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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. V.

OTTAWA, CANADA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1871.

No. 39.

FRENCH NAVAL TACTICS.—NO V.

From the United States Army and Navy Journal.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FLEET.

Squadrons and Divisions.—A naval force, according to its importance, and the designation conferred by the proper authority bears the title of fleet (*armée navale*), squadron or division. But whatever may be its title, it is always known, in a technical sense, as a fleet (*armée*.)

The fleet is divided into several squadrons, each squadron being divided into divisions. The division is the tactical unit, and is composed of two, three or four ships.

The light ships constitute the light squadron, the transports, the convoy.

The admiral assigns in general orders, particular duties to the commanders of squadrons and divisions, whether in port or at sea, for the police and the general conduct of their respective commands.

Every ship receives a number which gives her one invariable station in every order of which the fleet is capable of being formed. In numbering the ships the natural order is observed, the flag ship taking No. 1. The partition of the fleet into squadrons, and divisions also follows the natural sequence of numbers. The first squadrons and divisions are composed of ships having the first numbers. In each squadron and division, the senior officer takes the lowest number. Like the ships, each squadron has its own particular number by which it is known and its station assigned. The divisions are also numbered. The first division of the first squadron is that in which the commander-in-chief is placed. The last division of the last squadron takes the number of that squadron multiplied by the number of divisions to each squadron.

Should the admiral have reason to believe that he is superior in number to the enemy, he may in his discretion form a detached squadron, which takes the name of squadron of reserve.

Perhaps no better illustration of the peculiar genius of the French navy could be given than the word *armée*. We have translated it by the word fleet, the nearest English equivalent; but the word really means army, and naval army (*armée navale*) distinguishes the sea force from the army of land forces. The French frequently use the word fleet, for which they give the following definition:

Flotte.—The name given to the naval armies (*aux armées navales*) of the ancients. In modern times the word fleet, has been applied to a large number of vessels (particularly those of commerce) sailing together; but at present the words army (*armée*) squadron (*escadre*) division (*division*) etc., are preferred when speaking of the ships of the navy. Latterly the word fleet (*flotte*) has been adopted for designating the total number of ships which compose the effective naval force of the state.—*Dictionnaire de Marine à Voiles et à Vapeur.*

TRANSLATOR.

The squadron of reserve acts independently. Signals affecting it are addressed to its commanding officer, who alone replies, and who makes to his own squadron such signal as are necessary to carry out the orders of the admiral.

ORDERS OF STEAMING (OR SAILING) OR OF BATTLE.

While under way, a fleet is generally formed in such an order as will keep it well together and at the same time prevent collisions. The orders in which a fleet under steam may be ranged are as follows: Simple orders, special orders, compound orders.

Simple orders are those in which the ships are ranged according to their numbers on a right or a broken line. There are five simple orders: The line ahead, the line abreast, the line of bearing, the order of chase, the order of retreat.

The line ahead is when the ships of the fleet follow in the wake of the leading ship. When ranged on a line perpendicular to the course, they are in the line abreast.

The line of bearing is when the ships are ranged on a line running obliquely to the direction of the course.

In the order of chase the ships are ranged from right to left in the order of their numbers, on two lines of bearing forming a salient angle of eight points (90°).

In the order of retreat the ships are ranged from right to left according to their numbers, on two lines of bearing forming a re-entrant angle of eight points.

A fleet formed in simple order is said to be in the natural order when the ships are placed according to their numbers from right to left, or from the leading ship to the sternmost one. It is in an inverted order when the reverse is the case.

Special orders are those in which the ships are not necessarily formed in the order of their numbers. These orders comprise all the combinations of which a fleet is capable.

The signal book provides for the following special orders: The order by squadrons or by divisions, the triangle, the order *en echelons*, the square, the compact, order, naval square.

Compound orders are those in which the squadrons or divisions, considered as units, and formed in the same order, occupy in regard to each other certain relative positions determined by the admiral.

There are two kinds of compound orders. The order formed by squadrons or divisions abreast; the order formed by squadrons or divisions a line ahead (in columns of squadrons, etc.). These two may be subdivided into as many orders as there are distinct formations for each squadron or division. The signal book gives four compound orders.

1st. The line abreast by squadrons (or divisions), the squadron or division being in the line ahead. This order is also termed the order in column of squadrons or divisions.

2nd. The line ahead by squadrons (or divisions), the squadrons (or divisions) being in line abreast.

3rd. The line abreast by squadrons or (division).

4th. The line ahead by squadrons (or divisions).

A fleet formed in compound order is said to be in the natural order when each squadron or division is in its natural order. It is an inverted order when the reverse is the case. In compound orders the squadrons or divisions are formed according to their numbers from right to left, or from the leading ship to the sternmost one.

The admiral may at any time by signal invert the order of any particular squadron or division.

When ships are formed on two parallel lines, and those of one line correspond or are opposite to the intervals between the ships of the other line, they form an indented line.

The indented line may be adopted in all orders. It is effected by the odd-numbered ships falling out to the right or to the left of the line according to order.

Whatever may be the order adopted, it is necessary to know, that it may be formed and maintained by the normal speed, the distance, the interval, and the spacing.

The distance is the space which separates the ships of the same squadron or division.

The interval is the space which in compound orders separates the squadrons or divisions.

The spacing is the interval which in indented orders separates two parallel lines. The distance and the interval are measured from mainmast to mainmast.

The spacing is measured on the perpendicular to the two lines.

The speed is determined by the number of revolutions made by the screw of the flag-ship. When not otherwise signalled, the normal speed is that which has been established by a standing order of the commander-in-chief. The distance should be two cables length multiplied by the number of ships which compose each squadron or division, if they are equal; otherwise, by those of the most numerous.

A fleet formed in compound order preserves the distance of deployment when the interval which separates the squadrons or divisions is equal to the distance signalled between two ships multiplied by the number of ships in the most numerous squadron or divisions.

The coefficient of speed is the ratio between the number of revolutions per minute of a ship's propeller and that of the flag-ship when the speed of both vessels are the same.

The coefficients of helm of a ship are the ratios existing, under various conditions of speed, between the angles of helm of that ship and the flag-ship when describing the same circle.

Every ship should know its own coefficient of speed and its coefficients of helm for different rates of steaming.

The regulator of the fleet is the ship on which the various orders are formed and signalled. The regulator sets the compass course and regulates the speed of the fleet. The flag-ship of the commander-in-chief is always the regulator, unless some other ship be designated. In compound orders each squadron has its own particular regulator.

When signal is made for the formation of a particular order, every ship takes her bearing and distance from the regulator of the fleet. Each ship manoeuvres independently, and steers the shortest route to the station her number in the fleet assigns, observing strictly, however, the rules for the prevention of collisions. This is called gaining stations, and the mode of operation constitutes the formation.

The passing from one order to another, by a series of movements provided for and described in its place in the signal book, constitutes an evolution.

When the fleet is under way, the ships between which the regulator is placed are stations when on the compass bearing from that ship required by signal, and from that distance. The other ships at the prescribed proper line of bearing themselves on the regulator, and preserve the prescribed distance from their nearest line towards the regulator. If, through chance or negligence, a ship falls out of her station so far as to risk separation, the other ships are to manoeuvre without regard to her, and the line, of which she formed part will be established as if she was authorized to withdraw from the fleet. Her place will be taken by that ship which had regulated her motions by her—the next in succession.

LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.— NO. IX.

(From the Army and Navy Journal.)

SQUAD DRILL—TURNS.—The squad marching in file it may become necessary to change direction of head of file. The instructor after proper explanation commands *Right—TURN!* At the word "Turn" the file leader marches to the right according to the instructions given (to the right—march), and each man as he arrives at the same place follows his file-leader, the instructor cautioning them against turning too soon. To accustom them to this, he should make his turns around a post or marker at first, afterwards discontinuing its use.

Left—TURN! is executed on inverse principles. *Right about* and *Left about—TURN* are made so as to head the file in the opposite direction. The squad marching in file to form it in line to the front, the instructor commands, *Form squad—MARCH!* At the command "Form Squad," the men fix their eyes on the instructor, who will be on one side the head of the file. At the word "March" the leader of the file halts and the rest oblique up alongside of him on the flank where the instructor has halted, whichever it be, and facing him. As each man reaches

the alignment he halts and dresses on the file-leader, nor become a pivot man.

To resume the march the instructor commands, *FORWARD!* and the squad marches in line. To form squad to the rear, the about march must be first executed. The instructor indicates in all cases by waving his sword or hand the flank to which formations are to be made, saving his voice.

WHEELS.—After teaching the changes from line to file, and back again, at a halt, marching, and double quick, the instructor explains the principles of wheeling and commands, *Squad right wheel—MARCH!* At the words "right wheel" all the men dress to the right, with their eyes fixed on the right hand man or pivot. He alone looks to the left. At the word "March" all step off, the pivot man turning slowly in his place, marking time, the men next to him moving in very short steps, the outside men stepping out freely and preserving the alignment. Arrived at a sufficient distance the instructor commands, *Squad—HALT!* when the squad is halted and dressed.

Left wheel—MARCH! is executed on inverse principles, the left hand man being pivot. Right about and left about wheels are continued until the line faces in an opposite direction to the first. The line will always be dressed after a wheel.

REMARKS.

The causes of unsteady and wavering wheels almost always lie near the pivot. The men there cannot learn to shorten step sufficiently without sharp supervision. In consequence, the line bulges out near the centre. The men inside the centre must be specially cautioned on this point. A second cause is crowding the pivot. The men must be cautioned to yield to pressure from his side, and to resist pressure from the outside.

Wheels must be made very slowly at first. The squad must be halted and dressed every time the line wavers in the least.

One hour's steady, slow wheeling will improve recruits more than days of hurried imperfect wheels.

When the squad can execute the wheels steadily, at a slow pace, they may be put to common time, quick time, and double quick time, and bugle drills. When they execute these correctly, and not till then, they must be exercised in marching wheels, in precisely the same manner, resume the direct march at the word "Forward!"

The wheelings terminate in squad drill. Green troops should be kept at this drill for some time, the most exact precision being required in every movement. Simple as the drill is, if not precisely done it is quite worthless. Exactly performed it becomes the groundwork for all future usefulness as soldiers, to the troops using it. When men have learned to change from line to file and back again, to change their direction promptly in either formation by wheels and turns, and finally to this at the double-quick, without any disorder, they have learned the first lesson of tactics, viz., to move a number of men as a unit. After this their progress will be easier every day.

No commander should be satisfied with his company till it can execute every movement at the double-quick, to the sound of the bugle. This bugle drill makes the men quick of apprehension, and cannot be over-rated in advantages for initiatory drill. Every subsequent lesson will prove easier to master with quick-witted soldiers.

Victor Emmanuel has brought an action of defamation against a Vienna editor who called him names.

EXCITING STAMPEDE OF CAVALRY.

On Tuesday the 1st regiment of Life Guards, commanded by Colonel the Hon. Dudley de Ros, and consisting of three squadrons, arrived at Aldershot from Windsor, and at once proceeded to occupy canvas quarters on Cove Common. The horses about 309 hundred in number, were picketed outside the encampment, according to the plan which has been recently introduced, and which is based upon the system practised in the Prussian army. On Wednesday evening two dogs made their appearance in the camp and began to quarrel. The larger animal fastened on the smaller, and bit it severely, on which the latter set up a hideous yell, and ran towards the horses, two of which started from their pickets, and were followed at once by six troop horses. A sudden impulse seized the whole line, and at least three hundred broke loose at the same moment, running and snorting in all directions. An indescribable scene of confusion ensued, the whole locality for miles being aroused by the flight and pursuit of the excited animals some of which dragged the cords and pins, and all wearing their saddle cloths. Large numbers of men from the various regiments were soon in chase under the command of captain Hozier and several other officers. The whole locality was scourged within a circuit of at least a dozen miles. The pursuers, comprising some hundreds both of cavalry and infantry, ran off in every variety of undress, the whole scene being of a grotesque and exciting description. About twenty galloped into the encampment of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, where they came in contact with a cab, which they knocked over, and greatly injured the proprietor. About fifty galloped through the town of Farnham, of which 15 were secured, the remainder running on towards Alton and Petersfield. At Wilton about two miles beyond Farnham, the troop dashed against the closed toll-gate, and smashed it to pieces, while on the commons around Farnborough and Aldershot, in the opposite direction, many plunged against stakes or other obstructions, which penetrated their breasts or otherwise inflicted serious injury. Several horses dropped dead within an hour, others were drowned in the canal, and others were injured in a crippled state. The pursuers returned to their quarters about midnight, leaving a number of horses at large, and the search was resumed on Thursday morning. The bark of the little cur above-mentioned will prove an expensive matter to the country, since, in addition to the horses already dead or crippled, many others will have to be sold as unfit for service. The men of the 1st Life Guards complain that the material supplied for use in securing the horses on pickets was not of a proper description, but the with which the animals broke from the pickets must be attributed in some measure to the sandy nature of the soil on Cove Common. It was found in the morning that about ten were killed and twenty missing, many others being wounded.

