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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. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

No. 25.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 7th June, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (16).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL, 1872-73.

Adverting to G. O. (14), 31st May last, the following changes are hereby made:

Under Military District No. 3: The 40th "Cobourg" Battalion, Lieut. Colonel Smith is detached from 1st Infantry Brigade and attached to 2nd Infantry Brigade, and the 48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion, Lieut. Colonel W. Fowler is detached from the 2nd Infantry Brigade and attached to 1st Infantry Brigade.

Under Military District No. 7. The Dorchester Battalion, Major Fortier is attached to the 1st Infantry Brigade, and the County of Quebec Provisional Battalion, Captain Laurin, to the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

The 55th "Megantic" Battalion is detached from 1st Infantry Brigade, 7th Brigade Division, Military District No. 7, and attached in future for all Militia purposes to the 6th Brigade Division, Military District No. 6. The 55th Battalion will assemble on 27th instant at the Camp to be formed at Arthabaskaville.

Errata in section 6 of G.O. (14) 31st May, 1872, under "Military District No. 3, 2nd Infantry Brigade" add, "49th Hastings Battalion of Rifles." And in section 9, "Military District No. 6," "6th Brigade Division" read "will assemble in Camp at St. Eustache on the 27th June, instead of "18th June."

Adverting to G. O. (14), 31st May last, the following Officers are nominated to act on the Staff at the respective Camps of Exercise therein authorized:

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

Divisional Staff.

Lt.-Col. Moffatt, Brigade Major, Principal Musketry Instructor.

Lt.-Col. Service, Brigade Major, Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. A. G. Smyth, Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Surgeon V. A. Brown, London Field Battery, Principal Medical Officer.

Quarter Master J. B. Smyth, 7th Battalion, Supply Officers.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Lt.-Col. Richardson, 22nd Battalion, to act as Brigadier,

Major Walker, 7th Battalion to act as Brigade Major.

Captain Gorman, 7th Battalion, to act as Brigade Musketry Instructor.

Ensign B. Ingersoll, 22nd Battalion, to act as Orderly Officer.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Lt. Col. A. M. Ross, 33rd Batt., to act as Brigadier.

Major McMillan, 30th Battalion to act as Brigade Major,

Captain Thompson, Goderich Garrison Battery, to act as Brigade Musketry Instructor,

Captain Josiah Jones Bell, late of 41st Batt., to act as Orderly Officer.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2.

Divisional Staff

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Brunel, late 10th Battalion "Royals" Assistant Adjutant General,

Lieut. Colonel H. V. Villiers, Brigade Major, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Denison, Brigade Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, Lieut. and Quarter-Master Mason, 13th Batt., Supply Officer,

Surgeon De La Hooke 2nd Regiment Cavalry. Principal Medical Officer.

Brevet Major Dartnel, late 34th Battalion, Principal Musketry Instructor,

Lieut. Holwell, 2nd Battalion, Q. O. Rifles, Orderly Officer to the Officer commanding the Division.

The following arrangement of Corps in Brigade is substituted for that in G. O. (14) 31st May last.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Lt.-Col. Gillmor, 2nd Battalion, to act as Brigadier.

2nd Battalion (Queen's Own Rifles) Lt. Col. C. Gillmor.

20th (Halton) Battalion Lieutenant-Colonel T. Murray.

37th (Haldimand) Battalion, Lieut. Col. R. H. Davis.

38th Brant (Brant) Battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. Patton.

39th (Norfolk) Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel, D. Tisdale.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Lt. Col. Skinner, 13th Battalion, to act as Brigadier.

13th Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Skinner.

19th (Lincoln) Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. G. Currie.

36th (Peel) Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Gracy.

44th (Welland) Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel S. Barnet.

77th (Wentworth) Battalion, Lieut. Colonel T. Brown.

3RD INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Pollard, 31st Batt., to act as Brigadier.

10th Batt. (Royals), Lt.-Col. J. Boxall,
12th (York) Battalion do W. H. Norris,
31st (Grey) do do W. D. Pollard,
34th (Ontario) do do J. Wallace,
35th (Simcoe Foresters) Bt. do A. MacKenzie

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3.

Divisional Staff.

Major W. P. Phillips, Brigade Major, Assistant Quarter Master General.
Major H. Smith, Brigade Major, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Swetman, Napanee Troop, Supply Officer.
Surgeon Orlando S. Strange, "A" Battery, Principal Medical Officer.
Major J. V. Gravely, 40th Battalion, Principal Musketry Instructor.
Captain R. W. Barrow, 14th Battalion, Orderly Officer to Officer commanding the Division.

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigade Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Smith, 40th Batt., to act as Brigadier,
Major Chas. A. Boulton, 46th Batt., to act as Brigade Major.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Staff.

Lieut.-Col. Walter Ross, 16th Batt., to act as Brigadier,
Lieut. Col. James F. M. Brevet, 45th Batt., to act as Brigade Major.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

1ST BRIGADE DIVISION.

Brigade Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, as Camp Quarter Master.
Major P. McNaughton, 51st Batt., as Supply Officer,
Brevet Major and Captain T. Sanders, 51st Battalion, Brigade Major.
Capt. T. Amyrauld, Shefford Field Battery, Musketry Instructor.
Lieut. M. C. Baker, 60th Battalion, Orderly Officer.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

4TH BRIGADE DIVISION.

Major J. O. Labranche, late 4th Battalion, as Supply Officer.
Captain Baker, 64th Battalion, as Brigade Major.

Lieutenant Battersby, as Camp Quarter Master.

Captain U. Beaulry, as Musketry Instructor

Ensign Gustavo Oulmet, 65th Battalion, Orderly Officer.

5TH BRIGADE DIVISION.

Brigade Staff.

Captain S. Gagnon, Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, as Brigade Major,

Captain J. B. A. Bouvier, Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, as Musketry Instructor,

Lieut. E. Masson, No. 2 Rawdon Company, as Camp Quarter Master.

Captain C. A. Larue, late 2nd Batt. Riflemen, as Orderly Officer,

Quarter Master C. H. B. Leprohon, Joliet Provisional Battalion, as Supply Officer.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

*Brigade Staff.**Camp of Exercise at Truro.*

Captain James Dickson, as Camp Quarter Master,

Captain E. Kaulback, as Supply Officer.

Major H. L. Yeomans, as Musketry Instructor.

Lieut.-Colonel P. S. Archibald, as Orderly Officer,

*Brigade Staff.**Camp of Exercise at Aylesford Plains.*

Major Parker, 72nd Battalion, as Camp Quarter Master,

Lieut. Marshall, 69th Battalion, as Supply Officer,

Lieut. Beckwith, 68th Battalion, as Musketry Instructor,

Lieut. Webster, 68th Battalion, as Orderly Officer.

Provisional Battalion on Service in Manitoba.

Captain Allen Macdonald is hereby granted two months leave of absence, from date of Departure from Fort Garry, on urgent private affairs.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Errata in G. O. (15) 31st May last, read: "To be Veterinary Surgeon: James A. Wilson, Gentleman," instead of "Madison Fisher," and "to be Quarter Master: Madison Fisher, Gentleman."

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Malloch, M.D., M.R.C.S., from Retired List.

No. 7, Battery, Ottawa.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:
Sergeant Napoleon Bolly, vice E. Tassé, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

*1st Regiment of Cavalry,**No. 6 Troop.*

The formation of a Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized at Stratford, County of Perth, to be No. 6 Troop of 1st Regiment of Cavalry. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:

James Clark McPherson, Esquire, M.S.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

James Robb, Gentleman.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

Stewart Campbell, Gentleman.

*2nd Regiment of Cavalry.**No. 8 Troop, Welland.*

To be Captain:

William Buchner, Esquire, M.S.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Reuben House, Gentlemen.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

Hampden D. Willson, Gentleman.

Peterborough Troop of Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

R. A. Morrow, Gentleman.

Colborne Troop of Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Thomas Philips Keeler, Gentleman.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

Charles Short Platt, Gentleman.

