

Lieut. Tilt.....	12	11-23
Capt. Campbell .....	8	6-14
Darroch.....	2	13-15
Shields.....	10	14-24
Pto. McConnell.....	4	11-15
Pto. Starks.....	0	12-12
Pto. Willis.....	2	12-14
Pto. Leech.....	10	6-16
Pto. McGinnis.....	0	5-5
Pto. Waugh.....	5	9-14
Sergt. Waugh.....	8	11-19

Total ..... 61 110 171  
—*Liverpool Banner.*

### THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

At Wimbledon the Canadian team have been signaling their prowess to some purpose, as the following favorable notice from the *London Daily Telegraph* will show.

"No invitation is necessary to induce every Volunteer to accord a hearty welcome to their comrades from Canada who have so pluckily crossed the Atlantic to try conclusions with their fellow-subjects of the mother country. English statesmen who have advocated Canadians being left to their own resources in the matter of defence are amply justified by the result. The appeal to their self-reliance has been met by the education of a body of officers and the enrolment of a force of militia that have already taken out of the category of possibilities the boast of an American senator, that the men of his State alone would take a contract for the conquest and annexation of Canada within thirty days. The rigorous but healthful climate of the Dominion favours a breed of men second to no country in the world for *physique*. English officers in Canada unanimous in their admiration of the splendid "raw material" of the country, and in their recognition of the natural aptitude of Canadians for military service. The rage for rifle-shooting, too, is spreading far more rapidly than in this country, and marksmen are numerous who can develop the full power of the Snider. The team who, we may hope, have inaugurated a system of annual visits, have sufficient confidence in their own powers to enter for everything which is open to them; and no one will grudge them their triumph if they succeed in making their Wimbledon visit one of profit as well as pleasure. They have already given us a taste of their quality as marksmen at the recent West of Scotland meeting at Irvine, where a few of them, competing against the canny Scots of the district—good men and true, as English competitors well know—brought away £100 as the trophies of their prowess. With such an introduction, much interest will be felt in witnessing their behaviour under the crucial test of competition at the great rifle contest of the world.

"The first success of the Canadians at Wimbledon was gained by Sergeant Saché, 13th battalion, who was one of the winners of the Snider Nursery Prizes, total aggregate value £80 (money) and divided into 25 prizes, ranging from £10 to £2 in value. Sergt. Saché scored 17 points and appears in the last named class."

"It will be perceived that the Canadians, who were among the earliest to take up their places in camp, have already succeeded, in one instance at least, in obtaining a place in the prize lists. They hope to do still better hereafter, and no doubt with that view they have held themselves aloof to a considerable extent from the proffered hospitalities of the camp—not from any want of gratitude or cordiality, it is right to add, but

as a measure of precaution. For the moment the Scotch Camp is inconsolable, but the greater contests of the meeting are yet to come."

On Tuesday the 11th Private Adam carried off a £5 prize, and Dr. Oronhyetaka a £3 Alexandra prize. (First stage 200 yards.) The *London Times* says:

"The Canadians are extremely anxious to take part in the "International" match, the very name of which seemed to invite competition. This difficulty, however arose—if they were admitted, how could any other colony or number of colonies in future years be excluded? And as the match already requires a sufficiency of targets for three squads of 20 men, representing the three different branches of the united kingdom, it was evident that the competition must ultimately grow to such proportions as to become unwieldy. This expedient was accordingly adopted.—To create a new international competition for the Cup given by the Raja of Kalapore, in which the Mother Country should be restricted to a single squad, and should be bound to compete with an equal number of the representatives of any colony, come from what part of the world they may. Accordingly, at the close of the International Match on Saturday next a squad equally composed of representatives of the three nations will be selected to meet the men from Canada. The Captains of the English, Irish and Scotch teams have again requested this year that Captain Knox will consent to act as umpire in the International Match. This is a high compliment from the volunteers especially as Captain Knox is known to be a strict disciplinarian.

