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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1871.

No. 36.

FRENCH NAVAL TACTICS.—NO. 1.

(From the United States Army and Navy Journal.)

There seems to be no apology necessary for offering the following translation to the readers of the *Journal*. The great changes in the style of ships-of-war necessarily involve a change from the system of tactics which prevailed in the days of sailing vessels; but the best authorities have not yet agreed upon the particular system which is to replace the one set aside.

The Prussians have kept up a squadron of evolutions as a school of practice for their navy, and for the purpose of experimenting and striking out a new theory of tactics; and we have some of the results of their labors in the work of Admiral Bontikoff.

The English are constantly exercising their iron-clad squadrons in naval evolutions but the result of their practice have never been fully made public.

The French have also kept up a squadron of evolutions. During the years 1868-'70 the squadron was commanded by Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who has given us the benefit of his experience in a paper entitled "Considerations Generales sur la Tactique Naval. Escadre d'Evolution 1868-'70." Coming from an officer of such high reputation, and fresh from two years' schooling in actual command of a squadron composed of the latest type of fighting ships, these "considerations" are certainly worthy of attentive perusal.

It appears from the text that the Admiral was entrusted with the duty of revising the French naval signal books and the system of naval tactics, and it was in pursuance of this duty that he carried his squadron through a complete series of evolutions, manoeuvres, and formations, rejecting from the old system all that appeared useless, and retaining those only which seemed of the most utility for the general purpose of fighting and navigation.

The article will be found at length in the "Revue Maritime et Colonies, July 1870."

In former days large fleets were sailed and fought without having recourse to any very complicated rules. Cruising in the English Channel or the North sea, a fleet of eighty sail of the line would perform evolutions with but a small number of signals to direct its movements. These signals were often made by means of a single flag hoisted at some particular masthead or yard-arm, the position of the flag being significant of its meaning. The number of combinations this elementary method admitted of was naturally very limited. It sometimes happened that an admiral entrusted to some officer possessing his confidence the station at the head

of the fleet, to lead it according to a preconcerted plan. It was thus that in the seven-teenth century, that period of great naval battles, fleets were led among the shoals on the coasts of Flanders, entered the Thames, or forced the passage into Rio de Janeiro. It was the same when manoeuvring to gain the weather-gauge of an enemy. With this advantage was secured a position for bringing on a decisive action. The only signal then was the example of the admiral. He was the first in the fight, and the others followed to support him.*

When the signal vocabulary grew into a real language, naval tactics lost its simplicity and became a science. This change completely altered the character of naval battles. Desperate encounters were succeeded by a strategy more skillful perhaps, but, if one may be allowed the expression, a strategy less efficacious and less conclusive in its results. The principle was rather to preserve one's own ships than to destroy those of the enemy. Great stress was laid upon preserving the regularly formed lines, which however difficult to break through, produced but little corresponding effect upon those of the enemy. A mere passage of arms took the place of the deadly yard arm and yard arm encounters, and retreats were no longer converted into routs. We have thus all the advantages which flow from order and method, but at the same time must renounce those derived from individual enterprise and daring.

So long as only sailing vessels existed, this judicious system of tactics—which prevented great disasters, even if it shut out all hope of brilliant successes—had, under more than one aspect, sound reason to support it. As ships regained with difficulty a

*It is interesting to observe in this connection how primitive was the method of signalling in use in the English navy up to a comparatively recent period. "James II. we are told, "when Duke of York and Admiral of England, commanding the British fleet in the Dutch war of 1665, was the first who reduced into a system a set of day signals for directing the principal evolutions and movements of a fleet. These signals were indicated by showing flags at particular parts of the ship, and were comprehended in the 'Sailing and Fighting Instructions' issued to the respective flag officers and captains of the fleet. From that period and until the close of the American war they were practiced in the navy." There were also signals without flags, so late as the early part of the present century. The signal to moor, for example was the mizen-top-sail hoisted and cleared up; to unmoor, the main-top-sail hoisted, to prepare for sailing, the fore-top-sail hoisted and one gun. And we read, "The lookout frigate made signal for a strange sail, and then the well-known signal for a fleet, by letting fly her top-gallant sheets and firing two guns in rapid succession." Again, "The frigate made signal by hoisting the Dutch ensign, etc." The Dutch ensign, from the frequency of its use, seems to have been part of the regular code of signals, 1790-1800.

TRANSLATOR.

weatherly position, it became an important point that no part of a fleet should fall to leeward; and in a *melée* friendly vessels might in the confusion be exposed to each other's fire. To avoid these disadvantages there was adopted one invariable order of battle—an order readily formed, and one which was maintained at all hazards. Ranged in one long line ahead, the fleet was ready to bring its broadsides into play, or could easily close its wings on the centre or on either extremity of the line the admiral judged to be threatened.

Great naval captains have sometimes set aside rules likely to hamper their impetuosity, yet their triumphs in no way invalidate the utility of the principles they set at naught. Their victories were due to two causes which in no way affect the scientific discussion. Naval battles, however badly planned, may result in victory through obstinacy and intrepidity. The boldness and determination of Suffren often repaired his faults. In such a case we may attribute success to a moral cause. A difference in the organization of fleets has been in many cases the material cause. The inherent weakness of our (the French) marine justified the rashness of Nelson. Steam tactics are free from the preoccupying causes due to tactics under sail. If they are preserved, they become a source of embarrassment which in time of war is a source of danger. The new motive power leaves no pretext for inaction; why hamper it with theoretical rules? It is not only the facility of movement; it is, above all, the rapidity with which distances may be traversed which distinguishes the fleets of the present day. Formerly time was scarcely ever wanting for the admiral to transmit his orders. Now it may often occur that a movement will cease to be opportune ere the signal prescribing it be perceived. Since, then, a fleet must be so often exposed to remain without direction, it is well to habituate it to do without.

Charged by the Minister of Marine with the task of revising the signal book and the official system of tactics, we have not lost sight of the conditions under which such revision should be made. In studying the naval battles of former times, in order to draw from them deductions applicable to the present, it is not lessons in tactics we should seek for. We should run the risk of being led astray by idle and profitless researches, for the instruments of naval warfare at our disposal to day admit of entirely novel combinations and exclude all servile imitations of the past.

Evolution and the various orders of battle are merely, so to speak, the perishable,

ephemeral parts of strategy. That which survives in all systems, all transformations, are those general principles on which are grounded the discipline of fleets, and discipline is the only sure guarantee of victory. It is the carefully-matured plans prepared beforehand in which the unforeseen takes but a secondary part. When Pruitu ascended the Thames and spread terror to the very gate of London, when Douguay-Trouin, Nelson, Proussin, Farragut, achieved with equal fortune enterprises not less bold, the success which crowned their daring was the result of prearranged plans; but in engagements which take place on the open sea the plan is nothing, the energy of the attack everything. Whatever may be the dispositions made on the field of battle, victory belongs to the side animated by the best spirit; to that fleet wherein exists as dominant qualities character in the commander-in-chief; and in the subordinates, confidence and the resolution of mutual support. It is, then, from their philosophical rather than from their technical point that we look to the history of the naval battles of the two past centuries to shed light upon the questions of naval warfare.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 1st September, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, (19.)

ACTIVE MILITIA.

No. 1.

STAFF.

It is hereby notified for general information that the officer performing the duties of "Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores" takes rank, precedence and command with Deputies Adjutant General of Military Districts from the date of his appointment.

No. 2.

Artillery Brigade Fort Henry, Kingston.

The Deputies Adjutant General of Military Districts No. 2 and 5, respectively will direct the Sergeants instructors of gunnery attached to the Gunnery Schools at Toronto and Montreal to proceed to Kingston on the 4th instant to assist in the drill and instruction of the Batteries of Artillery to be quartered there during the month.

No. 3.

On the 3rd July last the Pembroke Company of Infantry, under the command of Captain W. W. Dickson, having been called upon in aid of Civil power by the magistrates of the County of Renfrew (who were prevented from arresting an offender by a

large number of raftsmen and others armed with pike poles, handspikes, &c.) promptly responded to the requisition made, and by their presence not only prevented any breach of the peace but enabled the civil power to secure the prisoner. The good service of Captain W. W. Dickson and the Pembroke Infantry Company is hereby recorded.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

No. 4.

Hamilton Field Battery of Artillery.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant John Gamble Geddes is hereby accepted.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 7 Battery.

Adverting to General Order (17) No. 8 of 21st August, 1871, the headquarters of this Battery are at Ottawa, and the appointments in that General Order of Captain de Boucherville and Lieutenant Taché are substantive instead of "Provisionally," those officers holding Military School Certificates.

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

ERRATUM.—In G. O. (17) 4th August, 1871 read, "Rupert Ethrege Kingsford, M. S." instead of "Rupert Ethrege Kingsford, provisionally."

18th "Prescott" Battalion of Infantry.

Ensign and Adjutant Edward Frewen Dartnell, M. S. to have the rank of Lieutenant.

No. 6 Company Hacksbury Mills.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Thomas Hiram Wyman, gentleman, vice Alexander T. Higginson, left limits.

20th "Halton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 7 Company.

The headquarters of this Company are hereby changed from Nassagaweya to Milton.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

*No. 6 Company, Iona.**

Adverting to G. O. 19th April, 1871, the obligation for this company "to do mounted duty when required" is hereby dispensed with.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Widdar.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant Andrew Dalziel, vice P. McKellar, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

41st "Brookville" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Major:

Captain William Wright, V. B., from No. 4 Company, vice Cole, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Frankville.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Color Sergeant James Logan, vice Robert H. Walker, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 5 Company, Carleton Place.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Josiah Jones Bell, G. S. M. S., vice John Brown, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign David McPherson, M. S., vice Bell promoted.

To be Ensign:

Color Sergeant Robert William Bell, M. S. vice McPherson promoted.

No. 6 Company, Pakenham.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Rolph Tait, gentleman, vice J. Man: left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John Forsythe, Gentleman, vice Robert Scott, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company.

The headquarters of this Company are hereby changed from Ottawa to Hazeldean.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Chippewa.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant James Stiff, V. B., from No. 6 Company, vice John Flett, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Company, (G. W. R.) Clifton.

To be Lieutenant:

Paymaster Sergeant Robert Gunn, V. B., vice J. Stiff, transferred to No. 3 Company.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Captain James B. Fairfield, M. S., from No. 5 Company.

To be Quarter-Master:

James Ross, gentleman.

No. 2 Company, Tamworth.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant George McLean, M. S. from No. 6 Company, vice H. J. Douglas, left limits.

No. 5 Company.

The headquarters of this company are hereby changed from Bath to Enterprise.

To be Captain:

William S. Fraleigh, Esquire, M. S., vice Fairfield appointed Paymaster.

To be Lieutenant:

Albert Amey, Gentleman M. S., vice E. Wright left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

John Sherman, Gentleman, vice H. G. Finkle, left limits.

No. 6 Company, Earnesttown.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign James E. Mabee, M. S., vice G. McLean, promoted into No. 2 Company.

To be Ensign :

Donald F. Booth, Gentleman, M. S., vice Mabee, promoted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Farran's Point.

To be Ensign

Simon P. Shaver, Gentleman, M. S., vice G. T. Farran, deceased.

No. 6 Company, North Augusta.

To be Ensign :

Robert Hill Gentleman, vice M. McIntosh, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel :

Major Thomas Cowan, V. B., 22nd Battalion, from 18th May, 1871.

