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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. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1876.

No. 17.

The Volunteer Review published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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 insertions 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 they may reach us in time for publication.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion, measured by solid nonpareil type. } 10cts. per line.
 Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "
 Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per year.
 A. Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for each subsequent insertion.
 Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents each subsequent insertion.
 Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

The friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately secured for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his chief duties in his present, and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.

Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during each of the past three years, culminating in what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; although not otherwise desirable circumstances, have done a great deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, gives us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not affect us peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic reading being such still.

The progress of the paper may be gathered approximately from the following figures:

	Cir. Semi-Weekly		Ir. Weekly
	Cir. Daily.	and Tri-Weekly	
1871.	10,700	3,000	8,000
1872.	10,000	3,600	9,000
1873.	11,000	3,600	10,750
1874.	12,000	3,800	17,000
1875.	12,400	3,200	19,700

We have good reasons to be specially desirous to reach the whole country this winter, and have the *Witness* presented earnestly to the notice of every family. To this end we have determined to depart from the usual course of allowing our publications to commend themselves on their merits alone, and to inaugurate on a large scale a competitive effort on the part of all our subscribers to increase the subscription list. This competition will last during the month of October, and will be open to all. The list of prizes will be found below.

It is to be regretted that many who are not familiar with the *Witness*, we may say that for twenty-nine years it has labored for the promotion of evangelic truth, and for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Our effort is to produce a *Christian Temperance Newspaper*, unattached to any political party or religious denomination, seeking only to witness fearlessly for the truth and against evil doing under all circumstances, and to keep its readers abreast with the news and the knowledge of the day. It devotes much space to Social, Agricultural and sanitary matters, and is especially embellished with engravings.

The *Weekly Witness* has been enlarged twice, and nearly doubled within four years, and is the very most that can be given for the price—\$1.10 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (Tri-Weekly), gives the news three times a week, and all the reading of the *Daily Witness* for \$2.00 per annum.

The *Daily Witness* is in every respect a first class daily containing much more reading matter than the papers which cost twice as much, for \$3.00 per an.

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers. Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside their own are entitled to the following discounts on such subscriptions:

Daily Witness	50c.
Tri-Weekly	75c.
Weekly	25c.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

The *Messenger* is designed to supply the homes of the Sunday school scholars of America with family reading of the most useful and interesting sort at the lowest possible cost. It consists of eight pages of four columns each, and contains a Temperance department, a Scientific department, a Sanitary department, and an Agricultural department. Two pages are given to family reading, two to a large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of the International Series, and a children's column. The paper is magnificently illustrated. There has been a very rapid increase in its circulation during the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000, and the ratio of increase rises so rapidly that the proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the latter figure before the end of next year. There has been, as a result of this prosperity, some improvement in the style of the paper, and it will, of course, be possible to introduce more and more improvements as circulation grows. Most of the growth of the *Messenger* has been by the voluntary recommendation of it by friends who have formed their own opinion of its worth, and by the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. Young correspondents say that their Sunday Schools are more interesting and better attended since it has been introduced.

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*

1 copy	\$ 0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

Surplus copies for distribution as tracts, twelve dozen for \$1.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

In general style and appearance the *Dominion* has, during the last few months, very considerably improved, and it is intended to improve on the present as much as the present is an improvement on the past, and the *Magazine* of next year will be read with an ease and pleasure greater than hitherto. When we say that these improvements are not to be marked by any change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50 per annum. Hitherto the *Dominion* has been clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00, which it will be simply impossible to continue now that one fifth has been added to its bulk along with better paper and printing. The *Dominion* is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Witness" at \$1.25, and is better worth its cost than ever before. Twenty-five cents, instead of fifty will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining for us new subscribers at full rates the inducements to subscribers being now put into the *magazine* itself. The object of the publishers of the *Dominion* is to develop a native Canadian literature, and very much has been accomplished in this way during its history of nine years, the age of the *magazine* being that of the Dominion of Canada. Those interested in the same object will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do what they can to make the *magazine* a pecuniary success, what we presume no *magazine* in Canada has ever yet been for any length of time.

LIST OF PRIZES.

- To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50 00
- To the person sending 2nd largest amt 40 00
- " " 3rd " 30 00
- " " 4th " 20 00
- " " 5th " 15 00
- " " 6th " 10 00
- " " 7th " 10 00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20 00

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In order to introduce my unrivalled Cross-Cut Saws to the Canadian market, I will send my best saws to any address at 50 cts. per foot for cash in advance for one month. This is one-hill my list price. Perfect quality guaranteed. Agents wanted.

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CANVASSERS Wanted, male or female. Send 10 cents for sample Magazine and full particulars. Address ZEP. CRUMMET'S MAGAZINE, Washington, New Jersey.

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THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT'S administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GRANT'S aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

THE WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.50 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

THE DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 65c. a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address,
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A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute. PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the pure Oil in the best and cheapest form.

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DUNDAS DICK & CO'S. SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

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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.

VOI. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1876.

No. 17.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Halifax despatch says:—"The Dominion Government have withdrawn the permission hitherto extended to American steamers, to carry freight and passengers between Canadian ports. Vessels flying the United States flag, under that privilege, with cargoes of American goods for various ports in the Maritime Provinces, while delivering such goods were allowed to take up way freight and passengers. The American steamers to Halifax, Charlottetown and Port Hawkesbury will be allowed to load passengers and freight at the first named port, but not to take up any for either of the other two or intermediate ports while delivering the balance of their cargoes."

A branch of the Secretary of State's Department is to be organized at once for the control and management of the North West Mounted Police.

The annual inspection of the 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles took place on the 27th ult. at Quebec. There were five full companies present. Their drill was excellent, and called forth some most complimentary remarks from Colonel Duchesny, the inspecting officer.

The first steamer from Sarnia for Red River and Duluth, will leave to-day, the weather and ice permitting, with a portion of the staff of the Red River Branch, under the direction of Mr. Donald M. Grant, superintendent.

The Beaver rock, until lately a serious obstruction of ships entering Victoria harbour, and has been blasted out. It was dynamite that did the job.

A despatch from London, England, says:—"In the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, the Royal assent to the Royal Titles Bill was announced. The announcement was received in silence."

The Hon Edward Blake has been elected Chancellor of the University of Toronto. The vacancies of the Senate have been filled by the following gentlemen: Thos. Taylor, M. A., Laughlan McFarlane, M. A., Thos. Hodgins, M. A., J. B. Buthune, L. L. B., Hon. S. Blake, M. A., and W. Huston, M. A.

The *Toronto Globe* remarks that, "The New York Yacht Club do not want to be beaten by the Canadian yacht 'The Countess of Dufferin'—now building, and a proposal has been made to run all the fast sailing boats against her at the same time. The *Herald*, which ought to understand yachting, very correctly remarks:—"The merest tyro in yachting will perceive that a squadron manoeuvred *en bloc* can be made seriously to interfere with the progress of a single opposing vessel, and that for the

latter to win under such circumstances would be 'almost a hopeless task.' And the same journal calls attention to the little dodge that was practised in 1871, when four boats were present to race against the English yacht with the view of selecting that one that might best suit the weather on the morning of the race. We have little doubt that care will be this time had that the race shall be a fair one in all respect."

At a meeting of the 5th Fusiliers Rifle Association held at the Regimental Reading Rooms, McGill street on Saturday evening 22nd the following were appointed officers for the year:— President, Lt. John Martin; 1st Vice President, Lt. Col. Thec. Lyman; 2nd ditto, Major R. Gardner; Treasurer, Ensign Wm. Blaiklock; Secretary, Ensign James McKinnon; Financial Secretary, Col. Sergeant Geo. Dennison. The Association now numbers upwards of 80 members, and will commence practice at once.

A terrible railway accident happened at the junction of the Canada Southern Railway and the Welland Canal, about half a mile south of Welland town on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock. The men in charge of the railway swing bridge, which is double, had it open to allow the tug *Mary O'Laughlin* to pass through, and while it was open he saw a train coming from the West. The red signal light was up, and every precaution taken, but the engine gave no signs of stopping or even slackening speed. The bridge tender waved his lamp, and did all he could to attract attention, but without avail. He, however, stuck manfully to his post, although warned by those standing on the opposite bank of the canal to leave the bridge or he would be killed. An attempt was made to stop the cars, thirty three in number freighted with Merchandise, but without avail, as they had too much headway and were close to the bridge before the danger signal was observed. On arriving at the pond, just before reaching the canal, the engine plunged into the water, dragging after it eight of the cars loaded as they were with merchandise. Some of the cars passing over the engine, striking against the swing bridge, pushing it almost six feet off the centre. The acting engineer and driver were killed. The Canada Southern have made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Company by which there will be no interruption to the through freight and passenger traffic on the former road. Their trains will take the Grand Trunk Railroad track at Canfield, to and from the East.

The Colonial Office publishes the following:—"Telegrams from the Government of Barbadoes, received last night and this morning, state that the Island is quiet, and

since Saturday last troops have not fired a single shot. Not a single white man has been injured by a negro."

At Epsom the great Metropolitan Stakes were won by "New Holland," the American horse, "By Final," coming in sixth. The Prince of Wales' stakes were also run, and resulted in a victory for Sir J. D. Astley's "Brigg Boy."

In the House of Commons, the Bill for removing the electoral disabilities of women—a Bill regularly introduced for many years past—was rejected by 235 against 152.

A memorial has been presented to the Queen by a body of Irishmen styling themselves the 82 Club, praying Her Majesty, as by law the head of the Irish Church, and head of the Commissioners who have to charge its surplus funds, to have the surplus, which the memorialists state amounts to £5,000,000 sterling, devoted to the erection of fifty to seventy thousand cottages for the Irish laboring class. A Bill will be introduced into Parliament with the same object.

The Turkish troubles present a more pacific aspect—the Great Powers bringing strong pressure to bear on the belligerents, especially against the Constantinople war party's idea of a general arming of the Mohammedan population and that such a course would at once be followed by armed intervention.

The Imperial Court of Discipline at Potsdam has sentenced Count Von Arnim to a formal dismissal from the public service and the payment of the costs of the proceedings.

The Spanish Congress has adopted the Constitution as far as including the ninth clause.

Two thousand soldiers have just sailed for Cuba. More will follow in a few days.

We have further intelligence from the Seat of War in Turkey, up to the 28th April. The Porte has sent a circular note to its representatives at the various European Courts, asking for military assistance to suppress the insurrection, and citing as a precedent the suppression of the Hungarian insurrection by Russia in 1849.

The *Times'* Berlin telegram reports that the Austrian troops in Dalmatia are being increased to 30,000.

A despatch to the Russian telegraphic agency says the Porte makes it a point of military honor not to consent to an armistice till Nicsic is re-occupied by force of arms. The powers, however, still hope to prevent an extension of the war.

A Vienna despatch to the *Daily News* says the Porte has been diplomatically cautioned against arming the Mohammedan population in the insurgent provinces, owing to the danger of a wholesale massacre of Christians.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia
for 1875.

(Continued from page 183.)

APPENDIX No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 6.

Head Quarters,

Montreal, 4th Dec., 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Major General Commanding, that owing to the camps being all held at the same time in Military District No. 6, and as I could not possibly find time to inspect them all, Lieut. Colonel D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major of the 4th Brigade Division, took command of the two Battalion Camps in his Brigade Division, and inspected these battalions at the termination of the annual drill.

