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## NOTICE.

Our Agent, Mr. W. STREET, who last year visited the Maritime Provinces, leaves again this week for the same parts. Customers and subscribers are requested to get ready to pay him all amounts owing us, and to help him in obtaining new subscribers. Our publications comprise the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, and the French illustrated paper L'OPINION PUBLIQUE.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, July 13, 1878.

### THE MUSICAL JUBILEE.

We have hitherto purposely refrained from pronouncing ourselves on the merits of the awards of the late Musical Jubilee in this city, because we felt that there had been a vast deal of unfair and unmannerly passion infused in the discussion, and because we thought it only fair that the Judges should be allowed an opportunity to set themselves right with the public. Three weeks having elapsed, and finding that no real progress in the way of explanation has been made, we judge it right to make a summary reference to the whole matter. We do this upon the highest grounds of respect for art and the professional reputation of Montreal. Our conviction is that if the discussion were allowed to remain in abeyance, there would be an end to musical tournaments of this kind for all time to come, which would be a great pity, inasmuch as the Jubilee was an initial step toward the encouragement of military and other music throughout the country. Already the bad effects of the Montreal misunderstanding have extended to the Academy of Music of Quebec, where the awards of the Judges were again most signally challenged. Instead, however, of going to-day into the heart of the controversy, we shall confine ourselves to a statement of the situation as it stands at the present writing.

In the last number of *L'Opinion Publique*, the chief literary and art French paper in the Dominion, there appears a long paper signed "Un Directeur de Musique," which must draw attention from the moderation of its tone and the evident acquaintance of the writer with the whole subject on which he writes. Among other points which he makes are:

I. That the Bandmasters, at a meeting on the eve of the competition, took exception to one of the Judges on the score of incompetency. They went before the Committee, presided over by Mr. MULLARKY, and stated their complaint, which, notwithstanding its justice, was not accepted. The Bandmasters then demanded that the Judges should be separated from each other and so placed as not to see the several bands that were to compete; the bands to be numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., according to lot. The Committee promised to accept this condition, but the next day, when the tournament opened, the five Judges were seen seated side by side in a gallery in face of the musicians.

It is charged:

II. That the Judges had not the scores before them, and that without these scores it was impossible for them to judge of the style of the performance—that is, the different shadings of *forte*, *piano*, *pianissimo*, or *crescendo*.

III. With regard to the reading *à prima vista*, it is stated to be an elementary rule of all musical competitions that such piece should be inedited, otherwise it might happen, *as was actually the case*, that one of the bands had this piece in its repertory. In this event, it is clear that for such a band there was no such a thing as reading at sight.

IV. Among the competing bands there was perhaps not two which had the same organization. And yet the same piece was indiscriminately given to all, and the consequence was that, as there are different systems of notation for bassi and drums, some of the bands were obliged to lay aside several of their instruments, either because there were no parts written for such instruments, or because these parts were not written in the key to which the executants were accustomed. The consequence was that the different bands did not compete under the same conditions.

In addition to these remarks of the French critic, there is a very grave charge made by Dr. Crozier, in a letter to the *Globe*, *Citizen*, and other Ontario papers. It is this:

V. It was agreed upon by the Judges to adopt the following scale of marks, viz:

1st. Quality of tone . . . . .	20	Total for each
2nd. Style . . . . .	40	judge, 120
3rd. Movement . . . . .	20	marks, 120 for
4th. Attack ( <i>i.e.</i> , decision) . . . . .	20	each of five
5th. Lecture ( <i>i.e.</i> , reading) . . . . .	10	judges: 600
6th. Instrumentation . . . . .	10	marks.

Consequently, if any band received the maximum number of marks from each judge, its total number could not amount to more than 600, and not 610, which appears to have been awarded to the Montreal band. "Early in the competition I saw strong grounds for the belief that the distribution of the prizes had been already determined upon, and I decided to have nothing whatever to say to a *predetermined*, *fraudulent* award. I therefore refused to give any vote on the merits of any band. The rest of the judges decided that I must vote, and I then said, 'Well, then, I give them all equal, 120 marks each, *which is virtually no vote*.' And so I left the *swindling* decision to be given without my assistance."

The Doctor adds: "My deliberate conviction is that the Band of the Victoria Rifles was literally nowhere, and the award of the first prize to them was an outrage on common decency."

VI. A late meeting at the St. Lawrence Hall quite exonerated the Committee from all blame, as was to be expected when such men as Hon. Mr. Justice COURSOUL were at the head, but it promised a full explanation from the judges. The Secretary was not present at the meeting, owing to illness, and it was said that he had destroyed the original notes of the judges, but had kept copies which would make everything clear. Three weeks have passed and nothing has been heard from that functionary or any of the judges, except Dr. Crozier.