Memo.—Adverting to General Orders (11), 4th May, 1871, the promotion therein to be Brevet Major of Captain John W. Nesbitt, No. 5 Company, 22nd Battalion, is hereby cancelled, that officer not holding a First Class certificate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of Absence is hereby granted to Captain and Adjutant William F. Bullen, 26th Battalion for two months from 14th ultimo.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

2nd Montreal Company of Engineers.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (16) 28th June, 1871, read "Ensign and Adjutant Lawrence Duckworth Barlow, M.S., from 43rd Battalion," instead of "Lawrence Duckworth Barlow, Gentleman."

51st Battalion of Infantry or "Hemmingford Rangers."

To be Quarter-Master :

Quarter-Master Sergeant William Saunders, M.S., vice McFee, resigned.

60th "Missisquoi," Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Clarenceville.

ERRATUM.—In General Order (17) 4th August, 1871, read "No. 2 Company," instead of "No. 6 Company."

61st "Montmagny and L'Isle" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, St. Thomas.

To be Lieutenant :

Eugene Bender, Gentleman, M.S.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant Cléophas Fournier, vice A. Renault, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to

Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, Brigade Major 2nd Brigade Division, for two weeks from 1st inst.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

No. 4 Troop, Upham.

To be Cornet, provisionally :

Trooper Richard Titus, vice T. Mallory, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 7 Troop, Springfield.

To be Cornet :

Sergeant John S. Case, M.S., vice Alex. Gillies, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Newcastle Field Battery.

ERRATUM.—In G. O., (17) 4th August, 1871, read "Tozer" instead of "Tozet."

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. (17) 4th August, 1871, read "Hewitson" instead of "Hewiston."

73rd "Northumberland," N.B., Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Chatham.

ERRATUM.—In G.O., (17) 4th August, 1871, read "vice, James Patterson, Junior, whose resignation is hereby accepted," instead of "vice Shirreff, promoted."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

72nd or "Second Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Assistant Surgeon.

Frederick W. Harding, Esquire, M.D., vice S. R. Fullerton, deceased.

78th Battalion.

The following companies are hereby attached to and will form part of the "Colchester and Hants Provisional Battalion of Infantry, viz :

No. 1 Infantry Company, Pictou County, at Millbrook, as No. 6 Company.

No. 2 Company, Pictou County, at Mountain, as No. 7 Company.

No. 3 Infantry Company, Pictou County, at New Laing as No. 8 Company.

And the "Colchester and Hants" Provisional Battalion of Infantry is hereby authorized as the "78th Colchester and Hants or Highlanders Battalion of Infantry."

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

Major George Campbell, Q.F.O.

Cow Bay Infantry Company.

To be Captain :

William Bingham, Esquire, M.S., vice Arthur E. Hill, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

John McDonald, Gentleman, vice W. Crow, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

James McLeod, Gentleman, vice N. Nunn, left limits.

BREVET.

ERRATUM.—In G.O., (17) 4th August, 1871, read "66th Halifax Battalion" instead of 67th Halifax Battalion.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized :

A Troop of Cavalry at St. Boniface.

To be Captain, provisionally :

The Honorable Joseph Royal. —

A Rifle Company at South St. Andrews, County of Lisgar.

To be Captain provisionally.

John Christian Schultz, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

Edward H. G. G. Hay, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

H. S. Beddame, Gentleman.

A Rifle Company at Mapleton, County of Lisgar.

To be Captain :

William J. Piton, Esquire, M.S.

A Rifle Company at the Town of Winnipeg.

To be Captain, provisionally :

William N. Kennedy, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :

George H. Kellond, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Martin Burnell, Gentleman.

A Rifle Company at Poplar Point, County of Marquette.

To be Captain :

George Newcomb, Esquire, M.S.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, Montreal.

The resignation of Captain Sigismund James Doran, is hereby accepted.

2nd Battalion Rifles, Montreal.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Duncan Menish, V.B., from

1st Battalion, vice W. Young, left limits.

By command of His Excellency the

Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

The Germans are speculating as to what results will follow the introduction of compulsory education in Metz, where the enormous number of 5,000 children are deprived of all education whatever by employment in the factories and other establishments. There has been considerable emigration among the property holders of Metz, as a result of dissatisfaction with its annexation to Germany.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

CANADIAN MILITIA.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—If you would allow me space in the columns of your truly valuable journal, I should feel most happy to set forth the sentiments (I believe), of the Volunteers, in this section at least, as regards the much abused Militia Law. I believe the Canadian Militia Law to be one of the best in existence, and I give all praise due both to the Minister of Militia, and to the able and efficient staff placed in command of the Canadian Militia. But I agree with the Adjutant-General, in his concluding remarks on the annual report of the state of the defence of Canada, viz: That a draft in some measure is necessary. I do not agree with those who wish to make a sweeping measure and do away with the Volunteer force, I believe a trifling change in the present Militia Law would meet with what is required by the Volunteer force, that is, to make use of voluntary enlistment, as far possible (which would enrol a great number of young men), and complete the establishment of the companies by ballot; let it be understood that every man has got a period to serve and I presume the draft will seldom have to be resorted to. Can the Minister of Militia frame a bill to suit the views of every grumbler? No; but I believe if he knew the true reasons of complaint he would immediately frame a bill or make such changes as would suit the wishes of the people. I presume the real and just cause of complaint is this (leaving aside all sectional or political growling), that the same men, or nearly so, have always to stand ready to defend their country, no matter what their sacrifices may be to do so, while others stand aloof quietly attending to business and scoffing the idea of playing soldier; yes, laughing at those who at a great sacrifice leave everything unattended to repair to brigade camps or defence of their country, as the case might be. At the re-organization of the Militia under the present Militia Bill, who were the men to re-enrol? Why, the same men who had already served their term; and such will be the case again if the much desired change is not made before the present period of re-enrolment is completed. But it is much to be feared that if the desired change is not effected that many of the present existing companies will cease to exist at the date of the next enrolment. There are drill sheds, armories, &c., built by the Government in many localities at present, and the re-enrolment of many Volunteers is due to the fact that they thought it a dishonor to have the arms, clothing, &c., removed from their different localities, at the same time hoping that before their present period of enrolment would cease to exist that the draft

might in some shape be put in force, thus still maintaining the companies and imposing an equal share of duty on all alike. Having served in the different grades from private to the present position of being in command of nearly a complete company, let it be understood that I know the minds of the force to a great extent, and that I speak for the benefit of the force and that only.

Yours respectfully,

August, 22nd, 1871. JUSTICE.

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR:—At the risk of again encountering the caustic satire which you have bestowed on the "knot of projectors and critics, who start forth to show the people what must or ought to be the proper mode of organizing the Canadian army," I again address you in the firm belief that those who for many years have been intimately connected with the force, should know something of its ailments, and be able intelligently to administer towards their amelioration. And having a due respect for all properly constituted authorities, I submit my views to their consideration without derogation of discipline, or insubordinate intention, in the hope that the feeling which I represent may find due weight in their counsels.

But first to clear myself from the imputation of impracticability. I have asked no more in demanding the modified adoption of the ballot in rural battalions, than has been recommended for years past in the Militia Annual Reports. In the "Report of Commissioners on the best means of re-organizing the Militia of Canada, dated 1862, (and of which commission the present Minister of Militia was chairman), I find in section 48 "That the Active Force be raised either by 'voluntary enlistment,' by 'selection,' by 'ballot' or by a combination of voluntary enlistment and the ballot." In section 53, "That men of the Regular Militia shall, at the expiration of their term of service in the Active Force, pass into the Reserve Force, and continue to be enrolled (herein for a further period of three years." (I have always held that it was a national calamity that this admirable report was not sustained and the Bill drafted upon its provisions, and made law instead of the modified Militia of 1863). In the Annual Report of 1865, Lieut.-Colonels Powell and DeSalaberry, make use of the following language, (Page 16, No. 6): "In all parts of the country the spirit of the people inclines to the system of volunteering, in contradistinction to the draft, for purposes of military organization, drill and discipline; but the difficulties incident to the carrying out of these Volunteer organizations in the rural districts points to the conclusion that *the only feasible and reliable means for conveying military instruction to the great mass of the people in the country, must be through the organization of the Service Militia.*" In the Report

for 1867, page 16, Lt.-Colonel Cassault says of the rural companies, "It is only by the untiring exertions of the officers that these companies are kept together, after the first two or three years of experience." In the same report, page 18, Lieut.-Colonel MacPherson says, "From my experience, and the conversations I have had with Volunteer officers in the District, I am led to believe that the French Canadians, although most loyal and willing to defend their country as any other British subject, have no inclination for voluntary service; they appear to hold to the French system, which, when the Government thinks it necessary, orders the service of part of the male population, calling on the whole for an equal share of risks and actual service: they seem to think that when the country requires them, it will not call for Volunteers, but will order a certain proportion of men for service, and were a compulsory military service introduced, I believe they would cheerfully perform their duties."

Lieut.-Colonel Atcherley, on page 26, same Report, says: "The difficulty experienced by officers commanding companies, in 'recruiting' to their full strength, has been greatly felt, and is partly owing to the unwillingness of many employers to allow their men to join Volunteer Companies." In the Report for 1870, page 51, Col. Ross says: "The great majority of these officers (Captains of companies) *through whose exertions and instrumentality the force has been mainly sustained*, seemed to be of opinion that without recourse to the ballot, it would not be possible to keep their companies up to the proper strength under ordinary circumstances in the future; for although the men of Canada come forward readily when the country has to be defended, and there is any fighting to be done, still without such excitement, very many withhold from joining the ranks of the Active Militia."

With these authorities, first, the enlightened consideration of the question by our leading statesmen, and officers of large experience in 1862, and latterly by the experience of the responsible heads of the Department since 1865, borne out by the Captains of Companies "*through whose exertions and instrumentality the force has been mainly sustained*," down to the present time the results of four Militia Bills has shown the futility of looking to a purely "volunteer" force, as an adequate provision for the defence of the country. And although the *Globe*, backed by yourself, may hold the contrary opinion, I feel myself sufficiently fortified by the above, and numberless other similar expressions by men of undoubted judgment in the matter, to dispute the correctness of your conclusions.

The conditions required for a sound constitutional force, are:—

First. Equal conditions of service, recognising the axiom, that all are alike liable to share in the defence of their country.

Second. The recognition of the principle that every man not actually contributing his personal service during any one year, should pay a tax in money which should bear proportion to his property.

In order to fulfill the first condition we must have a *Service Militia* and not a Volunteer Militia, which exposes those who voluntarily serve to a burden of expense not shared by other members of the community. *The draft or ballot* where voluntary enlistment fails.

These points conceded, the establishment of an adequate force on an equitable and sound basis is made plain. The men and money being found the details are easily arranged.

Taking the number men liable to serve in the militia at 700,000 (which is doubtless short of the mark) and deducting therefrom 40,000 active service militiamen and 40,000 reserve, leaves 620,000 men who are liable to pay for the defence of the country. Suppose we rate these at \$200 per head (the rate exacted for statute labor) and it gives us \$1,240,000. If we take the estimate of the Minister of Militia as a criterion, this would leave a surplus of a quarter of a million to be expended in bettering the condition of the force, and providing a sufficient store of arms and ammunition for cases of need. Under any consideration the reasonable requirements of the active force might be satisfied with this sum, leaving a very small surplus to be drawn from the public chest.

With these radical changes a most complete and satisfactory system of internal economy might be built on the present organization.

1st. Twenty-one days paid drill; 7 at company headquarters; 14 at Brigade Camps. The period of drill to be adjusted to the time most suitable to the occupations of the men. This would utilize the drill sheds, that are now comparatively useless.

