak was due to its suggestions. Our strictures thereon were governed entirely by military considerations. With the political affinities or aspects we have nothing to do, and cared nothing for. The party of the News Letter would be our party if legally constituted—the opposition is the party occupying that position and therefore commands our allegiance. Soldiers should know no politics but that of constituted authority, and those journals who incite them to resistance to such authority, even when it has overstepped legal bounds, are guilty of treason and sedition. The News Letter and its confreres in this bad cause have seriously injured the Volunteer force, and done their party no good.

We understand that aid for the band of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery will be sought from the City Council to night. As they have always acted liberally to the force, and as the citizens generally enjoy all the advantages derived from the very efficient band organized by Major Ross, it is to be hoped the required assistance will be accorded. Nothing can be more desirable than having a good military band in Ottawa, and it is too much to expect that its support should involve on individuals—the city fathers had better be liberal.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood for April has been received: as usual, it is full of instructive matter.

The Dominion Monthly for May is a most interesting number.

The British Quarterly for April has been received, and contains a series of interesting articles.

The Halton Herald comes to us in a new dress and with a new prospectus, in which its position is defined as *Independent* in poli

tics. We wish it every success, and would be happy to hail the increase of journals of that stamp. In our mind the country demands the formation of an honest and enlightened public opinion, which never can be secured whilst fierce party politics for mere personal ends disgrace the columns of our leading journals. The *Herald* has taken true ground on this question, and we hope to see it followed by a large proportion of the press of Canada.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past week has not been prolific of great events. The fighting around Paris continues with very indifferent success. Fort d'Issy is reported to have fallen, and General Douai advanced to within three hundred yards of the *ci vicine*. It is alleged that an attempt will be made to storm the city, which may involve fearful loss of life, as most of the leading thoroughfares are barricaded, and the insurgents have plenty of arms and ammunition. If M. Thiers will not re-establish authority the Germans threaten to do so, and it is possible that the Reds may receive their quietus from the hands of the Prussians. To further complicate the affairs of this unhappy France, a serious rebellion has broken out in Algeria, with which the authorities there are unable to cope.

In Great Britain the Radicals have been exhibiting at a public meeting, but the whole proceedings were so contemptible that ridicule and disgust was alone excited. In the House of Commons a motion for disestablishing the English Church was negatived by a large majority.

News from Washington declares the conclusion of the labors of the Joint High Commission by a treaty, the particulars of which are given as follows:

1. The *Alabama* claims are to be settled by a tribunal of arbitration, to consist of five persons to be hereafter named.
2. All other claims, either against Great Britain or against the United States, arising out of the Southern rebellion—that is, from April 13, 1861, to April 1, 1865—are to be referred to an ordinary international commission. This commission will sit at Washington. An umpire, probably the head of some friendly state, will be chosen, if necessary.
3. The Treaty provides that, without reference to a commission, the Americans will have the free use of our inshore fisheries, on the same terms as our own people. In exchange for this concession on our part British subjects shall have the right to fish in American waters, north of the 30th parallel. The taking of shell fish, salmon, and shad will be restricted in both cases. Fish oil and sea fish of all kinds shall be admitted free of duty into each country. As Canada claims other compensation and privileges in exchange for her fisheries, her claim is to be referred to a mixed commission, with an umpire.

4. The questions of navigation are disposed of by declaring that the St. Lawrence river and canals are open to the citizens of both countries on the same terms. Cana-

dians are to have the right to navigate Lake Michigan, and have the St. Clair canal. Merchandise for either country shall be passed through the other free of duty; and the export duty on lumber on the river St. John is to be abolished.

