

shewed *approximately* the place hit.

The discs were very little damaged from being hit by shots, and could be used after being pierced a dozen times; and by pasting a new thickness of paper of the proper color on the face of them, they may be used almost indefinitely.

There is one advantage, which as it could not be tried at the recent competition has not been mentioned above, and that is the facility with which the telegraph can be employed for correcting, with the officer in charge of the markers for each firing point. This would at all great competitions effect a great saving of time as compared with the system of correcting by the bugle, which is often misunderstood. A single wire and a central station in the marking trench would enable the range officers at the firing point to communicate constantly with the officer in charge of the markers with reference to any target, without interrupting the firing at any other target. The great advantage of this will be apparent to everyone who has had much to do with target practice.

Scale for Size of Targets.

As the drawings of the "Dominion Targets" have been reduced from the originals by a photographic process, the scale necessary for their measurements cannot be expressed in words in the usual manner. A scale may, however, be constructed from the drawings by taking the dimension of the large target as seventy inches, and the breadth of the sliding block in the enlarged details as two feet.

Yours faithfully,

A. BRUNNEL,

Lieutenant Colonel.

LIEUT.-COL. POWELL,

Deputy Adjutant General, Ottawa.

Disabled Breechloaders.

The Krupp breechloading gun alluded to in the House of Commons on Tuesday night as having burst at the second round lies in the "Cemetery" of guns in front of the Royal Gun Factories, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in company with some hundreds of guns of various descriptions which have either prematurely given way or been tested to destruction. Close by it are two of the guns constructed on the Woolwich system, and muzzle loaders, one having endured 2268 and the other 2208 rounds with the full charge of powder and the 64-pounder projectile before bursting, a result which was in each case preceded, according to the habit of wrought-iron ordnance, by ample signs of warning, while guns of steel and cast metal seldom give notice of weakness before they actually explode. The Krupp gun has the breech piece snapped short off immediately in rear of the breech-loading apparatus, while the fragments of the wrought-iron gun are wrenched and distorted by great violence and leave evidence of the obstinate resistance they have offered. The experimental gun which formed the model upon which the Woolwich guns have been designed is exhibited not at the "Cemetery," but in the park of serviceable artillery at the Gun Factories, and it bears an inscription as follows:—

"Nine inch muzzle-loading rifled gun, experimental; Frazer's construction without breech piece, but reinforced with a double coil, thin steel barrel; fired, 400 rounds with 30lb. of rifle large grain powder, and 207 with 43lb. charges, was then turned over and fired 500 rounds with 40lb. charges; weight of projectile, 250lb. Total number of rounds, 1107. The gun can still be used and by the introduction of a new tube can be rendered serviceable."



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 123 section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 1st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Bonding Warehouses in the Dominion be and the same are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:—

REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I. Warehouses for the storage of imported goods shall be known and designated as follows:—

Class 1. Stores occupied by the Government of Canada.

Class 2. Warehouses occupied by Importers exclusively for the storage of goods imported by, or consigned to them, or purchased by them in bond.

Class 3. Warehouses occupied for the general storage of imported goods.

Class 4. Yards, sheds and other buildings used for the storing and slaughtering of animals in bond.

Class 5. Warehouses exclusively for the manufacture or refining of sugar.

Class 6. Sufferance Warehouses.

Applications for establishment of Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE II. For a Warehouse of the second or third class, the owner shall make application in writing to the Collector of the Port, describing the premises, the location and capacity of the same, and stating the purpose for which the building is to be used, whether for the storage of merchandise imported by, or consigned to himself exclusively, or for the general storage of merchandise in bond.

The Collector will thereupon examine or direct the Surveyor or other proper officer of Customs, in whom he can repose confidence, to examine and inspect the premises and report to him in writing the particulars of the location, construction and dimensions of the building, its capabilities for the safe keeping of merchandise, and all other facts bearing upon the subject.

When the examination has been made, the Collector will transmit the report, together with the proprietor's application, with his own report as to the necessity of granting the application, to the Commissioner of Customs.

ARTICLE III. If on examination of the foregoing documents the Minister of Customs is satisfied that the public interest will be subserved thereby, the application will be granted, whereupon the owner or occupant will be notified by the Collector, and on fulfilment of the conditions hereinafter provided the Collector will assign a number for the Warehouse, and add the same to his register, placing a Warehouse Locker in charge thereof.

Warehouses of Class 1.