2nd. Drill instruction by qualified instruction. A Sergeant-Major might be appended to each battalion at a fixed scale of pay, upon whom this work would devolve. The present payment of \$50 to captains of companies, most of whom are totally unqualified, is mere waste of money.

3rd. The storage of arms, accoutrements and clothing in the armories provided for them, to be removed only at times of drill and target practice. The immense loss that accrues annually, from neglect of these particulars, is incredible, and Volunteers can never be persuaded into the necessity for such a regulation.

4th. The provision of proper ranges, targets, &c., at the headquarters of each company, and their instruction in musketry by a qualified instructor.

5th. The issue of clothing regimentally, at the commencement of the three years period of drill. To be worn by the militiaman to whom it is issued and in case of his

removal or death, or loss by accident, its substitution by a *new suit* issued to the recruit taking his place. It is not fair to ask recruits to take old uniforms. Of course losses by carelessness, &c., to be repaid by the militiaman personally.

6th. The provision of a fund to meet contingencies. Claims to be presented by officers commanding to the Deputy Adjutant General's of Districts, through Brigade Majors, and certified to by all three before being paid.

7th. Provision for the transport, rationing and pay of officers and men in Brigade Camps, with suitable allowances for providing water, fuel and light, and a margin for unforeseen expenses.

These items would include nearly all the legitimate claims upon the public chest. The allowance of \$25 per company to Co's. of rural Battalions is sheer waste of money, they pocket it and in many instances Government receives no adequate return. In some cases, however, there are brilliant exceptions, *but these are the men who do not ask for any such allowance.* Some are even honest enough to refuse to receive the allowance at all.

The grants to efficient bands and in aid of county rifle associations are productive of good, but should be doubled in order to effect much. In rifle matches and the practice consequent upon them, lies a very vital principle of the national defence. Encourage rifle practice, and if possible provide arms for every man able to use them, (with a service supply, and a first and second reserve of ammunition, in the district magazines) and defence is made easy.

In all these items I have shadowed a saving of expenditure rather than an increase. But before my system would be complete, we should require:

1st. District stores and suitable magazines, containing arms, ammunition, clothing and stores sufficient to equip at least twice the number of the Service and Reserve Militia. These stores to have efficient storekeepers and trained assistants, to care for the property of Government in time of peace, and to issue it intelligently in case of war.

2nd. Laboratories in each Province for the manufacture of ammunition for small arms, with a capacity for extension in case of war. By this means and the return of old cartridge cases and ammunition boxes, an annual saving might be made and a plentiful supply of blank cartridge provided for blank firing—a much needed exercise for raw troops.

3rd. The establishment of depot companies at the headquarters of each District, to serve as store keepers, workers in the laboratory, military school instructors, to repair and alter arms, mark at rifle ranges and to furnish guards upon the stores and the forts and armaments belonging to the Dominion.

4th. That such pioneer and engineer tools as might be required on actual service, should be kept in the district stores ready for immediate issue if necessary.

So much for the store department. For the organization of the medical department would be required:

Field panniers, medical appliances, stretchers and a few ambulances, in charge of a staff hospital sergeant or the surgeon of the depot company.

For the Paymaster General's Department would be required a complete set of maps of the district, embodying the latest changes in the topography of the country. In order to acquire this information recourse could be had to county and township surveyors; who could annually be remunerated to make returns of the changes occurring during the year. These could be filled in by a competent draughtsman at headquarters, and reliable maps thus obtained. This most necessary feature must not be neglected. To the want of proper information may be traced the Ridgway disaster; and with so good and reliable sources of information as the county engineers would furnish the machinery is complete and comparatively inexpensive. The staff officers of the districts should also be encouraged to go over the ground and verify the maps (in fact no man should know his district or their divisions better than the Deputy-Adjutant General commanding it and his Brigade Majors); Deputy Quartermaster Generals should also be appointed to each district at a slight remuneration; selection to be made from the most energetic and capable engineer or surveyor in the district. Under his supervision the draughtsman could be employed, whose duty would be to compile the map. The expense of this service would be trifling in comparison with its immense importance.

The organization of a district commissariat staff with a capacity for extension in case of war, is also one of the needed innovations.

With these changes and additions the defensive force of Canada could soon be developed to its greatest extent, and instead of having, as at present, a force that does not represent the value of the money it costs, the country would learn to be proud of its military organization. Why must we sleep when we know not what the coming year may bring forth. Are we, like Prussia, doomed to lose a battle of Jena, before we awake to the conviction that our system is rotten and our security false? Rather let us be over energetic; let us show that we are prepared and we may deter our enemies from the attack.

With one word as to staff organization I shall finish. There is plenty of material for good staff officers in the country—plenty of men who have taken every advantage of the military school system. Why not, by the organization of a staff college, afford such men a further opportunity of acquiring in-

formation? The expense would be but trifling; and if, by a system of rotation of office, a five years paid staff appointment could be held up as a prize for their competition, a serviceable and efficient staff would soon be created. Again, by doing away with the present anomalies of nomenclature and creating district staffs, modelled upon the division staffs in the regular service, a scale of rewards would be established by which an enthusiastic soldier might be encouraged. Let such a one serve three years in the Active Militia, be promoted in the reserve, and after three years service receive an appointment on the District Staff (as Assistant Adjutant General, Deputy-Quartermaster General, Assistant Commanding-General, &c.) and if, after three years further service, he is not sick of soldiering, let him receive a five years appointment on the paid staff, or an appointment on the general staff at headquarters. These appointments would cost no more than the paper the commissions were printed on, but would serve the purpose in retaining to the Force the services of efficient officers, and completing an organization that would be necessary in case of war. Should such a system of promotion be established, and such rewards be held out to energy and efficiency, a great stimulus would be given to those whose ambition is at present bounded by a Lieut.-Colonelcy. To a man whose heart was in the work, but yet who had commanded a battalion long enough, such a step, which, while relieving him of active duty preserved his connection with the force, would be most acceptable. The duties pertaining to these situations might be learned to a great extent in the Brigade camps, and local prejudices would not be offended by the assemblage of a staff from a distance, whose faces and positions were unknown to those to whom they communicated orders. It would also be a link in the chain of organization which I hope to see established in every branch of the service.

Now, Sir, having vented at great length my "projections" and "criticisms," I trust without an offence against propriety or discipline, or trenching upon subjects that may not be handled save by the chiefs of the Department, let me take my leave, thanking you for the courtesy which has given me such extended space in your columns, and trusting that your criticisms will be tempered by the knowledge that a sincere desire to see the "defence of Canada" as thoroughly and completely provided for as her loyalty and devotion to the mother land is unquestioned and her people brave and self-reliant, and to ensure that flag which for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze, floating never over a slave, shall cast its shadow over the grave of

CENTURIAN.

Aug. 21st, 1871.

INSPECTION OF THE 14TH P.W.O. RIFLES AT KINGSTON.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

On Tuesday evening last, Aug. 29th, the 14th P.W.O. Rifles were drawn up for inspection by the A.D.A.G. Lt.-Col. Patterson, who accompanied by Major Phillips, the energetic Brigade Major of the 7th Brigade Division, arrived on parade at 8:50 p.m.

Previous to the Inspecting Officer's arrival Capt. Barrow, of No. 2 Company, thro' Lt.-Col. Callaghan, presented Sergt. Kincaid, his Color-Sergeant, with a medal, as a memento of "Wimbledon, 1871," which was the inscription on one side, and on the other "Presented to Sergt. R. G. Kincaid by Capt. R. W. Barrow."

The Battalion was drawn up in line with the fine band (whose new and magnificent instruments, issued the evening before, by Capt. Barrow, President of the Band Committee, were apparently approved of by the officers, men and public generally) under the leadership of Professor Smith, in rear of the centre. The "general saluto" having been given and ranks closed, the line broke into "column to the right," and were this time inspected by companies. A few battalion movements were then performed, evidently to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer, who afterwards was pleased to signify his high approval of the appearance of the men and the manner in which, for the confined space, they had performed their manoeuvres. The Battalion passed a very creditable inspection and there was a very good muster considering the season of the year, it being a very busy time in the workshops in Kingston just now, the foundries being at work until midnight very often, sailors absent with their vessels and engineers with their steamboats.

We understand that it is the intention of the officers to ask a few friends to a mess dinner at a more convenient time next month, when the Asst.-Deputy-Adjt.-General and Brigade Majors shall have finished with the fall camps. This we think a very good idea as the officers may not all meet together again as brethren in arms until camp time next year; besides, this sort of reunion by dining together, assists in forming a higher tone of *esprit du corps* which always conduces to good in any service. The stoppage of outside support by means of grants from the city council has induced the officers to try an experiment in the raising of money to help towards pay for new instruments, just issued to the band, by means of performances once a week by the band in the drill shed for the small entrance fee of 10 cents. The band committee will have the management of those evenings and will try to make them as successful as were their endeavours in procuring an assent of the officers to their purchasing them. We trust the citizens will heartily respond to the call made upon them.

RIFLE MATCHES.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(By our Montreal Correspondent).

[CONTINUED.]

BEST AGGREGATE SCORE IN COMPETITIONS 1, 2 AND 3.

1st Prize..... Gold Medal
2nd Prize..... Silver Medal
3rd Prize..... Bronze Medal

	pts.
Pte Dow, 1st Rifles.....	17
Lt. Harmer, 2nd Batt. Rifles.....	17
Sergt. Wilkinson, ".....	17
Capt. Antony, 1st Art.....	16
Pte. Steele, 2nd Rifles.....	16
Sergt. Medcalf, 1st Rifles.....	15
Sergt. Fenwick, 1st Rifles.....	15
Corp. Black, 1st Rifles.....	15
Sergt. McEwan, 2nd Rifles.....	14
Pte. Allen, 2nd Rifles.....	13

COMPETITION VII.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MATCH.

1st Prize—Cup presented by H. E. the Governor General, and ..	\$20
2nd ".....	30
3rd ".....	25
4th ".....	20
5th ".....	15
10 prizes, \$5 each.....	50

In all, 15 Prizes..... \$160

Snider Rifle, Gov. Issue. Range, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range five (5.) Entrance, 50c.

	pts.
Pte. Ferguson, G. T. R. cup \$20.....	35
Gr. Morrison, O. G. A. \$30.....	35
Corpl. Cleland, 51st \$25.....	34
Sergt. McEwan, G. T. R. \$20.....	34
Pte. Roynce, 8th Batt. \$15.....	32
Pte. Pearson, O. G. A. \$5.....	32
Sergt. Wilson, P. W. R. \$5.....	32
Capt. McKenzie, 54th Batt \$5.....	32
Sergt. Hollaway, 8th Batt. \$5.....	31
Qr.-Mr. Thomas, 54th Batt. \$5.....	31
Mr. Rafter \$5.....	31
Sergt. Vaughan, 60th Batt. \$5.....	32
Pte. Malone, O. G. A. \$5.....	31
Lt. Bush, 60th Batt. \$5.....	30
Pte. Goodhue, 54th Batt. \$5.....	30

COMPETITION VIII.—THE FRONTIER STAKES,

Open to all members as in No. 1 competition.

1st Prize.....	\$50
2nd ".....	30
3rd ".....	20
5 Prizes of \$10 each.....	50
2 " of 5 ".....	10

In all, 10 Prizes..... \$160

Snider Rifle, Government issue. Range, 600 yards. Number of rounds, 5. Entrance 50 cents.

	pts.
Mr. McMartin, Ottawa, Met R. A. \$30.....	18
Ensign Wright, 50th Batt. \$30.....	17
Capt. Cantwell, 51st Batt. \$20.....	16
Capt. Shephard, Ottawa Met R. A. \$10.....	16
Lient. Bush, 60th Batt. \$10.....	16
Lt. Martin, ".....	16
Sergt. McCartney, 50th \$10.....	16
Pte. Mathewson, G. T. R. \$10.....	15
Ens. Aylmer, 54th \$5.....	15
Sergt. Clare, 8th \$5.....	15

AGGREGATE SCORES.