The carcases of nearly a dozen chargers of the 1st Life Guards were scarcely cleared away, or the heated blood of the survivors cooled, and whilst a large number were actually under treatment in the sick lines for injuries more or less severe, when a similar incident occurred. On Friday and Saturday, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) arrived from Colchester and took up their quarters on Cove Common. The strength of the corps, which is commanded by Col. Seymour, is 23 officers, 463 men, and 370

horses. A few minutes after 9 o'clock on Saturday, 76 horses suddenly broke loose, and galloped madly in all directions. The vast expanse of common is intersected by the Basingstoke Canal and numerous ditches, into which many of the animals plunged and fell and were rescued with difficulty. The lives of some of the pursuers were placed in great danger, and one man narrowly escaped drowning in a large reservoir in which three horses were found swimming about. Of the number that broke loose no fewer than twenty four were officers' charges. A charger belonging to Captain Grotorex had an eye cut out; while another broke its leg so severely that the bone protruded a considerable distance through the skin, and it was obliged to be shot. At five o'clock on Sunday, the number dead did not exceed three, but four were so seriously injured that it was feared they would have to be shot, and others were badly lacerated in various places; while seventeen were still at large, and scouts were searching the country for miles in every direction. A meeting of the officers was held afterwards to inquire into the circumstances, and shortly afterwards directions were issued to the men to tether their horses according to the system formerly used. The 1st Life Guards have also resumed the old system. The cause of the stampede of Saturday night is attributed to a runaway horse from an adjacent camp.

PEERS AND COMMONS.

A CONTRAST.

In three or four London papers no pro- tence is so common just now as that the house of Lords is a company of obstinate fools, whose judgment, as compared with that of the other House is merely contemptible. Now if it can be granted that the ability of a deliberative body may be judged by the number of able men in it, this assertion is simply untrue; and if it be said that something must be allowed for the general average of capacity and fitness amongst what is called the rank and file of the assembly it is still untrue. For as a matter of fact the House of Lords contains an incomparably greater number of considerable intellects than the House of Commons. It would not be too much to say that three-fourths of the brains and the political cultivation of the legislature is in the Upper House as five minutes comparison of the men in both houses will show. Begin with Russell, Grey, Derby, Granville, Salisbury, Cairns, Carnarvon Argyll on the one hand, and with Gladstone Disraeli, Foster, Hardy, Palmer, Henley, Goschen, Cardwell on the other, and add the best names you can find to either list, and you will presently find yourself obliged to couple such names as Bruce and Kimberley, Ayrton and Overstone, Mundella and Dalling. All our best authorities in diplomacy, in law, in military matters, are in the House of Lords, as well as a preponderance of such minds as Lord Grey, Lord Stanhope, and Lytton represent. Let the reader ask himself how long Mr. Bruce could live in the House of Lords as Minister. The conception is ridiculous, and precisely as absurd is the current newspaper fiction that the House of Lords is an assembly of prejudiced, uninformed, foolish persons. No doubt the main body of the chamber is composed of men of no intellectual importance and with little knowledge of affairs. But no other description can be given of the bulk of the members of the Lower Chamber. And as for the insinuation, so common in journals like the *Telegraph*, the *Daily News*

and the *Spectator*, that peers are generally born with feeble intellects, that is disposed of by the fact, that when you have paired off the passionate imperfect intellect of Mr. Gladstone (a patrician) you will find that the soundest and most capable and best stored political minds in England belong to nobles, Granville, Derby, Grey, Russell, Carnarvon and Argyll, all belong to that class which is so calmly, and with all the confidence inspired by proof, dealt with as hereditary idiots. Out of the half dozen names here cited take four; try to match them as ministers or politicians, with any four commoners, or lately promoted commoners, and note the result. It may not be flattering to the "great middle classes," and it will give the lie to a long course of humorous sneering; but, however agreeable they may be to the general reader, these sneers are based on falsehood of a very poor and mean kind. Another misrepresentation is very common just now. Every day we read somewhere in the ministerial journals that the opposition in the House of Lords to the purchase bill was a Tory opposition—party opposition, and we have even seen the question asked whether the people can consent to be thwarted by "men like Lord Abinger." But as a matter of fact, the opposition was led by Earl Russell, who is not a Tory; and the most telling and powerful speeches in the whole debate were his own and Earl Grey's, who also is not a Tory. Lord Dalhousie, a Liberal, who has held high office under Liberal governments was also among the foremost opponents of the bill. These circumstances are never mentioned. Another misrepresentation is equally frequent, still more daring, and vulgar and malicious. It is conveyed in the form of a sneer at the Lords for assenting to the purchase bill now in order to save the money of their own connections and friends in the army. The people, four-fifths of whom suppose that the Government "keep a shop for the sale of commissions," are led to believe that these commissions are almost all bought by "scions of the aristocracy," and hence the Lords are ready to accept a good deal of humiliation in order to get the illegal over regulation prices for their sons, nephews, and cousins. The fact is, that nine officers out of ten are the sons, nephews and cousins of tradesmen and professional men—of doctors, lawyers and clergymen who never opened their lips in their lives to a Peer except in the way of business. If the Peers had jeopardized the payment of over regulation prices, almost the whole mass of wrong and loss would have threatened men who no more belong to the aristocratic classes of the country than to the House of Lords itself. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURING SUPREMACY.

Aside from the question of coal supply, indications are not wanting that Great Britain is losing the pre-eminence in manufactures, which has been unchallenged for half a century. It is not a great many years since she was the great workshop for the continent, and to a good degree, for the whole world. Now rivals and competitors are springing up in all directions. Continental rivals exhibit a superiority in many branches of manufactures where British skill has hitherto taken the lead. The manufactures of the continent have made such rapid progress within a few years that the German, Belgian, French and Swiss artisans surpass in ingenuity and skill their

British competitors, in many branches of industry. The scientific schools of Continental countries give a training to superior artisans which is unknown in England, and the transfer of the skilled labor of Europe to the United States is enabling our own countrymen to gradually undermine certain kinds of British manufactures which had long held sway in our markets. As an alarm is not only felt in England lest the coal mines may give out but, it is stated that the copper, tin and lead mines have been worked to so great a depth that they have great difficulty in competing in cheapness of production with other countries. If British manufactures lose the pre-eminence in the markets of the world, the commerce and wealth of England would soon decay, unless British intelligence and energy should contrive some plan for directing the natural industry into new and productive channels. It is natural therefore, that sagacious Englishmen should seriously apprehend that England has reached the meridian of her glory. With the failure of her coal mines, or a loss of industrial superiority, her fall would be inevitable, and prophetic eyes even now affect to discern the hand writing on the wall.

Since the foregoing was in type, the report of a Parliamentary Commission on the coal supply has been received. The report admits that if the present rate of exhausting the coal supply were to go on indefinitely and in any probable ratio to the increase of population and manufacturing, the progress towards the final extinction of that supply would be "very rapid." In reality, however, this rate could not steadily continue. As soon as the impression of scarcity began to be felt, coal would rise in price and this would diminish consumption, and prolong the duration of the supply, though at the expense of the prosperity of the country. Again in the natural order of things, only the best and most easily accessible, coal has thus far been mined; but ultimately high prices will bring poorer qualities and those not so conveniently obtained into market. "A time," says the commission, "must even be anticipated when it will be more economical to import part of our coal than raise the whole of it from our residual coal beds; and before complete exhaustion is reached the importation of coal will become the rule and not the exception of our practice. Other countries would undoubtedly be in a position to supply our deficiencies, for north America alone possesses tracts of coal bearing strata, as yet almost untouched, of seventy times the area of our own." The commission, however, confess that the manufacturing supremacy of England could not be maintained after the importation of coal had become a necessity. —*N.Y. Shipping List*.

An Irish paper states that as three men were polling a boat along the Abbe river, county of Limerick, on Saturday, August 19, the pole which they were using stuck in the bottom of the river, and for a long time their united exertions failed to extricate it. At last they succeeded, when to their astonishment they discovered that it was caught in an enormously large metal bell, which remained suspended to it, and which they got into the boat. The bell, which weighs about twelve stone, bore some inscriptions which have not yet been deciphered. On a close inspection it was, however, found that it bore the date 1181, and is supposed to have belonged to St. Mary's Cathedral, and to have been thrown into the river during the siege of Limerick.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Dominion Rifle Match commenced its annual firing at Bedford on Tuesday, 5th inst. There were 153 competitors present, viz: New Brunswick, 30; Quebec, 8; Ontario, 5; and the remainder from Nova Scotia. The competitors from the Upper Provinces, included four of the "Ontario Team" who recently made their mark at the Wimbledon match. According to the programme, the firing should have commenced at nine o'clock, but owing to the delay in securing tickets, etc., did not begin until nearly twelve. The weather previous to this had been dull and threatening, and so foggy, that it was almost impossible to see the targets even at the two hundred yard range. Scarcely had the firing commenced, when the rain descended in torrents. The field officer, Col. McKinlay, by the advice of Col. Laurio, ordered the firing to cease. About one o'clock, the weather moderated and the firing was resumed. But a few shots had been fired before the rain again commenced and for twenty minutes continued to pour without intermission. Notwithstanding that every man was drenched to the skin, the firing still continued. For the remainder of the day the weather was everything that could be desired. We almost forgot to mention that the grounds had lately undergone extensive improvements, and reflects great credit on the gentleman who conducted the work. The following is the score of the first stage, which was concluded at four o'clock;

FIRST DAY.

ALL COMERS' MATCH—PRIZES \$520.

Open to all members of the Association, whether by direct contributions or through affiliated Associations.

To be shot for in two stages: 1st stage, Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle; 2nd stage, any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. Ranges, 1st stage, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd 800 and 1,000 yards. Rounds, 1st stage, 5 rounds at each range; 2nd 7 rounds. In the first stage, 5 highest scores to receive \$20 each; 20 second highest, \$10; 10 third, \$5.

The 2nd stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest scores in the 1st stage. [This regulation was cancelled.]

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and amount. 1st Prize, second stage \$100.00; 2nd " 60.00; 3rd " 40.00; 4th " 30.00.

Entrance Fee. 1st stage, 50 cents; 2nd, \$1.00.

Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.

The following won \$10 each:—

Table listing winners of \$10 prizes: Capt. Geo. Piers, 63rd Halifax; Pt. R. A. Christie, Cumberland Reserve Militia; Capt. Bixby, N. B. Reserve Militia; Sergt. Bishop, 63rd Halifax; Lieut. Burch, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Major Morris, 71st Batt. N. B.; Sergt. Pinder.

Table listing winners of \$5 prizes: Asst. Surgeon H. E. Vail, 74th Batt., N. B.; Corpl. J. G. Stenhouse, 63rd Halifax; Pt. W. H. Barker, Hants and Colchester Batt.; Ensign Walsh, 63rd Halifax; Major McAdam, N. B. Reserve Militia; Sergt. Shepherd, 63rd Halifax; Pt. J. E. Eaton, 68th Kings; Sergt. Charlton, 69th Kings; Paymaster C. F. Eaton, 68th Kings; Pt. J. W. Smith, Hants and Colchester; Major D. P. Wetmore, 74th N. B.; Lieut. J. H. Smith, Hants and Colchester; Lieut. J. G. Corbin, 63rd Halifax.

The following won \$5 each,

FIRST STAGE.

Table listing winners of \$5 prizes (First Stage) with points: Ensign C. Johnson, 71st Batt. N. B. 33; Corpl. J. Pallen N. B. Garrison Artillery 32; Pt. C. Blacktin, St. Stephen, N. B. 29; Col. Sergt. O'Maud, 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont. 29; Pt. G. McGregor, Hants and Colchester 29; Lieut. J. Walton, 68th Kings 29; Pt. M. McLeod, Hants and Colchester 28; Lieut. Col. Creighton, Hx. Reserve Militia 28; Major E. A. Wilmot, 73rd Batt., N. B. 28; Sapper J. Hunter, N. B. Engineers 28; Corpl. H. Cook, Hants and Colchester 28.

SECOND DAY.

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

Open to all certified efficient members of the Embodied Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and to Officers of the Volunteer Force who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.

Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

Table listing prizes: 1st Prize \$130.00; 2nd " 70.00; 3rd " 40.00; 30 Prizes at \$15 450.00; 30 " 8 240.00; Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals, value 300.00.

\$1,230.00

To be competed for in two Stages.

1st Stage—Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards.

The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$15 and a First class Badge.

The next 30 highest to receive \$8 each and a Second-Class Badge.

2nd Stage—Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the first 60 winners in 1st Stage.

Competitor making the highest score to receive \$130 and a Special Badge.

The second highest \$70, and the third highest \$40.

Government Snider Enfield Rifle. Any position.

Entrance Fee—1st Stage 50c., 2nd Stage \$1.

FIRST STAGE.

The following won \$15 and a First-class Badge.