One of these battalions is the 64th, under command of Lieut. Col. Prudhomme, and the other is the 76th, under command of Lieut. Col. P. A. Rodier.

Both of these battalions entered into camp on the 12th July last; the 64th at Beauharnois, and the 76th at Ste. Martine.

Lieut. Colonel D'Orsonnens had to go from one to the other camp leaving the respective colonels in command during his absence.

At the inspection of the 64th, which took place on the 22nd July last, there were present at inspection 18 officers and 179 non commissioned officers and men. During camp the general conduct of the corps was good.

The drill in camp was made according to the Adjutant General's instructions.

On the 22nd July last, the 76th (Lieut. Colonel Rodier) was inspected at Ste. Martine. There were present at inspection 16 officers and 216 non commissioned officers and men.

The general conduct of that corps was good, and the drill in camp was made according to Adjutant General's instructions. It made very good progress in drill during the camp.

On the 2nd December, I inspected at the City Hall, here, in the evening, the 65th Battalion, under the command of Lieut. Col. Napoleon Labranche.

This corps has only just commenced its annual drill, and as I have to forward my report for the 5th instant, I thought it advisable to inspect it before the termination of its twelve days' drill—moreover, the room in the City Hall is to be given also to other city corps that have not, as yet, finished their drill.

There were present at inspection 14 officers and 242 non commissioned officers and men.

The men are a fine body of men, and under Lieut. Colonel Labranche will soon become one of the most efficient corps in the Militia.

Their arms were in good order, but the men are almost all without clothing and accoutrements. They have just received a new issue of great coats.

The 65th Battalion has a very good band.

The few movements they made at the inspection were very good, and bid well for the future.

The three independent Companies of Lavprairie, Beauharnois and St. Jean Bte. Village, have not performed their annual drill.

In accordance with your telegram of the 27th September last, I gave orders to the Brigade Major of the 4th Brigade Division,

Lieut. Colonel D'Orsonnens to countermand their drill.

In the 5th Brigade Division, the Joliette Provisional Battalion, under Major Shephard, met in Camp at Joliette on the 9th July last, for twelve days' drill. There were present at inspection 15 officers and 210 non commissioned officers and men.

The general conduct of the corps was good. Fair progress in drill made.

The Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, under Major Lambert, met in camp at Rivière du Loup (*en haut*), also, on the 9th July. There were present at inspection 15 officers and 210 non commissioned officers and men. The conduct of this corps was good, and real progress in drill made.

I was well pleased with both these corps, which I inspected myself.

I regret to say that in Military District No. 6 there is only one rifle Association. It is situated in the 5th Brigade Division, under Lieut. Colonel Hanson, Brigade Major. To that officer great credit is due for the efforts he makes to keep it up.

In the 4th and 6th Brigade Divisions, it has been found impossible until now to get up a Rifle Association.

However, I trust that next year I will be able to show some improvement in that quarter.

On the 12th and 13th October last, a rifle match was held at Berthier (*en haut*). There was some very good firing. I have the honor of forwarding you, with this report, a return of this rifle match.

In the 6th Brigade Division the 80th Battalion, under command of Major Desfoye, entered into twelve days' camp at Nicolet on the 8th of July last. 16 officers and 252 non commissioned officers and men were present during this camp. The general conduct of the corps was good, and fair progress made in drill.

The Provisional Battalion of St. Hyacinthe did not drill this year, for the following reasons:—

Major St. Jacques having resigned this summer, some difficulties arose among the officers as to whom would succeed him. The summer passed, and late in September Major J. H. Doherty was appointed to the command of the battalion.

It was then thought rather late to go into camp.

Under these circumstances, application was made to Ottawa to allow the companies to drill at their respective head quarters.

A few days after a telegram came to me, dated 27th September, 1875, containing the following order: "Owing to lateness of season it is directed that all rural corps not already drilled be relieved from drill this year."

The companies of Arthabaska, Wotton and Bulstrode have not performed their annual drill.

It is unfortunate that the corps in each Brigade Division of this District do not come together in Brigade Camps. They seem to prefer going to drill battalion by battalion in different places, without wishing to come together; and it is almost impossible to get the officers to consent to join together in Brigade Camps. When I say the officers, I do not mean the Brigade Majors. With them I am highly pleased. They do all that lies in their power to promote the interests of the force.

These different Battalion Camps were all held about the same time.

They were far away from each other, and I could not possibly find time to visit each of them.

I fear you will find this report comparatively short, but unless I repeated the ro-

marks and suggestions to be read in my former reports, nothing more could I say.

Had there been three Brigade Camps in this District, a more extensive and, no doubt, a more interesting report could have been furnished you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Respectfully yours,

A. C. DELORMIERE-HARWOOD,
Lieut Colonel.

Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 6

The Adjutant General
of Militia, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7.

Head Quarters, Quebec.

26th November, 1875

SIR,—In compliance with General Orders of the 23rd April last, I have the honor to submit my report for the military year 1875-76, on the state of the Militia in Military District No. 7, of which I have been in command since Colonel Casault's illness.

The establishment of the different corps was reduced to two officers and 42 non com. officers and men per company to meet the amount voted in the Militia estimates, thereby reducing the force in Military District No. 7, which have drilled up to this date, from 216 officers, 3,122 non commissioned officers and men, to 175 officer and 2,479 non commissioned officers and men.

Artillery.

The Quebec Field Battery went through a course of 16 days' drill; 12 at the Brigade Camp, Lévis, and remaining days carrying out shot practices at the Island of Orleans. This battery was instructed and mustered by me in the absence of Lieut. Colonel Strange Inspector of Artillery. This Battery mustered its full strength, and was well mounted and officered. The guns and carriages were in good condition the harness, saddlery, &c., in very good order and well fitted. I remarked the absence of spurs, in consequence of which the drivers failed to make their horses answer promptly to the words of command.

The field manoeuvres, under Major Baby, the officer commanding the battery, were well performed considering the nature of the ground, which was very rough and limited. The gun drill was good, and the officers and men appeared to well understand their different duties. No injury to horses occurred, except in the instance of one horse which was kicked on the leg or otherwise injured. Major Baby, who commands this battery, is an indefatigable and very competent officer.

The Grosso He Detachment of Artillery, commanded by Captain Montizambert, was also inspected by me. The manual and firing exercise were performed very creditably; the non commissioned officers and men were very efficient in gun drill, and answered readily and willingly to the details of their several duties.

Infantry.

The 9th Battalion, and the Kamouraska, Temiscouata and Rimouski Provisional Battalions performed their annual drill in Brigade Camp, at St. Denis Wharf, Rivière Ouëlle. The Staff composing the Brigade were as follows: Commandant the Acting Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 7; Musketry Instructor, Major T. E. Amyot, 9th Battalion; Brigade Major, Captain Duchesnay, "B" Battery; Orderly

Officer, Lieut. Phidime Bélanger, 61st Battalion; and Supply Officer, Lieut. Octavo Sylvain, Rimouski Battalion.

The drill was carried out as near as possible in accordance with the General Orders of the 23rd April, 1875; and the daily routine in camp strictly enforced.

Of the conduct of the non commissioned officers and men composing the Brigade, I cannot speak too highly.

The supplies furnished to the troops were found sufficient, and there were no complaints as to quality. An extra day's ration was issued to the Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalions, unavoidably detained at Rivière Ouelle through want of transport.

The usual target practice was gone through, and notice a great falling off from former years, perhaps owing to the short time allowed for preliminary drill.

The health of the men was very good, and the only serious casualty was the death of a private of the 9th Battalion, from congestion of the lungs contracted during camp. An accident also occurred to Private Cefella, of the Temiscouata Battalion, who fractured his collar bone by falling during a bayonet charge.

Divine service on Sunday was held in camp, and the Rev. Mr. Casgrain, Chaplain of the 9th Battalion, officiated. I would recommend that an allowance be granted to defray the incidental expenses for this service.

The band of the 9th Battalion, composed of 21 musicians, under the direction of Sergeant Vezeina, was present in camp. It is very efficient, and reflects great credit on the officers of the battalion. Its presence in camp, and readiness in turning out whenever wanted to enliven the monotony of camp life, was greatly appreciated by all.

The brigade was mustered on the 25th of August, 1875, and afterwards inspected by me, each battalion being separately put through company and battalion movements, which were creditably performed. The 9th Battalion, by its clean appearance, staidness at drill, and general efficiency, commanded my special remarks. The other battalions, although well drilled, by partial absence of accoutrements and clothing did not fyle as good an appearance.

The officers of my Staff were indefatigable in their efforts to carry out my orders.

The 17th Battalion and the Dorchester Provisional Battalion were brigaded together at Lévis, with the Quebec Field Battery, under command of Lieut. Col. Blanchet, 17th Battalion, and the muster and inspection took place on the 10th September, 1875. I am happy to bear testimony to the efficiency acquired by the Brigade during their annual training.

It was intended to assemble the 70th Battalion and Portneuf and County of Quebec Provisional Battalions at a Brigade Camp, but owing to the prevalence of small pox in the County of Quebec, it was not thought advisable by medical men to do so. These battalions camped separately at their own head quarters. The 70th Battalion at St. Geneviève, of Batiscan, under Lieut.-Colonel Massicotte's command, and as far as I am informed, Colonel Casault, who made the inspection, was well satisfied with the battalion; and made special notice of the band, which is kept at a great expense by the officers of the battalion.

The Portneuf Provisional Battalion, encamped at Deschambault, was also inspected by Colonel Casault, and reported efficient. The County of Quebec Provisional Battalion, encamped at Ancienne Lorette, was inspected by me and found efficient. I am sorry to state that through the improper use and firing of a gun during the exercises in camp,

by inexperienced hands, a serious accident occurred, causing the complete mutilation of the hand of a private of the name of Chartré, belonging to the said battalion; and the accident is more deplorable, as the man who so met with the misfortune is unable to avail himself of the boon granted to volunteers who are injured on actual service, in the due performance of their regulated duties.

Arms, Clothing and Accoutrement.

The arms and accoutrements are in good order and serviceable. The clothing is good, considering that many of the corps have now become entitled to a new issue. Accoutrements have been found deficient, and the stoppage of the allowance for the care of arms has had the good effect of making good, in many instances, the prices of missing articles.

Rifle Associations.

There are now existing in Military District No. 7, six efficient Rifle Associations, which are distributed as follows:—

7TH BRIGADE DIVISION.—The County of Mégantic Rifle Association, President, Hon. G. Irvine; the 17th Battalion Rifle Association, President, Lieut.-Colonel Blanchet.

8TH BRIGADE DIVISION.—The Stadacona Rifle Association, President, C. F. Smith, Esq; the County of Quebec Rifle Association, President, Lieut.-Colonel Laurin, R.M.; the County of Champlain Rifle Association, President, Lieut.-Colonel Massicotte, 70th Battalion; 8th Battalion Rifle Association, President, Lieut.-Colonel Atleyn, 8th Battalion.

The above Associations have had their regular meetings every year, at a yearly expenditure of \$340 in 7th Brigade Division, and \$1,090 in 8th Brigade Division.