The following are the two highest aggregate scores made in competition 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8;

Pte. Ferguson, G. T. R. \$50.....	156
Qr.-Mr. Thomas \$25.....	152

FIFTH DAY.

On Saturday, the small bore competition commenced, day fine, but rather a strong breeze somewhat interfering.

Open to all unsuccessful competitors at this meeting.

1st Prize, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, 15. 5 prizes \$10 each, \$50. 10 prizes \$5 each, \$50. 10 prizes \$2.50 each, \$25. In all, 23 prizes—\$185.

Table listing names and scores for the fifth day competition, including Pte. Mearthy, Sgt. Norris, Capt. Patterson, etc.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For best aggregate score in matches 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8, with Snider Rifle... \$30
For second in above... 25

Table listing names and scores for aggregate prizes, including 1st Pte. Ferguson, G. T. R.

COMPETITION IX—STRANGERS STAKES.

Open to all comers. 1st Prize, \$50; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$10. 10 prizes \$5 each, \$50. In all, 15 prizes—\$175.

Rifles optional, Sniders, or Small-bores, Sniders to fire at 500 yards, and small bores at 800 yards. Number of rounds, seven (7). Entrance, 75 cts. for Sniders, \$1.00 for small bores.

Table listing names and scores for Competition IX, including Sgt. McEwen, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Murray, etc.

In the above matches Nos. 6 and 7 were ties.

COMPETITION VI—MONTREAL STAKES.

Open to all members as in competition 1. 1st Prize... \$40 4th Prize... \$16
2nd Prize... 25 5th Prize... 10
3rd Prize... 20 10 prizes \$5 each. 50

In all, 15 prizes... \$160

Snider rifles, Government issue; range, 600 yards; number of rounds, 7. Entrance, 50 cents.

Table listing names and scores for Snider rifles, including Mr. Woodstock, Ensign Mahoney, Hon. F. M. Aylmer, etc.

One hundred and fifty-nine competed.

COMPETITION IV—PRINCE ARTHUR'S STAKES.

Open to all members as in Competition 1. 1st Prize... \$30 4th Prize... \$15
2nd " ... 25 5th " ... 10
3rd " ... 20 10 prizes of \$5 50

In all, 15 prizes... \$150

Table listing names and scores for Competition IV, including Corp. Harden, Corp. Gagnon, Gunner Morrison, etc.

PRIZE MEETING—LAST DAY.

Yesterday the weather was favorable, and the shooting was very fair. 10th Competition.—The following are the scores for this match.—

THE LADIES' CUP.

Open to all comers, 1st prize Cup or money, winners option, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$25; 4th prize, \$20, 5th prize, \$10, ten prizes, \$5 each, \$50. In all fifteen prizes, \$185.

Rifles optional, as in Competition IX. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards for Sniders; 800 and 900 yards for small bores. Number of rounds at each distance, 7. Entrance, 75c for Snider; \$1 for small bores.

No. 1, Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt. small bore, 41 points, prize \$50; 2 Mr. Cotton, O. G. A. small bore, 46, \$30; 3, J. Mason, Ifamilton, small bore, 45, \$25; 4, Quarter master Thos. 5th Batt. small bore, 44, \$20; 5, G. Discher, St. Cathrines, small bore, 44, \$10; 6, Lieut. McDougall, small bore, 44, \$5; 7, J. B. Discher, small bore 43, \$5; 8, G. Morrison O. G. A. Snider, 43, \$5; 9, Mr. Field, Ottawa, small bore, 43, \$5; 10, Mr. Stanley, Toronto, small bore, 43, \$5; 11, Mr. Pierson, Ottawa, Snider, 43, \$5; 12, Mr. Schwartz, Hamilton, small bore, 42, \$5; 13, Sergeant Doudiet, Toronto, Snider, 42, \$5; 14, Sergt. Wilson Montreal, small bore, 42, \$5; 15, Capt. do Boucherville, Ottawa, Snider, 50, \$5.

11th Competition.—Appended is the score for the

SMALL BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Open to all comers. First prize \$50; 2nd do. \$35; 3rd do, \$30; 4th do. \$25; 5th do.

*NOTE.—These ties were shot off yesterday morning, and placed the competitors in the order given in the score.

\$20; 5 prizes \$10 each, \$50 in all, ten prizes \$210. Rifles any. Ranges 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Number of rounds at each distance 7. Entrance \$1.

No. 1 Mr. S. J. Mason, Hamilton, 67 points, \$50; 2, Mr. C. R. Murray, Hamilton, 66, \$30; 4, Qc. Master Thomas, 54th Batt. 65, \$25; 5, Mr. Field, Brockville, 65, \$20; 6, C. Dishers St. Cathrines, 65, \$10; 7 Mr. Schwartz, Hamilton, 65, \$10. 8 Sergt. Norris, 8th Batt, 62, \$10; 9, Pte Hilton, 5th Batt, 61, \$10; 10 Mr. Shephard Toronto, 61, \$10.

13th Competition.—Score for—

THE ESCDALE CUP.

Open only to winners of first and second prizes at the meetings of the Q. R. A. 1869, 1870 and 1871.—Consolation Stakes excluded. Winners of the first prize, in Battalion Match each year to be eligible. First prize the cup, value \$100; 2nd do, the pistol, value \$30, Presented by Jos. Walker, Esq. 3rd, do, one-third the entrance fees; 4th do, one-sixth the entrance fees. Snider rifles, Government issue. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of shots at each distance, 10. Entrance \$1.—No. 1 Capt. Wall, G. T. R. 88 points; 2, Color-Sergt Stenhouse, 86; 3, Ensign Triney, G. T. Rifles, 82; 4, Pte. Ferguson, G. T. R. 82.

BEST AGGREGATE IN MATCHES 9, 10, AND 11.

1st Quarter Master Thomas, 54th Batt, 133; 2nd, Mr. Mason, Hamilton, 133; tie. It will be seen that these two competitors were in a tie; but the Committee awarded the first prize to Quarter master Thomas, as he had fewer misses in his score.

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

These matches commenced on Saturday morning, the 26th ult., and were carried through very successfully; the M. G. A. have every reason to be satisfied with the results.

In two or three of the contests, competition was close, and scoring was watched with much interest, amongst the spectators were some of the crack shots of other city corps. The Royals, Victorias and Grand Trunk, as also some of their Artillery officers. The weather was pleasantly cool, but the atmosphere hazy and wind from the front, were not very favorable for high scores.

1ST OPENING MATCH—31 Entries.

Open to all Members Montreal Garrison Artillery. Entrance, 25 cents. 200 yards—7 shots.

First Prize... \$9.00 Fourth Prize... \$2.00
Second Prize. 6.00 Fifth Prize... 1.00
Third Prize... 3 00

Table listing names and scores for the first opening match, including Sgt. Brozeau, Sgt. Bridgeman, Sgt. Blackhall, etc.

2ND MAIDEN MATCH.

Open to Members Montreal Garrison Artillery, who have never won a prize at any previous match. Entrance 25 cents. 200 and 500 yards—5 shots each.

First Prize... \$5.00
Second Prize... 3.00
Third Prize... 2.00
And 3 Prizes of \$1.00 each.

Table listing names and scores for the second maiden match, including Sgt. Cunningham, Capt. Wardell, Sgt. Ross, etc.

(Continued on page 571.)

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW
 And Military and Naval Gazette.
 —
VOLUME V.
1871.

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

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

CLUBS of Five and upwards will be supplied at \$1.50 per annum for each copy.

CLUBS of Ten and upwards at the same rate, the getter up of the Club to receive one copy free for one year. Payment strictly in advance.

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

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

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

AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Volunteer Review,
 AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1871.

A GREAT deal has been written on the necessity for re-organizing the Canadian army, and very many valuable suggestions offered by officers whose opinions command respect as to the most proper method of effecting that object; but whatever may be individual desires and opinions as to the value of our present organization, it is evidently well adapted to the social condition of our people, and has triumphantly stood all the tests to which it has hitherto been subjected; and it is evident that any radical change involving the destruction of any portion of the present organization would be not only ill-advised, but mischievous, for the reason that a military force must possess stability as the main element of its organization. Provisional or progressive regulations introduced as initial principles, are only productive of confusion; the laws which must govern an organization must have sufficient elasticity to meet every contingency, and that is just what our Militia Law is. The principle which gives stability to the whole is that “every man owes the state military service;” but it wisely leaves it optional with the individual to render that service, voluntarily or under compulsion. The advocates of change say the first has been tried and the objections to it are narrowed down to the unequal pressure of military service on the willing, while the unwilling escape Scot free. In our last issue the

means of making *shirkers* pay, not for exception but impunity, was suggested, and if the advice was applied to the municipal authorities as well as to the legislative an entirely new aspect might be put on the whole affair without any change whatever. In every township there are sufficient young men to form a company of active militia; the question now is, whether they shall be forced to take service by ballot, or by gentle means induced to come forward as Volunteers. The term of service of the present force expires in January next; the test value of the organization will be whether the ranks will be re-filled by Volunteers or whether the ballot is to be enforced to provide the small force of 40 000 men the present regulations require. We venture to predict that the ranks will be kept full without the ballot, a resort which would at once abolish the active force, a calamity which we hope the military spirit of the country will avert, notwithstanding the wish of many officers therefor, and we would seriously advise those gentlemen who have so nobly done their duty by the country and imbibed that spirit of the true soldier which is not satisfied with anything short of perfection in the rank and file, to seriously consider the consequences of any change which will deprive the country of their services. It is all very well to advocate a theory but when it is found that the practical working out thereof is attended with disastrous results, the course to be pursued in all conscience is plain enough. To thinking men the great value of the voluntary system is to be found in the fact of its scattering broadcast on the country a multitude of partially drilled soldiers, it is hardly possible to visit a hamlet without finding some one capable of roughly drilling his fellows, and when we consider the utterly defenceless state of Canada in 1860, it must be confessed that a great and important step has been taken and a vast improvement effected since. It is entirely within the mark to say that 200,000 men could be found in the Dominion to-day thoroughly acquainted with the use of the rifle and most if not all have been at some time or other under the drill sergeant's hands; while it is quite safe to venture the assertion that including those of the present active force from *three to four thousand* officers could be found as well up in their various duties as the officers of any other army. Now, will a change to the ballot produce anything but the loss of the services of gentlemen, a great majority of whom have served from seven to ten years, have a thorough knowledge of their duties and to whom the details of a further organization in case of emergency can safely be entrusted, or will the ballot do more than give the country new men and officers with *two years* service and all the knowledge they can acquire in *thirty-two* days training, those in turn to be succeeded indefinitely by a similar force with precisely the same oppor-

tunities. Yet some of our contemporaries are mad enough to call this diffusing a knowledge of military life and discipline throughout the country. The course for the officers of the present force to pursue is to use all diligence to retain as many of their men as possible, gradually filling up their ranks with recruits, while pressure is put on the commercial interests and the employees of labor to compel them to encourage volunteering for their own sakes. As we have always upheld the active force as best adapted to the circumstances of Canada so are we satisfied that any change cannot fail being most injurious; it forms deservedly and effectively our first line of defence, as the regular militia (or ballotted men) must be the second. It has had severe trials in which every department short of the actual fighting force had to be improvised, and it passed successfully through them. Now, let us contrast all this with what we see with sincere regret occurring in England; here is a regular army of over 80,000 men, backed by treble that number of auxiliaries as Volunteers and Militia, costing for its commissariat (control) department alone £4,000,000 sterling, or one and a half times the whole revenue of Canada. It has been charged against its administration that it was defective and utterly unequal to the proper discharge of its duties while the organisation of the force is said to be utterly false in principle and impracticable in operation.