Table listing winners of \$15 prizes (First Stage) with points: Capt. George Piers, 63rd Halifax 34; Ensign Johnson, 71st Batt., N. B. 33; Sergt. J. G. Corbin, 63rd Halifax 33; Pt. J. Marks, St. Stephen, N. B. 33; Corpl. Kedy, 68th Kings 33; Pt. D. Elmon, Cumberland 32; Pt. C. M. Pyke, 63rd Halifax 32; Pt. J. Perkins, 71st N. B. 32; Pt. J. A. Soley, Hants & Colchester 32.

Table listing winners of \$8 prizes: Cpl. J. Stenhouse, 63rd Halifax 32; Cpl. J. McInnes 32; Cpl. Larkin 32; Pt. M. Goulding 31; Paymaster C. F. Eaton, 68th Kings 31; Sergt. Vaughan, 60th Batt., Quebec 31; Sergt. Macdonald, Queen's Own, Toronto 31; Sergt. Rand, 68th King's 31; Sergt. R. A. Christie, Cumberland 30; Lieut. Church 30; P. Blacktin, St. Stephen, N. B. 30; Lieut. Col. Beer, 74th N. B. 30; Sergt. Norris, 8th Quebec 30; Major D. P. Wetmore, 74th N. B. 30; Corpl. W. Harris, Halifax Field Battery 30; Ensign Mumford, 63rd Halifax 30; Capt. Arnold, 74th N. B. 30; Capt. Shand, 1st Hx. Garrison Artillery 30; Lieut. Col. Creighton, Halifax Reserve Militia 30; Sergt. Hayes, 74th N. B. 30; Asst. Surgeon, 74th N. B. 30; Asst. Surgeon Vail, St. Stephen, N. B. 30.

The following won \$8 each and a Second Class Badge.

Table listing winners of \$8 prizes: Ensign Wilmot, 73rd N. B. 30; Corpl. Hickey, 63rd Halifax 30; Sergt. M. Black, Cumberland 30; Sergt. R. Pindar, 71st N. B. 30; Capt. Watt, 66th Halifax 30; Capt. G. A. Layton, Truro Vols. 30; Corpl. T. J. Egan, 63rd Halifax 29; Capt. Alexander, 71st N. B. 29; Ensign Walsh, 63rd Halifax 29; Sergt. T. Connors 29; Capt. Harrington 29; Ensign Harrison, Cumberland 29; Pte. W. Coulburn 29; Pt. J. Bishop, 68th Kings 29; Sergt. Sheppard, 63rd Halifax 29; Sapper Hunter, N. B. Engineers 29; Lieut. Barnhill, Hants and Colchester 29; Sergt. H. J. Harris, 1st Hx. Gar. Artill. 29; Sergt. C. Church, Cumberland 29; P. McLeod, Hants and Colchester 28; Trooper Fowler, N. B. Cavalry 28; Q. M. Thomas, 54th Batt., Quebec 28; Pt. Archibald, Hants and Colchester 28; Gunner Marshall, 1st Hx. G. A. 28; Corpl. J. Pallen, N. B. Gar. Artillery 28; Sergt. Hardwicke, 68th Kings 28; Pt. S. H. Craig, Hants and Colchester 28; Pt. Downie, 72nd N. B. 28; Lieut. J. Walton, 68th Kings 28; Sergt. J. McKenzie, Hants & Colchester 28.

SECOND STAGE.

1st prize, \$130, for highest score, Ensign E. A. Wilmot, 73rd N. B., 34 points. 2nd prize, \$70, second highest, Sergt. Hayes, 74th N. B., 34 points. 3rd prize, \$40, third highest, Cpl. P. Hickey, 63rd Halifax, 31 points.

The weather was very favorable yesterday, and the firing was uniformly good. It will be seen that the New Brunswick Volunteers have, so far, won the greater number of the first prizes. The Nova Scotia men, however, were not far behind the successful competitors of the Sister Province. In the last stage of the Match, Capt. Piers, of the Halifax Rifles, with the small bore, Medford rifle, at the eight hundred yards range, made in seven shots, the unusually large score of twenty seven points—six bull's eyes and a centre. Capt. W. R. Bell, of the Grand Trunk Railway, in the same match, scored twenty-five points—four bull's eyes and three centres. These scores may, without exaggeration, be termed "splendid." The time match was spiritedly kept up during the day, and very fair shooting was made. In the Pool matches there were some very pretty passages of arms. Corporal Kedy, of the 68th Battalion, and Sergeant Tapley,

of the 63rd Halifax Rifles were tied seven times, in a contest for the first and second prizes. The latter however, finally won the first prize.

The prizes to be awarded the competitors making the highest aggregate scores were not made known last evening.

The programme of the match was slightly altered. It was at first provided that there should be three competitions with the small bore rifle, but the council yesterday morning very wisely, we think, decided that there should be only one competition with this weapon. The Enfield rifle is the instrument which our volunteers, if they are ever in action, will be required to handle, and they should be especially trained in its use.

THE MCDUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.
VALUE \$200.

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall.

Open to all efficient Volunteers or Militiamen of the Dominion of Canada, being members of the Association. Efficiency as in the Dominion match. The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice, consecutively.

Ranges 400 and 600 yards.
5 shots at each range.
Any competitor not scoring 8 points at first range to be disqualified.
Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition.

Entrance free.
Won by Ensign Johnson, 71st Batt. N. B. Score 34.

TIME MATCH.

The following are the best scores up to the present:—

	shts.	pts
Corpl. R. Power, 63rd Hx.	22	61
Capt. Bell, Gd. Tr. Rifles, Brockville Ontario.	23	59
Capt. Shand, 1st Hx. Gar. Artillery.	23	55
Col. Beer, 74th Batt. N. B.	22	55

THIRD DAY.

With the exception of a rather high wind prevailing yesterday was a very favorable one for the riflemen and the shooting was better than on previous days. The firing commenced at 9 o'clock, a. m.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

To be shot for by 15 Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited Agent. Where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong.

Names of the 15 men per Province to be given to Secretary, the day previous to the match. Efficiency and Certificate same as in Dominion match.

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, in Plate or Money, as may be selected by the winning Province, as represented by its Association. \$50 00

2nd Prize to highest individual score. 20 00
3rd " " " " " " " " 10 00
To next 10 highest, \$5 each. 50 00

Snider-Enfield Rifle. Any position.
Ranges—400, 500, 600 yards.
Five rounds at each range.
Entrance Fee, \$15 for each Province.

The Prize of \$50 to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition, under such conditions as may be determined upon by the Provincial Association, subject to the approval of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The only Provinces represented were New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there not being fifteen competitors present from either Ontario or Quebec. The following are the scores:—

NOVA SCOTIA TEAM.

	pts.
Captain Piers, 63rd Halifax.	50
Paymaster Eaton, 68th Kings.	50
Corpl. Larkin, 63rd Halifax.	49
Corpl. Harris, Halifax F. Batt.	48
Sergt. Bishop, 63rd Halifax.	48
Sergt. T. Connors, 63rd Halifax.	55
Corpl. Keddy, 68th Kings.	44

Corpl. Stenhouse, 63rd Halifax.	44
Corpl. Melnis, 63rd Halifax.	41
Capt. Layton, Colchester & Hants.	43
Pte. Eaton, 68th Kings.	43
Sergt. McKenzie, Colchester & Hants.	39
Sergt. Corbin, 63rd Halifax.	39
Corpl. Hickey, 63rd Halifax.	38
Gunner S. Marshall, 1st Halifax G. A.	25

650

NEW BRUNSWICK TEAM.

Ensign Johnson, 71s	50
Private E. A. Morris, 1st	48
Private H. Miner, St. Stephen.	48
Private Blacktin, St. Stephen.	46
Asst. Surgeon Vail, 74th	46
Trooper C. W. Wyman.	45
Major A. McAdam, R. M.	44
Capt. E. A. Ronald, 74th.	43
Major Wetmore, 74th.	42
Corporal A. Lepsett.	42
Lieut. C. L. Bear, 74th.	42
Ensign Wilmoi, 73rd	40
Cpl. J. I. aren, Garrison Artillery.	34
Capt. W. Langstreet, Cavalry	33
Sapper J. Jones.	33

636

PRIZE LIST.

1st prize \$500, Province of Nova Scotia. 650
\$40 for highest individual score, Capt. Piers, 63rd Halifax. 50
\$30 for second highest individual score, Paymaster Eaton, 68th Kings. 50

The following ten next highest won \$5 each:

	pts.
Ensign Johnson, 71st N. B.	50
Corpl. Larkin, 63rd Halifax.	49
Corpl. Harris, Halifax Field Battery.	49
Sergt. Bishop, 63rd Halifax.	48
Private Norris, 1st N. B.	48
Private Miner, St. Stephen N. B.	46
Private Blacktin,	46
Asst Surgeon Vail, 74th N. B.	46
Trooper Wyman, N. B. Cavalry.	45
Sergt. Connors 63rd Halifax.	45

The next competition fired was the

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by ten officers, non-commissioned officers, or men, from any Battalion, Brigade, Squadron, or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in the Dominion.

First Prize	\$100
Second " "	75
Third " "	50
Fourth " "	50
Highest individual score	50
Next high st. individual score	20
5 next highest, \$10 each.	50
10 " " " " " " " "	50

The Battalion prizes to be disposed of at the discretion of the Officer commanding the winning Battalion or Brigade.

Efficiency and Certificate of efficiency same as in Dominion Match.

Selection to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion or Brigade.
Range—400 and 600 yards.
5 shots at each range.

Entrance fee, \$5 per Battalion.
Government Enfield or Snider-Enfield Rifles, Government ammunition. Any position.

The following is a list of the competitors representing two Battalions from New Brunswick and six from Nova Scotia, neither Ontario nor Quebec having enough representatives present to compete:

71st Battalion New Brunswick.—Major W. S. Morris, Capt. Alexander, Ensign C. W. Hartt, Ensign C. Johnston, Sergt. Alexander, Sergt. R. Pindar, Sergt. Lepsett, Private E. A. Morris, Private J. Perkins, C. W. Mason.

74th Battalion, New Brunswick.—Lieut. Col. Beer, Major Wetmore, Major Arnold, Capt. Arnold, Assistant Surgeon Vail, Lieut. Congle, Lieut. McAlary, Sergt. Legatt, Sergt. Hayes, Private Smuder.

63rd Battalion Halifax.—Capt. Piers, Ensign Walsh, Sergt. Corbin, Sergt. Bishop, Sergt. Connors, Sergt. Shephard, Corpl. Larkin, Corpl. Hickey, Corpl. Melnis, Corpl. Stenhouse.

Cumberland Battalion—Lieut. G. E. Church, Ensign J. Harrison, Sergt. M. Black, Sergt. R. A. Christie, Sergt. D. R. McE'non, Sergt. Charles Bent, Sergt. John Hyatt, Sergt. W. Coulborne, Sergt. H. Maffatt, Sergt. Charles Church.

Colchester and Hants Provisional Battalion.—Capt. Nelson, Lieut. Barnhill, Sergt. McKenzie, Lieut. Smith, Pte. J. W. Smith, Lieut. McKay, Capt. H. Cock, Pte. C. H. McLeod.

68th Battalion, King's.—Capt. Smith, Paymaster Eaton, Sergt. Hardwicke, Corp. Keddy, Sergt. Ward, Sergt. Rand, Lieut. Walton, Private J. Bishop, Private J. E. Eaton, Major Belcher.

66th Battalion, Halifax.—Surgeon Slayter, Capt. R. Watt, Capt. J. W. Watt, Capt. A. Brown, Lieut. Hcpworth, Ensign Bares, Sgt. Sullivan, Sergt. Stinson, Private Robinson, Capt. Reeves.

1st Garrison Artillery, Halifax.—Capt. Shand, Capt. Bland, Lieut. Sanford, Sergt. Metzle, Sergt. Harris, Corpl. Murray, Capt. Foster, Bombadier Adams, Gunner S. Marshall, Gunner Carmichael.

THE PRIZE LIST.

	Pts.
1st prize \$100—63rd Battalion, Halifax.	298
2nd " " 75—71st " " New Brunswick.	277
3rd prize \$50—Colchester and Hants Battalion.	272
4th prize \$30—Cumberland Battalion.	267

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

\$30 for highest score—Corpl. Larkin, 63rd Halifax. 36
20 for second highest score—Ensign Hartt, 71st New Brunswick. 35

The following five next highest won \$10 each:

Capt. Alexander, 71st New Brunswick.	35
Corp. Foster, 1st Garrison Artillery, Halifax.	34
Pte. Morris, 71st New Brunswick.	33
Sgt. Corbin, 63rd Halifax.	33
Pte. J. W. Smith, Hants and Colchester	32

The following ten next highest won \$5 each:

Pte. Moffatt, Cumberland.	32
Capt. Arnold, 74th New Brunswick.	32
Pte. Perkins, 71st New Brunswick.	32
Capt. R. Watt, 66th Halifax.	32
Gunner S. Marshall, 1st Garrison Artillery, Halifax.	32
Corp. Murray, 1st Garrison Artillery, Halifax.	31
Paymaster Eaton, 68th Kings.	31
Ensign Walsh, 63rd Halifax.	31
Lieut. McAlary, 74th New Brunswick.	31
Capt. Nelson, Colchester and Hants.	30

The next competition fired was the

NURSERY STAKES.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of First or Second Prizes in the following Matches, viz:—

"All-Comers' Match of 1868, 1869, 1870."
"All-Comers' International Match of 1868."
"2nd Stages of Matches of 1868-1870."
"Affiliated Association Matches of 1868, 1869, 1870."