We make these considerations in the kindest spirit, for the reason that we believe the City Band to be inferior to none other in the country, and are therefore concerned that they should have been nominated conquerors under the slightest suspicion of injustice. We believe that the facts which we have adduced are of such a nature as to induce Mr. LAVALLÉE, the Chairman of the Board of Judges, to come forward with a full explanation.

A DEPUTATION of Irish gentlemen had an interview on the afternoon of the 14th with the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, when they presented a memorial, signed by about 700 leading citizens of Dublin, praying for permission to organise a Volunteer Corps in Ireland. The deputation was attended by Viscount MONK, Mr. E. COLLINS, M.P., Serjeant SHERLOCK, M.P., Mr. A. MOORE, HENRY HERBERT, M.P., and several other gentlemen of position. Lord MONK, who was the first speaker, maintained that the only ground upon which the right to organise

themselves for the defence of their country could be denied to Irishmen was that, possibly, the loyalty of the inhabitants of Ireland was not as trustworthy as that of the other inhabitants of the United Kingdom. He, however, held that those who would enrol themselves as volunteers would prove to be as loyal as the constabulary and militia. After listening to some further remarks from other members of the deputation, Mr. LOWTHER said that there could be no doubt that no better or more loyal soldier lived under the sun than an Irish soldier. At the same time there existed special reasons—among which was the important one that there might be some danger on festival occasions of Irish volunteers in the North firing upon one another—to make the Government exceedingly cautious in affording any encouragement to what otherwise would be a very desirable movement. While saying this, he wished it to be clearly understood that the Government had no desire to treat Ireland in an exceptional way, or to show any want of confidence in her people.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY AT ST. ALBANS.

The one hundred and second anniversary of the independence of the United States was more appropriately and elaborately observed this year in St. Albans, Vt., than ever before. The local companies of the State militia were out and with the famous Sixth Fusilier corps from Montreal, formed one of the finest military parades ever witnessed in the State. In addition to the grand military display there was a grand parade of the "Antiques and Horribles," which eclipsed the attempts of former years. The official programme of the day included the presence of the Sixth Royal Fusiliers from Montreal, P.Q., 300 men, in full military dress under command of Lieut.-Colonel Martin. The Fusiliers were accompanied by the Fusilier band, one of the best in the Province. The Fusiliers arrived by special train at 10.30 a.m. Colonel Theodore S. Peck and Staff of the First Regiment National Guard of Vermont, and other distinguished guests were present to participate in the ceremonies of the day. The order of exercises embraced the firing of a salute at sunrise, ringing of bells and firing of cannon at 9 a.m. At 10 o'clock the Brigade and St. Mary's bands and the military received the visiting military and other invited guests from abroad, and escorted them to the park where the following exercises took place:—Prayer by the Rev. H. A. Spence; reading of the Declaration of Independence by Wilbur P. Davis, Esq.; address of welcome and oration by the Hon. Homer E. Royce; interchange of sentiment, toasts and responses, with Colonel Albert Clarke as toast master. These exercises were to be interspersed with music from the several bands, and the rendering of "God Save the Queen," and "The Star Spangled Banner." At 1.30 p.m. the parade of the Antiques and Horribles took place, forming a prominent and ludicrous feature of the day's proceedings. At 2 o'clock p.m. a grand procession formed in which the military companies and other organizations with three brass bands, joined and paraded the principal streets; after which a grand military parade on the park took place, at which all the military present participated. At sunset a National salute of thirty-eight guns was fired. In the evening the various public buildings and many private residences were illuminated and a magnificent display of fireworks took place on the park. A feature of the day's proceedings was the presence and participation in the exercises of the day of the celebrated Fairfax drum corps, composed of men over seventy years of age, dressed in the Continental uniform. The St. Albans drum corps also paraded in this uniform. But the principal element of attraction was the presence of a British regiment, fully armed, assisting at the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. This is an historical fact deserving of remembrance.