Lakefield Troop of Cavalry.

Errata in Gen. Order (13) 23rd May, 1872, read: "To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Adam Dinwoodie, Gentleman," instead of "James Elton," and "To be Cornet, provisionally: William J. Wallis, Gentleman," instead of "Kenneth Urquhart."

1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards

The formation of Battalion of Foot Guards at Head Quarters' Ottawa, to be designated the 1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards, is hereby authorized to be raised by Major F. Ross. This Corps is to be special and under the direct orders of the Adjutant General at Head Quarters, and to have the same precedence and status in the Active Militia of the Dominion as is held by Her Majesty's Foot Guards in the Imperial Army.

2nd Battalion or "Queen's Own Rifles," Toronto.

To be Ensigns:

Private Lawrence Buchan, M.S., vice Hamilton, promoted.

Sergeant George Leslie, provisionally, vice Macdonald resigned.

Private Alexander Maitland Monroe, provisionally, vice Burch, resigned.

7th Battalion, "The London Light Infantry."

To be Surgeon:
Assistant Surgeon John Martin Fraser, vice S. Payne, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Henry Arnot, Esquire, vice Fraser promoted.

10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment," Toronto.

To be Captains:
Lieutenant Frank H. Noverre, V.B., vice William Adamson, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank as a special case.

Lieutenant John Patterson, M.S., vice Louis H. Moffatt, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Lieutenant Andrew Anderson, M.S., vice F. B. Cumberland, left limits.

To be Lieutenants:
Ensign Edward A. Millard, M.S., vice Noverre promoted.

Ensign F. Rolph, M.S., vice Patterson promoted.

Ensign Rodolph G. Hirschfelder, M.S., vice Anderson promoted.

Ensign John T. Thompson, M.S.
Ensign William Henry Weston, M.S., vice W. H. Dudley, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ensign John Bailey, M.S.
Ensign W. A. Phipps, M.S.

To be Ensigns:
Samuel Lawrence, Gentleman, M.S., vice Bigelow, appointed Paymaster.

W. B. Canavan, Gentleman, M.S., vice Millard, promoted.

Robert T. Martin, M.S., vice Rolph, promoted.

Albert Bradley, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Hirschfelder, promoted.

James Ramsay, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Thompson, promoted.

Gilbert Brown, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Bailey, promoted.

E. F. Green, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Phipps, promoted.

Arthur Chapman, Gentleman, provisionally, vice Weston, promoted.

Robert S. Martin, Gentleman, provisionally.

To be Paymaster:
Ensign Nelson Gordon Bigelow, vice Skinner, retired.

To be Quarter Master:
John Metcalfe, Gentleman, vice D. McLellan, left limits.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

James Elliott Graham, Esq., M.D., vice James Nowcombe, left limits.

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."
No. 1 Company, Scarborough.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Henry Chester, M.S., vice John Huxtable, who is hereby permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign Charles William Lea, M.S., vice Chester, promoted.

To be Ensign:
Sergeant John Burke, M.S., vice Lea, promoted.

13th Battalion of Infantry, Hamilton.

To be Ensign provisionally:
Edward Cartwright Kerr, Gentleman, vice Charles H. Holden, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Henry Strango, Esquire, M.D., vice O'Reilly, resigned.

15th Battalion or "Argyle Light Infantry."

To be Major:
Brevet Major and Capt. Samuel Shaw Lazier, V.B., vice Smith Stephens, left limits.

No. 6 Company, Belleville.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant James W. Dunnot, V.B., vice James Mackie, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank as a special case.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant:
1st Lieutenant, William C. Copeland, M.S., from St. Catharines Battery, G.A., vice Spillatte, transferred to 2nd Regiment Cavalry.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
James Appelbe, Junior, Esquire, M.D.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."

To be Surgeon:
Assistant Surgeon Levi Hoyt Swan, M.D., vice William Scott, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Hugh M. Mackay, Esquire, M.D., vice Swan, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Norwich.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Bolivar A. Mullins, M.S., vice Montlieu M. Nesbitt, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

28th Perth Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Fullerton.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
Robert McDonald, Gentleman, vice W. S. Allen, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.

To have the rank of Honorary Major:
Captain and Paymaster Malcolm O. Macgregor.

No. 9 Company.

The resignation of Lieutenant Thomas William Gray is hereby accepted.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Meaford.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
James Winchester Melix, Gentleman, vice Robert G. Moffatt, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby changed from Kincardine to Lucknow.

No. 8 Company, Teeswater.

The formation of a Company of Infantry is hereby authorized, at Teeswater, to be No. 8 Company of 32nd Battalion. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain provisionally:
Archibald Gillies, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Thomas Fairbairn, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
Alexander McKee, Gentleman.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Ainleyville.

The formation of a Company of Infantry is hereby authorized at Ainleyville, to be No. 5 Company, 33rd Battalion, to replace No. 5 Company, Basyfield, formed into a Troop of Cavalry. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain, provisionally:
John Leckie, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
Thomas English, Gentleman.

To be Ensign provisionally:
John Hamilton, Gentleman.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major:
Captain Thomas Hodgson, V.B., vice Wallace, promoted.

No. 6 Company, Brooklin.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Joseph White, V.B., vice Hogson, promoted.

