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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. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1875.

No. 32.

### The Volunteer Review

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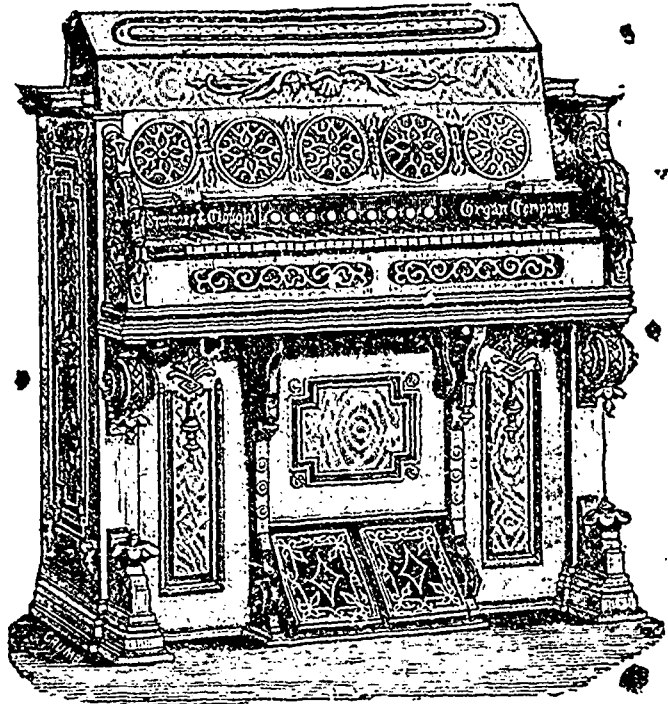
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VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1875.

No. 32.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant General of Militia, returned to Ottawa, on Saturday morning looking all the better for his short absence from the city. We understand he enjoyed his trip West very much, but regretted that his official duties would not admit of his longer protracting his stay. The Colonel was only absent two weeks.

Dr. Grant, who accompanied His Excellency to England, returned home on the 4th. The doctor is the bearer of a magnificent cup from the Duke of Sutherland for the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa.

Lt.-Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, returned to Ottawa on the 4th from the Province of Quebec, where he has been settling the claims of the Militiamen of 1812.

Lieutenant Colonel McPherson, of the Department of Militia and Defence, left Ottawa on the 5th, for the purpose of enquiring into and settling at various places throughout this district, the claims of the men who served in the war of 1812 and 1813. The above work will entail considerable labour, and no doubt the applications of those who claim to have taken part in the above war will receive every consideration at his hands.

Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, Deputy Adjutant General of No 4 District, sailed from Sarnia on Friday last, in charge of the eighty four men, now *en route* for Manitoba, and who are to replace those whose terms of service are about expiring. Dr. Malloch, of Ottawa, accompanies the detachment as Medical Officer.

We understand that Major General Selby Smyth passed Fort Pelley some days ago. His progress so far has been pretty expeditious, and we expect soon to hear of his arrival at the Rocky Mountains.

The Canadian team are still attracting their share of attention at Wimbledon. The correspondent of the *Glasgow News*, writing on the 29th ult., says: "In the course of the afternoon the Duke of Cambridge visited the camp of the Canadians, where he met the Earl of Carnarvon and a large number of titled ladies and gentlemen. The Earl of Carnarvon expressed his pleasure at seeing the Canadians in camp, and the Duke of Cambridge, in saying a few words to them, praised their hardy appearance. In the evening there were festivities in all the camps, and the Duke and Duchess of Teak were announced to be dining at the Cottage with Lord and Lady Wharfedale."

The Dominion Medical Association began its sessions on the 4th at Halifax. There was a large attendance of delegates.

The damage done by the floods in Ohio, Indiana and adjoining States is set down at \$10,000,000. It would appear that the worst of the danger is past.

A Washington report says that Commander Parker, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Navy, has perfected a system of electric light to be used as signals by vessels at sea. It is very luminous, and emits stars at regular intervals.

The Ministry of Victoria, Australia, have resigned, in consequence of the opposition of Parliament to their budget.

A war has broken out between the Sioux and the Crow Indians on the Yellowstone river, Montana Territory, nine miles below the Big Horn U. S. The fighting continued three days. On the third day the Sioux crossed the river, and the Crows retreated. One Sioux was killed, and three Crows wounded. It is reported that the number of Sioux was from 1,200 to 1,500 warriors. The Crows had 300 lodges and the Nez Percés 60 lodges, with a small number of Gros Ventres.

A Chicago report says such a time for floods in the North West was never known as now. Streams in all directions are rising so as to sweep away bridges, railways, houses, crops and other property to the value of millions of dollars. The matter has become more serious every day in Memphis. The Mississippi is forty miles wide and is still rising; also much damage is being done by the floods.

Two members of the English Parliament have agreed to meet each other at Yokohama on the 29th of next September, at 2 p.m. One is to travel by the United States, and sail from San Francisco; the other is to go by way of the Isthmus of Suez and India. If either fails to keep the appointment, he is to pay the other £2,000.

England maintains an army of 200,000 men in India, of whom 128,516 are natives and 61,613 British, exclusive of officers.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the Ribbon of the Order of the Thistle on the Earl of Dalkeith, M. P.

An immense meeting in favour of amnesty for the Fenian convicts was held in Hyde Park on the 1st of August. It was estimated that 100,000 persons were gathered around the various speakers' stands. Mr. John O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Mayo county, presided, and in his speech declared that the Fenian prisoners were entitled to approbation rather than censure. Mr. Biggar, member for Cavan county, and Messrs. Parnell and Mellon were also present. Resolutions of the usual character were carried by acclamation.

The French Assembly closed on the 4th for a recess until November 4th.

The annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to Her Majesty's Ministers took place on the 4th inst. at the Mansion House, and was attended by the usual large and distinguished company. Mr. Disraeli, responding to the toast to the Government, declared the country was prosperous and the people contented. Alluding to foreign affairs he said peace prevailed, and in his opinion would continue to prevail. If the foreign relations of Great Britain were scrutinized he believed it would be found that they had been conducted with prudence and firmness. The Colonial Empire would be developed and consolidated. Its interests and sympathies ought to be assimilated with those of the mother country, and ultimately the colonies will prove a source, not of weakness, but of strength and splendor. In conclusion he repeated the opinion, which he once before declared here, that the people of Great Britain were better off than the nobility of other countries. The speech was received with enthusiastic cheers. Other members of the Cabinet spoke in a similar strain.