First Prize	\$ 60
Second " "	25
Third " "	15
10 Prizes of \$10	100
10 Prizes of 5	50

Any Rifle coming within Wimbeldon Regulations.
Ranges—700 and 900 yds. 7 rounds at each range.
Entrance—\$1.00, Any Position.

THE PRIZE LIST.

1st prize \$60, Pte M. McLeod, Colchester and Hants.....	47
2nd—\$25, Sgt. Vaughan, 60th Quebec.	47
3rd — 15, Corpl. Harris, Halifax Field Battery.....	46

The following won \$10 each:

Pte. E. A. Morris, 71st N.B.....	45
Sgt. Corbin, 63rd Halifax.....	44
Sgt. Moffatt, Cumberland.....	44
Col. Sgt. Omand, 13th Hamilton, O.....	44
Pte. H. Miner, St. Stephen, N. B.....	43
Sgt. Hardwicke, 68th Kings.....	42
Gunner S. Marshall, 1st Halifax Garrison Artillery.....	42
Corp. Cook, Colchester and Hants.....	41
Quartermaster Eaton, 5th Quebec.....	41

The following won \$5:

Paymaster C. F. Eaton, 68th Kings.....	41
Corp. Pallon, N.B. Garrison Artillery.....	41
Capt. Piers, 63rd Halifax.....	41
Capt Layton Colchester and Hants.....	41
Sgt. R. Christie, Cumberland.....	41
Pte. Perkins, 71st N.B.....	41
Sgt. Connors, 63rd Halifax.....	41
Corp. Foster, 1st Garrison Artillery.....	40
Capt. Bell, Grand Trunk Rifles, Brockville, O.....	40
Pte. C. H. McLeod, Colchester and Hants.....	40

PRIZES TO HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORES.

To be awarded to Competitors making the highest Aggregate Score in the following Matches, viz:—

"1st Stage of All-Comers' Match."	
"Dominion of Canada Match."	
"McDougall Cup Match."	
To the Highest Aggregate Score.....	\$30
To the Second Highest Aggregate Score.....	20
To the Third Highest Aggregate Score.....	15

\$85

These prizes were awarded as follows:—

1st prize \$30, Ensign Johnson, 71st N.B. 100
2nd " 20, Corp. Pallon, N.B.G.A. 94
3rd " 15, Capt. Piers, 63rd Halifax. 93

In awarding these prizes it was held that the words "Dominion of Canada Match" in the official programme, meant the first stage of that match. Paymaster Eaton, of the 63rd King's, entered a protest against this ruling, on the ground that according to the programme, the whole match and not the first stage only, should be considered. Should this protest be allowed, Paymaster Eaton will win the first Prize.

FOURTH DAY.

Yesterday morning the "AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION MATCH," open to affiliated members of Affiliated Associations who are also members of the Dominion Rifle Association, was fired. It was provided by the programme that the first, second and third prizes, should be awarded to the highest and next highest aggregate scores made by five previously appointed competitors from each Province, and the remaining seven prizes were awarded to the highest individual scores. The ranges were five hundred and seven hundred yards. In the former stage of this match the competitors were—for Ontario, Sergt. McDonald, Capt. Bell, Sgt. Omand, Lt. Birch, and Corpl. Casey; for Quebec, Qtr. Master Thomas, Sgt. Vaughan, Sergt. Morris, Capt. Well, and Capt. Bokin; for New Brunswick, Privato Blacktin, Ensign Wilmot, Ensign Johnson, Pt. E. A. Morris, Lt. Col. Beer; and for Nova Scotia, Paymaster Eaton, Sergt. Bishop, Corporal Larkin, Capt. Piers and Corporal W. Harris. Seven rounds were fired by each competitor. The Nova Scotia team won the first prize, with a total score of one hundred and sixty-six points, the New Brunswick team the second, with a score of one hundred and thirty-one, and the Quebec five the third,

with a score of one hundred and twenty-five. Eighty-two competitors entered for the individual prizes, and the following is the list of those who were successful:—

	pts.
1st Prize—Major McAdam, N. B. R.....	42
2nd " —Pt. C. H. McLeod, C. & H.....	42
3rd " —Major Arnold, 74th.....	40
4th " —Pt. J. E. Eaton, 68th N. S.....	39
5th " —Trooper Wayman, N. B. C.....	38
6th " —Pt. J. M. Bishop, 68th Batt.....	37

The All-comers Match was concluded, the competitors firing at the one thousand yards range, with the small bore rifle. It will be seen that every prize of the last stage of this match was won by the Canadians. The following is the score:—

	pts.
1st Prize—Qr. Master Thomas, 34th Quebec.....	40
2nd " —Color Sergt Omand, 13th Ont.....	37
3rd " —Capt. Bell, Grand Trunk Railway Volunteers.....	36
4th " —Sergt. McDonald, Queen's Own Ontario.....	35

MILITARY MATCH.

Open to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Regular Forces stationed in the Dominion of Canada.

1st Prize.....	\$30
Second ".....	20
Third ".....	15
Fourth ".....	10
5 Prizes of \$5 each.....	25
	\$100

Snider-Enfield Rifles.
Ranges—200, 400 and 600 yards.
Five Rounds at each Range,
Entrance 25c.

There were forty three entries. The following are the successful competitors:—

	pts.
1st Prize, Sergt. Graham, 78th Regt.....	43
2nd Color Sergt. Milno.....	42
3rd " Sergt. Flaherty, 61st Regt.....	39
4th, Sergt Craddock, 78th Regt.....	39
5th. Color Sergt. Nowan, 61st Regt.....	37
6th, Corpl. Black, R. E.....	36
7th, Sergt. B. McKenzie, 78th Regt.....	36
8th, Private Moore, 61st Regt.....	35
9th, Sergt. Hutchinson, 78th Regt.....	35

TIME MATCH.

In the "Time Match," open to all efficient Volunteer and Militiamen in the Dominion, thirty-four prizes were awarded. The first prize a valuable Silver Cup, and ten sovereigns, was won by Capt. Shand of the Halifax Garrison Artillery; the 2nd by Capt. Bell, Grand Trunk Railway Volunteers and the 3rd by Capt. Nelson, of the Cumberland and Hants Battalion. The other successful competitors, are as yet, unknown. The day was clear and the breeze bracing—but rather too brisk for shooting at the long ranges.

Mr. E. J. Russell, of the "Canadian Illustrated News," was present at the firing and made several sketches for the paper he represents.

The firing will conclude to day and the prizes that have not already been delivered will be presented to the winners at the Drill Room, Spring Garden Road, this evening, when the Halifax battalion will parade.

The Governor-General's Cup, the McDougall Cup, and other prizes will be on exhibition to-day at Mr. Herbin's jewelry store, Hollis Street.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

1 Capt Shand, H.-G. A. Governor General's Cup and 10 Sovereigns.....	\$40
2 Capt. Bell, G. T. R.....	20
3 Capt. Nelson, C. & H. P. B.....	15
4 Pte. Blacktin, St. Stephens.....	10
5 Sgt. Power, 63rd Batt.....	10
6 Sgt. Norris, G. T. R.....	10
7 Major McAdam, Reserve Militia.....	10
8 Sgt. Corbin, 63rd Batt.....	10

9 Sgt. Moffatt, Cumberland P. B.....	10
10 Ensign Johnson, 71st Batt.....	10
11 Sgt. McDonald Qr. Q. O. R.....	10
12 Corpl. Casoy, 2nd Batt.....	10
13 Sgt. Ward, 68th Batt.....	10
14 Capt. Layton, C. & H. P. B.....	10
15 Sgt. Connors, 63rd Batt.....	5
16 Lieut. Burch, 2nd Q. O. R.....	5
17 Pte. McElmon, Cumberland, P. B.....	5
18 Sgt. Black do.....	5
19 Lt. Col. Beer, 74th Batt.....	5
20 Trooper Wayman Cavalry.....	5
21 Pt. J. W. Smith, C. & H. P. B.....	5
22 Corpl. Larkin, 63rd Batt.....	5
23 Bombadier E. D. Adams H. G. A.....	5
24 Pte. Miner, St. Stephens.....	5
25 Capt. Scott, 63rd Batt.....	5
26 Capt. S. J. Egan, ".....	5
27 Sgt. Shepherd ".....	5
28 Sgt. Metzler, H. G. A.....	5
29 Lieut. Barnhill, C. & H. P. B.....	5
30 Pte. Parker ".....	5
31 Capt. Piers 63rd Batt.....	5
32 Pte. C. H. McLeod, 63rd Batt.....	5
33 Lieut. Sanford H. G. A.....	5
34 A. Church H. G. A.....	5

PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZES.

In the evening, the Halifax Volunteer Brigade, consisting of the Garrison Artillery, and the 61st and 63rd Rifles, paraded at the Drill shed, Spring Garden Road, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended to witness the presentation of the prizes. Sir William Young, President of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association, opened the proceedings with a short speech. He regretted that a larger number of the Volunteers of Canada were not present at the Dominion Rifle Match. The long distance they were required to come, and the difficulty of leaving their several avocations, was, doubtless, the cause. He suggested as a remedy for this necessary discrepancy, that, instead of holding a general match for the whole Dominion every year, matches should annually be held in each of the several provinces, and that every three, four, or five years the picked shots of the Dominion should meet at some central place and "show the world what Dominion soldiers can do." The military experience of Europe during the past year has made a deep impression on the British mind and its effect was felt in the increased energy which is shown in the military discipline of the nation. After a few complimentary expressions to the "Wimbledon Team" and other marksmen of Canada and New Brunswick, he proceeded, amidst the utmost enthusiasm, to award the prizes to the successful competitors, and to invest them with their several badges of honor. When Ensign Johnson, winner of the McDougall Cup, received the Prize, he was greeted with a cheer which made the "rafters tingle." Captain Shand, on being presented with Lady Lisgar's Silver Cup and its contents, was also loudly applauded. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the President said that he regretted that some of the Nova Scotia Volunteers had not participated in the honors which were heaped upon the "Wimbledon Team," and he trusted that next year a party of picked shots would be found to represent the Province in England. Col. Laurie thanked the President for his suggestion, and, before dismissing the brigade under his command, proposed three cheers for the Queen and three for the President, and other prominent members of the Rifle Association,—to all of which the audience, civil and military, heartily responded. Lt. Colonel Macpherson D. A. G. Treasurer, Lt. Colonel Fletcher C. M. G. Statistical Officer, and Lt. Colonel Stuart Secretary of the Association, were present during the progress of the matches.

RIFLE MATCH AT BRANTFORD.

On Saturday afternoon last, a rifle match took place between ten men out of No. 1 Company, and 10 out of No. 2, Grand Trunk Battalion. The weather being very fine, the sport was enjoyed by a good many spectators. The shooting was very good; but No. 2 Company proving too much for their opponents, beating them on both ranges. We give the score below:—

NO. 2 COMPANY—FIRST CLASS.

	200	400	
	yds	yds	Tl
Captain Kerr.....	11	10	21
Lieut. Burnley.....	16	7	23
Ensign Page.....	11	9	20
Corp. Crono.....	11	10	21
" Bonnes.....	8	14	22
" Wood.....	11	12	23
Priv. Osbourn.....	11	4	15
" Glasco.....	10	15	25
" Furnbull.....	11	16	27
" Ramsay.....	13	14	27
Total.....	124		

NO. 1 COMPANY—FIRST CLASS.

	200	400	
	yds	yds	Tl
Capt. Penfold.....	9	8	17
Ensign Stewart.....	11	18	29
Cr. St. Williams.....	12	11	23
Sergt. Shanahan.....	13	5	18
Priv. Templo.....	9	8	17
" Usher.....	12	17	29
" Fewer.....	8	3	11
" Brown.....	13	4	17
" Kennedy.....	10	14	24
" Spooner.....	11	13	24
Total.....	109		

NO. 1 COMPANY—SECOND CLASS.

	200	400	
	yds	yds	Tl
Walton.....	6	8	14
Campbell.....	12	8	20
Roop.....	6	4	10
Anderson.....	9	0	9
Thompson.....	11	6	17
McKay.....	8	7	15
Herbert.....	8	3	11
McQuary.....	5	7	12
Atfield.....	7	2	9
Chambers.....	9	5	17
Total.....	134		

NO. 2 COMPANY—SECOND CLASS.