<p>To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant William Batty, vice White promoted.</p>	<p>42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry. No. 6 Company, Smiths Falls.</p>	<p>To be Ensign provisionally: Sergeant William Harvey, vice Aurey, resigned. No. 5 Company, Saltfleet.</p>
<p>To be Ensign: Sergeant John Napier V. B. M. S., vice Thomas N. Stevenson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.</p>	<p>To be Captain: Lieutenant Jacon Gould M. S., vice William J. Anderson, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.</p>	<p>The resignation of Lieutenant Thomas Carpenter is hereby accepted,</p>
<p>35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe Foresters."</p>	<p>43rd "Carlton" Battalion of Infantry. No. 7 Company, Manotick.</p>	<p>Windsor Infantry Company.</p>
<p>To be Assistant Surgeon: Samuel S. Wells, Esquire. No. 10 Company Wyebridge.</p>	<p>To be Ensign provisionally: Color Sergeant Mills Clarke, vice G. Cook, promoted.</p>	<p>To be Ensign, provisionally: Sergeant John Langshaw, vice William Wallace Dewson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.</p>
<p>The formation of a company of Infantry is hereby authorized at Wyebridge, to be No. 10 Company 35th Battalion, Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.</p>	<p>44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.</p>	<p>BREVET.</p>
<p>36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry. No. 8 Company, Tullamore.</p>	<p>To be Major: Captain James Morin, M. S., from No. 7 Company, vice W. Stiff, retired, No. 7 Company, Ridgeway (Mounted.)</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant Colonel—the required five years not being complete by a few months—as a special case in consequence of his long service in the Militia:</p>
<p>To be Lieutenant: Peter Hamilton McCollum, Gentleman, M. S., vice Waring Henry Ellis, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Ensign.</p>	<p>To be Captain: Lieutenant Joseph G. Beam, M. S., vice Morin, promoted.</p>	<p>Brevet Major and Captain Thomas Drummond, V. B., Kingston Field Battery.</p>
<p>To be Ensign, provisionally: Color Sergeant John Thompson, vice William J. Robinson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant: Ensign and Adjutant John Brennan, V. B., vice Beam, promoted.</p>	<p>CONFIRMATION OF RANK.</p>
<p>39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles. No. 1 Company, Simcoe.</p>	<p>49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles. To have the rank of Honorary Major from 22nd February 1872: Paymaster George H. Gordon. No. 2 Company, Stirling.</p>	<p>The following officer is hereby confirmed in his rank: Captain Thomas M. Grover, M. S., No. 5 Company 57th Battalion, from date of appointment, 14th December, 1866, he holding a Military School Certificate at that time.</p>
<p>To be Ensign: Private James Brian, M. S., vice Robert Blackie, whose resignation is hereby accepted. No. 5 Company, Waterford.</p>	<p>To be Ensign provisionally: Sergeant James Parker, vice J. Ackers, whose resignation is hereby accepted.</p>	<p>LEAVE OF ABSENCE.</p>
<p>The resignation of Captain Walter McMichael is hereby accepted. No. 6 Company, Simcoe.</p>	<p>56th "Grenville" Battalion of Rifles. No. 7 Company, Spencerville.</p>	<p>Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers:</p>
<p>To be Ensign, provisionally: Sergeant Nelson Robert Gilbert, vice Alfred A. Clark, left limits.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant: Ensign William Stitt, Junior, vice Bennett, promoted in No. 2 Company.</p>	<p>Captain William John Ramsay, 10th B. Lt. for one month from 3rd instant.</p>
<p>40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.</p>	<p>To be Ensign, provisionally: Sergeant David Philip Snyder, vice W. Stitt, promoted.</p>	<p>Captain John W. H. Wilson, No. 4 Company, 35th Batt. for one month from 1st instant.</p>
<p>Errata in No. 1. G. O., (10) 19th April last, read "To be Surgeon: Assistant Surgeon Newton William Powell," instead of "Newton Wentworth Powell," and in No. 1, G. O. (13), 23rd May last, read "To have the rank of honorary Major, as a special case in consideration of his services in the Militia: Captain and Paymaster William Henry Floyd, V. B., instead of "William Henry Lloyd."</p>	<p>77th "Wentworth" Battalion of Infantry. To have the rank of Honorary Major: Captain and Paymaster John Glasgow. No. 1 Company, Dundas.</p>	<p>PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.</p>
<p>41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles. No. 3 Company, Frankville.</p>	<p>To be Captain: Lieutenant William A. Foley, V. B., vice Gwyn, promoted.</p>	<p>Huntinydon Troop of Cavalry.</p>
<p>To be Ensign: Sergeant Major Henry Clutterbuck, V. B., vice James Logan, left limits.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant: Ensign William Ogg, V. B., vice Foley promoted.</p>	<p>To be Cornet, provisionally: Richard Sweet, Gentleman.</p>
	<p>To be Ensign, provisionally: Corporal Alexander Bertram, vice Ogg, promoted. No. 3 Company, Binbrooke.</p>	<p>Brome Troop of Cavalry.</p>
	<p>To be Captain: Lieutenant James Hoey, M. S., vice J. Brown, promoted.</p>	<p>To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph P. Billings, Gentleman.</p>
	<p>To be Lieutenant: Sergeant William J. Fletcher, V. B., vice Hoey, promoted.</p>	<p>To be Cornet, provisionally: James C. Gleason, Gentleman.</p>
		<p>Beauce Field Battery of Artillery. A Field Battery of Artillery is hereby authorized at Ste. Marie, Beauce, to be known as the "Beauce Field Battery of Artillery." Guns, Waggons, and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.</p>
		<p>To be Captain: supernumerary 1st Lieutenant and Captain Maurice E. J. Duchesnay, M. S., G. S., from Quebec Field Battery.</p>

3rd Battalion or "Victoria Rifles,"
Montreal.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Edward Black Greenshields,
M. S., vice Stanley, resigned.

To be Lieutenants:
Ensign Robert Wright Campbell, V. B.,
vice James S. Spiers, left limits.
Ensign John Bethune Abbott, V. B., vice
Greenshields, promoted.
Ensign John Lawrence Hardman, V. B.,
vice G. K. Morton, left limits.
Lieutenant and Adjutant George William
Hutton, V. B., to have the rank of Cap-
tain.
Captain William George Boers, is
hereby permitted to retire retaining
rank.

Late 4th Battalion "Chasseurs Canadiens."
Adverting to G. O. (13) 23rd May last,
Major Jacques O. Labranche, M. S., is placed
on the retired list, retaining rank as a spe-
cial case, in consequence of the valuable
services rendered by him in the Active Mili-
tia.

9th Battalion Rifles, or "Voltigeurs de
Quebec."

To have the rank of Honorary Major, as a
special case, in consideration of his long ser-
vice in the Militia, and of his having com-
pleted nearly five years service as Paymaster
Captain and Paymaster George Dugal.

51st Battalion of Infantry, or "Hemmingford
Rangers."

No. 2 Company, Lacolle.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign William Waters, V. B., vice Wil-
liam Payne, whose resignation is here-
by accepted.

To be Ensign:
Color Sergeant Thomas Cottingham, M.S.,
vice Watters, promoted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to the
following officers:—
Major E. Panet, Portneuf Provisional Bat-
talion for four months from 1st instant, to
enable him to proceed to Lake Superior on
private affairs.
Lieutenant E. W. Mudge, for three
months from 1st instant on urgent private
affairs.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

5th Regiment of Cavalry.

To be Assistant Surgeon,
George Foster Johnson, Esquire, M. D.
No. 5 Troop, Johnston.

To be Cornet, provisionally:
Sergeant Alexander Frederick, Car-
michael.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

69th "Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.
The following Independent Companies of
Infantry are hereby attached to this Batta-
lion:
1st Bear River Company, Digby County, as
No. 6 Company, to replace the former
No. 6 Company, Wilmot, attached to
71st Battalion.
2nd Bear River Company, Digby County, as
No. 8 Company.
Clements Port Company, as No. 9 Company.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

BREVET.

To be Major:
Captain William N. Kennedy, M. S. Win-
nipeg Field Battery, from 3rd May,
1872.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

3rd Battalion of Rifles.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Walter George Jones, V. B.,
vice W. C. Campbell, left limits.
By Command of His Excellency the
Governor-General.
P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of Militia,
Canada.



HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, 14th June, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (17).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL
OF 1872-73.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.
Brigade Staff.

Erratum in No. 1 of General Orders (16),
7th June, 1872, read "Captain Julien Bros-
seau, 21st Battalion, as Supply Officer" instead
of "Major P. McNaughton, 51st Battalion,"
and "Major P. McNaughton, 51st Battalion,
Brigade Major" instead of "Brevet Major and
Captain T. Sanders."

Erratum in section 12 of G. O. (14) 31st
May, 1872, under "Military District No. 9,"
read "Camp of Exercise at Truro on 26th June,"
instead of "25th July."

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Regiment of Cavalry.
No. 2 Troop, London.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Frederick W. Peters, C.S., vice
Dempster, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:
Cornet Alfred Luard, C.S., vice Peters,
promoted.

To be Cornet:
Sergeant Major Benjamin Higgins, Junr.,
C.S., vice Luard; promoted.

2nd Regiment of Cavalry.
No. 2 Troop, Oakridges.

To be Cornet, from 5th June, 1872:
Sergeant William Morton, M.S., vice John
Palmer, left limits.
No. 3 Troop, Markham.

To be Cornet:
John Reynolds Button, Gentleman, C.S.,
vice F. Button, promoted.
Prescott Troop of Cavalry.

To be Cornet, provisionally:
Sergeant John Satchell, vice A. Adams,
whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
Henry Thomas Corbett, Esquire, M.D., I.
R. C. P., and S. K. O., vice Edward G.
Malloch, who reverts to the retired list.
No. 6 Battery, Ottawa.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally.
Edward Alphonso Mara, Gentleman, vice
J. F. Wolff, left limits.

Goderich Garrison Battery of Artillery.

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders, 10th
July, 1868, read vice "James Y. S. Kirk, who
is hereby permitted to retire retaining the
rank of 1st Lieutenant," instead of "vice
Kirk, whose resignation is hereby accepted."

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."
No. 5 Company Sutton.

To be Lieutenant:
Ensign J. R. Stevenson, M.S., vice John R.
Boucher, whose resignation is hereby
accepted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
Sergeant Charles Berkley Paget, vice Stev-
enson, promoted.

14th Battalion or "Princess of Wales Own
Rifles."