5. The San Juan boundary question is to be referred to the Emperor of Germany, and his decision shall be final.

Such is the substance of the treaty. Nothing, therefore, has been finally settled, as even the regulations respecting the fisheries must be approved by the American Senate and by the English and Canadian Parliaments, before they can take effect. All the other questions remain to be acted on by commissioners yet to be chosen. Our readers must take this with caution. The fishery question has not been settled in such a manner; it would be a virtual surrender of territory, which the Canadian people will never make. That an agreement has been arrived at is beyond doubt, but it is easily known how much the addition or subtraction of a sentence affects the general meaning, and till the full text of the treaty officially appears we shall withhold judgment thereon.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 13th inst.

BROCKVILLE.—Lt. Col. McDougall, \$1.35.

(PER AGENT.)

OWEN SOUND.—Capt. Geo. McL. Butchart, \$3
PRESCOTT.—Capt. Armstrong, \$2.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT

DROWNING OF EIGHT MEN IN LAKE ONTARIO.

A telegram from Niagara last night brought the melancholy intelligence that eight men, United States soldiers belonging to Fort Niagara were drowned in Lake Ontario by the capsizing of a boat.

It appears that the lifeboat belonging to the Fort got adrift during the heavy gale that prevailed, and to recover it another boat was manned by six soldiers belonging to the Fort and two officers Lieuts. Geo. Ashbury, and C. Morris, to start in pursuit. There was a heavy sea running at the time, making it dangerous work in an open boat, and eventually sad to relate, the frail craft capsized, and all its occupants eight in number were drowned.

This deplorable event will be painfully felt in this city from the fact that among the victims was Sergt. George Hobbs son of Dr. Hobbs an old and respected resident. The family received the melancholy tidings last night and the Doctor at once proceeded to Niagara to assist in the search for the remains of his son, should they be recovered, home for interment.

Deceased will be remembered by many here as a young man who as a student gave promise of attaining a high position in the legal profession. Before obtaining admission to the bar, he with others who at that time were attracted by the apparent romance of a soldier's life, entered the 100th Regiment and served for several years as a British soldier. Returning to Canada three or four years ago he subsequently removed to the United States, where after experiencing the vicissitudes of an unsettled life for some time, he entered the United States service,

in which, at the time of his death, he held the position of Sergeant. His former companions will hear of his sad end with the deepest regret and a large circle of acquaintances will sympathize with the afflicted family in their bereavement.—*London Daily Advertiser*, May 5.

INSPECTION 8TH BATTALION V. M. R.—This Battalion was inspected at the Drill Shed on Friday evening by Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne. We noticed a large number of spectators present, including many ladies, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. The Inspecting officer was received by the Battalion in line with a General Salute, after which, having broken into column, and marched past, the men were put through the Manual and Firing Exercises by the Major, and the Bayonet exercise by the Adjutant. Several officers were then called to the front each of whom took his turn to command the Battalion in Battalion drill. The Lieut. Col. commanded in skirmishers and the drill closed with an advance in line in Review order and General Salute. Three sides of a square having been formed, medals and prizes for good shooting, were presented to several officers, non-commissioned officers and men, Col. Revo saying a few words of congratulation to each of the fortunate winners. The Fifes and Drums of the Battalion were present, and played several slow and quick marches in excellent time and with pleasing effect. The inspection appeared to be very thorough and complete; and, at the close, Col. Lamontagne expressed very strongly on his own behalf, and that of the higher military authorities, the satisfaction he felt at the creditable state of the Arms and Accoutrements of the Battalion, the soldierly appearance of the men, their smartness under arms, and the proficiency they had attained in the great desideratum of the present day, Rifle shooting.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The Marquis of Bute, the proprietor of the Cardiff docks, has refunded the dock dues paid for all German vessels detained in that port on account of the war.

Colonel Terrell, an American officer, the *Mechanic's Magazine* informs us, has invented a gun, the reinforce of which is perforated by eight rows of holes. The object proposed is to obtain a greater radiating surface, and thus by preventing the gun from becoming overheated, avoid the strains which result from excessive heat, causing unequal expansion in the metal.

