

must be regarded as quite distinct in entry and prizes, but they may be fired on the same day.

I. Each match, A and B, consists of three competitions. Each competition comprises six days, on any or all of which the firing may be conducted. Competitors entered as a squad may fire at any butt at ranges 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each, if entered in match A, and at ranges 900 and 1,000 yards, ten shots at each, if entered in match B; so that no competitor fires more than twenty shots in match A, or twenty shots in match B, in one competition; Wimbledon targets, rifles, scoring, and ties, except that aperture sights may be used. The captain of each squad may arrange with his squad on which of the six days any of them will commence firing in the competition, and may stop, and proceed again with the firing on any of these days. No competitor of the squad is to commence until the second day, then the first day may be used by them for practice; if none is to begin until the third day, the first and second days may be used for practice, and so on; but on the day first used in the competition by any squad, and until all the shots of the competitors in that match, firing at the same butts, shall have been registered, no competitor may (except in a match) fire a rifle at any range or let the rifle to be used by him be fired at a target. No competitor may fire except in the presence of another competitor of the squad. No competitor may use the same rifle as another on the same day.

II. A squad of two or three pays for each match, A or B 30s for the three competitions; and a squad of four or five pays £2 for the three competitions. The payment is to be made to the undersigned at least one week before the first day on which the squad fires. An entry made after the time will be 5s extra. A form of register (with directions) will then be sent for use, this will suffice for either match by altering the figures with a pen. The squad may be differently composed at different competitions. A competitor may fire in any or all competitions. The names of the competitors need not be sent for entrance.

III. The squad must send before the firing day the names of one or more persons, certified in writing by the officer commanding some battalion, or the Adjutant, or the Captain of a Company in an Administrative Battalion, as trust-worthy to act as Registrar. One one of the registrars thus nominated, may act for two squads firing together, or for any number of squads firing at different times. When more than one Registrar acts for a squad in the same competition, each Registrar should sign the register for his part of it. The Council of the National Rifle Association have kindly consented to be Referee. The scores of each competition will be published in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, in the order of the aggregates made by the squads, also the principal individual scores in their order.

At the end of the competition, the aggregate of the best two scores of each competitor, each match, will be taken to determine the prizes, which will be paid in money. If more than £20 is available, there will be a second prize; if more than £30, a third prize. Additional receipts above £50 will be given to the highest aggregates of A. and B. together.

V. Besides the matches A and B between individual competitors there is match C between Rifle Clubs, represented by squads. The scores in the individual match B will be reckoned in match C between such "club squads" as may enter for the Club Match.

Every competitor in a "club squad" must be a member of the same Rifle club. This is to be certified by the captain of "club squad" upon the register of the match B which contains the names and scores of the "club squad," and in this case the words match C should also be written at the head of that register.

Each "club squad" of not more than five competitors, pays £2 for the three competitions, one week before the first competition. This entry is in addition to that in the match for individuals. The squad may be differently composed at different competitions, but all the names of a "club squad" must be on the same registrar. The entering "club squads" will form a squad prize for the "club squad" with the highest aggregate of the best two squad scores among the "club squads."

N.B.—A strict adherence to these rules is requested, so as to prevent unnecessary labour in the management of the match. The rules as modified for the Canadian and Australian competition will be carried into effect by responsible committees on the basis of a letter in the V. S. G., March 2nd, 1867.

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LONDON, 1 Mitre Temple Buildings.

We hope the members of the Force will take hold of this matter with their usual spirit, and we will have the gratification of seeing what we have long advocated—Canadian marksmen competing with those of the mother country. Judging by the scores made during the late season at the different matches in the Dominion we have no doubt but our men will acquit themselves in a manner befitting sons of "the land of forest and flood."

"SOMETHING ABOUT IRELAND AS IT IS AND FENIANISM"

The above is the title of a pamphlet laid upon our table by the author, Mr. W. H. Waller, of Ottawa. As the arguments which it contains profess to deal with a subject which has assumed the proportions of a political problem, and one which is of the first importance to us, as Canadians, in our relations with the British Empire, it is meet that this Conspiracy, its causes, and the best means to provide against its possible consequences, should be fairly and broadly discussed that the real root of the evil may be ascertained. We are therefore pleased to see that there is one person who has had the courage to boldly take the subject in hand, and though we cannot agree with him in much that he has written, yet it is easy to perceive that he has brought to the discussion much thought with not a little force, and that enthusiasm which Irishmen always display on subjects connected with their country and her wrongs. In the "Prefatory Note" he starts by saying:—"That it is his object to show that Ireland has grievances, and that they are real, heavy and tangible; that they arise only from English misgovernment; that Fenianism is but a remote consequence of a cause, and that that cause is England's misrule of Ireland; that we, in Canada, have suffered through Fenianism, through the stubborn injustice

"of the British Government, and that we must still suffer, if a proper remedy be not resorted to for the cure of the evil." Having established these propositions to his satisfaction, forgetting that the very evils which he denounces were created and perpetuated by the Irish themselves. Even take the most indefensible price of misrule and the one against which he has most cause of complaint—the Irish Church Establishment—and we find a large and influential portion of the Irish people rising with indignation at bare mention of its abolition; and through their mouthpiece, Lord Roden, that most patriarchal of Orangemen, demanding the continuation of the wrong. Ever divided by miserable factions and religious animosity the Irish people have never united for their common good; but have ever sacrificed their best interests to gratify religious (?) hatred or worse still, private revenge. However, it cannot be denied that the author of this pamphlet has much sound argument on his side, and good authority for many of his assertions; but we cannot for one moment agree with him when he says on page 18 "that Fenianism in so far as Ireland is the field of operation is perfectly justifiable;" nothing can justify a political conspiracy which, having its headquarters in a foreign country, uses the basest and most reprehensible means to further its objects. In continuation of the above he says:—"I differ with its leaders as to the means they employ towards redressing Irish wrongs. I countenance only the use of the 'moral force' power in Ireland's behalf." Here it cannot be denied the author is right, for all the murders, burnings, mobbings and assassinations by which Fenianism makes its presence known can only have an effect contrary to that desired by its promoters; and the late outrages in England will but tend to exasperate an indignant people and bring down the fearful vengeance of a powerful government. In reference to "Fenianism in Canada" we thoroughly agree with the author when he says:—"I do not believe that throughout its wide extent, from one end of the Dominion to the other there is a Fenian organization in the country." Of this we feel certain for nothing of the sort could exist one day in Canada without being crushed out by the people in whose immediate vicinity it showed itself. We have a stronger reliance upon our Irish fellow-subjects in Canada, led by such men as McGEE and ANGLIN, to doubt for one moment their loyalty and patriotism. Well have they demonstrated these qualities when danger and invasion threatened the country and in the ranks of our volunteers are many Irishmen prepared to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the land of their adoption. We cannot help agreeing, and we make the confession much against our will, that the remarks in the "Conclusion" of this pamphlet are in many instances only too correct. If England should become embroiled in war with the United States,