Several corps have not yet completed their annual training, a list of which here follows, viz:—

- Quebec Cavalry..... 2 troops
- Gaspé Battery Artillery ... 1 battery
- 8th Battalion Rifles..... 5 companies
- 61st Battalion Infantry.... 5 "
- Fox River Company, Infantry 1 company
- Bonaventure Infantry..... 1 "

St. Raymond Independent Company of Infantry (not yet accoutred or clothed.)

In bringing my Report to a close, I cannot fail to bring to your favorable notice, the support and assistance I have experienced at the hands of the Staff officers of the District:—Lieut.-Colonel Lamontagne, Brigade Major; and Major Forrest, District Paymaster.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. J. DUCHESNAY, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Adujant General,

Military District No. 7.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Head Quarters, Ottawa, Ontario.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 8.

Province of New Brunswick,

Headquarters, Fredericton,

24th November, 1875.

SIR.—In compliance with the instructions contained in General Orders (No. 7.) of the 23rd April last, I have the honor to submit this my Report on the state of the Militia of the District under my command for the military year 1875 76.

The total nominal strength of the force in the District, as reduced in General Orders above quoted, is 154 officers and 2,107 non-commissioned officers and men. The total

actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill of the year 1875-76, was 150 officers and 1,974 non-commissioned officers and men.

There are four officers and 133 non-commissioned officers and men wanting to complete their annual drill.

The Active Militia of the District consists of the following corps, which at the time of the annual drill turned out as follows:—

8th Regiment of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Saunders (7 troops)—officers 17, non commissioned officers and men 252.

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.

Brevet Major Call—officers 4, non commissioned officers and men 70.

Woodstock Field Battery of Artillery.

Captain Donnell—officers 4, non commissioned officers and men 72.

New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Foster (5 Batteries)—officers 21, non commissioned officers and men 202.

New Brunswick Engineer Corps.

Captain Perley—officers 3, non commissioned officers and men 38.

62nd Battalion, St. John, Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Sullivan (Companies)—officers 16, non commissioned officers and men 224.

67th Battalion, Carleton, Light Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Upton (10 Companies)—officers 28, non commissioned officers and men 414.

71st Battalion of Infantry, York.

Lieut. Col. Marsh (5 Companies)—officers 17, non commissioned officers and men 209.

73rd Battalion of Infantry, Northumberland.

Major Sheriff (5 Companies)—officers 15, non commissioned officers and men 164.

74th Battalion of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Beer (4 Companies)—officers 12, non commissioned officers and men 154.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Dalhousie Infantry Company.

Captain Barberie—officers 1, non commissioned officers and men 31.

Deer Island Infantry Company.

Captain Lloyd—officers 2, non commissioned officers and men 38.

St. Stephen Infantry Company.

Captain Hutton—officers 2, non commissioned officers and men 39.

St. George Infantry Company.

Captain McGee—officers 2 non commissioned officers and men 37.

Brigade Majors—3.

Total—officers 150, non commissioned officers and men 1,974.

In submitting my annual reports during the past ten years, I have invariably endeavored to review the various steps taken from time to time to ensure efficiency, viz: the facilities for drill and discipline afforded by the country through its representatives in Parliament, and the manner in which the force availed itself of such facilities. I propose to pursue the same course on the present occasion.

In the first place, if I may advert to the most important point of new departure during the past year, the appointment of the Major General to command the Militia, with that of the Adjutant General to the highest rank and position which Canadian soldiery

may aspire to, is calculated, I conceive to strengthen the confidence of the members of the force, and give fresh impetus to their efforts towards efficiency.

Moreover, the recent establishment of the Military College at Kingston cannot fail to surpass the expectations of the most sanguine, as it is "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge on subjects connected with, and necessary to, a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments."

And while this, and more than this, has been accomplished—while the Schools of Gunnery are sending forth trained artillery men to different parts of Canada, and the Maritime Provinces have been placed on the same footing as the rest of the Dominion as regards the appointment of an Inspector of Artillery,—while an important part of the Canadian forces—the North West Mounted Police—has performed a work with credit to itself and advantage to the country, "under many difficulties and in uncertainty of the dangers it would have to encounter;" and, besides, while our "marksmen" have again been successful at Wimbledon, it is gratifying to know that the foundation, so to speak, of the military structure, the development of efficiency in the Active Militia force, has not been overlooked.

Camps of exercise, which now occupy no unimportant position amongst the institutions of the country, are annually becoming more and more successful and attractive—successful, not infrequently, in proportion as they are rendered attractive; conducted with system and regularity, and with no laxity of discipline.

I must add that I consider the General Orders, regulating the system to be observed in conducting these camps, convey full information upon every necessary point, while sufficient discretionary power remains with officers in command. Regulations for "supply," "transport," "payment," "medical regulations" (a more liberally furnished medicine box is still required), "instructions as to the course of drill to be carried out from the squad to the brigade;" all are clearly defined.

I may here state that heretofore, in some instances I conceive our chief fault lay in the desire to become efficient in battalion and brigade drill and field manoeuvres, too little attention being given to preliminary drills squad and company drill. I called attention to this fact in my last report. Of course when the period of training is extremely limited, as in our case, it is difficult to avoid the error of endeavouring to grasp general principles at the expense of necessary details.

In addition to the above satisfactory arrangements for the well being of the Active Militia, with the view to the force of the Dominion, representing different localities, with various interests and pursuits, being bound by no "cast iron rule," in special cases City Corps are now permitted to perform their annual drill at their local headquarters on different days, as may be most convenient, subject to the approval of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District; and certain isolated corps are permitted to perform their drill in camp at Battalion headquarters, under somewhat similar regulations, except as regards rations, to those for Brigade Camps—of course it is desirable that such instances as these should be as few as possible.

To speak, however, most particularly of the work going on in my District, I may

state that here we have but few officers or non commissioned officers of the Imperial Army, or those trained in the "short" and "long" course of the Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec, to serve as "models" for the recruits, or to assist in the training of the Active Militia; and it can scarcely be expected that the individual soldier with no other advantages than those afforded in twelve (12) days drill per annum, can become thoroughly efficient, though happily (as in the case of many of every grade in my District) he remain many years in the force. And while the "material" of the rank and file of the force is unquestionably as good as can be produced in any country, intelligent, active, hardy men, accustomed to various industrial occupations under varied circumstances,—we have, in the appointment of officers and non commissioned officers, necessarily to depend in a great measure (1) upon those who like no unworthy descendants of the "New Brunswick Loyalists," whose career is now a matter of history. Successful as a rule in their civil vocations, representative men of the country, the acquisition of military knowledge, and the imparting of it to others has been to them a duty easily accomplished, and faithfully carried out whenever opportunity offered. There is also here (2) a fast increasing class past cadets of the Military School, very many of whom have given valuable proofs of their intelligence and ability of communicating instruction.

With such officers, and such non commissioned officers and men under my command, at camps of service and at drills at their respective local head quarters, it has invariably been both my duty and my pleasure to report most favorably at the conclusion of the annual training, and the results of the past summer's drill must form no exception to the rule. The full quota, or nearly so, of my District has completed its prescribed drill, the "regulations" and "orders" have, I consider, been satisfactorily carried out; and when required to act in aid of the civil power, as the force has twice of late been called upon to do—both officers and men have performed their duties and obeyed the orders issued to them with promptitude and alacrity, as will appear hereafter in this Report.

It is true that much yet remains to be done to develop the efficiency of the force, cavalry officers require training in Cavalry Schools; artillery officers have, in many instances, to attend the Schools of Gunnery, and a few infantry officers and non commissioned officers still remain untrained (for these last, there is scarcely any excuse, as an Infantry School has been established in their midst for several years) and, besides this, (an important improvement urgently required) the increase of the number of days annual drill from twelve to sixteen.

This has been done with advantage in the case of field artillery. May not the same rule applied to cavalry—for which arm of the service it is very essential—and also to infantry? It is a step looked forward to by all who see that the principal part of the work of defence in the hour of danger, whether from internal or external sources must necessarily fall, not on the few composing a standing army, however efficient, but on the comparative many—the Active Militia of the country and those who have retired from the force on completing their period of service, and would immediately flock to its ranks, should they be required to do so, in any emergency.

I respectfully recommend that the "regulations" for "supply of rations" be applied to all corps in camp, whether in Regimental or Brigade Camp, as while in one

(regimental) case a corps may be able to obtain the authorized rations for the amount allowed (25 cents per man per diem) in another, owing to local circumstances, no such satisfactory arrangements can be made (as in the case of the 73rd Battalion of my District.)

It is hoped too, that in future the full number of three officers per company may be authorized for payment on completion of their annual drills. This, I conceive, is an important matter, as it cannot be expected, especially in country corps, that all the non commissioned officers should be qualified to act as "guides" in company drill duties; they would, in turn, necessarily be called upon to perform under present circumstances.

Care of Arms, Accoutrements and Clothing.

The issue of the General Orders of the 14th August, 1874, and 30th April, 1875, with respect to care of arms &c., has already, I consider, produced excellent results. More systematic arrangements than heretofore, for the safe keeping of all the Government property in charge of corps, have been made, and captains of rural companies find it to their own advantage, as well as that of the Department, to enforce the rule requiring every article of clothing and equipment to be returned into their armouries on the completion of the annual drill. I suggest, however, that a supply of these articles of clothing and equipment be available for issue from the District store at reasonable prices, to make good any loss. A captain of a company may thus, by deducting the cost of perhaps a single article of clothing from the drill pay of the man losing it, on its being replaced, become entitled to the full Government allowance for "care of arms," which he otherwise would be precluded from receiving; and, moreover, *uniformity of dress* in camp will be facilitated.

The question of uniform clothing for the force has already received the serious consideration of the Major General and yourself, with the happy result, that a serge frock has been substituted for "the heavy cloth tunic, which has been found too hot for summer drill."

The question as to the "head dress" still remains. *Uniformity* with the present Infantry forage cap, (which is neither useful nor ornamental) is difficult to attain, Companies are allowed to wear "Havelocks," provided at their own cost, but some companies elect not to avail themselves of this rule; hence, in part, the absence of *uniformity*. A solution of this difficulty is looked forward to with eagerness by the force.

Lieut. Col. Jago and myself submitted for favorable consideration, the desirableness of having a supply of boots available for issue to corps of Active Militia at cost price, in a somewhat similar manner to the other stores above adverted to, adducing the following argument: That it is difficult, if not impossible, under present circumstances, fully to carry out the important General Orders (14) of the 31st May, 1872, directing "officers commanding infantry corps to take special care that their men are provided with boots of a proper description, suitable for marching, such boots should be broad soled and low heeled, fitting the wearer easily."

By adopting this system of issue, I am of opinion that the difficulty of men wearing such boots as are required, would be obviated, and the corps, as a body, would be ready for "a day's march," and thus prepared for real service.

Artillery Practice, &c.

Lieut. Col. Jago has referred in his report "to the absurdity of arming a gunner with the Snider rifle, and expressed a hope that at some time or other the revolver may be adopted as the personal weapon for an artilleryman; and, though a few stand of rifles might be left with a battery, in order that the members may compete in rifle competition." Lieut. Col. Jago trusts that the time is not very far distant when it will be the desire of the artilleryman to perfect himself in the handling of ordnance, leaving the rifle to its rightful owner, his infantry comrade.