In addition to a stand of arms, Prince Arthur has presented to the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich the uniform taken from a Fenian made prisoner during the raid made into Canada last year. The garments consist of a cap and tunic of common green baize, extensively ornamented with coarse yellow worsted braid and brass buttons, bearing the letters "L. R. A." The uniform has been stuffed and placed in a glass case in the museum.

Twenty years ago, upon the 1st of May, 1851, on the occasion of the opening of the International Exhibition in Hyde Park, the late Duke of Wellington presented to his little godson, Prince Arthur, then twelve months old, a small sealed casket, with instructions that the birthday gift should not be opened until the Prince had attained his majority. The 1st of May, 1871, was the day on which the casket was to be opened. It will be interesting to learn its contents.

AT THE CRIMEA.

"Give us a song!" the soldiers said,
Their outward trenches guarding.
When the heated guns of the camps rilled
Grow weary of bombarding.
The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay dim and tarentling under,
And the tawny mound of the M. d'Arak
No longer belched its thunder.

"Give us a song!" the Guardsmen say,
"We storm the fort to-morrow,
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."
They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon,
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame,—
Forgot was Britain's glory,—
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."
Voice after voice caught up the strain,
Until its tender passion
Swelled like an anthem, rich and strong,
Their battle eve confessing.

Across the dark'ning ocean burned
The bloody sunset embers,
And the Crimean valleys learned
How British love remembers,
And once again the fires of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With stream of shot, and burst of shell,
And howling of the mortars.

And English Mary's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and gory,
And Irish Nora mourns for him
Who sang of Annie Laurie.
Ah! soldiers, to your honored rest
Your love and glory bearing,
The bravest are the truest rest,
The loving are the daring.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA FOR 1870.

[CONTINUED.]

The Honorable Sir George B. Cartier, Bart.,
Minister of Militia &c., &c.

ARTILLERY.—FIELD BATTERIES.

No addition has been made since last year to the Field Artillery of the Dominion, which as yet only consists of ten field batteries, with 42 guns, a number wholly out of proportion to a force of upwards of 40,000 men, being at the rate of less than one gun to every 1000 men. Moreover one of these field batteries (the only one in Military District No. 9,) consists of six-pounder Armstrong guns, which are not recognized in the regular army as suitable for a field battery. There are, therefore, only suitable guns for nine field batteries, and as three guns to every thousand men is considered the least number required for modern warfare, the insufficiency of the strength of this most important arm is apparent.

I would, therefore, strongly recommend the gradual increase of the field artillery, until every brigade in the Dominion has a field battery attached to it (without which it cannot be considered complete,) and as there are twenty-two brigades of active militia—exclusive of the Grand Trunk Brigade—in the Dominion, and only ten field batteries, by degrees, of twelve additional batteries, and the acquiring of fifty-two guns of a suitable description—forty eight to arm the new batteries, and four to replace those not recognized as suitable, in Military District, No. 9,) with the necessary waggons, harness and small stores complete.

It is recommended that these guns should be the new pattern rifled muzzle loading field guns, now being constructed for use in the regular army, which have all the advantage of breech-loading artillery, without its complications of stores, &c. It is also recommended that all the nine pounder smooth-bore guns at present in charge of

the field batteries (27 in number,) be gradually replaced by rifled guns of the above description—smooth-bore ordnance being now almost obsolete. The cost of the new gun, (amounting to about £86 sterling, per gun) would be, to a considerable extent, balanced by the sale of the old bronze guns.

The heavier description of the two rifled field guns, recommended for adoption, is lighter by 1½ cwt. than the present nine-pounder guns in use, yet fires a 15 or 16 pound shell with far greater range and accuracy, and is expected to prove the most powerful field gun with which any nation is armed, but the lighter gun being now supplied to the horse artillery in England, would be better adapted on the whole for service in Canada, it is, five and a half cwt. lighter than the present gun, and throws shells of nine to twelve pounds in weight.

