

quarter column at six paces interval on the parade ground in the following order: 68th on the left, next the 93rd, then the 69th, then 75th with the King's Hussars on the right. Lt. Col. Irving, D. A. G., then presented the prizes to those men who won in the rifle shooting, a list of whom is given below. After a short exhibition of manual exercise and one or two movements, the 69th and 93rd battalions retired out of sight behind an eminence to the north of the parade ground known as Campbell's Hill. The 68th and King's Troopers deployed in fighting line on the plain in front of the hill, with the 75th in rear as reserves. Fire opened from the pickets and skirmishers of the 69th and 93rd. Then two battalions shortly after made their appearance on the crest of the hill, which was the signal for general firing from both lines. The rattle of small arms that took place satisfied the most unreasonable spectator. The cavalry by a detour to the left came upon that flank of the force on the hill, drove in its skirmishers and pickets, and then paused for the infantry to come up. Horse and foot succeeded in driving the attacking force from its position on the height. The bugle gathered the men together, and the spectators dispersed to their homes. Some of the volunteers went home last night, but the majority did not leave until to-day. During the time these 1,400 men have been in camp only 125 cases of sickness, all slight, none serious, have come under the notice of Surg. Maj. McLearn, who was in charge of the brigade hospital, which consisted of two marquees and two bed tents, containing 30 cots altogether. The physique of the men was superior to any other year. Their conduct in camp was beyond reproach. Taking into consideration the fact that the country battalions have only an annual drill, which is entirely insufficient for proficiency, their showing yesterday was very good in evolution, as well as in carriage and exercise.

The prizes, which it was mentioned were yesterday presented, were for excellence in company rifle shooting. These competitions have been going on during the time the brigade has been at Aldershot. Only the leading shot in each company gets a prize. Whichever is the leading shot of the battalion receives an additional prize for that. The winners were as follows:

King's Canadian Hussars—	
\$1.50—Sgt. C. F. Miller, Co. 1	64
68th King's County—	
\$1.50—Sgt. Hiltz, Co. 1	60
1.50—Sgt. J. S. Marshall, Co. 2	56
1.50—Pte. J. Gibbs, Co. 3	62
1.50—Sgt. Steadman, Co. 4	52
1.50—Pte. J. Cullins, Co. 5	48
1.50—Pte. Neil White, Co. 6	56
1.50—Bandsman Armstrong, Co. 7	54
1.50—Pte. A. Roach, Co. 8	57
1.50—Sgt. Maj. Carey, Co. 9	70
69th Annapolis—	
\$1.50—Sgt. L. Young, Co. 1	65
\$1.50—Pte. J. Poole, Co. 2	71
1.50—Sgt. Ray, Co. 3	51
1.50—Pte. B. Marshall, Co. 4	58
1.50—Corp. W. McCain, Co. 5	48
1.50—Corp. W. Council, Co. 6	62
1.50—Sgt. Rice, Co. 7	61
1.50—Sgt. E. Miller, Co. 8	72
1.50—Pte. Dukeshar, Co. 9	54
75th Lunenburg—	
\$1.50—Pte. Evans, Co. 1	55
1.50—Pte. J. Veno, Co. 2	60
1.50—Pte. R. Linder, Co. 3	58

1.50—Corp. Mills, Co. 4	68
1.50—Sgt. R. Hiltz, Co. 5	54
1.50—Pte. J. Broney, Co. 6	52
93rd Cumberland—	
\$1.50—Staff Sgt. J. Christie, Co. 1	67
1.50—Staff Sgt. Carter, Co. 3	64

CAMP NOTES.

Company No. 5 was shooting yesterday afternoon, and companies 2 and 4 will shoot at their homes. The ranges were one, two, three and four hundred yards. The highest possible aggregate score was 80. Sgt. E. Miller, of No. 8 company of the 69th 1st Annapolis, made 72, which stands highest in the battalion and in the brigade, in addition to being the highest in the company. No brigade prizes were given this year, however, as funds were too scarce. Sgt. C. F. Mallen, of the King's Hussars, made the best average.