Target Practice

The course of target practice (in which, as a rule, improvement will be shown very much in proportion to the number and efficiency of Rifle Associations and rifle matches) has been carried out in this District as satisfactorily as can be expected, when considered that but fifteen rounds per man can be fired with advantage in camp, the remaining twenty five rounds per man being expended afterwards at the discretion of officers commanding corps at their local headquarters.

Position and aiming drills were carried out so far as the limited period and the many other duties to be performed permitted.

I again respectfully call attention to the desirableness of granting money prizes for the best shots of battalions and companies in the annual course of target practice, as stated in my reports 1873-74, the amounts, though small, \$10 and \$5 respectively, had been granted for two years in succession, (except in the case of the artillery, who received money prizes for shot and shell practice during many years past), and the prizes were closely contested, and when won, were much valued, accompanied, as they were, with badges.

(To be Continued.)

Imperial Troops in Canada.

Not long ago it appeared to be the policy of the Imperial Government, to have as little as possible to do with the Colonies. They were represented as a bill of expense, and a source of weakness, and for their defence the Mother Country ought not to be held responsible. Especially was this true of this Dominion, and the interest evinced by the authorities at home, in the Confederation of the British North America Provinces, was believed by many to be but a preliminary step to a final separation. Again and again, we were reminded of the impossibility of being defended by Britain in a war with the neighboring Republic, and to remove the appearance of provocation, the troops were recalled, and garrisons were abandoned that had been occupied by the Red Coats for more than a century. We thought such a course unwise then, and so characterized it, and we think so still, although we had too much self respect to witness over their removal.

But a great change has taken place in the opinion of our friends across the water upon this point, and the abandonment of costly fortifications, and the indifference manifested to the progress and development of our military resources, is being regarded as a blunder and a crime. The subject is being discussed in the British press, and men of acknowledged ability, are exposing the wrong done to us, and to the Empire, by such a suicidal policy. We believe the honor of the country was damaged by such a proceeding, and our attachment to the Mother Country weakened thereby, and although

we have been a life long liberal, and have strongly supported that party everywhere, we are free to confess that we would rather trust the maintenance of the Empire's integrity to Mr. Disraeli, than to Mr. Gladstone. Rightly or wrongly, the latter is supposed to favour independence, or something of that character, while the former is known to have no sympathy whatever therewith. The feeling in the favor of the maintenance of the Colonial Connection is growing stronger day by day, the propriety of re-garrisoning our cities is being strongly urged, and we would not be surprised to see amongst us at no distant day, the representatives of those brave and gallant spirits, to whom we are so deeply indebted. — *N. B. Reporter.*

Prince of Wales' visit to India.

The following is the text of the letter addressed to Lord Northbrook by the Prince of Wales on his departure from India:—
"H. M. S. *Scorpus*, Bombay March 13, 1876.
—My Dear Lord Northbrook, I cannot leave India without expressing to you, as the Queen's representative of this vast Empire, the sincere pleasure and the deep interest with which I have visited this great and wonderful country. As you are aware, it has been my hope and intention for some years past to see India, with a view to become more intimately acquainted with the Queen's subjects in this distant part of her Empire, and to examine for myself those objects of interests which have always had so great an attraction for travellers. I may candidly say that my expectations have been more than realised by what I have witnessed, so that I return to my native country most deeply impressed with all I have seen and heard. The information I have gained will, I am confident, be of the greatest value to me, and will form a useful foundation for much that I hope hereafter to acquire. The reception I have met with from the Princes and Chiefs and from the native population at large is most gratifying to me, as the evidence of loyalty thus manifested shows an attachment to the Queen and to the Throne which, I trust, will be made every year more and more lasting. It is my earnest hope that the many millions of the Queen's Indian subjects may daily become more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and that they may realize more fully that the Sovereign and the Government of England have the interests and well being of India very sincerely at heart. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing native troops of all branches of the service, I cannot withhold my opinion that they constitute an army of which we may feel proud. The 'march past' at Delhi of so many distinguished officers and of such highly disciplined troops were a most impressive sight, and one which I shall not easily forget. I also wish to state my high appreciation of the Civil Service; and I feel assured that the manner in which their arduous duties are performed tends greatly to the prosperity and the contentment of all classes of the community. I cannot conclude without thanking you, and all those in authority, for the facilities which have enabled me to traverse so rapidly so large an extent of country; and rest assured I shall ever retain a grateful memory of the hospitality tendered by yourself and by others who have so kindly received me. Believe me, my dear Lord Northbrook, yours very sincerely,
"ALBERT EDWARD."

The Prince is expected to arrive in England this week, and will meet with a grand reception on his arrival.

62ND BATTALION MESS.—The 62nd Battalion mess held their monthly dinner last evening at the Victoria Dining Rooms, German St. Besides the officers of the battalion, a number of invited guests were present. Altogether, about twenty five gentlemen sat down at the table, which was well supplied with the delicacies of the season. The chair was taken by Surgeon Earle, who, however, received a summons to attend a patient, when his place was taken by Major Blain. Brevet Major Maher occupied the vice chair. Both gentlemen, by their able and obliging conduct therein, contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. The full band of the battalion was present, and during the evening played some choice selection. After about two hours spent in doing justice to Mr. Sparrow's bill of fare, toasts were declared in order, and drunk in cold water, or coffee, as one of the rules of the mess is that no wine fund be allowed. The band played appropriate airs after each toast. "The Press" was responded to by Mr. Ellis, of the *Globe*, the "Retired Officers of the Battalion" by Captain Campbell; "The Ladies" brought Captain Likely and Quartermaster Wallaco to their feet, and the "Medical Profession" Assistant Surgeon Earle. Lieut. Ewing and Mr. W. B. Mills made capital speeches in response to "the Artillery." It was regretted that, owing to indisposition, Colonel Sullivan was absent, when that officer's health was proposed. Adjutant McLean replied in an able speech. God save the Queen was played about 12 o'clock, when all agreed they had spent a very pleasant evening. The officers of the 62nd deserve credit for starting and carrying on their mess, as such meetings are calculated to keep the officers together and promote an esprit de corps in the battalion.—*St. John Telegraph.*

MILITARY.—H. M. S. *Simoom* sailed for "the King's bedchamber" yesterday about 5.30 o'clock. She will have to do her best, being two days behind the time fixed. The next steamer from England will bring a draft for the 87th regiment. The 60th Rifles will probably leave here in August or early in September. Their places will be filled in this garrison by the 97th regiment, now at Bermuda, and Rifle Brigade at Gibraltar. The 1st battery of the 7th Brigade of Royal Artillery left here by the *Beta* to-day for Bermuda.—*Halifax Evening Reporter.*

FIRE.—A terrible fire broke out in Theatre des Arts, Rouen, France, on the night of the 25th April, while the actors were dressing for the performance of the opera of "Hamlet," and was discovered before the public were admitted. The flames spread rapidly, and the outlets of the building being surrounded the exit of the members of the chorus and supernumeraries was cut off, and the poor people crowded to the windows, many leaping from them upon bedding piled below by the inhabitants. One chorus singer was visible for an hour in an upper window beyond the reach of help. Four soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded in endeavoring to save lives. About 50 persons were badly injured and taken to the hospital. A leading singer, Mde. Pay's entered the burning building in search of her husband, and perished in the flames. The fire was caused by a jet igniting the curtain. In addition to the victims, whose bodies have already been found, four persons have died from burns in the hospital. Twelve houses adjacent were destroyed. The total loss of property is estimated at \$400,000.

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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, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1870.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be pre-paid. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage. No communication, however, will be inserted unless the writer's name is given, not necessarily for publication, but that we may know from whom it is sent.

We have for the past nine years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that tangible encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their chivalry and ask each of our subscribers to procure another, or to a person sending us the names of four or five new subscribers and the money—will be entitled to receive one copy for the year free. A little exertion on the part of our friends would materially assist us, besides extending the usefulness of the paper among the ranks—keeping them thoroughly posted in all the changes and improvements in the art of war so essential for a military man to know. Our ambition is to improve the *Volunteer Review* in every respect, so as to make it second to none. Will our friends help us to do it? Premiums will be given to those getting up the largest lists. The *Review* being the only military paper published in Canada, it ought to be liberally supported by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of each Battalion.

The *Mail* of 8th April gives the following synopsis of the "Militia Estimates" for the current year:

"On Thursday night more than one member of the House expressed the hope that the militia expenditure would in future be cut down. All agreed that a militia organization was necessary, but the view was generally taken that the force should be reduced to a mere skeleton. It is proposed to expend \$942,000 this year, but as \$292,000 of this sum will be taken up by the Mounted

Police in Manitoba, the actual militia expenditure will be \$650,900, as compared with \$1,160,000 voted last year. The following are the details:

Salaries of Military Branch and Staff.....	\$29,400
Salaries of Brigade Majors.....	28,600
Allowances for Drill Instruction.....	40,000
Ammunition.....	40,000
Clothing.....	40,000
Military Stores.....	40,000
Public Armouries.....	52,000
Drill and Training.....	125,000
Contingencies.....	50,000
Targots.....	3,000
Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges.....	10,000
Care of Property.....	7,000
Field Artillery Equipment.....	10,000
A and B Batteries, Pay, etc.....	110,000
Military College, Kingston.....	26,000
Military Schools, N. S. and N. B.....	10,000
Dominion Forces, Manitoba.....	30,000

Total..... \$650,900

The item in which the greatest reduction has been made this year is that of Drill and Training, for which \$375,000 was voted last year, there being a saving of no less than \$250,000. Mr. Vail does not know yet what course will be pursued relative to the summer camps; but as the appropriation is only one-third of last year's there are only two courses open, viz., to drill only a third of the force drilled last year, or to drill the same number of men a third of the time devoted to last summer's exercises.

There is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Pope says about the large sum spent on staff salaries and the small inducements held out to the men themselves. There seems to be altogether too many District Deputies and Deputy Assistants, so many in fact that it must be a hard task to set the whole machinery of the service at work on an emergency. But Major General Smyth will doubtless remedy any defects in that direction."

It is greatly to be regretted that the general feeling of the House of Commons, as intimated by the writer of the above, should have been directed into such a suicidal groove as to desire a reduction of the paltry sum required to keep up the present active force, and we have no hesitation in stating our conviction that it is in no sense in accordance with either the interest or opinions of the people of Canada.

The sum annually required to keep in a fairly efficient state a nominal force of 43,000 men was about \$1,250,000 (one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars) or a little over 30 cents per head of population; the staff (about which so much nonsense has been written and spoken) cost \$29,400 for this large force, or at a rate of about 0 cts. per head of the force for administration. Now Switzerland comes nearest to our system of military organization—the cost of its staff for an active force of 81,369 men is \$93,770—looking at the difference in the price of labor in both countries the balance in favor of economy is largely on our side. If, as the *Mail* says, it is necessary to reduce the force to a skeleton, what is the use of maintaining the Artillery Schools or the Military College? Those establishments cost the country \$146,000 per annum, they are relatively of less value than the instruction and maintenance of the Infantry of the

force, because the aid they could give in any emergency would be insignificant, and if there was to be a pruning down in our opinion that was the direction it should take.