	200	400	
	yds	yds	Tl
Ormerod.....	6	0	6
Hull.....	6	9	15
Tyson.....	9	9	18
Waltman.....	8	5	13
Petrey.....	12	11	23
Cuthbertson.....	0	5	5
McNillie.....	8	6	14
McKenzie.....	11	14	25
Cook.....	10	17	27
James.....	7	13	20
Total.....	167		

—*Brantford Courier.*

AT BELLEVILLE.

The challenge match between Major Lazier and two men of number four company, 15th battalion, and Capt. Hambly and two men of number one company, 49th battalion was fired to day at the Hastings Rifle Range; and resulted in favor of Capt. Hambly and his men, by 10 points. Upon the result being announced Major Lazier repeated the challenge and the match is being fired as

we go to press. The following is the score of the first match:

NO. 1 COMPANY, 49TH BATT.

	300	400	500	
	yds	yds	yds	Tl
Capt. Hambly.....	12	14	6	32
Pt. Marsh.....	13	15	15	43
Sgt. Cunningham.....	16	10	18	44
Total.....				119

NO. 4 COMPANY, 15TH BATT.

	9	7	2	18
Major Lazier.....	9	7	2	18
Sgt. Bennett.....	14	16	16	46
Sgt. Burke.....	14	16	15	45
Total.....				109

The second friendly match between Major Lazier and two men of No. 4 Co., 15th Battalion, and Capt. Hambly and two men of No 1 Co., 49th Battalion, was fired on the 11th inst., and resulted as follows:

NO. 1 CO., 49TH BATT.

	300	400	500	
	yds	yds	yds	Tl
Capt. Hambly.....	11	16	16	43
Sgt. Cunningham.....	14	15	17	46
Pt. Marsh.....	14	15	14	43
Total.....				132

NO. 4 CO., 15TH BATT.

	11	16	10	37
Maj. Lazier.....	11	16	10	37
Sgt. Bennett.....	13	20	14	47
Sgt. Burke.....	15	15	15	45
Total.....				129

The wind was blowing hard across the range, hence we may look upon the score as very good. Aside from the result of these matches, we cannot help remarking the very creditable scores made by Sergts. Bennet and Burke, of No. 4 Company of the 15th Battalion, Bennett (holder of the Mayor's Challenge Cup) made the highest scores throughout the Companies' matches. —*Intelligencer, 11th Sept.*

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCES.

Some years ago, a ridiculous rumor of invasion or attack on their coasts put the Australians in a fever of excitement, and there was "mounting in hot haste," mustering, and all the rest of it. By all accounts, however the scare did no harm in one way for it increased the desire to complete the defensive arrangements of the colonies, which were already in a forward condition. The forces of Australia are of very respectable strength, as the *Saturday Review* in an analysis of her military and navy, amply showed. Three of the colonies possess an aggregate force of 10,000 men, a portion which is kept permanently on foot, and could if required, within a few days, place in the field an army of 40,000 trained soldiers. If to this be added a formidable array of torpedoes, a boom at Sidney, the iron-plated ship *Cerberus* at Melbourne and a host of batteries constructed according to the latest principles of military engineering, and heavily mounted, the result is an amount of defensive power sufficient not only to protect the country but to secure it from insult. Besides these facts is the further circumstance that, in the event of war Imperial military aid would be forthcoming. Add to this that in the present state of telegraphy intimation could be promptly given of the despatch of a hostile expedition, that it would require so large a fleet to convey even 5,000 troops that they could not possibly escape obser-

vation and make an unexpected descent. The only vulnerable points in Australia are the principal ports, which have been rendered practically impregnable. If a force were to land at a distant point and march overland, its progress would soon be arrested for want of transport and provisions. It would appear that Australia whatever may be said of other colonies cannot be regarded as a source of weakness to the Mother Country, and that on the matter of security from attack she is rather to be envied than otherwise.—*Toronto Express.*

A Naples correspondent of the *New York Times* says: "The privilege of granting permission for foreign ships of war to pass the straits, contrary to a very general impression abroad, is not assigned to the Ottoman Government. During the latter part of June the United States steam frigate *Guerricre*, Captain Thomas H. Stevens, lay anchored at the Dardanelles, and inquiry was made of the Turkish authorities, whether permission for the ship to visit Constantinople would be granted. A negative answer was received on the grounds of the obligation of Turkey to the treaty. This may be regarded as a test case. The United States Government, having no connection whatever with European politics and complications, would, above all others, be the power most likely to obtain such a privilege for its war vessels in time of peace, were it within the range of possibility. Instructions have been issued from the State Department to the legation at Constantinople not to press this question in any case. The modifications introduced by the convention do not admit of a foreign man-of-war of any considerable size passing the straits, except by the consent of all the powers represented in the convention, which is not easily to be obtained for a man of war on any ordinary mission. The Prince of Wales, before he visited Constantinople, was obliged to land the guns of his yacht at Malta; and the British Government naturally will not see another nation granted a privilege which the representative of British royalty was denied. The Russians, proverbially fond of Americans, would be greatly pleased to have our ships visit their ports on the Black Sea, as the Russian ambassador at Constantinople stated to Captain Stevens. The Porte, however, is bound in time of peace to support these provisions of the treaty, and there seems to be little probability of any of our ships making the coveted cruise. One great object to Turkey heretofore has been to prevent a Russian fleet from rendezvousing in the Bosphorus. But Russia is building a fleet of iron-clads in the Black Sea and will soon have them afloat; so if Turkey and Russia ever come to war, the quibble of closing the straits to other nations, in order to exclude the Russians is practically a dead letter."

ANOTHER CAMP.—The *Whig* says: "The second of the September Artillery camps at Fort Henry opened on the 15th Sept. The Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, with the Gananoque and Iroquois Batteries, arrived in Kingston by G. T. R. train on the afternoon of the 15th, and were met at the station by Brigade-Major Phillips. They disembarked at the Tete du Pont Barracks, and marched over to the Fort, where Colonel French, Dominion Inspector of Artillery, at once took command. The camp is today, 16th, in full blast. The men are quartered in the barrack rooms under the walls of the Fort. The Ottawa Brigade is composed of seven companies, and is altogether 350 strong."

THE
VOLUNTEER REVIEW

And Military and Naval Gazette.

VOLUME V.
1871.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW enters on the fifth year of its existence. When it was first projected fears were entertained for its ultimate success, as two efforts of a similar kind had been made and failed for want of support; but we are happy to say these fears were groundless, and that the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may now be said to be firmly established, thanks to the support it has met with from the hands of the Volunteer Force of the Dominion. It now circulates largely through Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even the new Province of Manitoba has extended its generous support. Nor is it confined to these Provinces only, but in the Mother Country, and even the United States it has subscribers and supporters. No other Journal in the Dominion has so wide and extended a circulation as the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, and therefore it offers unparalleled facilities to general advertisers. Our terms for advertising will be found liberal on application, either personally, or by letter post paid.

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AGENTS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice &c.

We shall be obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the law."

OTTAWA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1871.

The Dominion Rifle Association has closed its fourth annual tournament at Halifax with sufficient éclat to warrant the assertion that its establishment has been a decided success. To the President and officers who have so ably managed its affairs the thanks of the country are due, while the experience acquired will enable our military authorities to enlarge its powers for the public good by a reorganization on a scale commensurate with its utility and the pretensions of the Dominion of Canada. If this country is to maintain her rank as a part of the British Empire, a great and growing nation, her very first consideration must be towards the efficiency of her military forces, and in this age of army organization, that resolves itself into the simple requirement of having the greatest number of men thoroughly trained to the use of the rifle. In order to accomplish that desirable object the organization of associations throughout the country for practice with the military weapon alone is necessary; company, battalion, brigade and district rifle matches should be held every year, and from the best shots of each battalion a certain number should be sent to compete at the Dominion Rifle Match, the men to be paid and treated as on service during the whole time engaged; the officers should not be eligible.

The re-organization of the Dominion Association should extend no further than merely to give it a local habitation and a name, with a larger Government grant and more facilities; special prizes of value or money when tendered by patriotic individuals should be accepted and contended for according to the donors' conditions, so long as those were in accordance with military rules and regulations, which should limit the whole contests to military weapons; the members of the association should be as at present civilians and soldiers indifferently, the qualification being the annual subscription, subject to the rules for admission of members which the Council should from time to time frame; the President should be nominated by the Government.

After each annual tournament a certain number of the best shots should be selected to compete at Wimbledon. They should be chosen in equal numbers from every Province in the Dominion representing all arms of the service, and should at least number 55 non-commissioned officers and men. These should be placed under the command of a captain and two subalterns selected by the Adjutant General or the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian army, and the whole should be detached on service and treated accordingly.

To give the Dominion Rifle Association a local habitation will be no difficult matter; anywhere within six miles of Ottawa ample, secure, and convenient rifle ranges, from one thousand to three thousand yards, can be obtained, and here under the supervision of the Militia Department the contests for profit and distinction should be carried on. It is hardly necessary to point out the great advantages to be derived from a measure of this description; the competitors at the company, battalion, brigade and district matches would have their emulation aroused by the prospect of pleasure and profit to be secured by a trip to Ottawa with that of Wimbledon in the near distance, and by a judicious system of allowing the favored and lucky competitors of one year to retire on their laurels, the possibility of every individual at some period of his service participating in the honors and profit would be greatly increased; as a system it would be productive of important results and would materially aid the prestige of this country in Great Britain where the value of an efficient military force is thoroughly understood; at home it would lend such an impetus to Volunteering as to render the ballot needless.

EXPERIENCE in military manoeuvres are perfectly valueless except they approach as near the condition of actual warfare as it is possible without engaging the troops employed in actual conflict. How far this principle has been carried out in the English autumnal campaign may be judged by the statement in the Broad Arrow, that the celebrated Control Department required for

the 30,000 men to be stationed at Aldershot "3000 tents, 150 marquees, 70,000 extra blankets, 8,000 ablution tubs and 600 hospital marquees for officers messes;" this is decidedly campaigning made easy, and if the practice can be carried out in the face of the enemy there is nothing to hinder the use of feather beds and warming pans. As one evidence of it the men of the First Regiment of Life Guards picketed their horses on the first night after their arrival in camp on the Prussian system; the howling of a dog or the cackling of geese caused a general stampede and the horses, probably from a dislike to the Prussian system, scattered wildly over the country dragging halters and picket pins after them. The *Broad Arrow* seems to be in a paroxysm of delight and the exuberance of the imagination of the writer of the article on the subject ranges from the scenes of the Prussian chase through the passages of the Vosges after MacMahon's army, defeated at Woerth, to the echoes awakened when "King Charles rode for his life from Hampton, or the teams of the south coast smugglers," as they sped across the country. The good feeling displayed in all this is hardly a matter of question, it is merely taste which should be consulted, and we suppose the alert to have been contrived on purpose by Cromwell-Mirabeau-Cardwell, the great Calico Field Marshal, that at present controls the armies of England. Indeed the only English member of the Fourth Estate who seems to take in the whole situation is the celebrated *Punch*, which says:—

The Department of Army Control
Gave up Berkshire's intended campaign,
And got Government into a hole,
Because they were afraid it would rain.
Better soldiers they could not desire
Than our troops for the warm work of slaughter,
They knew they'd behave well under fire,
Feared they wouldn't get on under water.

It appears that the horses were eventually recovered after two or three days, some dead, others crippled and many unfit for service. What the effect in the face of the enemy would be we will leave our readers to imagine. To ourselves this playing at soldier, for it is nothing else, affords a serious example; the evils affecting the British army may be resolved into one word and that is the concentration of all its administrative departments at London.

This very system of control is one which should be nothing more than the mere skeleton of a department. Every company, battalion, Brigade and Division should have all and every one of its own stores and equipments complete, instead of having them collected in one mammoth establishment the cost of which is enormous.

In order to show how this could be effected, every company of 55 men should have six tents and one officer's marquee; each man and officer should have one pair of blankets and one water-proof sheet; each should have a tin cup, a tin plate, a tin dish, a knife, fork and spoon. The company would form five messes of 11 men each; the cooking utensils would be one bake kettle and

three tin kettles into which the whole mess apparatus should fit, the whole with two or four days provisions fitting into two army covered carts, which should follow the company or battalion as close as possible in the field: two men will be ample to drive the four horses—two in shafts and two in reserve. To every company a Quartermaster-Sergeant should be attached who would be accountable for the whole of this equipment, leaving out the ablution tubs, feather beds and other fair weather appliances, we are quite sure that this arrangement, which need not exceed 1000lbs., exclusive of provisions, of which as much more could be carried, would at once dispense with the services of nine-tenths of the attachées of control. The true principle is to throw the burden of feeding their men on the company officers during a campaign and there is very little doubt but that service would be much more satisfactorily performed; at all events it is the only practicable mode in Canada, nor do we see anything to prevent its application in Britain. With all appliances a hurried advance might leave the company commissariat an hour or two in the rear, it certainly need not be more, and if detached, provisions were always accessible.