In order to test the value of its principal department the Minister at War, Mr. Cardwell, promised the House of Commons that 30,000 men should be moved a distance of some thirty or forty miles from their supplies and then manoeuvred in two bodies as in a campaign. Everything was prepared when it was suddenly discovered that the harvest was too late in Berkshire and, therefore, considerable damage would be done to the crops, and the Minister at War gravely stated to the House of Commons that the original project for a campaign in the New Forest was abandoned because of "the quantities of flies which abounded in the summer months;" the real fact being that the commissariat (control) department had hopelessly broken down in the matter of transport in a county where half a million of horses could be obtained as stated by Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Shakespeare. Our readers will remember that in May, 1870, Canada placed 13,000 men with artillery on four points on her frontiers in forty-eight hours, the distance travelled in the average being over forty miles, and that without the slightest privation, in order to meet the exigencies of a real and treacherous attack. The value of the two organizations is at once apparent, one cumbrous, inefficient, liable to break down on the slightest emergency; the other, light, active, easily managed and able to concentrate or expand its energies to meet any contingency, perfectly capable of taking as high a position

as a disciplined force as the other, with far more intelligence in applying it. With an organization free from the curse of routine, and capable of indefinite extension, because it is voluntary, the country is asked to exchange this elasticity for a principle involving something very like what is at the bottom of all the troubles of the British army—the necessity for holding the soldier by compulsion to his colors.

It will be hardly necessary to put the alternative to the people of Canada; the system which has been tried should not be lightly abandoned for one whose value is at most merely theoretical and has never stood the test of practical application.

The following extract from an article in *Herepath's Journal* is worthy the serious consideration of the Canadian people, and although we differ from the writer as to the cause of the unexampled prosperity of this country, we give him all due credit for stating the case so fairly and ably. There are three greater agents to whose combined action the commercial prosperity of the Dominion, the establishment of her credit and the development of her resources are due. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty by compelling our people to seek new channels of trade, by opening more profitable markets, stimulated commercial enterprise; the evidences of this are to be found in our marine, our foreign large trade and its rapidly increasing proportions since we became our own carriers. The confederation of the Provinces of British North America, by giving stability to our institutions, established our credit, while the organization of our military force added that necessary security which enabled it to be applied to the development of our resources, so that the British capitalist had no fear of investing his surplus in a country where there was not only good interest to be obtained—but the security of a whole armed population to defend it. Commercial writers, as a general rule, are apt to overlook this latter agent, but the experience of all history lays it down as a rigid rule that prosperity never yet attended on any people too feeble or foolish to defend their possessions, and that the first step to commercial success can only be taken when it is known that the traders will resort to the sword as readily as to the cloth-yard. The very conditions under which the Canadian military organization was effected contributed to the effect produced, a whole people enrolled and a large force embodied for active service at one-fourth the annual cost of the British Control Department on the peace establishment, and every test applied resulting in the proved excellence of the system. The advance of from fourteen to eighteen per cent in Canadian securities is ample proof of confidence, and in order to render its stability beyond doubt our people must bend their energies to the greater development of our military force, encouraging

every able-bodied man by precept and example to put in a term of service in the Volunteer force. A very little effort in the way of patriotism will save this country from those disgraceful scares known as *commercial panics*, for which no adequate reason has ever been assigned but that they arose from a feeling of *political insecurity*, real or imaginary, there can be no doubt. Unburdened with foreign complications Canada, by judiciously keeping up her military force, will be exempt from those terrible inflictions and justify *Herepath's* assertion as to her steady onward progress.

"The advance in Canadian Government stocks has been still more considerable. In April, 1865, Canadian 5 per cents might be had at from 82 to 84; now they make 100 to 101. Nova Scotia 6 per cents again, were purchasable at 93 to 96 in April, 1865, while now they are worth 104 to 105—we are referring to the bonds redeemable in 1875. New Brunswick sixes only commanded a quotation of 92 to 93 in April, 1864, while now they stand at 106 to 108. Are we not justified, in the presence of such facts as these, in asserting that Canada—the vast and steadily advancing Dominion of Canada—has acquired a far better position in the estimation of the world in May, 1871, than that which she occupied in April, 1864.

"So much for the improved credit of Canada. How has it been secured? Why, by a confederation of a number of straggling struggling States into one great Dominion, by a careful utilization of resources, and by a steady adoption of a judicious emigration policy. The great American war has also, perhaps, contributed in some measure to the prosperity of Canada by 'fixing' the United States with a large amount of taxation to meet the interest accruing on a heavy war debt. The financial position of the United States has so greatly improved that the pressure of taxation on the Americans is now decreasing, but in 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, Canada certainly appeared to great advantage when contrasted with the great republic in the matter of national and local burdens. Even now, too, in 1871, Canada may be said to be a country virtually without public debt, since the public lands of the Dominion might probably be found sufficient in a few years to extinguish its liabilities, if they were sold at a moderate price instead of been given away, as at present, to deserving emigrants. Meanwhile, Canada continues to grow daily in wealth, resources and appliances."

The most important and most expensive arm of a military force is artillery, and especially that portion of it prepared for service in the field. Its organization and disposition is one of the great problems with which the leaders of modern armies have to deal, while the rapid improvement in gunpowder, projectiles and cannon threatens at no distant day to compel a reconsideration of the place it should occupy in tactics. Apart from guns and ammunition its value in the field depends in a great measure on its power of rapid concentration, and this consideration has hitherto limited field batteries to light guns of small calibre. Recent experience seems to demand something more, and the movement appears to be in the direction of applying to modern

warfare guns of greater weight and larger calibre. One of the best authorities on the feasibility of working what are known as guns of position in action, is Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Shakespeare, late of the Royal Artillery, now commanding 1st Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, and he is quite sure on the subject of both working, transporting and manoeuvring heavy guns with the ordinary transport horses. All indications, indeed, point out to the Artillery service being divided into Horse Artillery, Field Artillery and Garrison Artillery, each division using appropriate guns and receiving a special training; for instance, the horse artillery must be taught the duties of light cavalry corps and will be obliged to act in that capacity, the guns attached to this force not exceeding in weight the present bronze 9 pounder. The force acting in concert with cavalry must combine rapidity of movement with lightness of equipment. The field artillery may be armed with guns ranging from the large 16 pounder to the 32 pounder; acting in concert with infantry rapidity of movement is not so necessary, combinations will take more time, but as the unit of this force should be attached to the various battalions, all consequences likely to arise from want of rapidity will be to a great extent obviated, while the light artillery should cover any movement as skirmishers. The men of the field artillery must needs be more stalwart and require more careful training than those of the horse artillery, inasmuch as their guns require more mechanical skill in manipulation, while the garrison artillery, from having to deal with heavier guns and greater variety of projectiles than either, will require a larger period to train and must possess more mechanical as well as scientific knowledge. Every cavalry regiment of 350 sabres should have a troop of horse artillery of 100 men and six field pieces attached. Every battalion of infantry of 600 bayonets should have a battery of field artillery of 100 men and four guns of position, as part of its establishment. Spare gunners in either arm acting as cavalry or infantry indifferently, to cover the guns, not otherwise.

Taking our military force at 70 battalions or 42,000 men there would be thus 280 guns of position, and as we ought to have a cavalry establishment of at least 10,500 men, or 30 regiments, and 180 field pieces, which would be the proper proportions for such a force in this country; our garrison artillery should be almost or altogether raised on the frontiers and ought to consist of at least 600 men in each battalion or brigade. The horse or field artillery should form in ordinary times a portion of the regiment or battalion to which they were attached, in the field they should be brigaded under their own staff officers, and subject alone to their orders. There can be very little doubt that this arrangement would greatly simplify the manoeuvring of artillery in the field, and by attaching it to the infantry and

cavalry, preclude the possibility of leaving either one without its appropriate proportion of artillery, and as it is not possible to impart to either a greater degree of mobility than their covering force, concentrated movements are easily made with the certainty that an appropriate force is always present. As to the means of transport the field artillery will easily find it in the ordinary country horses, but the horse artillery will require a better class of animals which the country can easily afford. The garrison artillery not requiring such means of transport will present a much simpler organization, but their training and military education must be of a more elaborate order. It will be seen then how much has to be done before the organization of our military force is completed; we require over 460 pieces of field artillery, or say 30 batteries of horse artillery, at \$10,000 per battery, or \$300,000, including all appliances, 70 batteries of field artillery at \$8,000 each, \$560,000, or a total of \$860,000, comprising a complete equipment. The force to be raised would be, for horse artillery 3,000 men, field artillery 7,000 men while the garrison artillery should at least be as numerous as both or 10,000 men; this would bring the total of our active force up to 70,000 men and that is the figure at which it should stand without an ordnance corps, which being composed of professional men (Engineers and Provincial land surveyors) would add nothing to the cost. With an ambulance and commissariat corps an addition of 5,000 men would be necessary so that this country should double its present force before its organization is completed. With an army trained solely for defensive purposes this disposition of the artillery is the best that can be made, its essential features being that the means of transport could always be found more readily for the units at the local headquarters of infantry or cavalry than if organized in brigades and the resources of the country could thereby be rendered more easily and cheaply available.

In this issue will be found a memoir of a gallant soldier, an honorable gentleman, a useful citizen, an ingenious mechanic, a statesman and a man of large scientific acquirements and abilities, who has passed to the rest of the just in a ripe and honored old age, the late Colonel Ruttan, widely known as the Sheriff of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and more widely as the inventor of that system of ventilation for railway cars which has made travelling by train endurable. The descendant of an U. E. Loyalist, Colonel Ruttan has steadily upheld the honor of the gallant race to which he belonged and is another illustration of the fact that "the memory of the just smells sweet and blossoms in the dust," and that the fearless, honest discharge of a public duty, regardless of personal considerations, brings in its train the blessings of personal prosperity. Eighty-

eight years ago the successful rebellion of the thirteen colonies, aided and abetted by Whig treachery, drove the U. E. Loyalist, plundered and stripped of all worldly goods into the dense and trackless forests on the north shore of Lake Ontario, carrying literally nothing but allegiance to his sovereign and the consciousness of having discharged his duty to his country with him; to-day his descendants are the aristocracy in wealth and intelligence of the British Empire in North America, honored, respected and trusted, the slaves of no mob, the serfs of no political tricksters, but *free men*, to whom the glorious task of building up a great constitutional power is confided; while those by whose villiany their fathers had suffered have perished from the face of the earth. Every instance of this kind furnishes an example for the careful study of rising generations, privations boldly incurred from a sense of duty nobly and uncomplainingly borne would teach us that those gallant hearts, while scrupulously discharging their obligations, have looked to a better and more enduring country for their reward, they have had it in both. This memoir is rich in historical incidents and points out that a great man has fallen in a ripe old age full of honors.

No episode in the military history of any people is more glorious than the defence of Canada in the war of 1812-15, nor has any country such unsullied military annals throughout three great contests within the space of sixty years; the Canadian people, French and British, have proved themselves soldiers, *sans puer, sans reproche*. Honor then to the gallant heart which has borne its part in the last of these contests, and we hope that the usual military honors (which we regret were not paid in this case) will be awarded to such of those gallant veterans as may answer their last roll call in the future.