The *Faraday* picked up the Direct Cable on July 11th, but had to drop it on account of the roughness of the sea. A defect exist, but the officers of the *Faraday* deny that a break exists.

Hon. Christian Anderson, the great Danish poet and tale writer, is dead.

In spite of the efforts of the Prince of Montenegro to prevent it, several bodies of his subjects have crossed the Herzegovian to join the insurgents.

Belgrade, Aug. 1.—Prince Milan has gone to Vienna to confer with the Foreign Office in regard to the situation in Herzegovina. The Servians have opened subscriptions in aid of the insurrection, and much excitement prevails in the principality.

Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, who was on leave of absence, has returned to Vienna on account of the Herzegovinian complications. The *Vienna Presse* says it has reason to believe that Prince Milan's object in coming to this city is to sound the Government and ascertain whether Austria intends to preserve neutrality even if the insurrection is protracted; whether she will not recommend the Porte to redress the evils which have caused the present disturbances; and finally, whether she is inclined to support the demand which the Servian Government contemplates respecting the development of the independence of Servia. The *Presse* concludes that if the Austrian Government reply is not altogether in the negative it will be because Turkey is at fault for showing lack of energy at the beginning of the Herzegovian insurrection.

## A Warning voice from the Spanish Armada.

BY MAJOR GENERAL T. B. COLLINSON, R.E.

(Continued from page 364.)

Comparison with Present Force.

But what a lesson this is to all rulers of the British empire, on the defence of the islands of Great Britain itself. There were men enough then, with strength and spirit enough in them to make a very fair resistance to the landing and advance of any invading army, if they had been embodied, and trained, and disciplined, and armed in time: and if the practice of the bow had not been allowed to die out, before that of the new fire arms commenced. As it was, if by any accident the invaders got clear of the British fleet, there was nothing that could be called a serious obstacle, to stop them from capturing London. If that same proportion of one twenty fifth of the whole population, was now trained, it would give a force of one million, which would be sufficient to place 350 men per mile round the coast of England. And if the favourable landing places were prepared beforehand with cover for the defenders and obstacles against the invaders, and the men were armed and well trained with breech loading rifles, that number would go a very great way towards defeating altogether, any attempt at landing by the greatest possible force that could land on a given distance. It would be a force like the ancient county Militia, levied, trained, and fighting at the places they lived in, and would, therefore, tend more than any other, to keep up the martial spirit of the people. But it is evident from this part of the story of the Spanish Armada, that if any dependence is to be placed on any such force, it must be so organised, that there will be no fear that they will not always be accustomed to discipline, and well trained in the use of the rifle: and I think, after what we have heard, it would not be a amiss to add, that they should at least while embodied, be well fed.

And what proportion of that armed million of Englishmen, are we prepared to raise on such an emergency? 130,000 partly trained militia, and 150,000 volunteers, who, as their title implies, may come or stay as they please. For the rest of the security of our great empire, we depend on 150,000 regular troops, who are just enough to occupy our military posts over the world in peace time; and to reinforce whom on the outbreak of war we have at the most about 30,000 old soldiers. Thus, taking the favourable view that all those numbers would be forthcoming on sudden demand, we have under 500,000 men, or one half of the proportion of the population considered necessary in 1588; and to defend an empire, probably twenty times as great. The security of our dependencies, none of which existed in those days, would now absorb the whole power of those 150,000 regular soldiers, leaving our own shores to be defended by a force of militia and volunteers one third the strength of what the founders of our empire would have raised.

### Cost of Land Forces.

The cost of all the forces and all the preparations made on land for the Armada, cannot be easily obtained, if at all; because the bulk of it was raised and paid in the counties, without the intervention of the central authority. If we judge by the rate of pay to the officers and men of the Militia,

it was a much more expensive army than our present regular force. Mr. Bruce gives the statement from the county of Northampton in 1588, of the expenses of levying, clothing, and supplying with ammunition and their stores (not arms) and pay for five days' training for 600 men, which amounts to £1,172; of which the pay of the men was only £86. In 1872 3, the pay of the rank and file of the British forces amounted to about one fifth of the estimate for the whole expenses of the effective force. If we assume that the pay of the rank and file of the Militia at the time of the Armada was half of the whole expenses, we shall probably be near the truth. Taking that proportion; and assuming the whole 160,000 to have been embodied, and that the pay of heavy horsemen was 1s. 6d. a day; that of the light horsemen 1s., and of the footman 8d.; the total cost of the whole rank and file would have been nearly £250,000 per month; and the total cost of the whole preparations on land would have been £500,000 per month; and if we take the purchasing power of money in the necessaries of life, at that time, to have been six times as much as it is now, the above sum would be equivalent to £3,000,000, are about 15s. per head of population for the month. The total cost of the British Army and appliances for 1872 3, was estimated at £14,824,500, which would be less than 10s. per head of the present population, for the whole year.

It is true that during the time this Militia force was not embodied, there was hardly any charge upon the country; but considering that they were in fear of the invasion for a whole year, the whole force must have been embodied for a period of altogether three months; at all events we may assume that the country was quite prepared to pay the necessary expense for such a time. This would, therefore, have been equivalent in our day to £9,000,000; and if we take the difference in population into account, it would be equivalent to our spending £72,000,000 on a war that lasted three months, and that for the army only.

### NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The aspect brightens when we look towards the sea. Not that the Government used more diligence on the sea, than they did on the land, but the English Navy had a field for their energies more independent of the Government. Fortunately for England, the people had never lost that attraction to the sea, which made it seem part of their country; and the maxim of Alfred "That England only enjoyed peace from invasion when her fleets were powerful enough to repel it from her shores," had never been altogether forgotten. In the reign of Elizabeth, the new field for sea enterprise in the Indies, coming at a time of comparatively long peace, had revived the national predictions, and had created a race of adventurous seamen, and made the fleets of England once more claim dominion on the "narrow seas." Thus there was a material of ships and experienced seamen ready to make use of, and in the temper to use themselves.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at the precise numbers of vessels in the Royal Navy and of merchants employed on this occasion, because the numbers are given for different days of the whole affair, in the course of which some became disabled and others were added. By taking the names of all vessels of all kinds mentioned in the records of the time, as given by Bruce and Dodsley, it appears that the following numbers were employed at one time or other:—

	Nos.	Ton.	Guns.	Men.
Royal Navy.....	35	12,690	658	6,361
Merc't and private ships	161	20,000	400*	9,070

These were divided into two fleets; one under the Lord Admiral, Lord Charles Howard, containing two squadrons; a squadron under himself with Sir John Hawkins, as Rear Admiral of 17 Royal and 52 merchant ships (chiefly victuallers), and a squadron under Sir Francis Drake, as Vice Admiral of 6 Royal and 34 merchant ships. This fleet was stationed at Plymouth. The other fleet was under Lord Henry Seymour and consisted of 12 Royal and 52 merchant ships, of which 23 were furnished by the Cinque Ports, and the remainder by the City of London. This fleet was stationed in the Downs.

The Royal ships averaged about 300 tons, 14 guns, and 140 men; the largest, the "Triumph" (Sir Martin Forbisher) had 1,000 tons, 40 guns, and 500 men. The merchant ships, averaged about 130 tons, varying from 30 to 400 tons, of which about half were above 80 tons.

It will be seen that although the total number of vessels employed on the English side, was greater than that of the Spaniards, the tonnage was a little more than one half, and the number of men and number of guns were not more than one half of the advantages. The English ships had the advantage of having a fewer number of persons on board each ship, and that a much greater proportion of that number were efficient seamen.

\*Estimated only.

(To be Continued.)

### Wimbledon.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

CANADIAN CAMP,  
Wimbledon Common,  
12th July, 1875.

I finished my first letter to you while awaiting the arrival of the Canadian team, on Saturday afternoon. They left Liverpool at ten o'clock in the morning, and came via Willesden Junction and Kensington through to Putney, and just as the camp clock struck seven, Col. McKinlay, Major Cotton, and Major Gibson, the "Prince of Ties," entered the Canadian camp, along with the rest of the team. The first Saturday night in camp is not always the most pleasant, especially when varied with torrents of rain and hail, and at intervals vivid forked lightning. However, the arrangements made were so complete that the team suffered little inconvenience, and the high wind which prevailed had but little effect on the fastenings of their tents. Sunday morning did not bring with it propitious weather. The storm of the night, which had apparently exhausted its efforts, came on anew, and interfered sadly with those who had outdoor work to perform. Throughout the whole camp the scene was rather a wretched one, and there were more growls than smiles on the faces of new comers to Wimbledon. Those who were old habits of the common were rather better posted, as it was not their first introduction to a rainy night and day on the tented plain. Old campaigners had carefully trenched all their tents on Saturday evening, whilst the youngsters, overjoyed at their taste of the secrets of camp life, had neglected each timely precautions, and their

garments, especially when left on the grassy floor of their tents, were well soaked. Still, the ardour of those who were visitors for the first time did not seem to be dampened, for in hundreds of the tents the most vaient efforts were made to get breakfast ready, and those who had not the heart to rough it sought the welcome cover of Jennison's immense *salon*, where plenty is provided at most moderate prices. The Canadians mess in a portion of the Civil Service tent, and they are perhaps as comfortable as any men in camp. They are a little closer to the Iron House, and nearer this year to the brow of the hill looking towards Richmond, while the shifting of the camp tents to this position gives the men a quieter situation, and removes the reception tent from the main road alongside the Putney entrance, thus avoiding the clouds of dust which were so uncomfortable last year. Although the first Sunday is not included in the official programme of the meeting, still church service is held in the large tent. The congregation yesterday was therefore a small one. Amongst those present were Lord Wharncliffe, the chairman of the Association; Col. Mildmay, Col. Peel, Capt. Pixley, Col. McKinlay, of the Canadian team; Major Cotton, and Major Gibson. The chaplain had finished prayers and had commenced his sermon from the text in the Book of Samuel, "And David taught Israel the use of the bow." When a storm broke over the camp, and the rain came down in drenching torrents. The wind was high, and so interfered with the service that both the preacher and his congregation had to beat a hasty retreat. Later in the afternoon the weather was rather better, and the high wind of the morning had so slackened its pace that with the aid of waterproofs and umbrellas a large number of visitors who had come from town made their way through the camp to renew the pleasant acquaintance with the riflemen who were here last year, and make new friends amongst the thousands who for the first time will try their skill at Wimbledon targets.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The topic of the day has been the proposals made by the American team, who lately vanquished the Irishmen at Dollymount, to shoot with the teams of Great Britain. It was at first proposed that the Americans should compete side by side with their British cousins in the international match for the Elcho Shield, on a spare target, without course, actually participating in the contest. The three captains of the team were agreeable to this, but Major Page entered a protest, and a fresh proposition was therefore made. The substituted terms were that a selected team of eight, composed of three English, three Scotch, and two Irish, should compete with the Americans, but to this proposal the latter demurred, as will be seen by the following letter:—

BELFAST, July 9, 1875.

Sir,—I am just in receipt of your favour of the 7th instant, communicating the invitation of the Council of the National Rifle Association to the American Rifle Team to shoot a match at Wimbledon on the 17th instant, against a team of eight from the United Kingdom, distance 1,000 yards, number of shots, 30, &c. In reply I have to say that since the proposed competition between the Eights of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and an American Eight, has fallen through, the American Rifle Team have determined to adhere to their original intention of shooting but one "Team Match" dur-

ing their present visit to this country. The honourable Council will be good enough to accept the sincere thanks of the gentlemen of the American Rifle Team for the distinguished compliment which their kind invitation carries with it.—I have the honor to be, sir, yours most respectfully,

(Signed.)

H. A. GILDERSLEEVE,  
Captain American Rifle Team.

Captain E. St. John Mildmay,  
Secretary, N. R. A.