It may be asked what about crossing rivers? The answer is simple, the waggon boxes could be converted into boats, a few men ferried across, a raft used as a flying bridge and the horses swam over. Our people could find no difficulty in passing these *impedimenta* across any river in Canada and we hope to see our next year's campaign conducted on the principle laid down. Stationary camps are all very well for a beginning, let us have experimental warfare on a proper scale, and by testing the capacity of our officers to undertake what ought to be a prominent part of their duty we could ascertain the capacity of the country to supply transport and provisions. Our Militia Department cannot yet "rest and be thankful," it has a large amount of work yet before it, and the organization of the Quartermaster General's Department must be its next task.

The *Montreal Herald* of the 14th instant, contains an article on the quantity of land available for settlement in the United States, from which it would appear that an additional population of less than one million and one quarter would exhaust all that available for settlement within its territories. It is very evident that the inducements which that country holds out to emigrants will gradually become of less value, that even now a settler in British territory is in a far better condition every way, and that we have a far greater area of land available for settlement than that covered by the flag of the republic at any period of its existence; the area of the Dominion of Canada is 3,440,345 square miles, which would equal 2,237,820,800 acres, of which seventy-five per cent are arable which would leave over one

thousand six hundred million acres available for settlement, which at twenty acres to each head of population would provide for eighty millions of people. The recent treaties with the Indians of the North West have thrown open for settlement 26,000,000 acres of the richest land in the world; the Province of Manitoba, in the centre of the district, produces this year, with a population of a little over ten thousand souls, one million bushels of wheat, the development of the resources of that immense area should be the first duty of the Government and the principal political dogma of the people. Great Britain, the parent country, has a plethora of wealth and a superabundant population, the latter a source of real danger to the social economy under which the British Empire is organized. The mere act of removing what is a lasting disgrace to British statesmanship would cause capital to flow into this country and supply the only want it acknowledges—that of labor. It is time that the Dominion Government moved in this matter; the various Provinces have done well hitherto. In the most economical manner they have endeavored to spread a knowledge of the advantages the country offers to emigrants, taking great care to avoid giving the most remote material assistance or spending sixpence in forwarding the objects for which their agents are sent out. It is high time the farce connected with this emigration business should cease at once as it is necessary it should become a national policy, the Dominion should take such measures as it may deem requisite to import labour from Great Britain under, if possible, a capitulation by which the Imperial Government would pay a fair share of the cost. That such a measure would be successful while the Gladstone administration, *those friends of the people*, are in power, cannot be expected. They are too firmly bound to Manchester traditions of cheap labour to warrant any far-sighted statesmanship on their part, but it is the duty of the Dominion Government to procure the labour for this country, and we hope to see a comprehensive measure for that purpose brought forward.

In our last issue a notice of the strength of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, on the occasion of its marching out for the purpose of putting in the annual drill, showed a force of 353 non-commissioned officers and men, and a gallant display it was indeed, such as any soldier's heart might be proud of; but it awakened serious considerations as to its value as an artillery corps at all. It is now over five years since it was first organized and during all that time its whole acquaintance with the peculiar weapon belonging to that arm of the service would be about eight days, and it is doubtful if more than 50 men of the corps then serving, are in its ranks to day. The period of drill it is destined to undergo at Kingston

is altogether too short for any useful purpose, nor will it be advisable to look amongst the rank and file for the remains of the rudimentary knowledge they may be taught, six months hence. The question now arises as to what possible object is to be attained by such partial efforts. It is an easy matter to understand that infantry will benefit, and materially too, by a short period of drill; the use of the rifle is quickly and easily mastered and involves no complications which cannot be readily remembered, but such is not the case with artillery: An active and intelligent officer, thoroughly trained himself, could work his guns with a lot of ploughmen, yet he would rather not have the experience, but when the majority of the officers are as untrained as the men the usefulness of the thirty days drill is very doubtful. Taking the corps before us as a sample there is not a finer infantry battalion in the service, whether as regards the physique of the men or their actual discipline, and the officers as a body are as intelligent and as well grounded in their knowledge of infantry tactics as officers of any battalion in Canada, but all this does not constitute what the country wants in connection with its artillery service. For field artillery (which is the proper name for all organizations like this corps), a thorough knowledge of discipline and minor tactics as infantry, are indispensable, but after that comes the more important and difficult training to a complete knowledge of artillery tactics, without which the name of artillery corps is a misnomer. Now, what we hold with regard to this is, that the requisite knowledge cannot be attained by *intermittent* drills with great guns, that the men who return from Kingston will have learned a few preliminaries which will be forgotten before the next year, and that probably 50 per cent of the corps will be recruits before that period arrives. It will be thus seen that a great deal of energy and ability has been bestowed to very little purpose, that a well devised and advised scheme will, so far as results are concerned, be a mountain in labour bringing forth a mouse. In all great movements the initial step is the most difficult; it has been taken in this case, however, and, as a preliminary, in the right direction. The country has not supplied its artillery soldiers with their appropriate weapons and as a consequence the soldiers had to be marched to where those weapons were quietly reposing on the grass grown batteries of Fort Henry. If the further provision had been made to retain the soldier for a period of service say, *three years*, there could be no possible objection to the movement, the end for which we are contending would have been gained. But if all the forts in Canada were manned in a similar fashion more would require to be done; the three years service would only train about 2000 men, a force by far too small for the service of this country. The alternative is then to

organize the artillery in the mode pointed out in the *Volunteer Review* of the 4th instant. Our present mode of procedure is defective because it only trains men to become artillerists on the old model—horse or garrison; in the first place to handle pieces of the lightest possible pattern, in the last, to handle heavy guns mounted on platforms; in neither case are the conditions of modern artillery answered, which is to manoeuvre moderately heavy guns—guns of position—in action in the field. To provide for the training of the subdivisions of that arm, it is right and proper to send the corps destined for working heavy artillery to the places where that arm is in position and where it must be fought; our artillery readers will please remember that garrison artillery must be trained for that duty alone the major tactics connected therewith are simply defensive and local, and, therefore, to acquire a full knowledge thereof, the soldiers must be permanently stationed with the guns. Field and horse artillery are based essentially on different principles, the major tactics in connection therewith combine the whole science of offensive movements; the transport and manoeuvring of large masses of guns and munitions in the face of an enemy, the drill and discipline which brings the arm in accord with the body to which it is attached, the skill to seize the favorable moment for attack, and the power to rapidly concentrate and as rapidly disperse. The first subdivision being the arm exclusively belonging to infantry a knowledge of all the movements of that arm is indispensable to the field artillerist; the second as naturally belong to the cavalry branch and must, in addition to his own peculiar knowledge, be an expert cavalry soldier.

It is evident now that under our present system the country can never hope to possess an efficient artillery service, and the sooner a reorganization is effected the better, but the fact must not be lost sight of that to have efficient artillerists we must provide them with the proper weapons. The battery, as the unit of this service, should be complete, and Brigades should be mere administrative bodies as far as the field force is concerned, existing only in name, of no particular value, except in case of a campaign.

It would appear that garrison artillery in our case should be altogether organized on the frontiers, the moving of large numbers of the rural population to long distances from home being objectionable. The advantages to be gained by organizing a battery of field artillery in connection with each battalion are easily realized; it would give the soldiers an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of their guns and that knowledge would be largely diffused. It would facilitate the transport of those guns when required without expense or effort, and it would give the artillery the habit of work-

ing with the infantry and acquiring all the knowledge concerted action could afford. The same reasoning holds good with the horse artillery and in the same degree; we must altogether depend on the country for the horses that mount our cavalry and manoeuvre our artillery. The day of independent action on the part of the latter has gone by and its value as an efficient weapon can only be measured by the skill with which it can be combined with the cognate branches of the army. What is wanting is a general outfit and that to be put to immediate use, at the same time it must be understood that every unit of the force should be complete in equipment without reference to headquarters.

We are indebted to the kindness of Lieut. Colonel Macpherson, D.A.C., for the score of the Dominion Rifle Tournament, which is presented to our readers this week, from the records it would appear that our comrades in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have good reason to be proud of their knowledge of the national weapon, and we hope at the next tournament to see them exercise their marvellous skill at Ottawa. In several of the matches the Ontario and Quebec Volunteers were ruled out by being unable to comply with the rules owing to small musters.

This is another argument, if one were wanting in favor of paying Volunteers for time at the annual and other tournaments, as well as providing transport. The experience gained in such a contest would be surely worth the outlay on the part of the public, and it was not at all a creditable matter that Ontario or Quebec could not muster fifteen Volunteers each at the Dominion Rifle Tournament. Experience is rather a slow teacher, the lessons, however, are invaluable if properly applied, and we hope immediate steps will be taken to profit by the example furnished at the Dominion Match.

REVIEWS.

We have received the third number (for Sept.) of the *Canadian Magazine* from the publishers Irving, Fleet & Co., Toronto. It is fully as interesting as its predecessors and contains, Hannah, Chaps. V. and VI., with an engraving; To Clorinda; the Sun and the worlds around him; a September song; Grimsby Scenery; Pyramus and Thisbe; Eastern Official Life; Kate's Album; Song; Sketches of Canadian Wild Birds; September—a Poem; To Her—a Poem; Royalists and Loyalists.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday, 23rd inst.

DIAMOND, Ont.—Robert Walker, Esq., \$2.
WATERLOO, Que.—Capt. Geo. S. Codd, \$2.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The meetings in favor of the workmen on strike in Great Britain have neither been as frequent or well attended as their promoters desired. The Republican League desire to show sympathy with those men who are honestly seeking a fair remuneration and a fair period for their labor, but the advances of these disturbers of the public peace were quietly declined on the plea that the working man had nothing to do with the politicians, so that the great Trafalgar Square scheme has proved an abortion. The foreign artisans and workmen imported to take the place of the strikers, are leaving the country with the satisfaction that the masters attempted to cheat them. Now, as those latter are the great supports of the Whig-Radicals, those friends of the people, *par excellence*, it displays a curious crook in human nature that they should seek to cheat the dearly loved and much abused British workmen. It is patent to all that chose to think on the matter that the true remedy for restoring the balance between capital and labor is to increase the demand for either, and for this emigration is the only remedy.

Mobocracy appears to be the latest craze of the English people, and it is encouraged by their weather-cock Gladstone; the old proverb says that the individual units eat a peck of dirt during a lifetime, but the English seem to be insatiable and are determined to swallow bushelsfull. The theory that the more ignorant and brutal a man may be the greater is the reason he should take a part in the government of the country, is that put in fact before the people of England with the confidence of a well-established axiom, so that it is quite possible that Mr. W. E. Gladstone may have Mr. Odger, the eloquent cobbler, as a colleague in the government of Great Britain or such portions thereof as may survive the shock; the capacity of the former is known, he is the exact copy of his illustrious prototype, Newcastle, "that ape in politics," and ten times more mischievous. Odger belongs to the Republican League, and his ability to rule may be known by the following programme of the party:

"The London Republicans have issued a programme in which they state their objects to be:—1. Application of the Federation principle to all Republican States. 2. Abolition of aristocratic titles and privileges. 3. Suppression of all monopolies. 4. Abolition of standing armies. 5. Compulsory gratuitous secular and industrial education. 6. Obligation of the State to provide suitable employment for all citizens able to work, and sustenance for the incapacitated. None to live upon the labour of others. 7. Nationalization of land. 8. Direct legislation of the people." Among the means to carry out the principles, including the unity of Republicans, establishment of Republican Clubs, and diffusion of Republican princi-

ples, is the following:—"The establishment of a high court of Republican equity, under the name of the Republican Areopagus, which shall judge all violations of the laws of humanity and the rights of man committed by crowned heads, statesmen, Parliaments, Law Courts, &c."

That intelligent class whose characteristics are defined as "petting their bull dogs and walloping their wives," are to be henceforth the arbiters of civilization, for such are the aspirations of *mobocracy* in England.

The Russian fleet escorting the Grand Dukes were in English waters on the 19th instant.

The journals speak of the manoeuvres at Aldershot as being nearly perfect, but it was an army manoeuvring without provision trains. The Calico Field Marshal Cardwell has probably found out the secret of making British soldiers live on air, and Sir H. Storks has brought Control to such perfection that transport has ceased to be a necessity.

A court martial has been formed to try the officers of the *Racer* for allowing her to go ashore at Cowes.

The *Morning Advertiser* blames the Americans for the war in Corea and says England will not interfere because she was not consulted. It is hard to condemn any power dealing with Asiatics for using the only logic understood by them, and that is force, so the Yankees are to be blamed on the sole ground that they did not use enough of it. Consulting England on the question was not necessary and the whole view of the affair as shown by the *Advertiser* is in the interest of the peace at any price party.

Every advice from France describes the condition of the country as dangerous, the political elements especially are in a state of confusion that portends no good, and as soon as the Germans relieve the people of the pressure of their presence, we may look for exciting times. Rochefort has been put on his trial before the court martial and it is to be hoped that Tribunal will deal sharply and decisively with the scoundrel.