Our gallant correspondent "Centurion" enters thoroughly into the question of the re-organization of the Canadian army; his letter contains valuable suggestions having the best of all possible recommendations, that they are thoroughly practical, and, therefore, deserving serious consideration. The only question with which we are at issue is the desirability or advisability of abolishing the Volunteer Force; we do not think the country desires that measure or that it would be wise or judicious to resort to the ballot system alone for the purpose of keeping up our *Active Force*; in that case, even with the savings "Centurion" so ably shows could be effected by the most economical management, it might and would be a far more costly system to Canada than the present mode by which her military force is kept up. If the proposition is to be admitted that the ballot must be enforced, it follows, in justice to all classes, that no exemption shall be permitted. It is hardly necessary to point out how in that

case labor more valuable to the state than military service will be interfered with, and that individuals filling mercantile and other positions by which the *sinews of war* are supplied, could not give as good or valuable services in a military as in a civil point of view. In Prussia where the axiom that *every man owes the State military service* is followed to its logical conclusion and where immense forces are maintained at a comparatively small rate, it has been asserted that the cost of her army to the state is far greater than that of any other country because the principles of productive industry is needlessly interfered with by a cast iron rule. The application of the ballot to the people of Canada indiscriminately would place them relatively in a similar position; it is, therefore, objectionable and should not be resorted to except in cases of emergency; but we believe the application of a *poll tax* would remedy in a great measure the evils of short musters, and to this might be added the feudal obligation of employers of labor to furnish a certain proportion of their men as Volunteers, or if employing women or children alone, a poll tax equal to the cost of a corresponding proportion of Volunteers. The only evil the present system has to contend with is apparently the selfishness of the mercantile class and the consequent discouragement to those who would willingly serve if they could. "Centurion" may depend on it that the only way to deal with these people is to touch their pockets, that operation being a wonderful stimulus to patriotism in their case. We heartily agree with all the rest of his suggestions with the addition that the municipal authorities should be accountable for the due preservation of the arms and clothing of the local companies; it would be a far more certain and cheaper safeguard against waste or ill usage than any other that could be devised. We have tried hard for the last five years to have the Quartermaster General's department, the medical department and an Ordnance Corps established, hitherto without success. Our plan for the first was precisely the same as "Centurion's," its great recommendation being its inexpensiveness. No adequate reason can be given for not organizing the Department except perhaps the press of business on the hardest worked and numerically the weakest department of Government. It is to be hoped, however, that the time has arrived when these measures can be dealt with. The country has great reason to feel satisfied with that system which has hitherto answered every demand on it promptly and freely, nor does there seem to be sufficient reason to abolish it for one in the end far more costly the value being as yet merely theoretical, nor can it be proved that it would furnish us with better trained soldiers or officers; indeed, the facts would be to the other way, if our training has not made soldiers of men after seven years service it

will be far less likely to do so if limited to two years. On the whole then, while believing "Centurion's" suggestions to be most valuable, we are not convinced that it would be either prudent or profitable to part with the Volunteer system. Another feature which we deem impracticable and unprofitable, as well, is that of rotation of officers; the very nature of our organization is opposed to it as a system, and it would be no object in this country to bend the energies of a life to the acquisition of five years employment. Our best plan is to let our staff appointments move by seniority; it is the only course now practicable. We trust "Centurion" may be enabled to dispense for many long years with the last office of "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze."

Our readers attention is requested for the letter of "Justice" in this issue, especially as it is the unbiased opinion of an officer practically acquainted with the subject on which he writes and also with the feeling existing throughout the country thereon. There can be no doubt that means must be applied to ensure the more equal distribution of military service, but it will be impossible to mix up the Volunteer force with the Regular Militia, which will be the case if the ballot is applied to filling up its ranks.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

YORK COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL COMPETITION.

The Annual competition of the York County Rifle Association took place at the Rifle Range in Fredericton on Friday last, during one of the most baffling winds in which ever a marksman sighted a target. It seemed to blow from all points of the compass simultaneously, so that it was next to impossible to allow the necessary windage with any degree of accuracy. Notwithstanding this the score upon the whole was fully up to the average of such occasions.

In the first Competition there were three ties for the Provincial Rifle Association Medal, Major Morris, Quartermaster Hogg, and Ensign Johnston. On counting back it fell to Major Morris. The Quartermaster's cup by a singular coincidence was won by the Quartermaster himself, who, however transferred it to Ensign Johnston. The Provincial Secretary's prize fell to Pte. Perkins. The Challenge Cup, and one of the sovereigns presented by J. Myshrall, Esq., also fell to Pte. Perkins. The other two sovereigns were won by Sergeant Pinder and Ensign Hartt respectively.

The Presentation took place on Monday evening in the City Hall, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen who thus testified their interest in these annual competitions and in the Volunteer movement. The Band of the Battalion was also present and discoursed the most charming music during the presentation, and afterwards adjourned to the Barrack Square where they entertained a large crowd of citizens and strangers until about 10 o'clock.

The prizes in first competition were presented by the Deputy Adjutant General, Col. Maunsell, who in a concise and appropriate speech explained the nature and pur-

poses of Rifle Competitions, and the accuracy of aim, so essential to a Volunteer, which these same competitions were intended to promote. He also referred briefly to the success of the Volunteer movement in New Brunswick, as manifested by the late Camp of Instruction in Fredericton. He then distributed the prizes as follows:—

1st COMPETITION.

Ranges 200, 300, and 400 yards.	pts.
Major Morris, P. R. A. Medal	46
Quartermaster Hogg	46
Ens. Johnson, Quartermaster's Cup	46
Pte. E. Morris	44
Ensign Hartt	44
Sergt. Pinder	43
Pte. Ruel	42
Pte. Robinson	40
Sergt. Edmonds	40
Sergt. Lipsett	40
Capt. Alexander	39
Sergt. Cook	39
Pte. Patchell	38
Pte. Perkins	37

The prizes in the second competition were presented by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. He made a grand speech, the tenor of which was to encourage the young Volunteers to persevere in a movement which had for its object such a glorious purpose as the defence of their hearths and homes, their wives and sweethearts.

2nd COMPETITION.

Ranges 500 and 600 yards.	pts.
Pte. Perkins, Hon. G. L. Hatheway's Prize	25
Ensign Johnson	24
Sergt. Pinder	24
Pte. Robinson	23
Ensign Hartt	23
Capt. Alexander	22
Sergt. Cook	21
Sergt. Edmonds	21
Quartermaster Hogg	20
Pte. Morris	20
Capt. and Paymaster Smith	19
Sergt. Lipsett	19
Pte. Patchell	19

The prizes in 3rd Competition were presented by Hon. John A. Beckwith, who made a humorous and at the same time a most appropriate speech. He told how the skilled marksman of Canada levelled their Snider-Enfields at the first Fenian cut throats who dared invade our soil, and at the distance of over half a mile made them bite the dust never to rise again. He announced himself as the oldest Volunteer in the room, and one of the oldest Militia Officers in the Dominion.

The prizes in this competition were then presented as follows:—

3rd COMPETITION.

Ranges 400 and 500 yards.	pts.
Private Perkins, Challenge Cup and Sovereign from Joseph Myshrall, Esq.	32
Sergt. Pinder, Sovereign, the gift of Jos. Myshrall, Esq.	31
Ensign Hartt, Sovereign, the gift of Jos. Myshrall, Esq.	28

The Consolation prizes were presented by Major Marsh, who in a few brief remarks thanked the ladies and gentlemen of the audience for their presence and countenance on that occasion.

CONSOLATION.

Range 200 yards.—5 shots.	pts.
Capt. Davies	15
Pte. Eggar	15
Sergt.-Major Vandine	15
Sergt. Jarvis	14
Capt. Staples	14
Sergt. Smith	12

The presentation passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and the crowd dispersed apparently much pleased with the events of the evening.—N. B. Reporter.

VIVE LA GUERRE.

Loud they cried in her streets
Over the summons to war,
Students, idlers, *gamins*, Reds,
Scenting their triumphs afar;
Spending for country, not blood, but breath,
Calling on others to do and dare,
Praying for life to the work of death
Shouting: "Vive la guerre!"

Look to the city now;
Foes round her leaguer wall;
Tower and turret, and done and spire,
Standing only to fall,
Tears for the dying, dumb grief o'er the dead,
Weeping and wailing, and hopeless prayer,
Which of these mourners would raise her head,
And echo: "Vive la guerre?"

Look to each mourning home
In the homelike Fatherland,
Husband or brother, sire or son,
Gone—and his strong right hand,
Look to the mothers' mute despair,
And think of the cause of their help'ess fears—
The cry of "Vive la guerre!"

Is there not death in life,
That it must be sought—and found?
That the light of a million hearths is quenched,
For the sake of a piece of ground?
Ask not death for brothers, then;
They have enough of sorrow and care;
Emperors, statesmen, monarch, *men!*
Cry not: "Vive la guerre!"

THE LATE HON. H. RUTTAN.

The late Hon. H. Ruttan was the third son of Mr. William Ruttan, a U. E. Loyalist of Adolphustown. His family was of French origin, from the old Seaport Town of Rochelle 93 miles north of Bordeaux, and 76 miles from Nantes, a strongly fortified place which held out against Richelieu's powerful Army for 14 months. It was a Port, remarkable in History, and was for some years in possession of the English, from whom it was taken in the year 1224. During the Religious War, and especially after the massacre of Saint Bartholomew on August 24th, 1572, it was a stronghold of the Protestants.

Mr. Ruttan's family were Huguenots, a word that was used as a term of reproach by the French Catholics, to nickname their countrymen of the reformed Churches, or Protestants. For 12 years, they were a happy people, until driven to despair by the cruelty of Catherine de Medecis, Mother to the Imbecile Charles the Ninth. 70,000 Huguenots or French Protestants were cruelly massacred throughout the Kingdom, by secret orders from the King, instigated by the Queen Dowager. A considerable number emigrated after that event, to north America, and settled on the Delaware, and in the Carolinas, nearly the earliest emigrants from Europe. Twenty-six years after that frightful event, the people's minds were pacified, by the celebrated Edict of Nantes, which arose from the liberality of Henry the fourth of Navarre, who granted toleration to his Protestant subjects in 1598. This liberty of conscience, they enjoyed for 87 years, when Henry's famous Edict was revoked by Louis the 14th, 1685. This injudicious, and unjust Policy, lost to France 800,000 Protestants, and gave to England 50,000 Industrious artisans. Some thousands, who brought in with them, the art of manufacturing silk, settled in Spital Fields, London, where their quiet descendants yet remain; others settled in Soho, and St. Giles, pursuing the art of making Crystal Glasses, and various fine works, in which they excelled; among these, Jewellery, then but little understood in England. There being no longer a place of refuge for liberty of conscience, Mr. Ruttan's great Grandfather fled with his family to England in 1685.

The first founder of the Rotan, or Ruttan family, of whom we have any Historical record, was Jean-Baptiste Rotan, pastor of the reformed Church of Rochelle, who publicly

disputed the Dogmas of the Christain Faith with the learned Mongs, du Peron, an Ecclesiastic of the Roman Catholic Church, and one of the King's attendants. This event occurred in 1593; it took place at Sully's House at Nantes. The controversy was carried on with great spirit; but the best of the argument, was evidently in favor of du Peron, and thus the affair terminated in a friendly way.