A meeting was held today by the Council, with the idea of bringing the matter to an amicable settlement, but no decision has been arrived at yet, although it is probable an effort will be made to carry out the first proposal. The Council are very desirous that the American representatives shall have a chance of displaying their skill at the target with the crack shots of Britain, and it is possible that they may be accommodated.

A JAPANESE MARKSMAN.

I understand that a Japanese officer who represents a rifle association at Yokohama will this year take a prominent part in the Wimbledon contest, and although by the rules he will not be able to carry off prizes, still his bullseyes made recently at Hythe and Aldershot, will try the metal of some of our champion shots. The Japanese, it is said, can make quite a string of bullseyes from the shoulder at a thousand yards.

THE CANADIAN TEAM.

I have already said something about their first night in camp, and very little about their shooting at the Altcar ranges. As a score that will be read by Canadian riflemen with some curiosity, I give that of the first practice, an *impromptu* one, held within a few hours of landing from the steamer, and with scarcely time to get their land legs on. The score is as follows, fired at 200, 500, and 600 yards:—

Major Gibson.....79	Ensign Waters.....54
Sergt Stephens...46	Private Cruit.....77
Sergt Power.....81	Sergt Pindar.....72
Private Little...67	Capt Nelson.....69
Ensign Fitch.....71	Sergt Ward.....79
Sergt Copping...66	Capt Arnold.....72
Private Paulin...67	Sergt Loggie.....80
Private Bell.....47	Sergt Harris.....62
Sergt Hunter.....68	Ensign Wright...87
Sergt Hill.....58	Private Mills....62

LANCASHIRE VS. CANADA.

The first of the usual contests at Altcar between the Canadians and the Liverpool Riflemen took place on the 7th. The contestants with the team were twenty men of the First Lancashire, and the results, as will be seen, were in favour of the Englishmen. The Canadians were under the command of Major Gibson, while Lieutenant Winstanley managed the Lancashire men.

The following are the scores, targets and scoring as at Wimbledon, 1875; highest possible score, 105; seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards, any position throughout:—

1ST LANCASHIRE.	CANADIAN TEAM.
Sergt W O Davies.85	Sergt Hunter.....81
Corporal Nimmo..82	Capt Nelson.....81
Private Wade...81	Private Paulin...78
Private Sprrott...81	Private Bell.....77
Private Latham...79	Ensign Wrigh...76
Sergt Speers.....78	Private Cruit...57
Sergt Atkinson...76	Private Little...75
Sergt Abernethy..75	Sergt-Maj Harris..74

Private Lennett...74	Sergt Copping....74
Private Verso....73	Capt Arnold.....73
Private Mason...72	Sergt Stephens...73
Sergt Thornton...71	Sergt Hill.....73
Private Roberts...71	Sergt Pindar....73
Sergt Mitchell...70	Ensign Waters...70
Corp Eastwood...70	Sergt Loggie....70
Pte H A Buckley.70	Sergt Power.....68
Sergt Milne.....69	Major Gibson....67
Corporal Porter...69	Sergt Ward.....63
Lieut Hayner....62	Private Mills....63
Pte W Buckley...48	Ensign Fitch...51

1,454 1,435

Majority for 1st L. A. V.....19

THE SECOND MATCH.

took place on the 7th between the twenty men of the Canadian team and a like number of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade and the 1st Cheshire. The conditions of the match were:—Wimbledon targets (1873), seven rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards, any position, no sighting shots. The Rifle Brigade beat the Canadians by 28 points, the Canadians beating the Cheshire team by 16 points. The following is the score:—

5TH L. R. V.

Rank and Name	200	500	600	T'l.
Pte R Wright.....	24	24	25	73
Pte J Brailsford .....	26	23	21	70
Sergt Major Moynagh .....	23	23	22	68
Pte Richardson.....	22	21	24	67
Sergt Alexander.....	24	26	17	67
Sergt Keogh.....	24	26	19	67
Lieut Davison.....	25	18	23	66
Capt Phillips.....	22	22	21	65
Capt W Cooper.....	23	21	21	65
Col-Sergt Lloyd.....	22	25	17	64
Col-Sergt Tarleton.....	24	22	16	62
Col-Sergt A Crossan.....	22	22	17	61
Col-Sergt Brown.....	23	23	14	60
Pte J G McCann.....	21	22	16	59
Sergt Aickin.....	25	20	12	57
Pte Haywood.....	23	16	17	56
Col-Sergt O R Pattison .....	22	20	14	56
Pte W Cox.....	21	13	21	55
Pte T Holt.....	24	14	17	55
Pte W Sullivan.....	19	21	14	54

459 420 368 1,247

CANADIANS.

Ens Fitch.....	23	23	23	69
Sergt Loggie.....	24	21	24	69
Ens Waters.....	23	23	21	67
Sergt Harris.....	27	20	18	65
Sergt Pindar.....	23	19	22	64
Sergt Copping.....	26	20	18	64
Major Gibson.....	23	21	18	62
Pte Bell.....	24	18	20	62
Pte Cruit.....	25	21	16	62
Ens Wright.....	25	17	19	61
Pte Mills.....	22	22	17	61
Sergt Hunter.....	23	24	13	60
Pte Paulin.....	23	20	17	60
Capt Arnold.....	23	21	15	59
Sergt Ward.....	22	22	15	59
Sergt Hill.....	24	20	15	59
Pte Little.....	22	23	13	58
Capt Nelson.....	22	18	14	54
Sergt Power.....	24	19	11	54
Sergt Stephens.....	23	15	12	50

471 407 341 1,219

1ST (A. B.) C.R.V.