The National Guards of the Departments of the Rhine and Loire have been disarmed. The military defences of the country includes the fortification of Champagne and the erection of a quadrilateral of detached forts around Meziere and Charleville.

Asiatic cholera appears to be on the increase in Prussia.

General Von Moltke has been created a marshal of the empire.

The Crown Prince and Princess have returned to Wilhelmshoe.

The army is to be reduced to 400,000 effective men.

The occupation of Rome by the Italian troops was celebrated on the 20th September amid great enthusiasm.

Our neighbors are still mainly exercised over the New York scandals, and they are of such magnitude as to make any sane person

ponder as to where all this will end; a populous and wealthy city, having amongst its upper classes some of the most learned and intelligent men in the world, is allowed to drift into the hands of a few vulgar conspirators who control its nominally democratic municipal government, and by the robbery of its people control the democratic legislature of its state, set all law at defiance and at their own will tax the community for their own profit. There is no redress, the mob is on the side of the robbers, and the intelligent republicans of the State of New York can exclaim like the Israelites of old "these be thy Gods; O Yankoes!" New York would be the Paradise of Karl Marx and Odger, because there alone property means plunder and the principle is acted on. With such an example it is no wonder that the people of Canada shrink from pollution. We are just democratic enough to respect worth and leave the field open to every man, but aristocratic enough to put down with the strong hand "the mobocracy." The evils of the States began in rebellion and republicanism and will end in anarchy.

Our autumnal campaign is just now the most prominent of topics. We have troops in camp at Prescott, Kingston and Sarnia, with the usual results of full musters whenever required.

A conference on the great question of the day, Emigration, is in progress between the Dominion Government and the representatives of the Provincial Executives, including our new Province of British Columbia. Canadian affairs prosper in every direction and under every aspect.

The United States Government has for some time past been engaged in dredging out the channel of the Upper Mississippi, and recent reports from that region state that large boats will hereafter be able to pass up from Dubuque to St. Paul, Minnesota. The channel has been scraped out to the depth of four feet over all the troublesome sand bars, and large and dangerous snags have been removed. At Red Rock Bar, however, the channel takes an abrupt turn and sets abruptly across the river, and the difficulty in navigation consists in turning the long boats without striking the points of the bars above and below. These obstacles, it is said, cannot be removed by means of the dredge-boats.

Her Majesty's ship *Galatea*, Captain His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was paid off alongside Devonport Dockyard yesterday morning 2nd June, her captain being present at the pay table. When this important part of the business of the day was completed, a procession was formed, headed by the elephant which was given to His Royal Highness in India, and, accompanied by the band of the ship, the crew walked through the principal streets of the town to the Mechanics' Institute, where, at the expense of the Prince, the whole of the men, about 450 in number, were provided with dinner. The streets through which the procession passed were lined with people, who accorded the Duke and his gallant crew a hearty farewell greeting.—*Broad Arrow*.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

My back is to the wall,
And my face is to my foes,
That surge and gather round me
Like waves when winter blows.
The ghosts of bygone errors,
The faults of former years,
That sting my veins like arrows
And pierce my heart like spears.

But let them do their utmost,
For these I can endure
And meet and overcome them,
By suffering made pure.
Against all other foemen
I'll fight with fiery breath,
And if, all done, I'm vanquished,
Go gloriously to death.

My back is to the wall,
And my face is to my foes,
I've lived a life of combat,
And know what no one knows,
But in this mortal struggle
I stand—your speak of death,
Defiant—self-reliant,
To die—if die I must!

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY G. W.

CAPT. W. N. KENNEDY.

I notice with pleasure in the *Gazette* of 1st September, the appointment to a rifle company in the town of Winnipeg, Manitoba, of the gentleman above named. I also notice the peculiar style in which it pleases the authorities to gazette an officer of Capt. Kennedy's standing.

Capt. Kennedy has for, I believe, nearly five years, been Adjutant of the 57th (Peterboro') Batt. He was a Lieutenant and for some time acting Adjutant of the 1st, Ontario Rifles, and remained in Manitoba as Lieutenant of the service company of the Ontarios. I understand he resigned on obtaining a registrarship.

Captain Kennedy holds first-class certificates from all the three Schools, Infantry, Gunnery and Cavalry, and ought to have been so gazetted, as well as with the rank he held in two corps. He is also one of those officers who appears in the last Militia List as holding a certificate from one School only.

A better officer and a more true and Christian gentleman could not have been appointed, and I am sure that all his old comrades will be glad to see him at the head of a battalion, as soon as one is formed in Red River.

DR. SCHULTZ.

I should consider the appointment of Dr. John C. Schultz to a similar position, one of a very different character. His prominent position and the political influence which he has secured so entirely for ends of the most utter selfishness, doubtless designate him as a man not to be refused. I only trust that in a military position, he will acquire some slight knowledge of the requirements of military discipline, but I should think but little confidence can be felt in a man who could so far allow his selfish vanity to blind him to his plain public duty, as to prostitute the temporary prosperity he enjoyed to purposes of factious violence, and to do his best to bring disgrace on the military service of his country by tampering and causing his agents to tamper with the sense of mili-

tary discipline of the men of the first Dominion expedition.

Neither the officers nor the best of the men (the great majority), of the Ontario Rifles are likely to forget that they owe it to Dr. John Schultz that there existed even a shadow of coloring for the slanders which obtained publicity about them.

MILITIA IMPROVEMENT.

Most of your readers will agree in your estimate of the value of "Centurion's" letter, which appears in your issue of the 4th September. All the suggestions of that gallant officer have been characterised by sound sense, practicability and the talent of organization, but his last communication is perhaps both more suggestive and more exhaustive than any which have preceded it.

Without discussing other portions of the letter in question, "Centurion's" suggestion of seven days drill at company headquarters preparatory to 14 days in Brigade Camps, goes far to obviate the objection which has been brought against the ballot that it would supply men of 30 days training only. I have long thought that 21 days is just what is wanted, and that it should be apportioned precisely as indicated by "Centurion."

A competent, paid Sergt. Major is also a great desideratum.

It is satisfactory to note a convergence of the ideas of "Centurion" and those of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW on the subject of the Staff. I think one engineer or surveyor in each Regimental District (nearly identical with counties) should receive a commission in the active force, prepare the local maps, and, as suggested by "Centurion," act under a Deputy-Quartermaster-General for the divisional District, who should be a capable engineer or surveyor.

The writer of these brief notes is particularly interested in the adoption of the plans advocated both by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW and "Centurion," as to the preparation of proper maps, not only on account of the vital importance of that service, but that he (the writer) emphatically urged attention to the subject, much in the plan now set forth in a letter to Col. Macdougall as long ago as 1865.

THE BALLOT.

Notwithstanding the disgraceful fact justly insisted on by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, that the meanness and greed of employers of labor constitute one of the heaviest drawbacks to the possible success of the Volunteer principle, does that fact remove the more than equally potent one of inequality of burden? And is it possible to frame a law which will touch that class effectually and yet not unjustly?

It is urged that "the course for the officers of the present force to pursue is to use all diligence to retain as many of their men as possible, &c." May I be permitted to venture a doubt whether this means anything but the old principle of coaxing, so-

subversive of discipline, and so heavy a tax on the Captains of companies?

Is it possible that the Force should be what it ought to be until its ranks are filled by men whose *duty*, not whose *pleasure*, it is to serve.

I would also venture to submit that the practical working out of the just and reasonable theory of the ballot, can scarcely be pronounced to be attended with disastrous results until it has been tried. And I may mention that but little dissatisfaction was apparent at the selection of 1864, badly as it was managed, and unjustly as its burdens fell, though it was difficult to persuade men that they were not to be immediately called upon.

EXPENDITURE FOR MILITIA PURPOSES.

Does it ever occur to the carping politicians who haggle at the cost of our (even now) grand militia system, that while the population, the commerce, and the wealth of Canada are perpetually increasing, the Militia Force (Active), will not increase in proportion and that, therefore, the expenditure which may now appear great, will year by year bear a less proportion to revenue?

OUR MUSSULMAN SUBJECTS.

From the *London Spectator*.

Anybody who thinks it an easy task to govern our Indian Empire, or desire to know how much of vital force yet lives in the Mussulman creed, should see the semi-official pamphlet in which Mr. Hunter has recounted the history of the fifty years' struggle between our Government and the Wahabees of Bengal. Dim rumours of the great contest, incomparably the most dangerous as well as the strangest in which we have ever been engaged, have reached England, in the shape of stories of expeditions, or records of convictions for treason; but here we have for the time its entire history from 1822, when Syud Ahmed founded the colony which has never ceased to ray out missionaries preaching the solemn duty of extirpating Europeans, to the present hour, when in every county of the vast Delta the devotees of Mahomedan Protestantism, Puritan ascetics, zealous as Ultramontanes, faithful as Catholic priests, fearless as Jesuits, are preaching under a hundred disguises the obligation of slaughter, rousing a deadly hate among millions of our Mussulman subjects, and converting, sometimes by thousands a week, the degraded castes of Bengal into Mohammedans so fanatic that they, by birth despised Bengalees, so cowardly and so puny that they are forbidden to enter our armies, set Sepoys at defiance, and have been known to die fighting hand to hand in the open against the Europeans. Very few who read the narrative, close it without a conviction that in these fanatics, these butchers curriers, village-schoolmasters, and low men of every kind, we have the most dangerous foes who ever faced us; that our dominion hangs by a hair; that at any moment a Mussulman Cromwell may take the field, and the Empire be temporarily overwhelmed in massacre. It is proved by evidence that throughout India a vast Mohammedan sect, in which every man is a missionary, is devoting itself to our destruction; making converts in thou-

sands, and has the sympathy of thirty millions of Mohammedan subjects; that it waits only a leader to declare war to the knife; that only a year ago, the existence of our rule depended mainly upon the answer which three Arabs in Mecca, as unknown in Europe as if they were negroes in Timbuctoo, might give to a question on the most difficult point of the Mohammedan moral code.

For fifty years the followers of Syud Ahmed have been preaching war against us, and levying from all Mohammedans money subscriptions for the maintenance of their organization, the centre of which is Patna, where sits a Caliph or Vicegerent whose orders are obeyed by the entire creed. They have a literature of the most "treasonable" and deeply religious kind, circulated by bodies of devoted colporteurs; have trained thousands of Missionaries who teach that to escape damnation it is necessary that a Mohammedan wage war upon the Infidel; and have made converts in such numbers that in 1843 a single preacher was followed by eighty thousand disciples. Their conversions are still increasing, their primary civil tenet, the absolute equality of the Mussulman, proving irresistibly attractive to men who, under the Hindoo social code, are treated as carrion. The Wahabees perhaps alone among mankind make of this doctrine a reality, and in Dacca or Calcutta, a man whose social rank is equal to that of an English rag-picker, has but to submit to circumcision, and he is the equal of the highest Wahabee, may marry his daughter, and is treated as if he were a kinsman. The Government has arrested the leaders; but new leaders are always forthcoming, and the popularity of the sect has of late received a new and accidental impulse. Hitherto their main difficulty with the Mussulmans has been to prove the obligation of rebellion. No Mussulman doctor doubts that if India ceases to be governed on Mussulman principles rebellion becomes a duty; but there has, until lately, been a great doubt whether India had or had not ceased to be a land of Islam. Most doctors held that it had not. The British Government avoided the emblems of Sovereignty; the Koran was officially maintained to be the Common Law; and in every case in which a Mohammedan was concerned sentence was given in theory by a Mohammedan Caze. Since the mutiny the old system has been swept away. The sovereignty of the Queen is pressed on every possible occasion. The law doctors have been abolished. It is no longer possible, write the Mussulmans, for us even to be married according to the forms prescribed by our religious books. India is, therefore, a country in which Mussulman rule has been overthrown, and in which, therefore, the highest moral duty of every Mussulman is rebellion. Fortunately the Meccan Doctors, consulted by the Mussulmans in 1860, were not aware of the facts, and replied that a country was still in possession of Islam while the observances of Islam prevailed there, that is, were legalized; but these "customs" have been abolished, and the Calcutta Doctors avow that the main condition now wanting is a fair prospect of success. The Wahabees, therefore, are eagerly heard, the more because the social misery of the Mussulmans is reaching its climax. They have lost their ascendancy, they have lost their lands—being, as compared with Hindoos, reckless spenders—and they have been driven *en masse* from the Government employ. Partly from their refusal to accept education in "Godless" Colleges, partly from their dislike of the English language, but mainly from the antipathy with which they are re-

garded by the British, who contrast their proud bearing with the easy civility of the Hindoo, they are now proscribed. The details given by Mr. Hunter will astound even those who know India well. The military career has been finally barred to a people with whom war is a duty and delight. Not one Mussulman holds the Queen's commission. In the higher grades of the Native Civil Service they are dying out, British collectors even venturing to advertise that in the competition for offices none but Hindoos will be received,—the most astounding example of needless insult we ever remember to have heard of. In the Public Works there are but three Mussulmans to 107 Hindoos; in the offices of Account not one Mussulman. In the entire State service of Bengal, out of 2,111 officials *ninety-two* are Mussulmans. No Mussulman sits, serves, or pleads in the Supreme Court, not one is reckoned even among the articulated clerks.