To be Major provisionally and specially, and
to be confirmed in rank when qualified:
Captain William Wallace Matthews, M.S.

To be Captains:
Lieutenant James Johnson, V.B., M.S.,
vice Matthews, promoted.
(Continued on Page 299.)

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, hence the Law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WAINEWRIGHT GRIFFITHS, at present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

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 in the corner the words "Printer's copy" written, and a two cent stamp will pay the postage if not over an ounce.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet containing a lecture by Mr. F. W. Chesson, Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, delivered at the rooms of the *Royal Colonial Institution*, 15 Strand, S. W., London, on 19th February last; the subject being the "New Canadian Province of Manitoba." The Duke of Manchester, President of the Society in the chair.

The lecture was exceedingly able as well as interesting, the lecturer establishing satisfactorily the following six principles:

First—"That while Rupert's Land is valu-

able for the fur trade, it is infinitely more valuable for purposes of colonization."

Second—"That in the region of the Red River and the Saskatchewan there are tens of millions of acres fit for agricultural settlement."

Third—"That apart from its agricultural wealth the country possesses undeveloped mineral resources of great magnitude, and fisheries of enormous value."

Fourth—"That the great want of the country is in direct Railway communication between Canada and Red River, and from thence to the Pacific."

Fifth—"That in order to prevent Indian wars the sale of strong drinks should be suppressed."

Sixth—"That the Government and people of Great Britain should co-operate with the Government of Canada in developing the resources of our latest colony."

The discussion which arose was resumed on the 4th March. At both meetings many well known public men supported in whole or in part the very able and statesmanlike conclusions arrived at by the writer—notably the noble CHAIRMAN, Mr. CONOLLY of the Canadian Emigration Department, Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, the Lord Bishop of RUPERT'S LAND, the late Governor DALLAS, Dr. RAE, Archdeacon HUNTER, Captain HUYSHIE, Lieut. BUTLER, Dr. CHEADLE, Colonel SYNGE, Sir Charles NICHOLSON, Mr. HALIBURTON, Mr. R. A. MACFIE, M. P., and others.

A general impression prevailed that the people of the United States had *stolen a march* on us by the construction of the *Northern Pacific Railway*, and some of the speakers, notably the military men, appeared to think that they would eventually succeed in annexing the Territory.

Since Sir GARNET WORSLEY led the first expedition to Fort Garry, Canada has managed to construct a route to that interesting locality, wholly within its own territory, by which it can be reached in *ten days*; the *most rapid means of transit* through the United States will effect that object in *seven days*, and is available for the tourist or traveller on business or pleasure; the slower route will be taken in nearly all cases by the Emigrant as the cheaper and more comfortable for the transit of himself and family—the cost on it being \$15 (three pounds sterling) a head—on the more expeditious line the cost will be *three times greater*.

This country has nothing to fear from any competition the Northern Pacific may have the power of inaugurating—it will be a convenience—and nothing more—till the Canadian Pacific is completed which may be effected within the next *five years* or even sooner—traversing for over 1000 miles of its length the great American desert it offers little inducement compared with the Railway through Canadian territory for settlement or traffic, and it is not yet built—nor will it be completed for the next *four years*.

From the Indians Canada has nothing to

fear, they will be justly treated, their rights respected, while their interests will be scrupulously looked after; it is our intention to use them as soldiers in the event of trouble with our neighbours, and as a proof of their feeling towards us during the late Fenian raid on Manitoba, they formed of their own accord a most efficient body of scouts and kept the Lieut. Governor accurately informed of every movement on the frontier, pushing their patrols far beyond Pembina and St. Joe into United States territory, with a skill and sagacity which could not be surpassed by the best veteran light cavalry—there is no fear of the Indians being opposed or troublesome to us.

The Royal Colonial Institute is doing valuable service to the Colonies and the Empire by discussing those questions which are of surpassing interest to both. Canada only wants to be known to establish the fact that it is the richest country in the world.

Amongst the varied industrial pursuits of the British North American Colonies that of seal fishing is by far the most hazardous as well as laborious—carried on during the stormy month of March amongst the icebergs of the Arctic circle it is not wonderful that many gallant vessels and many daring seamen are lost every season, but if report speaks truly the year 1872 has attained an evil pre-eminence above all others in fatal disaster.

It is alleged that *forty-one* vessels, including *four* large steamships, manned by over 4,000 men, have been lost in a hurricane on the coast of Labrador; and only 175 persons have been saved out of the whole.

The fearful loss of human life has been attended with horrors of the most dreadful description; the vessels in most cases were pounded and ground to pieces by the ice floes and bergs, and the surface of the ice was covered by a mangled and crushed mass of what had been men frozen into the most grotesque and horrible forms—the details are too terrible to dwell on.

With all those dangers men will be found daring and venturesome enough to risk their lives in pursuit of the riches of the deep. In this case the disaster will tell with cruel effect on our fellow countrymen in Newfoundland.

It is to be hoped that our Minister of Marine and Fisheries will enquire into the circumstances, in order that relief may be afforded to the families left destitute by that unheard of calamity—many of them are no doubt citizens of the United States, but it is to be feared that a large proportion are British subjects from the Island.

While on this subject it may be as well to notice that in the Hudson Bay, which is a Canadian Mediterranean, we have the most valuable seal and whale fisheries in the world which could be prosecuted under advantages which no other fisheries possess.

It is not more than 270 miles from Ottawa

to Moose Factory on the shores of James's Bay, a line of Railway from our Pacific Railway where it crosses the water-shed between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River would not be over 350 miles in length through a country perfectly practicable; in fact less than 100 miles would reach the Abbittibe River at a point where it is navigable to the Arctic sea, and by putting Moose Factory in communication with the outer world enable the fisheries to be carried on with singular advantage.

Our neighbors of the United States have already made some profitable trips to Hudson Bay having taken out of it seal-skins and oil to the amount of \$8,000,000 during the present season; but the people of Canada could prosecute those fisheries with far greater advantage, as, when communications were established, a fishing population would seek the best site in the world for the profitable prosecution of their craft.

In prosecuting the seal fisheries on the Labrador coasts a long voyage has to be encountered, at the Hudson Bay the fishing fleet was on the ground at once.

A great part of the fisheries could be prosecuted in mid winter; this is impossible about Newfoundland, while nearly the whole of the dangers would be easily avoided.

Meantime the horrible disaster which has befallen our fellow countrymen demands our most active sympathy.

The following paragraph from an English exchange puts the question of the *Guns* in a business light, and that is their cost, estimated according to their *mechanical* value; they are not *one tenth* as good as the old cast iron guns, although their price is 400 per cent greater.

One thousand rounds could be fired from the old cast iron smooth bores without destroying the gun—500 rounds have been fired continuously without bad effect; while not one of those costly affairs have yet fired 100 rounds with a full charge without being rendered useless.

It is a positive fact that either the rifling or material is defective, which, is as yet doubtful, and time may be allowed the land service to ascertain the fact; but if an Navy is to be armed at all a return to the smooth bore is a matter of necessity.

It would be very interesting to try the value of a smooth bore 35 ton gun throwing a spherical shot of 250 lbs with a full service charge—such artillery might not *drill* holes in armour, but we have great faith in its smashing powers—at any rate till it gets a fair trial the *battle of the Guns* will not be decided.