Lance Corp Preston.....	24	24	22	70
Lieut Dean.....	22	22	23	67
Sergt T Pink.....	23	24	20	67
Sergt G Ellidge.....	26	24	17	67
Pte W Davison.....	23	23	19	65
Sergt Beazley.....	23	21	19	63
Pte Jackson.....	25	23	15	63



Pte J G Thompson.....	26	23	14	63
Pte J W Benn.....	23	20	20	63
Pte W Getley.....	25	21	14	60
Pte G Williamson.....	23	21	15	59
Pte Haswell.....	24	19	16	59
Pte C S Dean.....	24	20	14	58
Pte C Wattleworth.....	21	21	16	58
Sergt H G Duncalf....	24	24	7	55
Lieut D Anderson.....	23	19	13	54
Pte T Birch.....	23	20	10	53
Corpl G Ferguson.....	18	15	20	53
Lieut Hornblower.....	21	13	19	53
Pte J Johnson.....	21	21	8	53

464 418 321 1,203

These matches were both fired late in the evening, to the great disadvantage of the Canadian team. The Canadians are not accustomed to fire matches or even practice after six o'clock, whilst that is the time usually selected by their opponents, and the light suiting them they had a much easier task before them than had they met the team at midday light. Moreover, I am assured that the ammunition served out to the Canadians was mixed, that is, the packages presented to them by the 5th Lancashires were re-packed boxes of 1873 and 1874 ammunition, instead of being that of either one year or the other. I have no desire to write harsh words over the matter, but when it was distinctly understood that both teams were to use 1874 ammunition, it seems hardly fair that the Canadians should be presented with two kinds so re-packed that the slightest suspicion of all not being according to arrangement was never dreamt of. The Lancashire men, moreover, used 1873 ammunition, which is infinity preferable to that of 1874, so that they had not only the light, but what I call "sharp practice" in winning the match. The firing was also delayed, much to the detriment of the Canadians, and the Lancashire men were careful enough to put their own men ahead, to get possible advantage of the light, and get their firing through. I have made minute enquiries from various sources into what I have written, and I am convinced of the correctness of the statements penned.

THE SCORES AT ALTAR.

I append a complete list of the shooting at Altcar, which will be very interesting to Canadian volunteers. Sergt. Cooping's score and that of Major Gibson, of the 13th, require special note. The 93 of the former on the 1st July, and the 89 of the latter on the 9th July, have never been equalled at Altcar ranges: -

RECORD OF PRACTICE MADE BY THE DOMINION TEAM OF 1875 AT ALTAR RIFLE RANGE, NEAR LIVERPOOL. RANGES - 200, 500, AND 600 YARDS.

NAMES.	JULY 1.		JULY 2.		JULY 3.		JULY 6.		JULY 7.		JULY 8.		JULY 9.		TOTAL.
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	
Fulton Waters.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	165
Sergeant Pinder.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	165
Sergeant Loeble.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	165
Sergeant Vahl.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	165
Sergeant Stevens.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	165
Sergeant Power.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	165
Sergeant Harris.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	165
Private Bell.....	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	165
Major Gibson.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082
Captain Arnold.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082
Sergeant Hill.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082
Captain Nelson.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082
Private Cooping.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082
Private Lave.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082
Private Paulin.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082
Ensign Finch.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082
Sergeant Hunter.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082
Ensign Wright.....	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	93	89	1082

WEATHER: - 1st July - Fine. Light wind, a.m.  
 " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 2nd " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 3rd " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 4th " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 5th " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 6th " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 7th " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 8th " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 9th " " " " " " " " p.m.

This last practice represents match with 1st Lancashire Volunteers.  
 7th July - Bright. Light wind. a.m.  
 " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 At these last two practices Wimbledon targets were used. The latter practice of the two represents score of match with 5th Lancashire Volunteers and 1st Cheshire.  
 8th July - Calm. Light wind. a.m.  
 " " " " " " " " p.m.  
 9th " " " " " " " " p.m.

THE TARGET ARRANGEMENT.

The principal on which the targets are worked is the same this year as last; but the mechanical details have undergone some alteration, which, however, does not affect competition. The chief change is in the substitution of a windlass for the counter-weight and balance adopted in 1874, in which the marker had to apply the weight of his body to move the targets up and down. The new

system involves much less labour, and is greatly approved by those markers who, having had the experience of last year, have tried it. The second novelty consists in stretching the paper targets on a slight movable wooden frame, which besides having certain advantages in the way of preventing possible "splashes," admits of the target being shifted, when injured, with greater convenience than was formerly possible. Wooden beams have also been placed over certain parts of the marking trenches, to guard the markers still more perfectly against the chance of wounds, which chance is now reduced to a minimum. Lastly, a new "danger disc" has been introduced. This is a small red disc at the end of an arm pivoting on a point in the centre of the upper part of the "dummy." If a hit is made on any part of the target, the marker at once brings this disc into view by giving the arm a quarter circle turn, which causes the disc to appear under the bull's eye of the real target. If the hit is one which counts, the usual shifting of the target takes place, leaving the arm of the red disc in a vertical position. If the hit is on the corners of the rectangular target—which are of a light brown, not black, colour this year—and therefore does not count, the red disc will remain up for a space, and then be brought down again into the trench. For the long ranges the iron targets with Hill's marking remain as they were last year. The system of "double marking"—i.e., with the disc on the dummy and with "Bland's patches" on the real target—will again be on its trial this year.

Col. Brunel will be pleased to hear that his improvements on last year's target are highly spoken of, and that there is a probability of his plan been tried at Wimbledon. The sketch of his target, now lying in the tent near me, has been examined by a large number of officers and men of the different corps encamped on the ground, and is highly thought of.

THE DECISION OF TIES.

This all important question has now been definitely settled. The Council, as I stated in a former letter, have, in consequence of the large increase of entries, to resort to the practice of 1873, and decide all ties by the system known as "counting backwards." You will confer a favour on many Canadian riflemen by giving the new rules, as it will be an index of what they may do in Canadian competition.

Ties will be decided as follows:—  
 IN THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

1. FIRST STAGE.  
 FOR THE SILVER MEDAL, BADGE, AND £60.  
 a. By the aggregate score made in three consecutive rounds fired by each competitor at a 600 yards carton target.  
 b. By firing single shots at a 600 yards carton target.

FOR THE LAST PLACE IN THE SIXTY.  
 c. By firing single shots at a 600 yards carton target, until the ties be decided. The order of other places in the sixty will not be decided.

2. SECOND STAGE.  
 a. By the aggregate score made in the First Stage.  
 b. If still a tie, by the aggregate score made in five rounds each at 1,000 yards.  
 c. If still a tie, by continuing to fire five rounds again and again at 1,000 yards until decided.