Now, however, the question is beyond recall and a fine opportunity has arisen for the resuscitation of *General O'Neil* and his squads—business is slack in the States and the plunder of Montreal would not be too difficult a task to be attempted. That is a question for the traders and political economists to settle amongst themselves. We do not think Mr. Pore is a reliable military oracle, or that the District Staff presented many difficulties in the way of management; we have shown it to be the cheapest as far as salary (and the Militia Reports speak to its efficiency) of any in the world, while it is well known to be the simplest in organization, and as a matter of course, the best in our circumstances.

In dealing with those matters the Canadian press appears to be actuated by the true spirit of political optimism—it is convenient to forget what has gone before and troublesome to look forward—the services rendered by the staff of the active force and its efficiency has been more than once proved—it is barely sufficient for the work it was originally organized to perform—the real fault is that work was never given it to do.

If the *Mail* would lend its great energies and the undoubted ability displayed in its management to the task of putting the people of Canada in possession of the facts connected with their most important institution and not indulge in patronizing the fallacies of the political economists of the House of Commons—a great service would be rendered to the country and justice would be done to a class of deserving officers who are thoroughly capable of discharging the duties confided to them with honor to themselves and profit to Canada.

On the other hand if the system of disintegration and misrepresentation is allowed to go on the end will be the dissolution of the present organization—it will be represented solely by the staff at Ottawa, and if that is advisable the oracles of public opinion had better let the farmers of Canada know at once—they will probably be able, like the celebrated and famous "Home Guards" at Eccle's Hill, to provide for their own safety and let the great towns provide for theirs.

The following communication appeared in the *Globe* of the 8th April:

(To the Editor of the *Globe*.)

SIR,—One of the "Queen's Own" might, with as much propriety, step into Mr. Macdonald's store and lecture him upon his method of doing business, as for Mr. Macdonald to presume to say what should be the colour and who should supply the material for the uniform clothing. Mr. Macdonald would have a profound contempt for the opinion of the volunteer, who, in return for Mr. Macdonald's sentiments upon military uniform, would mutter, "Fools rush in

where angels fear to tread." The men who wear the uniform, Mr. Editor, are the only ones whose opinion should be asked, or taken; and the Government should pay no attention whatever to the rhapsodies of Messrs. Macdonald and Bowell, neither of whom know what they are talking about.

They both forget that the Canadian Volunteers are British militia men, and will only wear the uniform of British soldiers; that their allegiance is to the Queen, that they are subject to the Queen's regulations, and that the Queen's colour, red or green, is their only colour. And they won't be "grey backs," even if Mr. Macdonald has an interest in grey shoddy.

Suppose for a moment the Government would be silly enough to change the colour of the uniform. In that case, every officer in the Service would have a just claim of from one hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars against the country, as they are all now provided, or supposed to be provided, with the regulation uniform. Would Mr. Macdonald support the Government in placing \$60,000 in the Supplementary Estimates to recoup the officers and clothe them in grey? I doubt it. The form of the cap is, with all deference to Mr. Bowell, not an open question, at least with us—the men who wear them. The Glengarry for fatigue and ordinary drill, and a low shako with visor in front, is what is wanted. Both would cost about \$150, and as they would wear for three years, if taken into store after the annual drill, the head gear could not be counted as very expensive.

I am, Sir,
Your obed't servant,
LIEUT. COLONEL.

April 3rd, 1876.

It is very evident that our military organization has suffered materially in its morale from the mischievous interference of would be "Army Reformers," as well as from the theories of political economists.

The debate on the militia displayed in a very conclusive manner how little advantage was to be derived from the presence of officers of the force in the House of Commons, and the letter quoted shows what nonsense will be spoken in debate by men of business habits, as it is called.

This tinkering with military tailormaking is rapidly becoming fashionable with a certain class of politicians, and its most outrageous displays are prompted by those who know nothing whatever of the subject brought up for discussion. It is an apish imitation of the mania displayed by members of the British House of Commons, especially by Mr. HOLMES, whose exhibitions are as periodically looked for and laughed at as are those of Dr. KENEALLY.

Personal egotism is always characteristic of weak minds, and were it not for the fact that folly is contagious and when one donkey brays all within hearing follow suit we should not have noted this particular exhibition, as every one in this country is entitled to his own opinion, as well as the right to express it in the House of Commons or out of it.

The serious position of the aspect is the mischievous tendency of such debates, it tends to discourage the people and prevent voluntary recruitment which is the avowed

object of some of the parties who are enamoured of the "right to ballot"—in other words of a power which would be very likely used to annoy their neighbors—at all events one that no ministry dare put into any individual's hands.

Scarlet is the *British uniform*, par excellence, has been so from the first day she had soldiers, and if it is changed by Legislative authority we venture to predict that the only available force at the disposal of the same authority will be the "penitentiary birds" of the Dominion, who are already clothed in that delight of amateur riflemen "haddon grey," so that the would-be Military Reformer and the political economist will for once achieve a most decided triumph.

We commend this view of the case to both parties.

The utterances of such a practical soldier as H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has proved himself to be must in all cases command the respect of every thinking man. The following remarks on Cavalry possess for us a special interest—inasmuch as the value of that arm to our force cannot be over rated—and we possess facilities for organizing and training an effective force unknown to the regular service.

In the first place our forces are local—can be trained on the ground on which they will most probably be called on to fight; secondly, the organization is far less costly; and thirdly, the question of damage to which manœuvres in a country of permanent fences like England are liable need not be incurred at all in our case.

The organization of Cavalry corps amongst our yeomanry has not been properly encouraged; it is weighed down with the "Regular service idea," and as a consequence languishes in a country where it ought to flourish in an eminent degree.

Farmers will not spend their time going to regimental headquarters for instruction; it must be brought home to the headquarters of the troop and begin with the officers—while the *annual drill* should be turned into "autumn manœuvres"—in which training in "major tactics" should be the principal feature.

Major Frank S. Russell, of the 14th Hussars, and instructor in tactics at the Royal Military College, delivered a lecture on 'Cavalry Tactics' at the Royal United Service Institution, on Friday last. The Duke of Cambridge was in the chair. The lecturer said that it was often supposed that the day for cavalry had gone by, but he found from history that whenever there was a tendency to decry cavalry military science had always fallen off. All the great military leaders of the world had taken care to develop their cavalry, and Alexander the Great and Philip of Macedon owed their victories to their cavalry. Frederick the Great won fifteen out of his twenty-two pitched battles by his cavalry, and Napoleon owed many of his victories to that branch of his forces. The greatest loss Napoleon sustained in his Russian campaign was the destruction of his cavalry, for cavalry was an arm that could

not be improvised. From the fall of Napoleon to the present time cavalry had not received that attention it deserved; but in the recent Franco Prussian war the entire success of the Germans might be traced to their attention to outpost duty. In the next European war they would see a new phase of tactics, and he prophesied that a few days after the declaration of war there would be a great cavalry battle, which would practically decide the campaign by giving the victors a great advantage over their opponents. It was, therefore, more important than ever to cultivate cavalry tactics. He had had the opportunity of witnessing the manœuvres of the Prussian cavalry on a recent occasion, and they never were formed in less than three lines. That formation, however, was not a new one, for it was one which the Duke of Wellington strongly advocated. With regard to the horses, they ought not to be put into the regiment too young, but trained first in remount depots. The German squadrons, when practising, after a charge fell out and then fell in again round their squadron leader, and this practice of confusion was very valuable. In charging the men naturally lost their places, and if they were accustomed to recover themselves on the Prussian system they would not suffer from the confusion which invariably followed a cavalry charge. The gallant lecturer then proceeded to allude to various cavalry engagements, including those at Zorndorf in 1758, at Waterloo, and at Marengo in 1800, and pointed out the enormous importance of supports. The action of a small body of cavalry was most valuable and effective in the field. He deprecated the institution of mounted riflemen, and urged the importance of training cavalry soldiers to act on foot, and providing them with the best arms of precision. Cavalry pioneers were most useful, and ought to be attached to each regiment. Cavalry soldiers could not be made in a day or a month, and untrained men on horses were absolutely dangerous, and a reserve, therefore, was very necessary.

The Duke of Cambridge said, "Gentlemen, we are much indebted to the gallant lecturer for calling our attention to this very important matter, and there is no question more deserving of our consideration. Circumstances have changed very much of late years with regard to the principles of warfare, and as regards the number of cavalry regiments in our Service, that is a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, and it will, I am afraid, in the present state of things, require a good deal of persuasion to induce the public to increase the estimates, so that we may have more cavalry. If it is thought necessary to increase our cavalry strength, it must be well understood that it is a very expensive element in our army. With regard to young horses, no one objects more than I do to backing them too early, but the only remedy is to have large remount depots. With our very small establishments we must bring horses into service early, and, much as I regret it, I think it is better to back them early and get rid of them than go to the expense of keeping them idle until they get older. The question of expense is the great difficulty. As to the question of cavalry being used in three lines, there can be no two opinions, for cavalry as well as any other arm must be well supported. The great fault of the present system is that we have extended our lines more than in prudence we ought to, for unless an extended line is well supported no doubt it is a very unfavourable formation. I have many times talked over this matter with my late friend Sir Hope Grant, and he agreed with me.

There is a peculiar point about the Prussian system which I think Major Russell did not touch upon, but I may be permitted perhaps to mention it. I believe that in all their cavalry formations in three lines care is always taken that the second line should be thrown forwards towards the flank, so as to be ready, if the charge of the first line is successful, to make a flank movement on the front attack. A flank movement, I need hardly say, on a disorganized body of men is very effective. That is, I believe, one of the most important alterations in Prussian cavalry tactics. As to the question as to whether large bodies of cavalry will ever be moved to the front in modern warfare, I would say that it is often necessary to sacrifice a portion of the troops for the good of all, and the cavalry must take their share of that; but I do not think that cavalry is likely to be sent to the front against the deadly arms of the present day. But that being so, I do not think it militates against the necessity of having good cavalry. On the contrary, the day for cavalry has certainly not passed away, for an army without cavalry is no good at all. Everything now must be done so quickly that unless we have a large body of cavalry considerably in front almost without support, as in the case of the Prussian cavalry in the late war, we cannot know what is going on. The duties of reconnoitring and outpost work are most important, but they can only be learnt in the field. It is impossible to study them without manoeuvring, and the difficulty we have to contend against with regard to our manoeuvring is the want of space. We are not able to go over private property; and although the greatest liberality has been shown to us, still we are cramped, and in all our movements we are obliged to imagine and theorise a great deal. To show the advantage of good cavalry officers, the youngest officer might be sent to the front with a few men, and if intelligent, he may be able to obtain information that may save an army or gain a battle. Everything depends on the individual officer, from the highest to the lowest, and no portion of the Service ought to have more intelligent officers than the cavalry. I think that cavalry officers ought to be men of the greatest possible military ability; and they should be trained in surveying and land sketching. I don't like to leave this institute on these occasions without having said something to show that I have taken an interest in the subject brought before us, and we have to thank Major Russell for having brought this subject before us in so able a manner. It is wished that some discussion may follow, and I feel that it is better, holding the position I do, for me to retire, and I hope my leaving you now will be only looked upon in that light. I wish you to have the fullest freedom of discussion. General Shute will take my place, and I trust you will discuss this matter fully and freely.