A want long felt in the Militia Service, has recently been supplied, viz: the appointment of a trained officer of the Royal Artillery to act as inspector of militia artillery and warlike stores. Such an appointment had become quite indispensable, in consequence of the recent handing over to the Dominion Government of all the forts, artillery, and stores in the country west of Quebec, and from the dimensions which the force has now assumed. The report of this officer, (Lieut. Col. G. A. French,) will be found to contain certain details of inspection, and suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the artillery, and I would especially call attention to, and recommend that the system of enrolling horses, giving a retaining fee to the proprietors for the horsing of the field batteries, as suggested by Lieut. Col. Shanly, commanding the London Field Battery, (whose memorandum on this subject will be found in the appendix) be adopted, and thus meet the great difficulty that has always been experienced in horsing these field batteries.

I would further beg to point out the desirability of extending the present period of drill for the field batteries to 32 days, the present period (viz, 16) being found altogether insufficient. One half of the above period of 32 days to be under canvas at the annual Brigade camps along with their respective Brigades, the remaining portion in drill and practice at their own headquarters at such time as may be most convenient for the men, and to enable this to be carried out I would beg to recommend that a sufficient money appropriation be granted by Parliament.

The present strength of the Field Batteries, both in men and horses, is also insufficient, and does not leave any margin for casualties, such as sick, absentees, &c., &c. I would therefore recommend the gradual increase of the Field Batteries, until they reach the following strength, viz:—

- 1 Major,
- 1 Captain,
- 3 Lieutenants,
- 1 Sergeant-Major,
- 4 Sergeants,
- 4 Corporals,
- 4 Bombardiers,
- 1 Trumpeter,
- 1 Farrier,
- 50 Gunners and Drivers.

Total 109

And 60 horses, exclusive of officer-horses. I would also strongly recommend that the issue of ammunition for annual practice, be as follows, viz: 10 rounds per Battery, to be distributed in such manner as the Inspector of Artillery may direct.

By the adoption of the above recommendations, this very important branch of the service which cannot be hastily organized, would, I am confident eventually attain to a very high degree of efficiency.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Garrison Artillery consists of seventy batteries, and numbers 4,108 officers and men; but as yet very insufficient steps have been taken for the instruction in artillery exercises, of the majority of the batteries—although for purposes of defence this description of force, when applied to its legitimate purpose, is perhaps of all others the most valuable. It being therefore very desirable to impart the necessary instruction in artillery to the various batteries, and, as happily, better means now exist for doing so, I would recommend that in future the annual drill of all batteries of Garrison Artillery be performed in the various forts nearest their respective headquarters, and wherever means of instruction may be found. The proposed establishment permanently of the two batteries, recommended, will greatly facilitate carrying out the arrangement by furnishing instructors &c. I would also recommend that provision be made by Parliament to extend the period of drill for the Garrison Artillery to thirty-two days, and all the officers should be attached in rotation to the proposed permanent batteries at such times as may be most convenient to them, for a certain period, and after passing satisfactorily through a short course of instruction, receive certificates of qualification. By such means, the annual drill of the Garrison Artillery could be properly carried out, and the foundation laid of a system which would, in a few years give to the Dominion a large number of trained artillerymen.

It is not necessary or desirable that the Garrison Artillery should be armed or drilled as infantry, or that they should join the brigade camps in summer, which are intended only for the cavalry, field batteries and infantry. The proper position of Garrison Artillery in time of war, is in forts and batteries—their power and means of defence lies in the skilful use of heavy artillery. For annual practice, it is recommended that fifty rounds per battery be allowed to be expended in such manner as the Inspector of Artillery may direct.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry, truly termed the back bone of an army (exclusive of the Grand Trunk Brigade) numbers 35,119 officers and men, and as a rule is composed of strong and able-bodied men in the prime of life, and they are, generally speaking, well enough instructed in company and battalion drill, for all practical purposes required in modern warfare, as for some years past the various corps of infantry, have been in the habit of drilling of their own free will in the different drill sheds throughout the country, at convenient times, but very insufficient time has been afforded to them for acquiring a proper knowledge of skirmishing drill in the open field (so essential in those days), and of that most important perhaps, of all military instruction, viz: the proper use of the rifle, and indeed without extending the period of drill at the annual training from eight to sixteen days as recommended, I do not see how even a reasonable degree of knowledge on these essential points can be acquired and maintained by the majority of the men.