"In these days of costly armaments for offensive and defensive warfare, we give our readers the latest prices at which our wrought iron, steel-lined, muzzle loading rifled guns are produced, and charged for to Imperial Government departments, minus their sights and elevating plates, but including the cost of their proof.—12 inch 600 pounder guns,

32 tons weight, £2,627 each; 12-inch 600-pr. guns, 25 tons weight, £1,997 each; 11 inch 500 pounder guns, 25 tons weight, £1,893 each, 10 inch 400 pdr. guns, 18 tons weight, £1,305 each, 9 inch 350-pounder guns, 12 tons weight, £912 each; 8-inch 180 pounder guns, 9 tons weight, £693 each; 7-inch 115 pounder guns, 7 tons weight, £560 each; 7-inch 115 pounder guns, 6½ tons weight, £503 each; 6½ pounder guns, 3 1/5 tons weight, £240 each; 6-pounder guns, 8 20 tons weight £84 each; 9 pounder guns, 6 50 tons weight, £78 each. In round numbers these prices show an increase of 400 per cent. over what cast iron guns cost—that is, taking the old standard for cast iron guns of £20 per ton. Surely, in view of these figures, we are justified in again calling attention to the fact of many of these costly guns having their A, or inside tubes, split in the lines of the rifling after an insignificant number of rounds having been fired, thereby clearly indicating fault in their rifling. There can be no question as to the superiority of the present manufacture of our iron and steel built up guns over that of the system originally adopted, nor as to the very large saving to the country effected thereby; but that is not the present question—namely, have we the best system of rifling? Unhesitatingly we believe not; and there are cogent reasons that the persons responsible to the country in this matter should wako up, and not rest in a "fool's paradise" any longer."

THE LXVI. number of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," contains the second part of the valuable paper contributed by Captain P. H. COLOMB, R. N., on "the attack and defence of fleets," in which the whole question of Naval Tactics and Strategy as applied to the British Iron-clad fleet is considered with rare ability as well as skill, when it is known that the gallant Captain was obliged to *invent* his theory, as no facts existed on which his deductions could be based.

It was, however, pretty generally admitted by the Naval Officers present that in its main features it covered the facts which future experience will establish, provided the opportunity is ever afforded the British floating batteries to test their powers as fighting machines.

Captain COLOMB lays down as the basis of his system that the success of a fleet will hereafter depend on four things, namely,— "Material superiority, moral superiority, superior mobility, and superior position." The first consisting in the numbers and invulnerability as compared with its opponents of a fleet—the second of that quality which won the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, and which has always distinguished the British seaman.

As regards the mobility of a fleet in action a mean of *ten knots* an hour is assumed as the power which would most likely be employed, and in manœuvring, a space equal to a radius of *two and one half times* the ship's length, or for ordinary iron clads about 250 yards, which, at the rate, could be done in *two minutes* for *turning through eight points* or a quarter circle.

As regards *gun power* ten per cent of shots are all that can be reckoned on to take effect on a vessel's broadside or at a *fixed* distance of 1000 yards; the value of those hits were allowed to be small and only *one* round could be fired in *three* minutes; when end on the effect of hits were considered to be *nil*.

The *ram* is held to be a superior weapon to the *gun* in single ship action, and the *torpedo* is not considered of great value as it is uncertain and could be destroyed by the *mitrailleuse*.

The strategy and tactics of a fleet in action is illustrated by diagrams, and it is pretty conclusively shown that the *ram* is not effective in fleet actions; and the experience gained at *Lissa* amounted to nothing, the Austrian success being due to blunders on the part of the Italians, their fleet being broadside on and without speed.

Naval Tactics in the future are laid down to be:—

First—An extended front with small depth
Second—A narrow front with great depth.

Third—A mass or square whose depth and front are equalised.

Fourth—A system of groups however disposed—the principle being that the attack or defence is not concentrated, each group marking itself felt as occasion requires.

Those are the conditions which a fleet in action is supposed to fight under at the speed named—barely *three minutes* will elapse between the opposing vessels getting into range and contact—the range altering *eleven feet* in a second.

Under the conditions Captain COLOMB is of opinion that fire should be reserved till within point blank distance in passing, and the old system of engaging *yard arm to yard arm* (if such a term can be applied to vessels only sporting an iron derrick)—resorted to.

On the whole our estimation of the sea batteries has been singularly correct—they are expensive and untried machinery and that is all can be said in their favor.

Commander DAWSON, R. N., took exception to the theory propounded by Captain COLOMB, especially with reference to the "Harvey Torpedo," and states the case of Naval armments as follows:—"The 12 ton guns can be fired once every minute, whilst the 25 ton gun can fire one shot every *two* minutes. Nothing could be more efficient or more secure than the means by which those ponderous guns are manipulated so far as training, running in and out and elevating is concerned . . . But the loading arrangements are exceedingly slow, clumsy and unsafe."

In addition to this it is stated the accuracy of fire in the heavy rifled guns is very small, and they are badly sighted rendering it impossible to fire accurately under lively rolling motion at sea—"the old 68-pounder in a lively sea can now make better practice than one of our 9 inch rifled guns."

The cause is to be found in the bad sighting of the new guns, the smallest visual er-

(Continued from Page 295.)

Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald Rowe, M.S., vice M. Macdonald, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.
 Ensign William Dunlop Gordon, M.S., vice Johnson, promoted.
 Ensign James Stafford Kirkpatrick, M.S., vice Smyth appointed Adjutant.
 Ensign Phillip Bajus, M.S., vice Frederick Samuel Roes, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.
 Ensign Joseph William Power, M.S., vice Jeremiah Pollock, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
 Sergeant Robert Gray Kincaid, M.S., vice Somerville.

Sergeant Charles Wingfield Wyndham Anderson, M.S., vice Rowe, promoted.
 Edwin Hamilton Dickson, Gentleman, M. S., vice John S. Muckleston, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign:
 Private Henry John Wilkinson, M.S., vice Bajus, promoted.
 To be Adjutant with rank of Captain:
 Lieutenant Edward Handley Smyth, M. S., vice Reed.

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.
 No. 2 Company, Vankleek Hill.

To be Captain:
 Lieutenant John Vankleek, V. B., vice Brevet Major Donald McIntosh who is hereby permitted as a special case, to retire retaining his Brevet rank.
 To be Lieutenant:
 Ensign Duncan McPhee, V. B., vice Vankleek, promoted.
 To be Ensign, provisionally:
 Sergeant Samuel Higginson, vice McPhee, promoted.

No. 2 Company, *L'Original*.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
 Richard Peter Pattee, Gentleman, vice Charles A. Cass, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.
 Erratum in G. O. (15) 7th instant, read "Willard C. Copeland," instead of "William C. Copeland."

No. 6 Company, *Virgil*.

To be Captain:
 Lieutenant James Hiscott, V. B., vice Short resigned.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."
 No. 8 Company, *Fakeside*.

To be Lieutenant:
 Ensign William Allan Ingraham, M.S., vice Munro, promoted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.
 To be Major:
 Captain John English, V. B., from No. 7 Company, vice Attwood, promoted.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Ensign:
 John Cameron, Gentleman, V. B., C. S., vice Brevet Major and Captain William F. Bullen, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining the rank of Captain.

No. 5 Company, *Lucan*

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
 Robert Hill O'Neil, Gentleman, vice W. H. Atkinson, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
 Color Sergeant James Watt, vice A. Holgins, left limits.

No. 7 Company, *Strathroy*.

To be Captain:
 Lieutenant John Irwin, M. S., vice English, promoted.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry or "St. Clair Borderers."

To be Adjutant, with rank of Ensign:
 Charles E. H. Fisher, Gentleman, V. B., vice Campbell, deceased.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.
 No. 1 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby changed from New Hamburg to Preston.

To be Captain:
 Henry Nafe, Esquire, M.S., vice Joseph Daniel whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
 Isaac Hagey, Gentleman, vice Frederick H. McCallum, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Company, *Galt*.

To be Captain:
 Lieutenant Richard Henry Terry McMillan, V. B., vice Peck, promoted.

To be Lieutenant:
 Ensign William Parks, V. B., vice McMillan, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
 Frederick Gupsberg, Gentleman, vice Parks, promoted.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.
 No. 5 Company, *Walkerton*.

To be Lieutenant:
 Ensign James Christie Eckford, M. S., vice Cooper, appointed Adjutant.

To be Ensign:
 Sergeant William Calvin Moffatt, V. B., vice Eckford, promoted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.
 No. 3 Company, *Seaforth*.