### "A" AND "B" BATTERIES SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

In publishing last week the likenesses of the officers of "A" Battery School of Gunnery, Kingston, we are of opinion that a few remarks respecting the formation of the Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec will be found of much interest to our readers, more particularly so to the officers and members of the Canadian militia. On October 20th, 1871, the general order authorizing the formation of these schools appeared in the *Canada Gazette*. The object in view was that these batteries should provide for the care and protection of the forts, magazines, armament and warlike stores handed over by the Imperial to the Dominion Government in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Also that in addition to the garrison duties the batteries should serve Canada as practical schools of gunnery for the training of all ranks of the militia

artillery. A similar explanation to this appeared in the above-mentioned general orders. As Schools of Military Instruction, these batteries have proved the greatest possible success, and it is to this fact that the whole militia artillery of the Dominion have of late years increased in general efficiency, so as to call forth just commendation from competent Canadian and British military professional authorities. As regular batteries of artillery, both their appearance and the manner in which the important garrison duties devolving on them has been performed, is beyond all doubt such as to reflect on both batteries the utmost credit. Even such a high professional authority as Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., has never since his arrival in the country lost an opportunity of expressing his thorough approval as to the usefulness of these batteries, and also upon the satisfactory way all military duties have been performed, thus proving to the whole country the great value of the Canadian School of Gunnery. Royal Artillery officers visiting Canada have in all cases expressed their appreciation and praise of the system adopted, and in many cases have written in a similar strain to the English military press. The first organizations of "A" and "B" batteries were founded and carried into effect by Lieut.-Col. Strange and Captain G. A. French, Royal Artillery. Both these officers gave their whole hearts to their work, and laboured zealously and well in the faithful fulfilment of their duties; and the just credit earned by these hard-working and efficient officers is fully apparent by the great success the Schools of Gunnery have proved themselves to be. It is further a matter of congratulation to Canadians that we to-day find throughout the ranks of the Canadian Militia artillery thoroughly trained—artillery officers, fit in case of need, not only to perform themselves, but also to instruct others in the scientific as well as practical branches of military duties.

In the last official report of the Lieut.-General Commanding the Militia, that gallant officer speaks of the two Canadian artillery officers commanding "A" and "B" Batteries (Lieut.-Cols. Montizambert and Cotton), as being most efficient officers, and in all respects qualified to hold the high and important command they now occupy. The same can be said of the remaining Battery officers.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE NEW FLYING MACHINE.—In the United States aérostation has been prosecuted with great zeal, and the adventures of Mr. Wise and other famous aeronauts have frequently served to amuse the public. Flying machines have also appeared from time to time, illustrating the force of Yankee ingenuity, but failing to command respect by their want of success. Recently, however, a new impulse has been given to the project of navigating the air by the invention of a flying machine in which the lifting power of the balloon is supplemented by a curious device which enables the operator to control his machine by the action of his feet. A full view of this novel air ship is given in our illustration. The lifting power is afforded by a horizontally placed cylinder of "gossamer cloth" (fine linen coated with India rubber) 25 feet in length and 13 in diameter, weighing only 66 pounds, and charged with hydrogen gas, which is made by the usual process from iron turnings and sulphuric acid. Broad worsted bands extend over that and down to a rod of mandrel-drawn brass tubing, nickel-plated, 1½ inches in diameter and 23 feet long. From that rod the machine is suspended by slender cords. The after-portion of the machine is at the base a parallelogram of rods 2 feet wide and 5½ feet long, from which rise lengthwise curved rods 18 inches high in the centre, and drawn near together at the top. All these rods are in reality hollow tubes of mandrel-drawn brass, light and very strong. Above the apex of this form rises a cog-edged steel wheel 11 inches in diameter, with double handles so geared to a four-bladed fan moving horizontally directly beneath that the operator can give the fan 2000 revolutions per minute. The four blades of the fan are of white holly, each having a superficial area of about 50 square inches, and the extreme diameter of this revolving fan is 24 inches. The blades are set at a slight angle, like those of the screw of a propeller. Just behind the wheel is a very small seat, upon which the operator perches. His feet rest upon two light treadles above and in front of the fan. From the front of this form spring other rods, carrying at their extremity a vertically working revolving fan like that beneath the operator's seat, except that it is but 22 inches in diameter. It is so geared to the main or horizontal fan that it may be operated or not, at the pleasure of the driver of the machine, and can be made to turn from one side to the other so as to deflect the course of the machine in the air. This fan will make 2800 revolutions per minute when the other is making 2000. All its movements are controlled by the operator's feet. When he presses the left treadle he throws it into gear, when he presses with the toe of his right foot it turns to the left, and a slight pressure of his heel whirls it over to the right. He can also reverse the action of his main fan, so that when it whirls one way he goes down, and when its course is reversed he mounts in the air. The great problem which inventors of flying machines have always before them is the arrangement of a device by which they shall be able to propel their frail vessels in the face of an adverse current. Until this end shall have been achieved there will be little practical value to any invention of the kind. In Professo.