If, however, the necessary supply of money be voted by the Dominion Parliament to enable the extension of the annual

drill period being carried out, a few additional prizes for good shooting granted by Government, and the officers non-commissioned officers and men, paid for the days they are actually on duty at the time of the annual drill, at the rate laid down in par. 256 of the orders and Regulations for the Militia, I feel satisfied that a very great increase in efficiency would result, and a new life be imparted to the force.

Two new corps have been formed during the past year in Military District No. 8 (New Brunswick), viz: the 74th and 75th.

The details connected with the condition of the various corps of Infantry, and the time required for them to concentrate, &c., &c., will be found in the annual inspection returns and reports of the Deputy Adjutant General.

(To be continued.)

ATILLA, THE SCOURGE.

A CHARACTER OF THE OLDER TIME.

After having traversed Germany, leaving behind him ruin and desolation, Atilla penetrated into Gaul in 451, followed by a furious multitude, intoxicated by his bloody success, which he had led from the banks of the Danube. It was the last, but the most terrible influx of the barbarians, who during three centuries, overran Europe, destroying in their path cities and nations. Until then the people who, from the depths of Asia, rushed towards the west, had been, so to speak, satisfied with their triumphs; and, as they approached the civilized world, their savage ardor diminished. They had ended by stopping astonished at the splendour of the Roman Empire, and by trying to imitate the manners and wonders of civilization. But this time the conqueror was pitiless, he disdained the search of luxury; he preferred the solitude of his village of wooden houses, simply painted and carpeted to the grandeur of the Roman cities, their marble palaces and magnificent monuments. Their kakks of varied colors, the vast stretch of the green prairies of the Danube, suited his wild taste better than the cities encompassed by a girdle of walls. In his camp where the riches which Rome humbly sent him as a tribute were piled up Atilla leaving to his companions the vessels of gold and silver, the stuffs of purple, and all the brilliant trophies of victory, received seated upon a stool, before a table covered with wooden plates and coarse meats, the emissaries of the East and West. A stranger to all which moves the heart of man.

HE LIKED THE TERROR HE INSPIRED.

and gave himself the surname of the Scourge of God. Nothing human seems to have penetrated his soul, animated only by the necessity of destroying, which was extinguished before Rome after having accomplished on the whole of Europe his work of extermination. Gaul so many times devastated by barbarians saw this horrid exterminator approach with consternation. He who said "The grass never grows again where the hoof of Atilla's horse has passed," and who replied to the ambassadors of Theodosius, "Do you think there exists a fortress or a city which I could not bring to the ground?" struck terror into the boldest hearts. An accident, it is said, had led the Huns towards the West, a dog had indicated to them a route across the Palus Mæoticas; an accident also, had armed Atilla. A shepherd wounded his foot in a pasture; he discovered a sword under the grass, and carried it to the Tartar

chiefs; Atilla seized it, and swore he had a right to the dominion of the world. "The stars fall," cried he, "the earth trembles;

I AM THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The presence of Atilla announced itself in Gaul, as usual, by pillage, massacre and fire. He led after him a destructive horde who only awaited a signal to plunge into cities. Treves, the capital of the North, Metz and a number of castles, were ruined by this dreadful invasion; and it was preceded by these fatal victories that he presented himself under the walls of Paris, or rather of Lutèce. When the hordes of barbarians were seen to spread themselves upon the ramparts, to the number of five hundred thousand men, the Parisians looked with terror upon them. Frightened at their approach, they did not even think of resisting them. Flight seemed to them the only chance of safety, and uniting all the barks they could find, they prepared to leave Paris to the Huns. In this fear-stricken populace, one heart alone preserves its confidence: one voice alone is raised to engage the inhabitants to defend themselves. It is that of a young girl hardily nineteen years—we mean Genevieve. Going to the Assembly of the citizens.