GENERAL RULES FOR DECISION OF TIES.

1.—In all cases where but one prize is given :—

By firing single shots at the longest distance in the competition.

2.—In competitions for a series of prizes in money or in kind.

a. When the firing shall take place at more than one distance :—

By the score made at the longest distance in the competition; if still a tie, by the score at the next longest distance, and so on through all the distances.

If still a tie, by the fewest outers.

If still a tie, by the fewest inners.

If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots counting by twos from the last shot to the first.

If still a tie, by inverse order of shots counting singly from the last to the first.

If still a tie, by firing single shots at the longest distance in the competition at a carton target.

b. In competitions where firing takes place at one distance only :—

By the fewest outers.

If still a tie, by the fewest inners.

If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots counting by twos from the last to the first.

If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots counting singly from the last shot to the first.

If still a tie, by firing single shots at a carton target.

N.B.—Ties at a distance above 800 yards will be shot off at ordinary targets.

In firing off ties a carton shall be taken as beating a bull's eye.

In firing off ties at a carton target, the competitor shall be entitled to any carton he may make, provided he has paid the carton entrance fee of 6d., 1s., or as the case may be.

IN MATCHES.

If for a money prize, by division.

If for a prize in kind, by the aggregate scores made at the longest distance in the competition.

If still a tie by the fewest outers.

If still a tie, by the competitors on each side who have made the highest score in the competition firing five rounds at the longest distance in the competition.

N.B.—In the event of there being a tie for the highest place on either side, the tie shall be decided by the regulations in force for ties in competitions for prizes in kind.

SPECIAL CASES.

1. In competitions where the time is limited and No. of shots unlimited . . . . . } By dividing the prize.

2. In competitions where the No. of shots is limited and time unlimited . . . . . } By the rules laid down for individual firing.

3. In competitions where the No. of shots and time are both limited :—

a. By the fewest outers.

b. By division.

IN VOLLEY FIRING.

If the prize be in money, by division.

If it be a Challenge Plate :—

a. By the fewest outers.

b. By the fewest misses.

If still a tie. } By awarding the prize to be held for equal periods of the year by the successful battalions.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Saturday afternoon (31st July), the third and deciding stage of the match for the Silver Badge of the Ontario Rifle Association was fired by the Ottawa Rifle Club at the Rideau range. The conditions of the match were that the highest aggregate score should win the badge, and the first five should represent the club at the Ontario matches which take place at Toronto, on the 31st of this month. Lieut. Harris won the badge, having made a total score of 203 points. The following are the scores of those who made fifty points and upwards on Saturday afternoon :—

	Total.
1. Pte Newby . . . . .	21 26 24 71
2. Lieut. Harris . . . . .	24 27 20 71
3. Corp Throop . . . . .	23 20 22 65
4. Sgt. Sutherland . . . . .	19 28 16 63
5. Corp. Reardon . . . . .	21 21 19 61
6. Pte Mills . . . . .	24 23 14 61
7. Lieut. Grant . . . . .	22 28 10 60
8. Corp Roswell . . . . .	14 21 23 58
9. Pte Symes . . . . .	19 22 15 56
10. Capt Todd . . . . .	20 22 14 56
11. Johnson . . . . .	19 13 23 55
12. Sgt Clayton . . . . .	22 23 9 54
13. Col.-Sgt Grayburn . . . . .	9 25 17 51
14. Gunner Morrison . . . . .	24 21 5 50

The five highest aggregates are :—

Lieut. Harris . . . . .	205
Corp Throop . . . . .	198
Sgt. Sutherland . . . . .	192
Pte. Symes . . . . .	186
Corp. Reardon . . . . .	180

THE RIFLE MATCH.—On Saturday last a match was shot at the Park Lane Butts between teams from H. M. S. Repulse and the N. W. Rifles. The day was bright and warm—rather too warm for men buttoned up in the ridiculous militia uniform. The Repulse men say that they have not had much opportunity for practice lately and therefore laboured under serious disadvantages. As the score will show, our men won by 60 points. It will be observed that Mr. C. De-Beck, who is one of the youngest men in the corps, and also a "green hand" on the rifle range, walked away from the "crack" shots, leading both teams with the fine score of 61.

H. M. S. REPULSE.					
	200	400	500	600	Total.
Coleridge . . . . .	12	17	14	6	49
Collet . . . . .	11	16	15	12	54
Croad . . . . .	12	10	9	8	39
Drew . . . . .	13	12	8	11	44
Harkley . . . . .	13	12	5	5	35
Murphy . . . . .	14	14	10	4	42
Thomas . . . . .	12	10	12	3	37
Williams . . . . .	9	12	7	10	38

N. W. RIFLES.					
	200	400	500	600	Total.
Peelo . . . . .	16	16	13	8	53
Bonson . . . . .	14	8	10	9	41
Brown . . . . .	11	13	16	11	51
Tait . . . . .	6	12	11	12	41
Howay . . . . .	14	13	12	5	44
Trew . . . . .	15	17	11	13	56
DeBeck . . . . .	16	17	14	14	61
Jackson . . . . .	13	14	15	15	57

Grand Totals—					
Rifles . . . . .					404
Repulse . . . . .					333

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—Dominion Pacific Herald, July 7th.

SCOTTISH VOLUNTEER FIRING.—The annual firing of the Scottish volunteer companies, 63rd Battalion, took place at Bedford yesterday, for the following prize list :

Sergeant Corbin won the following prizes—Highest total score, 146 points, \$12; highest

score at 500 yards, \$5; 2nd highest, 200 yds., S. T. Hall's prize; 2nd do., at 400, Sarro & Co.'s prize; 2nd do., at 200 and 400, Mr. Roome's prize; 2nd do., at 500 and 600, Mr. Cocconi's prize; 3rd do., at 600, Forsyth & Co.'s prize, Bronze cross rifle (Col. Laurio's prize)

Sergt. Stenhouse won—2nd highest score, \$10; highest at 600 yards, \$5; highest at 500 and 600—Mr. Crosskill's prize—1 year's subscription to Reporter; highest at 500 and 600—Walter Scott Medal; 3rd highest at 200—Freeman Elliot's prize; Silver Cross Rifles—Col. Laurio's prize.

