

of the *Aldine*. Having been in the receipt of the *Aldine* for the past two years, we can speak confidently of its merits, both artistically and literary, and can therefore the more heartily recommend it to the Canadian lover of the beautiful in art and in literature and which should be patronized by all. We believe Mr. Wm. Gibbons, of the Queen's Printing office, is the Agent for Ottawa, a reliable man.

The attention of our readers is directed to the following circular:—

29, 31 and 33, Rideau Street,
Ottawa, Nov. 17, 1874.

Messrs. Taylor & Green beg to announce that it is their intention to publish a new Morning Paper, the 1st issue of which will appear about the 1st of the month.

The new paper will be called *The Standard*. Its politics will be Conservative,—but at the same time independent of all personal ties, dealing with measures and not men. Facts will be carefully sought out, and presented plainly, fairly, and fully, irrespective of merely personal or party interests.

Special attention will be given to commercial and general news.

The business of *The Standard* will be conducted on a thoroughly commercial basis. In every instance its published terms will be strictly adhered to, whether for subscription or advertising, no subscriber or advertiser being put at a disadvantage to another, either by reduced price for the purpose of obtaining patronage, creating business or currying favor. All advertisements will be set in small type corresponding with that of the reading matter, the placard system at present commonly obtaining, and fitted only for the fence, being rigidly eschewed. By this means, while the interest of the advertiser will remain intact, there will be an increased quantity of reading matter, and a paper will be presented more convenient in form and much neater in appearance.

The patronage of the public is confidently solicited, as no efforts to will be wanting to render *The Standard* acceptable alike in the counting house, the office, and the home.

We wish the Publishers every success in their new undertaking.

REVIEWS.

The reprint of the *Westminster Review* for October has just been published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Our space will allow us to do little more than mention the articles which make the present number unusually interesting.

I. "The Revolt of the Residuum." An exposition of the causes of the fall of the Gladstone Administration, a result brought about by temporary disaffection of a large class of liberal voters, who were not so much

alienated from the principles as dissatisfied with the measures of their party.

II. "The Character of Achilles." A portrait of the typical Greek hero, who "more than any character of fiction represents the qualities of the Greek race in its heroic age."

Art. III. reviews Prof. Cairnes' recent work on some leading "Principles of Political Economy." The reviewer mainly confines himself to a discussion of the theory of wages, the subject of value, and international trade. The examination of the trade of the United States opens up the subject of protection, the observations on which, though brief merit attention.

Art. IV. is devoted to recent Theories on the Origin and Development of Language, and compares and discusses the opinions of Max Muller, Farrar, Darwin, and Hewitt Key. The reviewer contends that the faculty of language is not a special endowment abruptly bestowed, but is the result of gradual development; he claims it as congenital to man—born with him; but it is only congenital as a beard and moustache are congenital.

V. "Charles and Mary Lamb." The imperfections of all editions of their works are pointed out. Mary Lamb's memory having hitherto suffered great neglect.

Art. VI. exhibits a very defective system of administration with respect to Indian Public Works.

Art. VII. takes up Dr. Clarke's recent work on "Sex in Education," and impeaches the accuracy of his conclusions. The statistics here produced go far to prove that whatever be the nature and extent of the physical deterioration of American women, that deterioration is not due to the present system of educating girls, "whether in institutions devoted exclusively to them, or in those in which the youth of both sexes are educated together. After disposing of Dr. Clarke, the reviewer considers some of the causes which singly or combined modify the hygienic state of American women. The whole article merits careful perusal.

VIII. "The Best Food for Man." An Argument for a fruit and farinaceous diet.

Besides the above, a large number of short notices of recently published works will be found under Contemporary Literature.

We have also received from the same firm the *British Quarterly Review* for October, the contents of which are as follows:—

The *Mysteries of the Fourteenth Century* and their Connection with the Reformation. The Lesser Light; Our Naval Requirements; Mr. Motley's New Historical Work; The Sources of the Water Supply of London; The Abolition of Patronage, and the Scotch Churches; The Established Church and its Defenders; Edwin Landseer. Contemporary Literature—History, Biography and Travels; Politics, Science and Art; Poetry, Fiction, and Belles Lettres; Theology, Philosophy, and Philology; Sermons, Educational, Miscellaneous.

Our readers will do well to provide themselves for the coming year with one or all of the periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. They are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all.

The *Dominion Monthly* for November has been received and is equal to its predecessor.

sors in point of merit. It has for its frontispiece a capital likeness of Captain Thomas G. Anderson, a veteran of the War of 1812, with a historic description of his exploits which we intend copying in a future number.

TORPEDOES AND IRONCLADS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Torpedoes versus ironclads is the problem now presented to military and naval men, and on its solution depends the great question, whether, at small expense, we can sufficiently defend our sea ports and harbors, or on the other hand, expend untold millions in preparing ourselves to meet the fleets of other great nations on the high seas and in the waters of our own coast. To this end a long series of experiments in time of peace and of actual trials in war will be required to totally eradicate all supposition on the subject, and to confirm us in the adoption of one or the other systems, or perhaps in providing ourselves with a correct proportion of both.

Within the last twenty-four years, European nations and the Government of the United States, of Brazil and Peru, as well as those of Japan and China, have each expended large sums in the construction of iron-clad vessels, which should be as nearly as possible proof against any projectiles used against them above water. In this enormous outlay, Great Britain and France have taken the lead—followed in a very moderate degree, but always in a manner commensurate with their marine position, by Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Germany. Hundreds of millions of dollars have thus been expended in providing ships with iron plates of six, eight, and ten inches thickness which, it was considered, would resist any of the projectiles which might be brought against them above water; but even in this partial defence, all calculation has failed. The six inch plates are now easily pierced by six and seven inch, and by even smaller guns; the eight inch plates by the eight and nine inch guns; the ten inch plates by the eleven inch guns; and finally, to crown the destructive perfection to which breech loading cannon have been brought under the able management of Mr. Krupp, the fourteen inch plate has been bored through and through by the twelve inch Krupp gun, with a steel shell at a distance of nine hundred and ninety-eight metres (1,089 yards), while the Whitworth muzzle loading nine inch gun with a charge of fifty pounds of powder has fired a shell weighing 40½ pounds through a shield composed of three five inch plates interlaminated with two five inch layers of iron concrete, (made of iron turnings and lead), the whole forming a mass twenty-five inches thick.

We thus find that the efforts to protect these expensive vessels above water have been rendered fruitless by the increased range, penetration, and corresponding destructive effect of the new Krupp and Whitworth guns, which, if compared with that produced on an ordinary wooden frigate by the same weapons, would give results very much in favor of the latter, on account of the ease with which such projectiles would pass through its sides, leaving holes easily plugged or repaired, and only causing death to the unfortunates immediately in their path.

As a contrast to what has been attempted in this above-water defence, let us look at the bottoms, or under-water part of these