THE COURAGEOUS GIRL.

said to them, "Why do you fly? He who said to the sea, 'be dry,' and to the Jordan, 'Go back into thy source,' will he not raise a defence between you and the enemy? Paris has nothing to fear from this barbarian king, who pretends to be the scourge of mankind and of God. Your city will be preserved, while that to which you propose flying will be sacked and pillaged." They listened to her advice, and prepared to defend the city from the invasion of the Huns. But they did not even have to fight. For some unaccountable reason, Atilla drew back and changed his route for the first time. During the night Atilla, the terrible conqueror of nations, whom the masters of Rome greeted with trembling, who dragged after him so many subjected tributaries, had faltered before a young girl, and moved off with his barbarous host.

DEATH OF OMER PACHA.

Our despatches of this morning, 26th ult., announce the death of Omer Pacha—one of the most distinguished generals of modern times—and one whose name is familiar throughout the British empire on account of the active part he took as Generalissimo of the Turkish army during the last Russian war. The deceased general was of Croat origin, and was born in the year 1801 at Plaski, a village in the district of Ogulin, about sixty miles from Fiume, on the Adriatic. While at the high school of Thurn, in Transylvania, young Lattas Michael, it is said, distinguished himself by his proficiency in mathematics. He then became a cadet in the border regiment of Ogulin, and shortly afterward he was appointed an assistant surveyor of roads and bridges. Tiring of this drudgery he deserted from the Austrian army, when, being in quest of a living, he was induced, as a means of qualifying himself for the position of tutor in the house of a Turkish merchant, to adopt the creed of Islam, and thereupon took the name of Omer. He applied himself with great assiduity to study the language, manners and customs of his new countrymen—among whom he was destined to rise to such dis-

tingtion. He subsequently became a master in the new military school at Constantinople when Kosrew Pacha, Minister of War, perceiving the talent and enterprise of Omer, now in his thirty third year, appointed him an officer in the regular army of the Sultan, and shortly afterwards made him adjutant on his personal staff. Omer first distinguished himself in quelling the insurgents in Algeria and Albania, and he was equally successful in Kurdistan. In 1818 he became a Pacha and kept the aggressive policy of Russia in check in Wallachia. In 1852 he was sent against the Montenegrins, but was recalled before he brought his troops into action; and in 1853, when the Russians marched into Moldavia and Wallachia, Omer Pacha, now Generalissimo of the Turkish army, defeated them with great loss. He was equally successful in several subsequent actions. He also repulsed the Russians at Eupatoria in the Crimea in 1855. He subsequently joined Lord Raglan and General Canrobert with a part of his army before Sebastopol, but his troops took no part in the siege. Omer Pacha was a zealous protector of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and the ameliorator of their lot. At the time of his demise he held the honored rank of Grand Marshal in the Turkish army—a position to which his great merits and loyal services to his country richly entitled him.

A POLITICAL SQUIB.

LOST IN GALE.—We have to chronicle the wreck of her Majesty's ship *Ontario*, of five guns, carrying the broad pennant of Commodore Cross, on Crook's Reef, during the gale which raged with such fury all over the country on the 21st March. It appears that the good ship was heavily laden with specie, but, through some great fault of the Commodore, it shifted, the vessel careened, and, before you could say Jack Robinson, she drove from her moorings, and went high and dry. The night being dark, it was with some difficulty the great guns were saved. We hear that the authorities, in the absence of the old Admiral, now in Washington, directed Commodore Blako to render all the assistance in his power; and, from last accounts, there is every probability that the specie, amounting to \$1,500,000, will be saved, and the good ship floated off by the next tide. It is contemplated building a lighthouse to commemorate the event. It is to be erected on the extreme point of Crook's reef, on a spot well known as Mc-Kellar's Flat, of the best Mackenzie granite, and furnished with one of William's patent standing lights.—*Hamilton Times*.