His Great Grandfather became a loyal subject under King James the second. In 1686, Monsr, de Denonville, then Governor of Canada, says, that some Huguenots arrived at Boston in North America, from England, and about 60 from the West Indies, whom Colonel Dangan, then British Governor, sent to Michillimackinac, a distant settlement. The Grandfather of Mr. Ruttan emigrated to America about the time of Sir William Jobson, Bart., in 1734, and settled at a town called New Rochelle, in West Chester County New York. This town, or tract of land, was purchased in 1689, expressly for a Huguenot settlement, by Jacob Leisler, Commissioner of the Admiralty under Governor Dangan of the Province of New York. It soon increased, and in 1700 had a vast number of militia officers, loyal to the King. To this settlement, his Grandfather repaired soon after his arrival; his Father and uncle Peter were born here about, 1757 and 1759. Both entered the army, in the 3rd Battalion of Jersey Volunteers, one as Lieutenant, the other as Captain. This was about the year 1775. In 1778, his uncle Peter accompanied the celebrated Brant from New York to Western Canada, on a tour of observation. Brant was very intimate with Sir William Howe, who succeeded General Gage, in the Chief Command of the British forces in America, having landed at Boston, with Generals Clinton and Burgoyne in 1775. In 1776 he was joined by his brother Lord Howe who took New York from the Rebels, leaving Sir William in Command there. These two brave men were brothers of Lord Howe, who was killed at Ticonderoga in 1757. It was at that period, that Brant, who belonged to the Loyalist Party, made himself extremely useful, it being to the interest of the British Government to retain his confidence; he was consequently employed in various ways. On this particular occasion referred to, Captain Peter Ruttan accompanied him, being a great favorite, so much so, that he named his son, Joseph Brant Ruttan as a pledge of friendship. As a further token of his esteem, Brant, at parting, presented him with a handsome brace of pistols which he highly valued. At his decease they came into his brother's possession. Being driven out of the country with thousands of other loyalists, Brant was provided for, by a grant of land at the head of lake Ontario, in addition to the general grant on the Grand River, for the Six Nations, in which he had an interest, as Chief. The father of Mr. Ruttan and his uncle, had grants of 1200 acres of land each, at Adolphustown, in the Midland District, this was in 1783 or 1784. The family, like all settlers in the Wilderness, experienced at first incredible hardships, but the remembrance of the distracted and unsettled Country they had quitted, at times soothed their cares, and gave them fresh cause of thankfulness for their preservation. In 1843 his father died at the good old age of 84. In 1816, the subject of this memoir married Miss Mary Jones, the eldest daughter of Elias Jones Esq., by whom he had nine children, of whom five survive.

His uncle Peter brought two negro servants with him, a male and female, who were very faithful, hard working people, so that the clearing of the land and other labor went

on briskly.

The difficulty at times in procuring provisions was very great, for there were no roads through the forest but what the settlers made themselves, and Cataraqui, now Kingston, then in its infancy also, from which they were distant many miles, was their only resource to obtain a barrel of Pork, or have their grain ground at the Government mills. They had the luxury of a cow, which the family brought with them, and had it not been for this domestic boon, all would have perished in the year of scarcity which happened about 1788, or 1790. The crops had failed the year before, and the winter that followed was most inclement and severe. The snow was unusually deep, so that the Deer fell an easy prey to their rapacious enemies the Wolves, who fattened on their destruction, whilst men were perishing from want. Nothing could be had in the woods, and something had to be done, so keep the little company from dying of hunger. Five individuals in different places were found dead, including one poor woman, with a live infant at her breast which latter was cared for and protected. His uncle, who had saved some money from the sale of his Captain's commission, despatched two men, all the way to Albany, a distance of 200 miles, for four bushels of Indian corn; a dreadful hazardous journey, through the Forest, with no road and the snow very deep. They executed their mission and returned in safety. On this scant allowance for eight persons, the family with the assistance of the cow, lived until next harvest. The corn was pounded in a hollow stump, before the process of making cakes and bread commenced, and then dealt out carefully, knowing they could get no more, for famine was throughout the land and, even the soldiers rations in Garrison at Frontenac, now Kingston, were reduced to one biscuit a day. The season for roots and nuts came on, with wild berries in abundance which assisted those denizens of the Forest, during their privation. When those days of dearth and famine passed over, affairs began to brighten, and in the year 1792 about the time that Governor Simcoe arrived as first Governor, the subject of this memoir was born. At 14 his education was finished, this was in 1806. He then went to Kingston as assistant in a store to learn the art and mystery of trade and commerce. Some of the military being stationed here, there was more life and activity than on a sequestered farm. Most of the young people imbibed a taste for military life, as being manly; he was among the number, so after the war broke out with the States in 1812, he obtained his commission at the age of 20, in the militia, who were all enthusiastic in the defence of the country.

In the month of July, 1812, they first heard of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain. In the same month a body of the first Regiment of Northumberland militia, commanded by Colonel Peters, called flank companies, drafted from the Regiment, marched to Kingston under orders from General de Rotenburg. Those flank companies were under the immediate command of Captain Asa Burnham, and Captain John Spencer. The alarm of an invasion by the enemy in the neighborhood of Kingston, having subsided the Northumberland militia, together with other flank companies from the Bay of Quinte, were ordered home after a few weeks absence. General Brock assembled the legislature, and amongst other acts, one for the organization of a Battalion of "Incorporated militia" was passed. The number of men required to be raised by each officer

was, for a Lieutenant Colonel—40; Major—30; Captain—20; Lieutenant—10; Ensign—5; Such was the sparseness of the settlement that it was with difficulty volunteers could be obtained even to this extent, and many throughout the Province failed in securing the number. During the winter of 1812 and 1813, however, all the fragments, or rather the squads of men enlisted, were collected at two points, Kingston and York, now Toronto. In the month of March, 1813 they were all ordered to York, where they were "organized" under Capt. William Robinson, of the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Regiment of the line, who had the rank in the militia of Lieutenant Colonel.

Early in June following, the enemy at that time being in possession of Fort Erie, and advancing down towards Niagara, the battle of Chippewa was fought and the militia with a few regulars drove them back. Reinforcements was then ordered over from York. They embarked about four hundred strong, on the 6th of June, on board two schooners, and arrived at Niagara in the afternoon. Immediately on landing at Niagara they met the poor fellows by waggon loads who had been wounded the day before at Chippewa. They found no enemy at Chippewa, and were ordered back to Niagara. The enemy under General Brown, however, managed within two or three weeks to advance to within two or three miles of their cantonment at Niagara, but contented themselves with cannonading. He withdrew his forces, and was followed by General Riall, when on the 24th July, 1811, not relishing the idea of being followed up quite so closely, he detached a brigade of Cavalry and one of the infantry, to drive the Canadians back, General Riall of course ordered his force to retire, this was about 4 o'clock p. m. They had not retrograded more than a mile, when they met General Drummond with three or four small detachments of the Royals, 104th and other Regiments and two field pieces. He being then the chief in command, ordered all back, he and his detachments and field pieces leading the way. We cannot pretend, or indeed would it properly be in place, to give a description of the battle of Lundy's Lane, one of the hardest fought and most obstinately contested battle during that war, but a few incidents to which, Mr. Ruttan was an eye and ear witness, will not be wholly out of place. Besides the two or three hundred men accompanying General Drummond, the action was commenced by the Glengarry Fencibles and incorporated Militia, say not exceeding 1000 bayonets in all. The time which they had lost in retiring before meeting General Drummond had enabled the enemy to fill the woods between the left and the Niagara river about a mile below the falls; in fact their left was turned, before they had deployed into line, so that most of the grenadier company of the regiment of incorporated militia, who were ordered to fill up the piece between the left and the river, were surrounded and captured by the enemy. Capt Maclean (now Judge Maclean) his subalterns who were both wounded, and most of his men, were thus abstracted from the British force at the very outset. Col. Robinson was wounded, and had to be carried off the field; the quartermaster and the ammunition waggon were taken. The main body of the regiment, however, steadily advanced across an open field, up to a piece of woods filled with the enemy, right in front of whose fire moved the men down at a dreadful rate. Here they first discovered the loss of their ammunition. Their retreat over this field, thinned their ranks still more than their advance, being unable

to return the enemies fire for want of ammunition. Cut up as they were, they were brought up in good order, and received a fresh supply of ammunition under cover of these field pieces, which were doing good service on a small declivity of a burying ground.

The river and the enemy were now both in front. At this time, about 9 o'clock at night, there was as if by common consent, a general cessation of firing. Although there was a moon, it was yet so dark as to prevent the combatants from distinguishing each other. The Canadians could plainly see a line forming in their front, and hear every order given. General Drummond who was immediately behind Mr Ruttan's company called out for an officer and 20 men to advance, and ascertain whether they had "a friend or enemy in front. At this particular juncture of time, Lieut Ruttan witnessed one of the coolest acts of hardihood imaginable. He saw a mounted officer in front of his line, but about a company distant, on his right and heard him ask in a bold and commanding way, "what regiment is this?" The answer was "Scott's Royals, Sir;" he then replied, "very well stand you fast Scotch Royals" and disappeared towards the enemy's line! A good deal of confusion ensued upon the call of General Drummond from the superabundance of volunteers for the service however. Being of opinion that one or two men would execute this order better than 20, Lieut. Ruttan took Corporal Ferguson who happened to be next to him, and quietly advanced under cover of a fence and young trees, until he could discover long tailed coats turned up with white, and other indications, which convinced him that those in front were enemies.

Immediately after he turned to retrace his steps a field piece was "let off from the enemy's line, when the firing at once became general. He fell in with a large number of his men, some of whom never lived to return to the lines. Providence, however protected the corporal and lieutenant thus far; but he, Lieut. R., had but just taken his place in the line when he was shot through the right shoulder. He scarcely felt the shock, but was conscious that something unusual was the matter, as he was involuntarily brought up on both feet (they were taught to fire on one knee) and turned quite round. He had gone but a few steps to the rear when—he remembered no thing until about 2 o'clock next morning, when he found himself lying on his back on the floor of a room, examined by a surgeon, who pronounced him "done for." Before sunrise on the morning of the 25th of July, the wounded, himself amongst the rest, were stowed away in waggons and proceeded on their way towards Niagara. He had the satisfaction of seeing his men mustering on the battle field; the enemy during the morning before daylight having returned over the Chippewa and burned the bridge behind them. The ground was strewed with dead, friends and foes, who were burned and buried in heaps. The wounded with himself were conveyed to Niagara and thence across the lake in schooners to York, and from thence by batteaux to Kingston. Late in December following he had sufficiently recovered from his wound to join his regiment at York, which, with a great portion of the forces, after an investment of several months of the enemy in Fort Erie, had retired into winter quarters there. And an attempt at storming Fort Erie, by the Canadian forces, the enemy sprung a mine by which the elite of the force—including Colonels Drummond, Bishop, and a number of other superior officers—were killed. The

enemy then abandoned the works, and recrossed the river to Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Ruttan after the war, returned to his neighborhood and went into business in the township of Haldimand. He was put on the commission of the Peace, and made a Major of the Militia in 1816. In 1820 he was elected member of the House of Assembly for Northumberland. In October, 1827 he was appointed Sheriff of the Newcastle District, which included the counties of Northumberland and Durham. In 1836 he was again elected to the House of Assembly, and during the Parliament in 1838 had the honor of being unanimously elected Speaker of the House. The duration of the Parliament was four years, accordingly the last vote he gave in the year that the union of Upper and Lower Canada was consummated, 1840, was against that measure. Having held the Shrievalty of these counties for thirty years, and being 65 years of age, he resigned it in 1857, being wo believe the senior Sheriff and Colonel of Militia, with one exception, in Upper Canada.

In addition to his official duties, Mr. Ruttan was for many years a member and at one time President of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. He was also appointed to the command of one of the nine military districts into which Upper and Lower Canada were divided.