His Royal Highness then retired, and the chair was taken by General Shute, M.P., who remarked that the great want of cavalry regiments was a recruit troop, into which young soldiers, young horses, the older men, and the taggard of the regiment could be placed. Of course few officers would care to have such a troop, but now purchase was abolished an officer raised from the ranks might well take, it with, say, 2s. 6d per day extra pay. Such a troop would form a depot for the regiment, and the other troops would always be ready to take the field. Much might be done with very little cost to the country and with advantage to the cavalry arm of the Service. He thought that one or two non-commissioned

officers in each regiment should learn telegraphy. Cavalry was the arm of opportunities, and would always be an important portion of the army in the field. He trusted he should be able to press the necessity of an augmentation of cavalry on the Government, and it would be a good thing to have two men to every horse in each regiment, for they could always buy horses, but they could not buy ready-made dragoons."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessarily for publication.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—In your last issue attention is called to a letter written by Captain Radford, of the 47th battalion, which appeared in your issue of the 4th April, and as you suggest an interchange of views on the subject, I venture to say that with the general principles I fully concur, as set forth in that letter as well as in your editorial of the 18th April, excepting that part relating to Brigade Camps. While fully acknowledging and knowing the importance of squad and company drill, and the necessity of having men well instructed in those before commencing Battalion and Brigade drill, from eighteen years experience in the Volunteer force, I am satisfied that all kinds of drill can be better taught in large camps. There is not only the moral effect of seeing large numbers of men together, which engenders respect and pride for the service, thus stimulating all to such exertion as to render them, if possible, second to none; and while in camp, the minds of both officers and men being withdrawn from their ordinary citizen occupation, can more easily concentrate their energies on their military duties. I fully agree that twenty days would be preferable to twelve for either Battalion or Brigade camps, but most emphatically object to dispensing with the "march past," and as for it being solely for show is quite a mistake, and one which any company officer might easily make. Why did Napoleon so rigidly insist upon his army practicing almost daily the length and cadence of pace? It was to enable him to concentrate his several brigades at a certain point at a certain time, which he could (owing to their skill in marching) calculate within a few hours, by which he was enabled to strike his enemy with terrific and unexpected blows. In a camp of twenty days duration, the drills could be profitably divided as follows:—Three drills daily, six days squad and company drill, six days squad, company and battalion drill, and six days company, battalion and brigade drill, less the time required for target practice, leaving two days for going and returning.

While it is expected that Captains and Lieut. Colonels make daily inspections of

their men, this important duty is too often neglected, and as no troops could be expected to work together without practice, the march past becomes an important part of brigade drill, without which the Brigadier would not be able to see and check irregularities which invariably creep in, and although he might not be able at the time to regulate the length of pace, the cadence would be regulated by the brigade music. The space being afterwards regulated at battalion drill, and then what more expeditious manner of showing the force to the Major General or other inspecting officer than by the march past, and any officer who has given the matter a thought, knows that one hour's such drill will do more towards making the men steady, than four hours spent in any other way, and gives the men some idea of what a soldier would have to endure in actual war. It is true, armies are now moved by rail or boat to a certain extent, but no campaign can be carried on without many miles of marching.

Captain Radford intimates that Captains frequently have to use their own money in order to keep up their companies. There may be exceptional cases in rural corps but, excepting city corps it is not generally the case—a Captain's pay and allowances amount to \$113.60, and those of a Lieut. Colonel, with eight companies, to \$240 per annum—all of which should be expended on the force. This, in rural corps, is not done in nine cases out of ten. In cities, however, all the officers are supposed to contribute largely out of their private means.

I fully concur in your remarks relating to the "Y. M. C. A.," but think some slight pressure should be put on, to facilitate recruiting.

Yours truly,
VOLUNTEER.

REVIEWS.

The contents of *Blackwood* for April, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, are as follows:

1. The Dilemma.—Part XII.
2. Mountaineering in the Himalaya.
3. 1895.—Chapters I. IX.
4. Mr. Ashley's Life of Lord Palmerston.
5. Brown's Peccadillo.—An Idyl of the Temple.
6. Norman McLeod.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$1 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

The *London Times* has published a statement of the public debt of Spain procured from official sources, which is an extraordinary document. The grand total is \$3,500,000,000, or almost the same as the debt of Great Britain. The interest on this, at 3 per cent., is about \$100,000,000, while the total revenue of the kingdom, even in good years, does not reach \$90,000,000.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists various regiments and their stations across the British Empire.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists regiments and their stations, including Royal Artillery and Royal Army units.

Table with columns: 6th Brigade, 7th Brigade, 8th Brigade, 9th Brigade. Lists units and their stations within these brigades.

Table with columns: ROYAL ARTIL'Y (Con.), ROYAL ENGINEERS, ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS. Lists units and their stations for these specialized corps.

HOME.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

There is a land of every land the pride,
Beloved by heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serene light,
And milder moons enparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth.

The wandering mariner, whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole;
For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, brother, friend.

Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strew with fresh flowers the narrow way of life!
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.

Where shall that land, that spot of earth be
found?
Art thou a man?—a patriot?—look around!
Oh, thou shalt find, however thy foot-steps roam,
That land thy country and that spot thy home!

Lakes, Rivers and Canals, Postal and
Telegraphic Communications of the
Dominion.

(BY COLONEL W. POWELL, A. G. M., C.)

(Continued from Page 192.)

NORTH WEST COMMUNICATION FROM THUNDER
BAY, LAKE SUPERIOR, TO FORT GARRY.

The line of communication between
Prince Arthur Landing, on Thunder Bay, in
the Province of Ontario, and Fort Garry in
the Province of Manitoba, is now recognized
as a summer route to the Province of Mani-
toba. Although its capabilities have been
only developed in a limited degree, it has,
nevertheless extended considerable facilities
for the transmission of freight and emi-
grants proceeding to the Province of Mani-
toba and the North West Territory.

The expedition to Red River under com-
mand of Sir Garnet Wolseley passed over this
route in 1870. Since that date extensive
improvements have been made in the facili-
ties for transport over the portages and by
water. The route has also been shortened
by making a wagon road from the N. W.
Angle of the Lake of the Woods to Fort
Garry, and will be still further improved
by the construction of a railway from Lower
Fort Garry to the Lake of the Woods and
from Fort William on Thunder Bay to Lake
Shebandowan now in progress.

Until these navigable waters were im-
proved and made accessible, there was no
connection between Ontario and the valley
of the Assiniboine through British Territory;
the whole travel to Red River—from the
south to Fort Garry—passed, as a necessity,
through the St. Joe of Minnesota in the Uni-
ted States.

The rivers and lakes used west of Nequa-
gon where the route from Prince Arthur
Landing joins the Pigeon River route from
Lake Superior, from the boundary line be-
tween the United States and this portion of
Canada. The location east of Fort Garry of
the Railway in process of construction, will
give a route entirely within Canadian terri-
tory.

The Dominion route is at present as fol-
cws:—

By Railway from Toronto to Col- lingwood.....	94 mls
By Steamer from Collingwood on the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, to Prince Arthur Landing, through Lakes Huron and Superior.....	532
From Prince Arthur Landing to Lake Shebandowan.....	45,00
From Lake Shebandowan to North-West Angle, naviga- ble water and Portages:	312.05
Fort Garry Road from North West Angle, to Fort Garry	95,00 452.05
Total.....	1078,05

There are two lines of passenger steamers
on the route. The one starting from Sarnia
on Lake Huron, the other from Collingwood,
each steamer of the lines making the trip
around Lake Superior, calling at all ports,
and returning within about nine days.

The following table gives the intermediate
distances between Prince Arthur Landing
on Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; and Fort
Garry, on Red River, in the Province of
Manitoba, shewing the extent of navigable
water, the number and length of portages,
and the length of the terminal roads:—

Description of Route.	Pas'go by Land.		Pas'go by Navigable Water.
	Road.	Portage.	
	Miles.	Miles.	
From Prince Arthur Landing to Shebandowan ..	45		18-00
Lake Shebandowan.....			18-00
Portage No. 1.—To Lake Kasabowle		0.75	9-00
do 2.—Height of Land Portage to Lac des Mille Lacs, water running to north-west, and south and east.....		1-00	
Lac des Mille Lacs.....			13-50
do 3.—Baril Portage.....		0-25	8-00
Lake Baril.....			8-00
do 4.—Brulo Portage.....		0-25	12-00
Lake Kindegoostegan.....			12-00
do 5.—French Portage.....		1-75	15-00
Lake Kagassikok.....			15-00
do 6.—Pine Portage.....		0-38	1-22
Lake Deux Rivieres.....			1-22
do 7.—Deux Rivieres Portage.....		0-19	16-00
Lake Sturgeon.....			16-00
do 8.—Maligne Portage (lift) No horse kept here.....			10-00
River Maligne.....			10-00
do 9.—Island Portage.....		0-00	17-00
Lake Nequaquon.....			17-00
do 10.—Nequaquon Portage.....		3-25	15-00
Lake Namankan.....			15-00
do 11.—Kettle Portage.....		0-12	44-00
Rainy Lake.....			44-00
do 12.—Fort Frances Portage.....		0-12	120-00
Rainy River and Lake of the Woods.....			120-00
From North-west Angle of the Woods to Fort Garry.....	95		
	110	8-33	303-72

RECAPITULATION.

Terminal Roads	Miles.
Portages.....	110.00
Navigable Water.....	8.33
Total Distance.....	303.72

From the height of land portage the
water runs in two directions, that to the
south falling into Lake Superior, that to the
north west through a number of Lakes and
Rivers into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence
through the Nelson River into Hudson Bay.

The Lakes and Rivers of Manitoba and the
North West Territory, are second in impor-
tance only to the St. Lawrence and its tribu-
taries.

The Red River, passing into Manitoba
from Minnesota, United States, is now
used for freight and passenger traffic,
its length is 665 miles, of which 525 are in
the United States, it empties into Lake
Winnipeg, its tributaries the Assiniboine
and the Winnipeg are large and rapid
rivers.

Lake Winnipeg is 240 miles long, and 55
miles broad. Lake Manitoba connected
with Lake Winnipeg by the Dauphin River
is 120 miles long, and 25 miles broad. Lake
Winnipegosis, 50 miles west of Winnipeg,
125 miles long, 25 broad, is a magnificent
sheet of water, navigable for vessels draw-
ing 10 feet.

The Saskatchewan River, about 1200 miles
long, takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains
and emptying into the north end of Lake Win-
nipeg has many tributaries, and for hun-
dreds of miles is navigable by vessels of con-

siderable size; as yet, however, the require-
ments of the inhabitants of the Great North
Land, so graphically described by Captain
Butler, have not needed the facilities, the
Saskatchewan and the other great rivers
and lakes of that region will present,
when the helping hand of a paternal gov-
ernment is extended to make them high
roads for the transport of the produce of the
rich but now undeveloped prairie lands bor-
dering upon them.

As the future of this great territory, rich
in promise, cannot be foreshadowed a
further description of its wonderful Rivers
and Lakes, is unnecessary for present pur-
poses; returning therefore to those works in
Ontario and Quebec which have been con-
structed to meet the actual wants of the popu-
lation; having completed a description of the
St. Lawrence canals and the route to Manitoba
and the North West Territory, the next in
order is the communication by water between

MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND KINGSTON.

This route extends from the harbor of Mon-
treal, in the Province of Quebec, to the port
of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario,
passing through the Lachine Canal, the na-
vignable sections of the Lower River Ottawa
and the Ottawa Canals to the City of Ottawa,
thence by the Rideau Canal to Kingston on

Lake Ontario—a total navigation of 216½ miles.