Colonel Irving, D. A. G., in addition to his regular duties, performed the duty of district paymaster.

C. D. McDonald and Captain Corbin, both of the 68th Halifax, were respectively camp quarter master and musketry instructor. Capt. Brown, of 66th P.L.F., Halifax, was paymaster.

L. Col. M. B. Harrison, of the 93rd Cumberland battalion was thrown from his mount on Thursday. By the fall two of Colonel Harrison's ribs were broken and he sustained other internal injury.

Among the spectators at Aldershot yesterday were a number of the men and officers of the 72nd local battalion, which is not in camp this year.

affairs. The cause of this dearth was largely due to the great expense which was put on Volunteer officers, and it was worth the while of the Government to consider whether they could not make some allowance which would do for the officers what was already done for the men—namely, save them from any personal expense.

Mr. Butcher urged that the Decoration should be extended to privates as a mark of favour for long service.

Mr. Bowles objected to any exemption of Volunteer officers from Jury service.

Col. Warner recommended that Volunteers should be rendered liable to serve in case of war in the same way as the Militia, and not only in the case of invasion.

Mr. A. C. Morton was of opinion that the State should bear the whole of the expenses in connection with the Volunteers.

General Goldsworthy said that to give Decorations to efficient privates who had served a long time in the Volunteers would popularise the service.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that a Volunteer private of 20 years' standing was a man who either had not been zealous enough to obtain promotion, or had remained for the purpose of winning prizes in shooting. What the War Office wished to do was to encourage those who really took an active part in doing the work of Volunteers.

The vot agreed to.

The Sovereignty of the Seas.

Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian, has a series of excellent papers in Longman's Magazine for July, August, and September, and a fourth is to follow in the October number, on English seamen in the sixteenth century. The marvellous growth of British maritime commerce, and the sudden development of the Royal Navy in the reign of the Tudors, were accompanied with a deeply religious spirit of a distinctively Protestant type. British sailors, hitherto of small account, seemed to spring out of the sea with Bibles in their right hands as the sword of the Spirit, and with cutlass in the other.

Spain was then the great maritime power of the world. Indeed, by land, as by sea, Spaniards nominated the world. Till her Navy sprang into being, our little island was nowhere beside the Spain of that era.

Mr. Froude demonstrated that we owe the birth not only of our sea-borne trade, but of our Royal Navy also, to the Inquisition in Spain. It was the Holy Office that made sailors of our waterside population, and imparted to them such a deep religious fervour. When British ships entered Spanish ports the Inquisition took out the crews and put them on the rack or brought them to the stake. Queen Elizabeth was not strong enough to protect her sailors, and their comrades revenged their sufferings and deaths by attacking the ships of Spain. Thus grew up an unacknowledged war between the sailors of the two nations, which developed on our side new fleets of more efficient ships, and trained up a

The Long Service Decoration.

One is to be granted to the British Volunteer—How the announcement was made.

When the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on Tuesday night, Sept. 12th, and the subject of the grant for £780,000 for the capitation grant was introduced, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said: I have to make an announcement which will, I am sure, be received with satisfaction by all parties in the House—that the Queen has been graciously pleased to give her sanction to the bestowal of a Decoration upon the non-commissioned officers of Volunteers of a certain length of service and of certain approved character for zeal and efficiency. The exact terms have not yet been decided upon, but when last year the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Stanhope) was able to confer so great a benefit upon the Volunteer force as to give a Decoration to officers, it followed as a matter of necessity that the claims of the non-commissioned officers should be considered. The non-commissioned officers really do as much and as successful service for the cause to which they belong as the officers.

Mr. Brodrick was sure the Committee would have heard with satisfaction the announcement of the right hon. gentleman. He regarded it as the necessary complement to what was announced by his right hon. friend last year. The hon. member proceeded to refer to the dearth of Volunteer officers, a dearth which seriously affected the efficiency of the force. It was now short by nearly 1,500 of its officers, in itself a serious state of