Up to 1860 Mr Ruttan enjoyed the most robust health, but in the autumn of that year he was run away with by a fractious horse and thrown out of his carriage on his head, from which accident he was several hours insensible. Having partially recovered, he devoted himself with his wonted energy to writing up his 'theory of Ventilation, and was engaged with unremitting industry upon that task in 1866 when he was seized with a severe attack of Erysipilas which terminated in a stroke of Paralysis. From that period he has steadily declined in health, till at last he was confined to his room and finally to his bed. During his last illness he suffered very little pain and died with scarcely a perceptible struggle.

Mr. Ruttan was a good man and a noble christian, and has left a name which his children and relations may be justly proud. At the time of his death he was in his 80th year.

RUSSIA EXCITING HOSTILITIES TO TURKEY.—One would have thought that a conciliatory attitude of the Porte toward Russia in the Black Sea question would have secured for Turkey, if not a sense of gratitude, at least a certain amount of impartiality at the hands of the Russian press. This, however, has not been the case. Many Russian papers have again taken up, and more warmly than ever, the old and favorite theme of the pretended deplorable condition of the Christians in Turkey, and the barbarity of the Mussulmen. Nor is any calumny spared in support of this misrepresentation. Thus, the *Globe* does not hesitate to affirm that Christian blood is shed in torrents at Barriakouka, in Bosnia, and that the Turks are determined to extirpate the Christian faith from that part of the Empire. The *Gazette of the Bourse* will also have it that the insurrection in Albania has taken such proportions that the Governor-General has been obliged to gather around him all the forces of the Province. Such calumnies do not, of course, deserve any refutation, but the Porte feels that they ought not to be published with impunity, or left uncontradicted by the Russian authorities.

Lieut. Anderson.....	19
Gunner Minty.....	18
Gunner Curran.....	18

3RD BRIGADE MATCH

Open as in No. 1. Entrance, 25 cents. Club Free. 200, 500 and 600 yards—5 shots each.

First Prize...	\$18.00	Sixth Prize...	\$1.00
Second Prize...	14.00	Seventh Prize...	3.00
Third Prize...	10.00	Eighth Prize...	2.00
Fourth Prize...	6.00	Ninth Prize...	1.00
Fifth Prize....	5.00		

Sergt. Blackhall.....	pts.	44
Capt. Baynes.....		40
Sergt. Wynno.....		38
Capt. Wardill.....		38
Sergt. Cunningham.....		37
Sergt. Brozeau.....		36
Bomb. Bridgeman.....		36
Capt. Hattby.....		34
Lieut. Gordon.....		32

4TH CLUB MATCH.

Open to Club only. Entrance 25 cents. 500 and 500 yards—7 shots each.

First Prize	\$12.00	Fourth Prize	\$3.00
Second Prize	9.00	Fifth Prize	2.00
Third Prize	6.00		

Sergt. Brozeau.....	pts.	43
Sergt. Bridgeman.....		42
Capt. Frazer.....		36
Lieut. Gordon.....		34
Sergt. Wynno.....		34

5TH CHAMPION MATCH.

Open as in No. 1. Entrance, 25 cents. 600 yards—7 shots. 3 Prizes.

First Prize Medal and	\$8.00.
Second Prize	6.00.
Third Prize	3.00.

Sergt. Wynno.....	pts.	22
Sergt. Wilson.....		21
Sergt. Brozeau.....		19

6TH CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to all unsuccessful Competitors at this Meeting. Entrance 25 cents. 200 and 500 yards—3 shots each; 6 prizes.

First Prize, \$6.00, two prizes of \$3.00 each; two Prizes of \$2.00 each, and one Prize of \$1.00, which were won by

Gunner Riddle, Corpl. Orr, Sergt Pendleton, Capt. Tyler, Bomb. Scott, Gunner Williams.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For best Aggregate Score in 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Matches, Badge (presented by Lieut. Col. Bacon) and \$3.00. For second best in above, \$3.00.

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

We clip a letter addressed to the *Witness* by one of the Argenteuil Rangers, which entirely refutes the base calumnies said to have been circulated by another of their number, in regard to their treatment at Laprairie camp.

ARGENTEUIL RANGERS.

(To the Editor of the *Witness*.)

Sir,—As your paper is the vehicle of thought expressed very freely about the usage of the 11th Battalion Argenteuil Rangers while in camp at Laprairie, with reference to deficiency and bad quality of rations, I beg to say that I have the authority of several of the officers to give an emphatic denial to such calumnies. With regard to bread, each man was served daily with a pound and a half of the very best quality; beef—one pound of excellent quality, instead of being "in marching order," as stated in your paper. The only single instance of complaint about the beef was on one occasion when it was served at six in the morning as usual. The cook had allowed it to be exposed to the sun for a few hours before cooking. All the rest of the rations were in full quantity and of excellent quality, except that on one single occasion the tea was inferior. Your correspondent of the 11th seems anxious about the qualifications of the Quarter-master of the Argenteuil Rangers. I beg to say, no the authority of several officers, that he was a most efficient Quarter-master, and that there was not a single complaint against him while in camp. Instead of complaints from the Argenteuil Rangers about short rations, they received little extras, supplied by Lieut. Col. Abbott, their commanding officer, considerably adding to their comfort while in camp.

CORRESPONDENT.

Argenteuil, Aug. 14, 1871.



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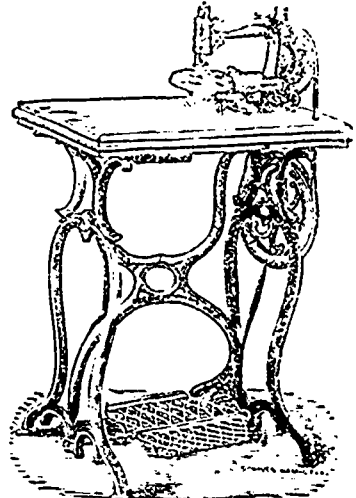
April 8th, 1871.

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THE MOST SIMPLE MACHINE IN THE MARKET—ONLY ABOUT ONE-FOURTH the parts in its construction that is in other machines, therefore only ONE-FOURTH as liable to get out of order. It is Durable in all its parts and every motion positive. It has the unique four motion feed—The best in use, and will run from the finest Muslin to the coarsest of wool without change of either TENSION or STITCH. It makes the genuine SHUTTLE or LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides, so famous for Strength, Beauty, or Durability, and WILL NOT RIP. It runs rapidly and uses a Short, Strong Needle, which is easily adjusted into place, not near so liable to break. It is highly ornamented, equal to any of the high price Machines. It will

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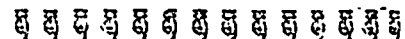
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General Agent

No. 7 Rossin House Block, Toronto, Ont. Ottawa, June 19, 1870.



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DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCHES, TO TAKE PLACE AT

HALIFAX, N. S.,

On TUESDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER, 1871, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

All Comers' Match.

Open to all Members of the Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations. 1st Prize, \$100. 2nd " " 60. 3rd " " 40. 4th " " 30. 2 Prizes at \$20. 20 " " 10. 10 " " 5.

To be shot for in two stages. 1st Stage—Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifle. 2nd " " Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards.

2nd Stage—Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st stage. Competitors making the highest score to receive \$100 and a Special Badge. The second highest, \$70; and the third do. \$50. Government Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position. Entrance Fee—1st Stage 50c., 2nd Stage \$1.

Province of Canada Match.

Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embedded Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to Members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and to Officers of the Volunteer Force who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.

Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st of July, 1871, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of drills authorized by any General Order in that behalf.

Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs. 1st Prize, \$150. 2nd " " 70. 3rd " " 50. 20 Prizes at \$15. 20 Prizes at \$10. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, value \$300. \$1,250

To be competed for in two stages. 1st Stage—Five shots each at 500 and 600 yards. The 20 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$15 and a First Class Badge. The next 20 highest to receive \$8 each and a Second Class Badge. 2nd Stage—Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st stage. Competitors making the highest score to receive \$100 and a Special Badge. The second highest, \$70; and the third do. \$50. Government Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position. Entrance Fee—1st Stage 50c., 2nd Stage \$1.

Provincial Match.

To be shot for by 15 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited Agent. Where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong. Names of the 15 men per Province to be given in to Secretary, the day previous to the match. Efficiency and Certificate same as in Dominion match.

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money, as may be selected by the winning Province, as represented by its Association. 2nd Prize to highest individual score. 3rd " " to 2nd " " To next 10 highest, \$5 each.

Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position. Ranges—400, 600, 800 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province. The Prize of \$50 to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition, under such conditions as may be determined upon by the Provincial Association, subject to the approval of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The McDougall Challenge Cup.

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall. Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen of the Dominion of Canada, being members of the Association. Efficiency as in the Dominion match. The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice, consecutively. Ranges 400 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each range. Any competitor not scoring 8 points at first range to be disqualified. Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance free.

Battalion Match.

To be competed for by ten officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron, or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion. 1st Prize, \$100. 2nd " " 75. 3rd " " 50. 4th " " 30. Highest individual score. 20. Next highest individual score. 10. 5 next highest, \$5 each.

The Battalion prizes to be disposed of at the discretion of the Officer commanding the winning Battalion or Brigade. Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion or Brigade. Ranges—400 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee, \$5 per Battalion. Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles, Government ammunition. Any position.

Affiliated Associations' Match.

To be competed for by affiliated members of Affiliated Associations who also are members of the Dominion Rifle Association. The first, second and third prizes to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five previously-named affiliated members of any Affiliated Association. The remaining prizes to individual scores. 1st Prize, \$50. 2nd " " 30. 3rd " " 20. Highest individual score. 15. Second highest individual score. 10. 5 next " " \$5 each 25.

Description of Rifle—Any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. Ranges—500 and 700 yards. No. of Rounds at each range—Seven. Position—Any. Entrance Fee—\$5 each Association. Competitors in this Match must have been bona fide members of the competing Association, certified by the President, prior to the 1st of April, 1871, and must be residents in, or in the immediate vicinity of the district, city or town represented by the competing Association.

Nursery Stakes.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of 1st or Second Prizes in the following Match—viz: "All-Comers' Match of 1868, 1870, 1871." "All-Comers' International Match of 1868." "2nd Stages of Matches of 1868-1870." "Affiliated Association Matches of 1868, 1870, 1871." 1st Prize, \$60. 2nd " " 25. 3rd " " 15. 10 Prizes of \$10. 10 Prizes of 5. \$250. Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon Regulations. Ranges—700 and 900 yds. 7 rounds at each range. Entrance—\$1.00. Any Position.

Prizes to the Highest Aggregate Scores.

To be awarded to Competitors making the Highest Aggregate Score in the following Matches, viz:—"1st Stage of All-Comers' Match." "Dominion of Canada Match." "McDougall Cup Match." To the Highest Aggregate Score, \$50. To the Second Highest Aggregate Score, 20. To the Third Highest Aggregate Score, 15. \$65

Time Match for Breech-Loading Rifles.

AGGREGATE VALUE \$400. Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militia Men as in the Dominion of Canada Match. 31 Prizes. 1st Prize, a Cup and 10 Sovereigns, presented by His Excellency the Governor-General. Total Value, \$125. 2nd Prize, 40. 3rd " " 20. 4th " " 15. 10 " " of \$10 each, 100. 21 " " 5 each, 100. \$100

Gov't Snider-Enfield Rifles. Gov't ammunition. Any position. Time—For each Competition, 2 minutes. Ranges—200 and 400 yards. Entrance Fee, 200 yards 50c., 400 yards \$1.00. Each Competitor may enter 3 times at each range.

Details of Time Match.

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