The Ottawa River forms the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, from the eastern end of Ontario westward.

After leaving the Lachine Canal, the works constructed to overcome the difficulties of navigation are:—

- The Ste. Anne's Lock;
- Carillon Canal;
- Chute à Blondeau Canal;
- Grenville Canal;
- Rideau Navigation.

The united length of these five works is 134½ miles.

The following table exhibits the intermediate and total distances from Montreal harbor to the principal points on the route:—

Sections of Navigation.	Intermediate distances.	Total from Montreal.
The Lachine Canal Montreal to Lachine	8½	8½
From Lachine Canal to St. Ann's Lock Ottawa River	15	23½
St. Ann's Lock and Piers	27	50½
From St. Ann's Lock to Carillon Canal	21	71½
The Carillon Canal	4	75½
From the Carillon Canal to Chute à Blondeau	1	76½
Chute à Blondeau Canal	1	77½
From Chute à Blondeau Canal to Grenville Canal	11	88½
The Grenville Canal	5	93½
From the Grenville Canal to entrance Rideau Navigation at the City of Ottawa	56	149½
Rideau Navigation, ending at Kingston	120	270

The St. Ann's Lock, with guide piers above and below, enables vessels to surmount the St. Ann's Rapids, between Ile Perrot and the head of the Island of Montreal, at the outlet of that portion of the River Ottawa which forms the Lake of Two Mountains, 23½ miles from Montreal Harbor.

A new channel has been excavated 1200 feet in length, 120 feet wide, from deep water at the foot of the lock across the shoal to deep water at Ile Perrot. Its sides to be protected by crib work.

From St. Ann's Lock to the foot of the Carillon Canal, a navigable interval of twenty seven miles, through the Lake of Two Mountains and the River Ottawa occurs.

The Carillon Canal 2½ miles long, enables to avoid the Carillon Rapids.

Between the Carillon and Chute à Blondeau canals there is a navigable stretch of four miles. This canal ½ mile long, is cut through solid rock: it is only used by vessels going up the river, all down vessels run the rapids, and avoid the Canal, to the foot of the Grenville Canal, there is a navigable section of 1½ mile.

This Canal 5½ miles long, is situated about sixty miles below the City of Ottawa, and enables vessels to avoid the Long Sault Rapids, its locks are to be enlarged to 200 feet, between the gate quoms, width 45 feet, with 9 feet water on the sills.

The Canal itself is to be deepened to 10 feet.

The passenger steamers used between Montreal and Ottawa for a day and a night service are too large to pass through the Grenville and Carillon canals, the line is there composed of one set of steamers between Montreal and Carillon and another between Grenville and the City of Ottawa, connections being made by a short railway between Carillon and Grenville.

From the Grenville Canal to the City Ottawa, a distance of 56 miles, the navigation is unobstructed.

The region of country adjacent to the Ottawa River is rich in iron, lead, plumbago, marbles, ochres and copper.

At the City of Ottawa, the River Ottawa is about half a mile in width, with a considerable depth and volume of water; but navigation is impeded by the 'Chaudiere Falls' and rapids: there being no canal by which vessels can pass the city.

A crossing is effected between the cities of Ottawa, and Hull in the Province of Quebec, by means of forries and by a suspension bridge near the falls where an Island divides the river.

This great river, although not yet adapted for continuous traffic by vessels above the City of Ottawa, is used for a distance of more than 300 miles for purposes connected with the pine timber trade of the locality, slides and booms, constructed by the government on the Ottawa and its principal tributaries, enable the lumbermen to run their rafts past the rapids and falls, and finally to reach Quebec by water.

Passenger and freight steamers are maintained during the season on all the navigable reaches, connections are made at portages by means of stages for passengers, and ordinary land transport for stores, ample for all the present requirements of the industrious, hardy and thriving population employed in the timber trade. Two combined locks, each 200 feet in length, and 45 feet in width, having 6 feet of water on the sills, with a lift of 18 to 20 feet, are now in process of construction to overcome the Culbuto and L'Islet Rapids, not far from Pembroke.

The men employed in the Ottawa River timber trade, are physically splendid specimens of the material from which soldiers can be made: their knowledge of the axe and the rifle, the facility with which they can adapt themselves to meet emergencies, fit them in a high degree to be considered valuable auxiliaries in the defensive organization of the Dominion. Equally ready to build huts, construct bridges or rafts required in the pursuit of their present avocations, their mode of life is such that they can endure the fatigue and hardships incident to actual camp life, to a greater extent than any other class of the population.

Their training in everything requisite to make them soldiers, except actual military drill, is constantly going on without expense to the public—their organization in squads, and government by foremen and employers, assimilates closely to military practice. They are subsisted in camps, while driving the timber down the tributary streams to the rafting grounds on the Ottawa—moved from time to time to keep pace with the timber as it floats onwards to its destination, and when finally the timber is rafted, the kettles, equipment and supplies are transferred to the raft—camp life commences on the river, and continues until the timber arrives in Quebec, where the men are discharged, and from whence to return for another similar season's operation in the forest and on the river. The number of men employed annually at this work would be about 25 000.

The quantity of timber produced and reported at Ottawa, was for 1873—303,268 pieces of timber, 2,024,930 saw logs; 1874—330,390 pieces of timber, 2,261,126 saw logs; 1875—299,218 pieces of timber, 1,905,956 saw logs.

The Rideau navigation connects the River Ottawa at the City of Ottawa, with the eastern end of Lake Ontario, at Kingston, in the Province of Ontario. Length of navigation 126½ miles.

The summit level of the Rideau Canal is at Upper Lake Rideau. But several of the

ascending reaches are also supplied by the waters which have been made tributary to them.

Table showing the dimensions of the locks on the present canals in the Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston line of navigation; also the size of the largest vessel which may pass through them:—

Name of Canal.	Dimensions of Locks.		Depth of Water.	Dimensions of Vessel.	
	Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.
Carillon and Grenville.	160	19	5	110	18
Rideau	151	22	5	110	18
					41
					27

Returning again to the Province of Quebec where other important public works have been completed, leading south into Lake Champlain, and commencing at Sorel, at the confluence of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, forty-six miles below Montreal, and one hundred and fourteen miles above Quebec, this navigation continues along the River Richelieu to the Basin of Chambly, where it takes the Chambly Canal to St. John's and again follows the River Richelieu to Lake Champlain, of which the Richelieu is an outlet. The distance of eighty-one miles is in the territory of the Dominion.

At Whitehall, in the State of New York, the Southern end Lake Champlain, the Champlain Canal is entered and a connection obtained with the River Hudson by which the City of New York is directly reached. The distance of three hundred and thirty miles is in United States Territory.

The artificial works in the Dominion, are the St. Ours Lock and Dam, and the Chambly Canal.

At St. Ours, fourteen miles from Sorel, the River Richelieu is divided by a small island into two channels. The St. Ours Lock of cut stone, and an earthwork dam are in the Eastern channels; in the western channel a large dam has been built of crib-work, filled with stone.

These works give a navigable depth of 7 feet between St. Ours Lock and Chambly Basin, a distance of thirty two miles. Length of canal ½ mile

Succeeding the thirty two miles of free navigation between St. Ours Lock and Chambly Basin—a natural reservoir formed

by the expansion of the River Richelieu—is the Chambly Canal, 12 miles long, built to avoid the rapids between St. John's and Chambly, a distance of 12 miles.

The River Richelieu works, consist of piers and booms for improving the channel of Beleil bridge—likewise the extension of the mooring pier at the entrance of the Chambly Canal.

Statement of freight passed through the Dominion Canals during 1874 and 1875, with the amount of tolls collected.

	1874.	
	Tons.	Tolls.
Welland Canal.....	1,380,173	\$230,689.57
St. Lawrence Canals.....	1,001,573	81,125.82
Chambly Canal.....	257,820	21,985.78
Rideau Canal.....	182,200	7,103.31
Ottawa Canals.....	520,988	11,157.77
Burlington Bay Canal.....	171,556	1,717.91
St. Peter's Canal.....	12,218	613.55
	1875.	
	Tons.	Tolls.
Welland Canal.....	1,038,050	\$198,092.85
St. Lawrence Canals.....	907,610	75,390.79
Chambly Canal.....	212,115	23,655.14
Rideau Canal.....	163,382	5,781.76
Ottawa Canals.....	497,491	31,212.28
Burlington Bay Canal.....	125,521	1,439.02
St. Peter's Canal.....	10,116	792.78

The expenditure on the canals and Lake and river improvements exclusive of harbours and Light Houses and the improvements between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry in the Province of Manitoba, as reported in the public accounts to the 30th June 1875 amounts to \$22 638,867 viz:

Desjardain Canal head of Lake Ontario.....	120,263
Grand River Navigation Company.....	3,302
St. Lawrence Canals.....	7,926,615
Welland Canal.....	9,401,107
Tay Navigation Company.....	7,764
Chambly Canal and River Richelieu.....	426,222
Lake St. Peter below Montreal.....	1,164,235
Burlington Bay Canal Lake Ontario.....	308,328
Ottawa Works.....	2,076,235
Improvement on the St. Lawrence.....	544,000
Improvement of the Trent.....	558,506
St. Peter's Canal, Nova Scotia.....	92,260
	\$22,638,867

A daily line of splendid passenger steamers is maintained during the season of navigation between the town of Niagara on the Niagara River and Quebec; passing through Lake Ontario, the thousand islands, and rapids of the St. Lawrence, making the journey in 40 hours—similar connecting steamers proceed down the St. Lawrence, from Quebec, and up the Saguenay River to Ha Ha Bay—other steamers are maintained on subsidiary routes, steamers fitted for the work perform the coast service, and steam and other ships that between Montreal, Quebec, the different Maritime Provinces, British Columbia and Europe.

The number of Lights maintained on the Coasts, Rivers and Lakes of the Dominion, under the charge of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is 378.

All the Lights below Quebec, on the River St. Lawrence, including Point des Monts, Cape Chatte and Egg Island, are extinguished on the 10th December, and those in the Gulf St. Lawrence, Straits of Belle Isle, Northumberland Straits, Prince Edward Island and Gut of Canso, are extinguished on the 20th December (with the exception of the light on Bird Rocks, which

is kept burning till the 21st December), and lighted on the 1st April of each year.

The Lights in the Bay of Fundy, and on the Southern and Eastern Coasts of Nova Scotia, and the Light on the South-west point of St. Paul's Island, are exhibited all the year round.

The Lights above Quebec, and on the Lakes, are shown during the season of navigation.

The number and measurement of vessels of every kind owned and registered in the Dominion and used in the prosecution of business, was according to the latest returns published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in 1873, as under.

	Tons.
205 Ships.....measuring	223,005
542 Barks.....do	307,262
15 Barkentines.....do	6,652
66 Brigs.....do	16,774
557 Brigantines.....do	114,069
3642 Schooners.....do	218,169
190 Waraboats.....do	11,063
912 Barges.....do	101,356
45 Sloops.....do	2,168
1 Yacht.....do	45
48 Scows.....do	3,936
2 Steamlifts.....do	69
558 Steamers.....do	69,760
6,783 Vessels.....do	1,073,718

Of which there were registered in.—		
New Brunswick.....	1,147	277,850
Nova Scotia.....	2,803	149,701
Ontario.....	681	89,111
Quebec.....	1,842	214,043
Prince Edward Island.....	280	38,918
British Columbia.....	30	4,095
	6,783	1,073,718

The principal inland carrying trade of the Dominion, on the Rivers and Lakes, is by means of freight and passenger steamers, schooners and barges, of which there are a sufficient number for current requirements.