To be Ensign:
 Sergeant Thomas Stanley, M. S., vice Lee, resigned.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Theophilus Gibbs, M. S., to have the rank of Captain from 31st May, 1872.

To be Assistant Surgeon:
 Alexander Hancock, Esquire, M. S., vice Hillary, resigned.

No. 3 Company, *Oshawa*

To be Lieutenant, from 8th June, 1872:
 R. J. Cowan, Gentleman, M. S., vice Dulen, left limits.

No. 5 Company, *Prince Albert*.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
 Robert Whitman, Gentleman, vice Walter Pound, left limits.

To be Ensign:
 Sergeant Robert McLaren, M. S., vice Pound, promoted.

31st "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.
 No. 4 Company, *Albion*.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
 James Wolf, Gentleman, vice Hickman, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
 George Dackrell, Gentleman, vice James Armstrong, left limits.

No. 7 Company, *Mono Mills*.

To be Ensign, provisionally:
 John McCandles, Gentleman, vice James Jackson, left limits.

35th "Brant" Battalion of Infantry.
 No. 1 Company, *Paris*.

To be Captain:
 Frederick G. De Hammet, Esquire, M. S., vice Osborne Totten, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

47th Frontenac Battalion of Infantry.
 No. 5 Company, *Barrie*.

To be Ensign:
 Corporal Archibald Strachan, M. S., vice Byne promoted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion or "The Lisgar Rifles."

To be Adjutant:
 Captain Daniel Mowat, V. B., from No. 5 Company, vice Walsh, transferred to Prescott Troop.

No. 1 Company, *Prescott*.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:
 Color Sergeant John Alexander Smyth, vice Gerald, resigned.

No. 5 Company, *Ottawa*.

To be Captain:
 Ensign Joseph Robert Esmonde, V. B., vice Mowat, appointed Adjutant.

To be Ensign:
 Private Robert Lang, V. B., vice Esmonde, promoted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The following officer holding a certificate of qualification is hereby confirmed in his rank.

(Continued on Page 302.)

PRESS ON—THERE IS LIGHT
BEYOND.

Beyond the stars that shine in golden glory,
Beyond the calm sweet moon,
Up the bright ladder satanas have trod before
Thee,
Soul! thou shalt venture soon,
Securo with Him who sees thy heart-sick yearning
Safe in His arms of love,
Thou shalt exhale the midnight for the morn-
ing,
And thy fair home above.

O! it is sweet to watch the world's night wear-
ing,
The Sabbath morn come on,
And sweet it were the vineyard labor sharing—
Sweeter the labor done,
All finished—all—the conflict and the sorrow—
Earth's dream of anguish o'er;
Deathless there dawns for thee a nightless mor-
ning,
On Eden's blissful shore.

Patience! then, patience! soon the pang of dying
Shall all forgotten be,
And thou, through rolling spheres rejoicing,
Spring
Beyond the waveless sea,
Shall know hereafter where the Lord doth lead
Thee,
His darkest dealing trace;
And by those fountains where His love will feed
Thee,
Behold him face to face.

Then bow thy head and God shall give thee
meekness,
Bravely to do His will;
Soshall arise His glory in thy weakness—
O! struggling soul be still!
Dark clouds are his pavilion shining o'er thee,
Thine heart must recognise
The veiled Shekima, moving on before thee,
Too bright to meet thine eyes.

Behold the wheel that straightly moves and
fleety
Performs the Sovereign World;
Thou knowest His suffering love! then, suffering
meekly
Follow thy loving lord,
Watch on the tower, and listen by the gateway,
Nor weep to wait alone;
Take thou thy spices, and some angel straight-
way
Shall roll away the stone,

Thou shalt thou tell the living Lord hath risen,
And risen but to save;
Tell of the might that breaks the captive's
prison,
And life beyond the grave!
Tell how He met thee, all His radiance shrouded,
How in thy sorrow came
In plying accents spoke, when faith was clouded
Thine own familiar name.

So at the grave's dark portal thou may'st linger
And hymn some happy strain;
The passing world may mock the feeble singer,
Heed not, but sing again.
Thus wait, thus watch, till He the last link sever,
And changeless rest be won,
Then in His glory thou shalt bask for ever,
Fear not the clouds—PRESS ON!

STRATEGIC MISTAKES OF THE PRUS-
SIANS.

SECOND PART.

From Wörth to Strasburg the distance is not long. A few squadrons of cavalry at full speed could have reached the city, and perhaps taken possession. The resistance could not have been long, for Strasburg, which in times of peace has a garrison of three regiments of artillery, two regiments of infantry, likewise a detachment of lancers, contained only one regiment. Besides, the glacis had not been cleared, the south side had not been inundated, in a word the city was not in a condition of defence. This *coup de main* presented so many chances of success that it was attempted two days afterwards. On the 8th August, 6 p. m. General de la Roche, with a brigade of Baden dragoons, summoned the city to surrender. These two days, however had not been thrown away. Several thousands of

the soldiers from Wörth had repaired to Strasburg.

General de la Roche was determined to make the attempt. He felt so sure of success (we borrow these details from the Schneegau's very interesting work, "Strasburg") that he had brought with him Mr. correspondent of the *Gazette of Carlshue*, who wrote to his paper: "I thought I should have passed this evening in Strasburg; this time my hope has been illusory." Attempted two days earlier, the very evening of the battle of Wörth, such an audacious enterprise might perhaps have succeeded. Even if it had failed, the troops who finding the road free, took refuge in Strasburg, could not have done so, and the city, destitute of a garrison and without artillerymen, could not have offered a prolonged resistance. This fault (delay) consequently cost the Prussians two months of a rigorous siege, and lost them the services of 50,000 men.

The 6th August, the very day of the battle of Wörth, the French troops forming the Army of Metz occupied the following positions: Second corps (General Frossard) was at Forbach; the First division of Third corps, was posted at Sarreguemines, between fourteen and fifteen miles from the second corps; the Second division, at Benning, about eight miles; the Third at Puttalong, about fourteen miles; the Fourth at St. Avold, about fourteen miles. Marshal Bazaine's head quarters were at St. Avold. In less than four hours a rapid march could move more than 20,000 men to reinforce those on the heights of Spickeren. Finally the Fourth corps (Ladmiraull) occupied Bouzonville, less than twenty four miles from Forbach.

An attack on a point so well protected seemed impossible; nevertheless it did take place. General Kamecke, who commanded the Prussian vanguard, launched the Fourteenth Division against the heights of Spickeren.

What was the object of the Prussian general? What he did intend it is difficult to divine. The result was undoubtedly favorable. This attack succeeded; but the very morning of the battle, at the moment when Kamecke gave orders to open fire, he should have been exactly informed by his spies, and he could not have been ignorant of the fact that in front of him was Frossard's corps, 25,000 strong, and that twelve to fifteen miles at most ought to have brought together two other French corps. In three hours, four at the most, the cannon ought to have summoned 75,000 French to the field of battle. To resist these forces which as yet had not been demoralized in the least or, more than that, to attack them, Kamecke had doubtless numerous troops on hand. On referring to Prussian documents, which all accord so thoroughly that there can be no doubt, it appears that General Kamecke had under his orders the Fourteenth Infantry division, comprising the twenty-seventh brigade, General François, and the 28th General Woliner, besides the Rhein baden cavalry brigade, the whole constituting a total of from 13,000 to 14,000 men. Thus with this effective force, Gen. Kamecke assaulted 25,000 men in a position as strong as Spickeren.