ARTICLE IV. At all ports where there are Government stores, they shall be used for the examination and appraisement of imported goods, and for the storage of unclaimed and seized goods, and where there are no such stores, the Collector may, under direction of Minister of Customs, make temporary arrangements for suitable premises for those purposes, or may deposit such unclaimed or seized goods in any Warehouses of class 3.

Warehouses of Class 2.

ARTICLE V. A Warehouse of class 2 shall consist of an entire building, or not less than one whole floor of such building and in the latter case must be so arranged as that the Customs locks will prevent all access to the floor set apart and established as a Bonded Warehouse, and no partition of slats shall in any case be allowed, but all divisions between the part of a building occupied as a Warehouse, whether door or partition shall be of the most solid and secure description possible in each case.

Warehouses of Class 3.

ARTICLE VI. A Warehouse of class 3 shall in every case consist of an entire building and shall be used solely for the storage of bonded merchandise, or of unclaimed and seized goods ordered thereto by the Collector of Customs.

The rates of storage and compensation for labour in the handling of bonded goods in Warehouses of this class, shall be subject to agreement between the owner or importer of the goods, and the proprietor of the Warehouse who will collect all amounts due for storage and labour, the duty of Collector or proper officer of Customs being to look after the safe custody of the goods for the security of the revenue only.

Should the Collector of Customs require to deposit in any such Warehouse unclaimed and seized goods, the charges for storage and labour thereupon, shall not exceed the regular rates, and the proprietor shall be liable as in other cases for their safe keeping.

ARTICLE VII. All Warehouses of either class 2 or class 3 shall be secured by Customs locks, provided by the Department of Customs; but this will not prevent the proprietors or occupants of the building from having their own locks on the same doors in addition thereto.

ARTICLE VIII. No free or duty paid goods shall be stored in any Bonded Warehouse; and all bonded goods, when entered for consumption, removal or exportation, shall immediately be removed therefrom, unless permission to the contrary be first obtained from the Collector upon an application made to him in writing, specifying the goods and the time for which it is desired they should remain, and in such case the goods shall be legibly and conspicuously marked and set apart from these remaining in bond; but no such privilege shall be granted in any case, except for good and urgent reasons.

Applications for Warehouses of Class 4.

ARTICLE IX. Application for the establishment of a Warehouse of this class shall be made in the same manner as for Classes 2 and 3, and shall be subject to the regulation adopted by Order in Council of 7th May, 1875.

Class 5—Warehouses for refining Sugar in Bond.

ARTICLE X. Applications for the establishment of Warehouses of class 5, shall be made in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, regulating the Refining of Sugar in bond dated 31st January, 1855, except that the application and description shall be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs, before acceptance, as in the case of Warehouses of class 2 and 3.

Class 3—Sufferance Warehouses.

ARTICLE XI. Warehouses of this class for the accommodation of steamers and other vessels may be established in accordance with the Order in Council relating thereto of 23rd October, 1868.

Sufferance Warehouses at Railway Stations and Depots shall be established in accordance with Section 1 of Order in Council bearing date 4th December, 1856, and shall be subject to all the rules for the safe keeping of merchandise stored therein, provided in the case of Warehouses of any other class.

ARTICLE XII. The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 2 and class 4 shall pay for the privileges granted him in the use of such Warehouse, the sum of forty dollars per annum in half yearly payments in advance to the Collector of Customs.

The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 3 and class 5 shall pay in like manner not less than forty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per annum, according to the capacity of the building and the nature and amount of business—the exact sum to be determined by the Minister of Customs at the time of accepting the proprietor's application.

All the foregoing payments shall in future date from the establishment of each Warehouse, and in the case of Warehouses already established in the ports named in the Order in Council of June 25, 1869, from the expiration of the time for which the proprietors have already paid, and in all other ports, in the case of Warehouses already established but not heretofore subjected to any payment, from the first day of July, 1875, and no Warehouses of either of the classes named in this Article shall be recognized by the Collector of Customs as an established Warehouse until, or unless the said quarterly payments are made within not over ten days after the proper date.

General Provisions.

ARTICLE XIII. No alterations can be made in any Bonded Warehouse without permission of the Collector of Customs; and if any material change in the premises is contemplated it must be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs.

The Collector of Customs shall advise the Commissioner of Customs of any changes in the surroundings of bonded premises likely to affect their general security, and, if burned or plundered, immediate notice must be given to the Commissioner, with full particulars of all facts connected therewith.