"A hundred and seventy years ago it was almost impossible for a well-born Mussulman in Bengal to become poor; now, it is almost impossible for him to continue rich." It comes, therefore, to this, that the followers of a creed which makes scores of thousands of converts every year: which a century ago ruled India, which fifty years ago possessed nearly all offices, is now excluded from all means of gaining wealth, and is sinking into utter misery, just as it is beginning to perceive that it can no longer declare that it lives under its own laws, and the men who hold this creed are thirty millions, form for all social purposes one vast brotherhood, are bred up from childhood in a tradition of battle. A Mussulman sergeant of police arrested four of the leading Wahabees missionaries, who appealed for aid to an old scrivener, a quiet and unknown man. He offered any bribe for their release but the sergeant was faithful. The magistrate discharged them, and the sergeant devised an enterprise hardly surpassed in the legends of Spartan fortitude or Roman fidelity. To leave his post without leave would have been desertion; but he had a son in his native village whom he loved better than anything upon earth except the family honour. Between his village and the frontier lay our outposts, all on the alert to stop any stray plunderer or absconding traitor. Beyond the Frontier were the Fanatics, on the eve of their great act of overt hostility to the Crown, and in the last degree suspicious of any stranger. The father, well knowing that his son, if he escaped being hanged at our outposts as a traitor on his way to join the Rebel Camp ran a very imminent risk of being strangled by the Wahabees as a spy, commanded his boy in the name of the family honour to go to Mulka, and not return till he could bring back the names of the conspirators within our territory who were aiding the Fanatics outside. The son disappeared from the village. What were his hairbreadth escapes none but his own family knows. But he completely deceived the Wahabee, joined in their descent upon Sittans, repassed our outpost, and presented himself one evening at his father's hut, hundreds of miles inland worn out by travel, want, and disease, but charged with the secret 'that Munshi Jaffir was the great man who passed up the Bengalis and their carbines and rifles.' Jaffir was the scrivener who would have paid the bribe, if the Sergeant had let the four travellers go.

If there are not in these facts elements of danger such as has rarely threatened an established government, historians have but ill described the causes of the insurrection.

A FEW THOUGHTS ON THE ARTILLERY ITS CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

BY AN ARTILLERY OFFICER.

(From the Army and Navy Journal.)

[The writer has not been able to obtain official or authentic figures concerning foreign ordnance, save in exceptional cases, nor does he know of any military library accessible to artillery officers, where such figures can be found. The library at the Artillery School, quite complete and valuable in many respects, is deficient in this particular. Any artillery officer who desires to do a service to his arm, can hardly put his time to better use than in compiling a full account of foreign ordnance from authentic sources. It is greatly to be regretted that we cannot have this done by personal inspection; but military commissions, for visiting Europe unfortunately embrace, as a general rule, only the officers of the scientific corps.]

American artillery officers have long been pretty well united in the belief that we ought to have rifled guns of larger calibre than the 3 inch for field service, and it is understood that the Ordnance Department has contemplated the fabrication of a 3½-inch gun to weigh about 1,200 lbs.; but nothing beyond perhaps making the drawings has yet been done in this direction. If the 4-pounder Russian gun, referred to above, has only about forty-eight pounds of metal to each pound of projectile and is a serviceable gun, it would seem that we ought to get a 20-pounder weighing not more than a thousand pounds. It will be noticed that the proportion weight of metal to weight of shot in the 9-pounder gun is less than 45 to 1.

HEAVY MORTARS AND CURVED FIRE.

Curved fire, a subject hardly yet mentioned in our service, seems to have become one of much prominence in Europe. The object of this fire from field guns, is of course, to reach troops or other objects sheltered from direct fire by intrenchments or accidents of ground. The tables of fire for the Russian artillery show the ranges and velocities due to the reduced charges necessary to give sufficient curve to the trajectory. The reduced charges for the 9-pounder are 1 lb. 10z. and 11oz, and the corresponding velocities 537 and 386 feet. The cartridge bags are made up in sections, so that the reduced charge is readily determined without re-weighing or measuring.

Curved fire from heavy guns, especially mortars, is now recognized as second in importance to no other element of sea-coast defence. Since the introduction of vessels clad with iron, so as to be more or less impregnable to horizontal fire, it is conceded that a system of obstructions combined with a powerful vertical fire is indispensable. This subject is presented in a very instructive and interesting manner by Abbot (to whom the artillery is so much indebted for his report of the siege of Petersburg), in "Notes on Harbor Defence." His views have not carried conviction so far among the officers of his own corps as they have among artillery officers, if rumor is to be believed.

We cannot enter into this subject at any length, without departing too far from our main purpose, and suggest only a single consideration. It should always be borne in mind that in case of a war involving the defence of our sea-coast works, they would be garrisoned and defended by volunteers, almost exclusively; and it may perhaps be regarded as extremely doubtful whether

any but the very best disciplined troops could be made to stand by their guns in our present works, when under the intense concentrated fire of a powerful fleet. In fact the question might be raised with any troops judging from the record of Port Royal, Fort Morgan, and Fort Fisher. Mortar batteries are not subject to so much exposure of the men, and this should secure their emplacement wherever they can possibly enter into the defence.

These views are not new. The English, as far back as 1859, decided upon the construction of three batteries of the heaviest mortars for the defence of Spithead, one of which was to contain 33 mortars in addition to the most powerful horizontal fire that could be obtained. How does this fact compare with that we see around us? We know of scarcely a work for which even the most moderate provision of mortars has been made. Officers ordered to the Artillery School, generally see the 13-inch mortars for the first time, and regard it as a great curiosity. The projected 15-inch mortar, indispensable for crushing in the decks of strongly built vessels, has not even been cast.

In this important field for enquiry and experiment, absolute stagnation is even more marked than elsewhere. In the entire range of experimental gunnery, there is no point concerning which there is such utter ignorance as mortar fire. We are without a single correct and useful table of ranges for the 13-inch mortar, nor is it practicable to construct one until a carefully conducted and thoroughly systematized course of experimental firing shall be had, to fix absolutely the grade of powder, and the weight and windage of the projectiles. Meanwhile, we can derive no benefit from mortar fire, except its moral effect, or such as may come from a happy chance shot. It is not claimed that other nations have arrived at entire satisfactory results. It is not long since we read of an entire day's practice at Shoeburyness against a long row of casemates, in which not a single shell of the hundred fired struck the casemate. A somewhat extended and careful investigation into the causes of proverbial inaccuracy of mortar fire, leads decidedly to the conclusion that all of the prominent elements of uncertainty may be eliminated, when we are prepared to move out of the rut in which we have been travelling, it may be said with little exaggeration, ever since Tartaglia invented the gunner's quadrant.

(To be continued.)

A project has been broached at Moscow for celebrating next year the two hundredth anniversary of Peter the Great's birth by a grand national musical festival, to be divided into two principal parts. It is proposed that the first part shall consist of a competition between Russian composers and the performance of occasional pieces, or pieces written expressly for the occasion. The second part will be a kind of musico-ethnographic exposition, at which the different races belonging to the Russian empire will execute in their respective national costumes pieces of popular music, vocal and instrumental. The government has signified its intention of contributing one hundred thousand roubles towards the enterprise.

VOLUNTEERS vs. REGULARS.—The challenge match between ten non-commissioned officers of the 63rd Rifles and a like number of the 78th Highlanders, came off at Bedford on Saturday notwithstanding the rain, and resulted in a victory for the 63rd by 45 points.—*Acadian Recorder.*

A FROZEN CITY.

Spring floods are not unfamiliar to the dwellers by our uncertain Western rivers. The rising of the Mississippi is as regular as the inundation of the Nile, and many of our cities even have from time to time been converted into temporary and unwilling rivals of Venice, the City of the Sea. The river front of Albany is almost annually submerged, and Baltimore and St. Louis were last year treated to inundations, which involved very serious losses of life and property. But probably the annals of no other city on either continent, unless, perhaps, St. Petersburg, can furnish a parallel to the remarkable disaster which lately befell Vienna from the breaking up of the ice in the Danube.

The Austrian capital is traversed by an arm of the Danube called the Wiener Donau, which flows around two of its richest faubourgs and rejoins the main stream. On the island thus formed are some of the finest edifices which the city can boast, at least one spacious theatre, and a fine hotel. Here also is the famous and beautiful Prater, the pride of every true Viennese. And here, about a fortnight ago, was laid the scene of that devastation which ruined so much of this beauty and prosperity. An unusually severe winter, which had solidly frozen the river, was followed by a sudden thaw and the consequent breaking up of the ice. This was forced in huge masses into the Wiener Donau, choking it up, while at the same time its waters were swelled by the melting snow, so that it speedily overflowed its banks, and deluged the faubourgs of Leopoldstadt and Wein almost instantaneously. This occurred in the night, and so quietly that the inhabitants were hardly made aware of their danger before the water had risen to the height of nearly four feet in the streets, which were thus made impassable. The flood increased until all this portion of the city was converted into an immense lake, filled with floating masses of ice. The Prater itself was submerged and many of its finest trees uprooted and carried off on the raging torrent.

So far the calamity presented no unusual aspect. But here comes in the curious and distinctive feature of the occurrence. The temperature fell as suddenly as it had risen on the same night when the flood had culminated; before morning the lake was frozen hard, and the two unlucky suburbs found themselves overwhelmed with a solid mass of ice. In the meantime, further up the river, the thaw continued, and broken ice, swept along by the current, was still carried into the arm or canal at Vienna, where it was piled up in enormous masses. Thus strangely locked up from the outer world, the inhabitants of these faubourgs were condemned for the time to almost Arctic isolation. The three bridges connecting them with the city were swept away, and communication rendered impossible, except with greater uncertainty. Their supplies of wood and water, chief necessities under the circumstances, were cut off, and they were left in the uncomfortable dilemma of not knowing whether a continuance of their captivity or its termination was most to be dreaded. A thaw must almost inevitably be followed by the gravest consequences, and it is possible that we have yet to hear the worst of this singular catastrophe.

So far as we know, this event is altogether unique in history. To be inundated is not a new experience, but to be frozen in on the top of it is certainly a surfeit of misfortunes.—*N. Y. Paper.*

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., ½ lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London England.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tenders Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until Noon of Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, for the execution of the following mentioned works on the

WELLAND CANAL:

- 1st. Construction of a Mooring Wharf, and Deepening the Harbor of Port Dalhousie.
- 2nd. Lightening the East Bank of the "Deep Cut" between Allanburgh and Port Robinson.
- 3rd. Deepening and Enlarging the Harbor at Port Colborne.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at this Office, and at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, (where Forms of Tender may also be obtained) on and after Tuesday, the 10th day of October next.

The signatures of two solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become surety for the due fulfillment of the Contract must be attached to each Tender.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 16th Sept., 1871.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for a Bridge," will be received at this office until Friday, the 24th day of September inst., at noon, for the construction of two Swing Bridges for the enlarged portion of the Grenville Canal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at this Office, or at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, and at the Engineer's Office on the work at Grenville, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1871.

77-51m.

The time for receiving the above Tenders has been extended to TUESDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER next, at noon.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 21st Sept., 1871.

39-51m.



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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Central Tower," will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 27th day of September inst., at noon, for the carpenter and joiners', galvanized iron, plumbers' and painters' works; also for wrought and cast iron work required for finish to the Central Tower, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

Plans and Specifications, and Model, can be seen at this Office, where all necessary information can be obtained.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest of any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
 Secretary
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1871. 37-31a.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates," will be received at this Office until FRIDAY 29th SEPTEMBER instant, for the construction and insertion of SIX PAIRS of LOCK GATES for the proposed enlarged Locks Nos. 9, 10 and 11, on the GRENVILLE CANAL.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at this Office or at the Machine Canal Office, Montreal, and at the Engineer's Office, on the Works at Grenville, where printed Forms of Tender may also be obtained.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
 Secretary.
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1871. 37-31a.

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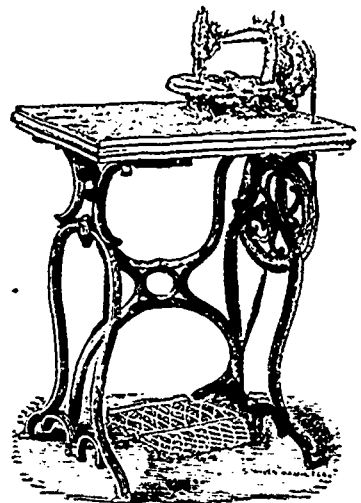
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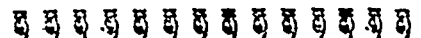
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