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.

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It has been decided to arm the English volunteer artillery with the 30 pounder breech-loading Armstrong gun, and to place it, as well as the militia artillery, under the command of officers of the Royal Artillery in the different districts.

The machinery hitherto used in the Royal Inlatory department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to manufacture the bullets for the Snider breech-loading rifle, and which completed them at the rate of sixty per minute, is being replaced by machinery of more modern construction, each machine being designed to manufacture one hundred and thirty bullets per minute. Another advantage possessed by the new machines is that three only occupy the space occupied by one of the original machines.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

Wednesday, 26th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in virtue of the authority given by the 8th section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intitled:—"An Act respecting the Customs,"

His Excellency has been pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered that "Ship Harbour" in the Province of Nova Scotia be and the same is hereby erected into an Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey of the Port of Halifax.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada.
Ottawa, May 1, 1871. 19-31



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 19th day of April, 1871.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and under the authority given by the 5th Section of the Act 31st Vic. Cap. 6, intitled:—"An Act respecting the Customs;" His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Morrisburgh, in the County of Dundas, and Province of Ontario, shall be and the same is hereby ordered into and constituted a Warehousing Port, within the meaning of that Act.

W. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council,
Canada.
Ottawa, April 27th, 1871. 18-31



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

OTTAWA, May 12, 1871.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN
INVOICES until farther notice, 11 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.



NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, May 5th, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, by an order in Council bearing this day's date, and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd Section of the 31th Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to offer and direct that the following articles, used as materials in Canadian manufactures, be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:

"Curled Hair."

Oranges, lemons, and citrons, when imported in brine for the purpose of being candied, and also the rinds of these fruits when imported in brine for the same purpose.

"Ivory nuts."

"Cotton warps, not coarser than No. 40."

"Annate."

"Rennet."

"Union Collar cloth," paper.

And the following Gums, viz:

"Sandarac."

"Mastic."

"Shellac."

"Damar."

By command,

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Ottawa, May 6th, 1871. 20-31



ORDNANCE LANDS.

COTEAU DU LAC.

WHEREAS discrepancies have been found to exist in the dates, as given in different public journals for the receiving of tenders for the Lease of the Property and Water Power at the old Port of Coteau du Lac, and such discrepancies may have led parties into error, therefore Public Notice is hereby given that all Tenders made are hereby cancelled, and the time for receiving tenders for the Lease of the said Property and Water Power is hereby extended to Saturday the 20th of May, the said Ordnance Property being situated at the Coteau du Lac, and known as the "Old Port," consisting of so much of the land acquired by Ordnance authorities in 1814 from Hon. Wm. Campbell, as lies south of the Highway, and of the land beyond reaching to the shores of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Dellsie, with the old Military Works and the Buildings, and the use of the Canal constructed thereon, and of the water power created thereby.

The term of the said Lease to be for five years, to date from the 1st of June next, 1871.

Tenders to state rental offered per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the names of two sufficient securities to be given for the payment of the same and fulfilment of the conditions.

The Department to have the power of resuming possession of the property on giving three months notice, for military or other purposes.

The Lessee to keep the Canal in its present state of repair, so that in the event of war or other emergency it may be used for canal purposes.

The said Lessee to have no power to sublet without special authority in writing from the Department.

The Buildings on the land may be used but not destroyed or removed without the sanction of the Department.

A plan of the property may be seen at the Office of the Ordnance Lands Branch of this Department.

By order,

E. PARENT,
Under Secretary of State.

WM. F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Lands Agent.

Department of Secretary of State, }
Ottawa, May 3rd, 1871. 20-td

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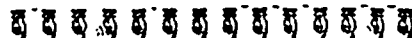
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