This attack was so headstrong a whim that General Doering, commanding the Ninth Prussian infantry brigade, which was nearest the place of collision, was only notified by the cannon shots, and hastened as fast as he could to the support of his imprudent comrade, after having the foresight to notify the divisions further off. The first reinforcement

did not arrive till 3 p. m.; consequently it had required a forced march of five hours for the Prussian regiments to reach Spickeren. It was about time. The Prussian general, François, had just been killed. The Prussians, evidently inferior in number, could not maintain much longer such an unequal fight. Undoubtedly General Kamecke hoped to be supported, but he was not ignorant that the mass of the Second Army (Frederick Charles) was too far off to come to his assistance. The whole of the troops echeloned on the road from Ittweiler to Saarbruck, which, by tripling their marches, might arrive in time, did not exceed 15,000 to 20,000 men; in fact, only Generals Doering, Barenkau, von Guben, Zastrow, and Alvensleben's (glorious, bloody-fighting) Third corps of Brandenburgers were within a radius of 15 to 21 miles.

If, indeed, General Kamecke counted upon the cannonade bringing up reinforcements distant from 16 to 24 miles he could not fail to reflect that the French, distant on an average from 10 to 12 miles, might hurry up in less than half the time, which would not ameliorate his position. In a word, either reduced to his proper forces, he attacked the heights of Spickeren, and the results acquired at 2:30 p. m. demonstrated that he failed altogether, or else he recognized that the number of combatants were augmenting on both sides, while the advantages of the French were proportionately preponderating. To dream of success, he had to suppose, first, that the French generals, in place of marching to the cannon, would remain quiet in their cantonments; second, that the corps commanders of the French army would consider it useless to appear on the battle field, to appreciate the importance of the attack, and to take the precautions demanded by the most simple prudence. General Kamecke could not foresee events so strange and inconceivable that the mind even yet to day refuses to credit them. Therefore his attack was wild, and in advance condemned to be unsuccessful. Perhaps he was about to bring upon the Prussian arms a terrible disaster at the commencement of a campaign. These brigades which hurried at a double-quick to join him were perhaps devoted to defeat. What matters it? He attempted. He succeeded. [Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville.]

This day General Frossard had some little matters to regulate, a breakfast to finish up, it is said, an interesting conversation with the Mayor, it is stated. Whether true or not, breakfast or conversation, the Commauder-in-Chief, at 4:30 p. m., comprehended all the duties which weighed upon him. So he decided to quit the Chariot d'Or, where he lodged, got into the saddle, and, mounting a little alley alongside the hotel, he disappeared. During the night his people, much disquieted, swore that he was dead; but they found him next day. I am not too sure if this fact has been contradicted.

The same day, at Sarreguemines, at St. Avold, at Benning, our brave soldiers heard the distant mutter of cannon. Impatient, they clamored for the march, and the order was given—to-morrow. And yet the road from Sarreguemines to Spickeren is beautiful. It follows the Saar without an obstacle. In one hour I traversed it that bloody day, the 6th, without meeting any other Prussians than a picket of Uhlans at Grossbleibostoff. Yet General Kamecke succeeded. For all that, it is fitting to lessen this triumph a little. If one believes the Prussians, they took Spickeren with the bayonet. All their accounts are unanimous—Spickeren was taken with a rush; Spickeren, the impregnable,

was stormed. I do not note all the changes rung upon this theme; but they are numerous.

Unhappily, the fact is falsely stated, without offence to the Prussians Spickeren was not taken. Since the testimony of a Frenchman might seem interested, I will here cite certain lines which the Germans will not dream of denying, without doubt. They are extracts from the Prussian official despatches:

"The combat only finished with complete darkness. The enemy covered their retreat with a violent cannonade from the heights of Spickeren."

Duke William of Wurtemberg, commandant of the Prussian guard, is even more explicit: "I wish to contradict beforehand an opinion widely spread, that the position of the French near Saarbruck was captured by a bold charge with the bayonet. All that one can say is that, of numerous attacks delivered by the Prussians with extraordinary bravery, a single one succeeded, and even that success was due to the turning movement early prepared." Spickeren was not abandoned by the brave division of Lavau coupet till near 9 o'clock at night and the battle was over. Besides, in spite of their victory, the Prussians did not take a step in advance, and did not even dare enter into Forbach. By every impartial judge this attack of the 6th August will be criticised as a gross fault, which might have compromised by an important check the success of the whole campaign. What proves almost to demonstration that it was not prepared, is the precipitate, the furious haste of the brigades on the road to Saarbruck. Does it accord well with Prussian habits to rush thus on an enemy one against two, and to leave to chance the task of directing regiments and divisions? At Woerth the Prince Royal had 140,000 men against the 35,000 of MacMahon. It is evident that this attack was prepared; but at Forbach it was nothing but a full butt—buffalo-like—the heroic folly of an impatient general. Frederick Charles was two or three days' journey distant; Kamecke wished to snatch from him the glory of beating the French. Let those who, seduced by the result, still doubt, run over the files of the *Times*; they will find the following lines:

"It is not improbable that the movement of the First German division, was premature, but the dispositions of the German generals once the battle was fairly engaged, were able."

The German works are no less explicit. We copy their phrases: "He (General Frossard) was attacked sooner than was intended by the general staff." "But the advanced guards, too impatient, engaged the Fourteenth Prussian division, under General Kamecke, in a combat which soon assumed a serious character, so that it became necessary to send him help."

The day was over—the 6th August; the Prussians were victors. What did they do? Pursue us? But they did not even dare leave the wood of Forbach and enter the town. They could not even throw a regiment or squadron after us. More still, the next morning they allowed a French division (Castigny's) to occupy the town for twenty-four hours. But let us suppose now that General Kamecke was induced to moderate his bellicose ardor. The 6th August was passed in quiet; equally so on the 7th. On the morning of the 8th the cannon thundered against Sarreguimines—it was Prince Frederick Charles entering the lines with 120,000 men. Our two divisions, scattered all the way from Sarreguimines to Bitsche, were cut to pieces; the Second corps cut off

if it had not abandoned Forbach, all retreat forbidden to it; and the Prince passing through our scattered brigades, would have annihilated one after the other those regiments, held as if in a vice between the troops of the Crown Prince of Saxony, those of Steinmetz, and his own.

The left wing entered in line at Woerth by a thunderbolt, destroying an army; the centre and right—more than 200,000 men—played a rôle none the less grand; and all those fine French regiments, too much scattered to be able to maintain themselves, were devoted to assured defeat. Metz was unarmed. Who knew if the campaign might not terminate itself in one day? But the attack at Forbach came to destroy these projects, and perhaps this defeat did—alas! for a very little time!—save the army. To triumph over our soldiers it needed yet Bory, Gravelotte, St. Privat—more yet, it needed Bazaine.

This was not all: Our divisions were instructed by danger; they concentrated. In two days, by the 8th, the 9th, at the latest, they will be reunited at Metz. Instead of waiting for Prince Frederick Charles, they will rejoin with all haste MacMahon and the remnant of his army, and then the defiles of Argonne will become, as in 1792, the Thermopylæ of France.

The plan is simple, evident. The Prussians themselves indicated it to us by their premature attack. We had four days' start, and whatever haste the Crown Prince used he could not have reached us. These are the logical consequences which ought to have followed the attack of the 6th; but chance, fatality, madness—for, in truth, it is impossible to call it simply incapacity—our soldiers call it treason—came in to serve the Prussians.

Instead of profiting by the few days we had before us, and frankly adopting an energetic resolution, our chiefs went promenading their soldiers from Metz to St. Avold, from St. Avold to Faulquemont, to gather them once more at Metz. Then, on the 14th, when it was too late, when Prince Frederick Charles was able to meet us, we tried to pass. These hourly indecisions, these weaknesses, these nullities, repaired the fault of Kamecke. All was against us—numbers, science, arms, fortune—and that not yet sufficing to destroy us—our generals.

ANCHOR.

THE CANADIAN ARMY—ABROAD.