Sergt. Bishop won—3rd highest score \$9; highest 200 yards \$5; North British Society's medal; 3rd highest at 500, J. Godfrey Smith's prize; 3rd highest at 200 and 400—J. J. Soriven's prize.

Pte. John Morris won—4th highest score, \$8; 2nd at 500—Kaizer & Sons prize; 3rd, at 500 and 600—W. G. Ross' prize.

Lieut. Molnar won—5th highest score, \$7; highest at 400, \$5; highest at 200 and 400—D. O. Keith's prize.

Lieut. Dimock—Avery, Brown & Co.'s prize and \$3.

Pte. Sandford—Silver Cross Rifles \$5.

Sergt. McPhail—Bronze Cross Rifles and \$6. Private Hutt, \$4; Pte. Alfred Kaizer, 4; Corp. DeWolf, 3; Pte. Fowler, 3; Corp. Davis, 2; Ptes. McGilvray, 2; W. E. Corbin, 2; and E. C. Harris & Co.'s prize; T. F. Young, 2; Corp. Lawlor, 2; Corp. Ritchie, 3; Ptes. W. F. Munro, 2; Scriven, 2; Cogswell, 1; E. S. Twining, 1; F. Gibson, 1; Symons, 1; Howard, 1; Abbott, 1; Stamer, 1; Marshall, 1; Piper Jack Patterson, 1.—Acadian Recorder, 28th July.

Postal Regulations.

The articles of the convention between the Postal Departments of Canada and the United States, for the establishment of an exchange of money orders between the two countries, are gazetted in Saturday's Official Gazette. In pursuance of the Convention, money orders payable in the United States, will be issued at the money order Post Offices of the Dominion, on and after Monday, the 2nd August next, for sums not exceeding forty dollars, Canada currency, on any single order, and for which the commission charge will be twenty five cents for an order, not exceeding twenty dollars in amount, and fifty cents for orders over twenty dollars and not exceeding forty dollars. No further charge will be made on payment in the United States.

Money orders issued in the United States upon Canada, in conformity with the terms of the convention, will in like manner, be payable at the money order offices of the Dominion, on which they may be drawn, without charge, at the time or place of payment in Canada.

The value, in gold coin, of deposits made in the United States, in paper money, for payment to beneficiaries in the Dominion of Canada, and the value in United States paper of deposits made in the Dominion of Canada, in gold coin or currency of par value, for payment in the United States, shall be determined according to the rate of premium on gold in New York, N. Y., in the following manner, viz :—The postmaster at New York shall, at three o'clock, p. m. of each day, except Sunday, telegraph to each of the appointed Exchange Offices in the United States, the rate of premium on gold at that hour, which rate shall, when received by such Exchange Office, be taken as the basis of conversion of money values for the next, and for all subsequent orders and advices, despatched and received, until the receipt of the next telegram from the postmaster at New York.



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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, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1875.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be pre-paid. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp, according to the weight of the communication, placed thereon will pay the postage.

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. LXXX of the journal of the "Royal United Service Institution," containing the following articles:—"Journeys from Herat to Khiva, by Major General Sir F. J. Goldsmid; Proposed alterations in the annual musketry practice, &c., &c., by Captain C. K. Brocke, 1st Battalion, 15th Regiment, Brigade Major Hong Kong; The new works for the defence of Paris, by Major E. S. Tyler, R. E.; The Institution prize essay, universal conscription, the only answer to the recruiting question, by Captain H. W. L. Himo, R.A., F.S.S.R.A. Institution gold medalist; On the best practical method for ensuring efficiency in the army, by Major General Sir E. C. Warde, K.C.B.R.A.; Discussion on Sir E. Warde's lecture, and on recruiting which formed the subject of the essays written for the gold medal; On the comparative merits of simple and compound engines, by G. B. Rowrie, Esq., M.I.C.E.; Delineations of some minute sea surface animals from colored drawings, by Mrs. Torquer."

The appendix to Vol. XVIII contains an

encouraging report of the state of the Institution, whose income appears to have been steadily increasing, as well as its library and museum. It also contains a list of members.

We have repeatedly tried to impress on our brother officers of the Canadian army the value of this Institution, and the vast amount of useful military information it has been the means of disseminating; we hope to see for the sake of the service a large addition to the members from this country.

No. LXXX is the first of the nineteenth (19) volume. The usual notice is appended and it would give us sincere pleasure to see some of our officers competitors.

#### ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

##### Memorandum for 1875.

The Council having decided that a Gold Medal be granted annually for the best Essay on a Naval or Military subject, to be determined on, each year, by the Council, make known the conditions of competition:

(1) The Candidates must be Officers on Full Half, Retired or Reserved Pay, or Members of the Institution.

(2) The Essays shall be on matters connected with the Army and Navy, alternately, the subject this year being a Naval one.

(3) The Essays must not exceed 48 pages of the size and style of the "Journal."

(4) The Essays must be forwarded to the Secretary, on or before the 1st November in each year.

(5) The Essays must be strictly anonymous, but each to have a Motto, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope with the Motto written on the outside, and the name of the Candidate inside.

(6) The Essays will be submitted for decision to three Referees chosen by the Council.

(7) The successful Candidate will be presented with the Medal at the Anniversary Meeting, and his Essay will be printed in the "Journal."

(8) The subject for the following year will be announced in January.

The following is the subject for the Essay to be rendered on or before the 1st November, 1875.

On the best types of War-Vessels for the British Navy:

Firstly. For Combined Action.

Secondly. For single Cruisers of great speed.

Thirdly. For Coast Defence.

By Order,  
B. BURNESS, Capt.,  
Secretary.

Whitehall Yard, London,  
6th March, 1875.