By the trade returns published by the Customs Department, there were built and registered in the different Provinces in 1874, in addition to the above—59 steamers, 11,973 tons and 526 sail vessels, 151,043 tons. Total for year ended 30th June, 1874, 589 vessels measuring 163,016 tons; and for the year ended 30th June 1875, 81 steamers, 14,122 tons and 551 sail vessels 189,880 tons. Total for year 632 vessels measuring 204,002 tons.

There are no records showing how many of these vessels have been wrecked and sold or have become unserviceable from other causes.

POSTAL SERVICE.

It will be seen by the following information obtained from the report of the Post Master General for 1875 that the facilities for postal communication keeps pace with the requirements of the population, the number of Post Offices established, the miles of Post route, the miles travelled, and the letters carried indicates the remarkable progress made by the government, in supplying rapid and economical communication by post with the most distant portion of the Dominion.

The post routes, and distances between offices, are given in the Post-office maps contained in the atlas of the Dominion of Canada, published by Walker & Miles, but the turnings of the highways over which the couriers travel are not precisely indicated. In many instances the routes laid down on the maps run across farm lands, whereas the road travelled passes around these lands, the distances indicated are however correct.

The present rates of postage are,— Letters passing by mail three cents per ½ oz. Local or drop letters one cent per ½ oz. Post Cards, one cent each.

Canadian newspapers and periodicals, from the office of publication or news agency to regular subscribers, one cent per lb. of bulk weight.

Transient newspapers and periodicals, written or printed matter not being of the nature of a letter, books, pamphlets and other miscellaneous transmissions in open covers, one cent per 4 oz.

Newspapers or periodicals weighing less than 1 oz each, when posted singly, ½ cent each.

Closed parcels not containing letters 12½ cents per 8 oz.

The service is performed by means of carriers, over ordinary post roads by steamers and by Railway trains according to the circumstances of each locality.

Mails are regularly conveyed over 4,176 miles of railway lines. Every week day there are 56 travelling Post Offices en route in which mails are received, sorted, and delivered by Post Office Clerks appointed for that purpose.

Mails are also carried in charge of the servants of the several companies when sent by trains on which travelling Post Offices are not required.

Number of Post Offices on 1st January, 1876.....	4,892
Number of miles of Post route.....	35,430
Number of miles annually travelled, 1875.....	14,346,78
Estimated number of letters sent by Post 1875.....	42,000,000
Estimated number of newspapers sent by Post, 1875.....	21,300,000
Number of registered letters sent by Post, 1875.....	1,750,000
Number of free letters sent by Post, 1875.....	1,290,000
Number of parcels sent by Post, 1875.....	131,352
Number of money order offices.....	687
Amount of money orders issued.....	\$6,721,439
Number of Savings Bank Post Offices.....	268
Number of depositors.....	24,294
Amount deposited during year 1875.....	\$1,942,326
Amount at credit of depositors 30th June, 1875.....	\$2,226,080
Total Postal revenue year ended 30th June, 1875.....	\$1,535,409
Total Postal expenditure year ended 30th June, 1875.....	\$1,873,241

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Facilities for telegraphic communication in the older Provinces are fully equal to the requirements of the inhabitants, as a rule an office for the receipt and despatch of messages may be found in every city town and village where the business offered is sufficient to warrant its establishment. The lines for public business are constructed and maintained by chartered companies, while nearly every line of railway has separate wires for the transmission of messages relating to its own trains and business. In the newly settled Provinces the lines are less numerous, but appearances indicate that additional facilities will be provided, so soon as the business requirements are apparent—communication can be had with all the Provinces from Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion. To Manitoba and British Columbia the messages in transit pass, at present, partly over wires owned by United States citizens, where connecting lines pass through United States territory.

The rates for Provincial messages range from 15 to 25 cents for 10 words, exclusive of address and signature, which are free of charge. The Montreal and Dominion companies have the greatest number of miles of wire, and their charges do not exceed 25 cts. for 10 words, and one cent for each additional word for any distance over their own lines within the Dominion. In cases where messages require also to pass over the lines of other Companies, domestic or foreign, en route, the amount payable to such Companies for the service is added.

The Telegraph Companies doing business in Canada are the Montreal having lines through Ontario, Quebec, and part of New Brunswick, with 2,500 miles of wire, and 1,276 offices for the receipt and despatch of messages in Canada. The Dominion having lines through Ontario and Quebec, and from Pictou to Torbay, in Nova Scotia, connecting with the Direct Cable Company to Europe, with 6,712 miles of wire in Canada and 352 offices. The Western Union in Nova Scotia, part of New Brunswick and British Columbia. The Anglo American in Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, and the North Western in Manitoba. Of these three last named companies no definite information is available at present, but the miles of wire and number of offices maintained in Canada are small in proportion to those possessed by the Montreal and Dominion Companies, which in fact perform the bulk of the telegraphic business of the country.

The Canadian companies have direct connections with the Atlantic cables by which messages may be sent Europe at a reasonable charge.

The Government has also commenced the construction of a line between Fort William, Lake Superior, and Fort Garry in Manitoba, with a view to its extension westward and ultimate connection between Ottawa the Capital of the Dominion, and all the Provinces over wires owned and operated in Canada.

DR WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,

(FORMERLY SANITARY CORSET,)

With Skirt-Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.



Secures health and comfort of body, with grace and beauty of form.

Three garments in one. Approved by all physicians. Agents Wanted. Price by mail, in London cord, \$2; Satteen, \$1.75. Samples to agents at 25 cts. less. Give size of waist, and state whether long or short front is desired.

5in-1

763 Broadway, N.Y.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 14 May, 1870.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES with further note. 11 percent

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs,

MARRIED

COTTON-PENNER.—At Kingston, on the 27th ult., by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ontario, WILLIAM HENRY COTTON, Major, Canadian Artillery, and eldest son of Henry Cotton, Esq., of Ottawa, to Jessie, only daughter of John Penner, Esq., of Ottawa.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Grading, Tracklaying, &c.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received at this Office up to Noon of Monday, 22nd May next, for the EXCAVATION and GRADING required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from CROSS LAKE eastward to RAT PORTAGE, LAKE OF THE WOODS, about 37 miles in length; also for the GRADING required from the WESTERN end of the RR Contract to ENGLISH RIVER, a distance of about 83 miles; also for tracklaying and other works of CONSTRUCTION west of Fort William.

For PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, APPROXIMATE QUANTITIES, FORMS OF TENDER, and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

No tender will be entertained unless on the printed form, and unless the conditions are complied with.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 23rd April, 1870. 3in.17

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- 12 " " " 2,000
- 20 " " " 1,500
- 100 Gold Watches, \$75 to \$50
- 25 Sewing Machines, 60 to 150
- 75 Elegant Planos, 250 to 700
- 50 " Melodions, 50 to 25
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A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cents. Tickets describing prizes, are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a sealed ticket is drawn without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

QUESTIONS OF THE PRESS.—Fair dealing can be relied on.—N. Y. Herald, August 23. A genuine distribution.—Herald, September 9. Not one of the humbugs of the day.—Weekly Tribune, July 7. They give general satisfaction.—Staats Zeitung, August 5.

REFERENCES.—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew \$13,000. Miss Hattie Banker, Charleston, \$9,000. Mrs. Louisa T. Blake, Saint Paul, Piano, \$700. Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, \$5,500. Eugene P. Brackett, Pittsburg, Watch, \$300. Miss Annie Osgood, New Orleans, \$5,000. Emory L. Pratt, Columbus, Ohio, \$7,000.

ONE CASH GIFT in every package of 150 tickets guaranteed. 5 tickets for \$1.00, 11 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.00, 50 for \$5.00, 150 for \$15.00.

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This overskirt is quite different from any other, though very simple and graceful; the sash, or panter back effect is produced by the novel way of draping it, and though it has the appearance of a separate part, it is all one thing, and one of its chief attractions is its convenient stripe for making over by any other pattern. It is intended for any kind of goods, and will be a great favorite for wash materials the coming summer. Paris houses are now using it for their model in preparing suits for the spring season.



Price of Pattern with Cloth Model, 50 Cents, Mailed

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This Cut shows the Upper Part of the Skirt (wrong side out) with the "Elevator" fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a messy place, and then let it fall. It keeps the skirt from the Fifth. It Loops in a Fashionable Manner. It draws all the fullness to the back. It Saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. A great convenience and saving, when used in the Common House Dresses. Price, 15 cents each.

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Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

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Steadily since its inception, THE ALDINE has been growing in the affections of the American people. As the exemplar of national achievement in the highest departments of illustrative and mechanical art, it has won for America respect and consideration from the most restrictive art schools of the Old World. THE ALDINE plates now go regularly by contract to publishers in England, France, Germany and Russia, and are also copied, without permission, by the punctilious foreigners who have hitherto denounced such appropriation on this side as "piracy." No better proof of superiority could be asked than the fact that it was reserved for THE ALDINE to start the flow of original American illustrations to Europe in the face of all tradition and experience. This Nazareth of the art world has produced a good thing at last!

That this progress has been achieved in a period of general financial depression, shows how deep an interest is felt in the enterprise; and now that the support of the American people has brought it triumphantly to the threshold of their continental public, the conductors of *The Art Journal of America* are fully impressed with the responsibility of the situation, and are determined to spare no exertion to co-operate with the national idea of demonstrated progress.

Undaunted by the misfortune which in a few moments made ashes aad waste of the beautiful work of years, the lapse of a single day found THE ALDINE people housed in larger and finer quarters, and bending every energy to restore and replace their lost facilities. Confidence and sympathy, with generous offers of substantial aid, poured from every quarter; and while relying wholly upon their own resources, the conductors of THE ALDINE were deeply moved and strengthened for the work by these evidences of the general anxiety for the welfare of their charge.

The idea of THE ALDINE has always been to win its way as a teacher through the interest and affections of the people—to avoid a technical exclusiveness, and to show rather than talk of art matters. Without abandoning the popular feature, the publishers feel that the time has come for a more particular discussion of topics connected with the artistic and æsthetic culture of our people, and to this end they propose to introduce many new features.

In attempting to describe what *The Art Journal of America* will be, it may be expected to begin by stating what it will not be.

It will not be imported from England, and "published" here by the addition of an American imprint.

It will not be foreign to the ideas and interests of Americans.

It will not depend for its American character mainly on added pages from the illustrated catalogues of large manufacturers.

It will not hinder art cultivation by using superseded processes of illustration because the plates are to be had second-hand because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

It will be thoroughly American and national, without being narrow or conceited.

It will teach Americans the beauties of their country and the progress of their art workers; but it will also bring home to their firesides examples of foreign masterpieces that shall show the heights to be conquered, and stir the emulation and ambition of our younger civilization.

It will furnish communications on art topics from a corps of regular correspondents at the principal art centres of the world—making a connected contemporaneous history of the higher branches of human industry.

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1776.

1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.
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