The *Times*, alluding to the personal appearance and favourable impression produced by the Canadians, says:—The Canadians although volunteers like the other competitors, present a more directly military aspect, from the fact that they wear a scarlet jacket, bluish trousers, and a cap resembling those of the Militia. They have also doubtless, a large infusion of native military spirit apart from their special attire, for it must be remembered that in Canada volunteering occasionally means actual service on the frontier at very short notice, and that in some parts of the Dominion lands are still held by military tenure.

On Wednesday (15th) the Prince Imperial of Germany (Our Fritz) visited Wimbledon, and in the course of a stroll through the camp, stopped for some time to chat with one of our countrymen, as well as many others of the competitors. It is a common remark in the German army that the Imperial Crown Prince has a remarkable memory for faces. Of this faculty he gave a striking proof to-day at one of the firing points. Captain Knox, V. C. Rifle Brigade, is acting as one of the range Brigadiers, and was met casually by the Prince, who greeting him observed, "I saw that cross (pointing to the Victoria Cross worn by the gallant captain) pinned on your breast by the Queen at the back of the Horse Guards after the Crimean war." Captain Knox had no difficulty in owning that he was right; but it is not given to every man to remember ten years after a face seen casually at a military parade.

We have long advocated the desirability of sending over every year under authority of the Militia Department a full company composed of representatives from all the Provinces in equal proportion, and representing all arms of our service—the expense

to be borne by the country, and care taken that the same officers or men should not be allowed to compete twice. The cost would be repaid by increased efficiency in the service, and an impetus to volunteering, which would enable us to dispose with the ballot for the present at all events.

### PERILS OF AN IRON-CLAD.

From the detailed accounts now sent us to the voyage of the iron-clad turret ship *Cerberus* to Melbourne, we may derive further evidence of the unfitness of such vessels for long sea voyages. The *Cerberus* left England a few days after the loss of the *Captain* had been announced here, and although she went by the Suez Canal, her voyage to Melbourne occupied a little over five months—just double the time taken by the auxiliary screw mercantile steamers from Liverpool that go round by the Cape of Good Hope. Fortunately time was no object, the main point being to get her out in safety, and that end was accomplished by dint of prudent calculation and admirable seamanship. The obstacles to success were, however manifold. First there was a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, during which the vessel rolled so frightfully as to suggest the imminence of a fate like that which befell the *Captain* on almost the same spot. Vividly conscious of their narrow escape, many of the crew deserted as soon as the *Cerberus* arrived at Gibraltar. At Malta there was a delay of no less than two months to take in coal. The Suez Canal was safely passed and by and by Aden was reached despite stormy weather in the Red Sea. From Aden the next stages were to Galle, and so across to Batavia. After leaving that port the iron clad was for two days "on the edge of a cyclone," but she survived the shock, and managed to reach Fremantle, in Western Australia; whence to Melbourne is comparatively easy work. Incidentally it is stated that the crew, besides being kept in chronic suspense as to the chances of escaping the fate of the *Captain* and being also frequently half drowned by the seas shipped, were, on reaching the tropics so broiled by the heat as to be scarcely fit for work. The great iron structure became in fact a furnace. The facts show what was never really doubted, that floating batteries, turreted, are practically worthless except for harbor defences—the very work for which the *Cerberus* is designed. She was in some respects, less adapted than even the *Captain* was for the open sea, and she had to be fitted with a temporary upper deck and bulwarks for the emergency of the voyage. For fighting purposes she would when at sea have been useless, no guns could have been worked in a vessel rolling at an angle which showed her bilge-piece out of the water. Indeed the difficulty of keeping her crew would of itself have been a serious drawback to anything like efficiency.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

The population of England and Wales now numbers 22,704,108 souls, showing an increase of 2,637,884 over the population of 1861. In Scotland the number returned is 3,358,613, or an increase of 296,319. Ireland, on the other hand, shows a decrease, the population having fallen from 5,798,967 in 1861 to 5,402,759 in the present year. The aggregate population of the United Kingdom is 31,465,480, against 29,321,283 in 1861, showing an increase of a little over two millions. This is half a million greater increase than has occurred in any previous decade during the present century.