The report of the Dominion Minister of Militia for 1871 has been issued. Among the most prominent measures introduced by the department during the past year is that of the inauguration of a uniform and systematic mode of carrying out the annual drill of the active militia in camps of exercise, more in accordance with the requirements of modern warfare; the great majority of the troops assembled at these camps being concentrated with rapidity, paid and supplied as if in actual service, and placed in command of officers appointed for that purpose. Two schools of artillery are to be established at once, one at Kingston and one at Quebec, under the command of specially trained officers of the Royal Artillery. These schools are to act as batteries, and serve in the guarding of posts, barricades, arsenals, and military stores in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, in addition to affording means for the complete training of such officers and men in artillery exercises as are attached thereto. The report states that two military districts have been established in Manitoba and British Columbia, that the system is

extended throughout the whole of British America. The nominal strength of the militia of the Dominion at the close of December, 1871, was 43,174 men, of whom 34,414 officers and men performed the annual drill. In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia there are nearly 700,000 men liable by law to military service, being an increase of 35,000 over the preceding year. The report shows the Canadian militia system and the militia department to be in a state of admirable efficiency.

It is unfortunate that the United States Government should not also make some effort toward reorganizing the militia of the different States on a uniform basis. Such a measure has frequently been urged upon Congress, and another session ought not to pass without its passage. With the Regular Army so reduced in size, the General Government is compelled in case of war to fall back almost entirely upon its citizens for aid; and, let us ask, does not the experience of our late war amply illustrate the necessity of having these citizens trained previously in the art of war? By a thoroughly organized national militia the United States may obviate the popular objections to a large standing army, and yet feel perfectly assured in case of a war. The theory of placing the organization of the militia entirely under State control has long since proved fallacious, as not one State in ten has made efforts to organize, let alone properly sustain, a volunteer militia in proportion to its population. We trust that Congress will see the necessity of taking some steps toward organizing and sustaining a United States militia worthy of the republic.—*Army and Navy Journal*.

MOBILITY OF FIELD ARTILLERY.—A suggestion for increasing the mobility of the Royal Artillery has been made by Lieut-Colonel G. Carleton, R. A., and submitted to the Royal Artillery Institution. He takes it for granted that the field pieces of the future will have its gunners carried into action with their guns, instead of mounting them as at present, on the ammunition waggons, and that neither the waggons nor the limbers will be packed as they now are with knapsacks, camp kettles &c. He directs attention to the form of the ammunition waggons which should be as light as the guns for perfect efficiency. He therefore proposes the abolition of the present composite fourwheel carriages, drawn by six horses, and the substitution of two wheel carts drawn by one horse, or two at the most. The advantages which he claims for his system are the greater ease with which a pair of horses can be managed by one driver, than a team of six by three drivers, the ease with which the two wheeled carriage can be moved over bad or confined ground, the safety and rapidity with which exhausted timbers could be relieved in action, and the economy in men and horses, and wear and tear of horses and harness and carriages incident to the ordinary manoeuvring at regimental parades of waggons along with their guns. Colonel Carleton suggests that nothing can be more cumbersome or less scientifically arranged for draught than the present ammunition waggons, limbered only as they are, and intimates that their only advantage—their capability of moving off a gun when the gun limber becomes disabled—may be met by adapting the proposed carts to that purpose. He asks that the plan may at least have a trial.—*Volunteer News*.

(Continued from Page 299.)

Ensign John Jackson, V. B., 2nd Battalion,
from 23rd May, 1872,

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to
Major T. Ross, Ottawa B. G. A., until 3rd
July next.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Cookshire Troop of Cavalry.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Charles W. B. French, V.B.,
vice J. H. Taylor, promoted.

MEMO.—Adverting to No. 1 of General
Orders (13) 23rd May, 1872. omit the words
"specially and provisionally" as Major John
Henry Taylor holds a First Class Cavalry Cer-
tificate.

Quebec Field Battery of Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

2nd Lieutenant Edward C. E. Gauthier, V.
B., vice Baby, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally:

William Henri Brouage Chaussegros de
Léry, Gentleman, vice Gauthier, pro-
moted.

Shefford Field Battery of Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Samuel Maynes, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon:

Angus A. Gilmour, Esquire, M.D.

1st Battalion of Rifles, or "Prince of Wales'
Regiment."

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Edward Whiteway Mudge, V.
B., vice H. J. Mudge, resigned.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Thomas Howard Wright, Gentleman, vice
Armstrong, resigned.

9th Battalion Rifles or "Voltigeurs de Quebec."
No. 1 Company.

To be Ensign:

Godfrey Gourdeau, Gentleman, M.S., vice
G. Evanturel, promoted,

21st Battalion "Richelieu Light Infantry."
No. 3 Company, St. Johns.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John Pearson, Gentleman, vice John Dor-
aghy, whose resignation is hereby ac-
cepted.

No. 5 Company.

The formation of a Company of Infantry,
is hereby authorized at Laprairie to be No. 5
Company, 21st Battalion.

To be Captain provisionally:

Julien Brousseau, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Joseph H. Alphonse Sylvestre, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Ernest Médard Bisailon, Gentleman.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company, Winslow.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant John T. McIver, M.S., vice W.
McDonald, left limits.

Three Rivers Provisional Battalion of Infantry

To be Paymaster:

Quarter Master François Xavier Gauthier,
vice F. X. Turcotte, whose resignation
is hereby accepted.

To be Quarter Master:

Quarter Master Sergeant Gustave Edouard
Fortier, vice Gauthier, appointed Pay-
master.

Como Rifle Company.

The resignation of Lieutenant R. W. Shep-
herd is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain John Price Fletcher, M.S., No. 3
Company, 21st Battalion, from 7th June,
1872.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Ar-
tillery.*

No. 10 Battery St. John.

This Battery having become non effective
is hereby re-organized.

To be Captain, provisionally:

2nd Lieutenant John King V. B.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery
No. 4 Battery Halifax.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant George
H. Taylor is hereby accepted.

Victoria Provisional Battalion of Inf ntry.
No. 5 Company.

The Sydney (Cape Breton) Infantry Com-
pany is hereby attached to the Victoria Pro-
visional Battalion as No. 5 Company.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

2nd Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain:

1st Lieutenant Charles Edward Bedwell, G.
S., vice Edward Parkinson, who is here-
by permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

James Wright Gentleman, G. S., vice Bed-
well promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenants provisionally;

William Aird, Gentleman, vice Winstanley
left limits.

William Skimmon, Gentleman, vice Boxall
left the service.

James Steel, Gentleman, vice Hardman
left the service.

By Command of His Excellency the

Governor General,

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel

Adjutant-General, Militia,

Canada.

Lieut. Col. Robert Lovelace, Volunteer
Hussars, is appointed to the command
of the Cavalry Camp at Laprairie. A second
Troop to complete the Montreal Squadron,
Volunteer Hussars, is being raised in Mon-
treal and from amongst the farmers in the
environs of the city. The formation of the
different Cavalry Troops into Regiments is
giving general satisfaction.—Communicated.

A Western paper, commenting on a recent
work on "Canada and the States," has
made bold to place Canada in the light of
the "ruling power of the world" in future.
It says: "It is very evident to those who
will study the climate and resources of
Canada that it is destined in the fu-
ture to be the seat of the western continent,
and probably the ruling power of the world.
The foundation of a great nation has been
laid here and only needs time to attain gig-
antic dimensions. Every one in the whole
world knows that the area of Canada exceeds
that of the United States by 100,000 square
miles. Its climate, or climates rather, and
its agricultural capabilities more nearly
approach those of Europe than any other
region in the world. Its soil and produc-
tions are as rich and varied, while its fisher-
ies are inexhaustible, and its mineral re-
sources and capacity rival those of all Euro-
pean nations. It would not be unreasonable
to suppose that it is capable of sustaining a
population as great as that of Europe, which
would give it 290,000,000 inhabitant.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND
COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of
this preparation has rendered it a general favor-
ite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The
singular success which Mr. Epps attained by
his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never
been surpassed by any experimantalist. By a
thorough knowledge of the natural laws which
govern the operations of digestion and nutrition,
and by a careful application of the fine prop-
erties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provid-
ed our breakfast tables with a delicately favour-
ed beverage which may save us many heavy
doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water
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