The following interesting notice of a striking historical incident is taken from *Broad Arrow* of June 12th. It is to be hoped that all future contests will be deprived of the brutality which characterized that of 1812-15:

"The officers of Her Majesty's late India-Navy, a scattered and nearly decreasing band, held their annual dinner at the Criterion on the 3rd June. There were present—Captain Wilson, the pioneer of steam navigation in the East, the associate of Lieutenant Waghorn, and the officer who, when in command of the *Hugh Lindsay*, performed the first voyage ever made by a steamer between Bombay and Suez; also Captains Frushard, Griffith Jenkins, C.B., James Renzie, C.B., and Heathcote; Lieutenants Col-

lingwood, C. R. Low, A. W. Wothorall, E. Dawes, J. Marshall; and Messrs. Williams, Litchfield, Pendlobury, Keenly, Mignon, &c. A letter of apology for non-attendance was read from a veteran who may be regarded as an interesting relic of the war with America in the early part of this century: This was Captain Boyce, who, when in command of the East India Company's cruiser *Nautilus*, on the 30th June, 1815, engaged off Angier, in the Straits of Sunda, the American corvette *Peacock*, of 22 guns, commanded by Captain Warrington, the same ship which had captured the British 18 gun brig *Penguin*. Though informed by officers from the *Nautilus* of the conclusion of peace, Captain Warrington was base enough to sail up to the little brig, not half the size of his own full-rigged ship, and hail her to haul down her flag. On the gallant Boyce refusing to accede to this unparalleled demand, the corvette fired into the *Nautilus* and an action ensued, which, of course, terminated in the surrender of the latter. In this affair the captain of the Company's cruiser lost both his legs, the first lieutenant was mortally wounded, six men were killed (rather we should say murdered), and seven wounded. This unprecedented act of barbarity concluded the list of actions fought at sea by the ships of the two nations, between whom peace had been signed on the 18th February, 1815. In his letter of apology Captain Boyce, who is upwards of ninety years of age, said that he was only deterred from meeting his brother officers by difficulties of locomotion, owing to his having lost both his legs sixty years before."

We do not know what a *grateful* country has done for Captain Boyce—but if personal daring, resolute courage, devotion to duty, and patience under suffering were mercantile commodities; he ought to be a rich man indeed, seeing all the pain he endured, the maiming through a long life, and all its consequences, were incurred in the discharge of his duty to his country and her interests.

The anxiety of Russia to preserve the peace in Europe will be probably explained by the following extract:

"According to a Tashkend correspondent in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* the proposed military operations of China in Central Asia are directed as much against the Dungans, a tribe now settled in Eastern Turkestan, as against Kashgar. The area to be embraced by the impending war is thus considerably widened. The longstanding feud between China and Kashgar is one whose merits and details are already sufficiently known. The Dungans have for about ten years maintained themselves in the Chinese province of Sow-Tchiow, from which it has hitherto been impossible for the Chinese to expel them. Last year, having thoroughly exhausted and laid waste the country occupied so long, they vacated it of their own accord, but on their way utterly destroyed the Chinese city of Kahmee, which remains a heap of ruins to the present day, and with frightful barbarities slaughtered the Chinese garrison. The native population, being friendly to them, abetted them in their atrocities, and were in return taken under their protection, retiring with them through Kashgar into Eastern Turkestan. Being enemies to China, the Dungans were received with open arms in Kashgar, and supplied with provisions for their further progress. The population of Khamee eventually settled in Jurfan. Some of the Dungans, separating themselves from

the body of their tribe, sought refuge in Mongolia, where they have since been engaged in predatory guerilla warfare with the Chinese. The Chinese of course vowed revenge, and the provincial governor, Dzian-Dzioun-Joun, has pledged himself a penalty of death to wreak bloody retribution upon the Dungans. For some time past the strongholds on the western frontier of China have been considerably strengthened and the garrisons have been reinforced; and in the early part of the year columns of Chinese troops were reported advancing towards the military centres in the west, which they have probably by this time reached; for hostilities were to commence in spring, the Chinese attack to embrace the whole line of Kashgar and Eastern Turkestan. At the time of writing eighty regiments of 250 men each were said to be stationed at Guitchen. Ten *toumans* of 10,000 men each were on the march from the interior. Part of the Chinese force was to begin the attack by advancing between Urumsai and Manas, another column meanwhile marching on Chikbo. These are the forces directed against the Dungans. A much stronger force is to be employed against the more formidable Kashgars. The attack upon Kashgar is likewise to be made on two points at once; one strong column advancing straight upon Kashgar, the other making its way into the Valley of Ili. The Ameer of Kashgar, Yakkoob Begh, is fully prepared for the impending hostilities, and has been making arrangements accordingly. At the time of writing he was on a journey to Constantinople, where he hopes to obtain assistance from the P. dishah. On the other hand, he is studiously cultivating the friendship of Russia by promoting commerce and facilitating the traffic of Russian caravans. The last Russian caravan entering Kashgar was loaded with favours. The Chinese are reported to have established magazines well stocked with provisions of all kinds, ready for war, along the whole of their western frontier."

Whatever her ulterior designs may be in Europe she cannot afford a check in Central Asia, and one that would hurl her back to the shores of the Caspian without a chance of retrieving lost ground for another century.

China has begun to awake from her long sleep of secure barbariety, and it is quite certain she can furnish as good troops as Cossacks under discipline. Every contest with such a power as Russia will compel her to greater efforts, and it needs no spirit of prophecy to see that such an event would strain the resources of the latter Empire to a considerable extent.

The following paragraph would go far to show on what slight grounds the peace of the world depends. The dignity of the Federal Chancellor would be compromised and the great evil of the renunciation of compulsory military service brought about if all Europe were not drenched with blood and France humiliated. A pleasant retrospect this for the peace society and the peace at any price party:

"The London Army and Navy Gazette says: A French military writer, in drawing attention to the way in which the present calm down has been hailed by civilians, says that as long as it was a question of fighting in the Crimea, in Italy, in China, and Mexico, war was looked upon as a past-

time, and soldiers and officers were only too much to be envied the pleasant voyages they enjoyed. Now, however, that compulsory service has been called into existence, and that every one, rich and poor, is to take part in the fate, the picture is not so agreeable. The military writer derives his information as to the state of public opinion from the ultra-pacific tone of those papers which are more skilled in pandering to the taste of the moment, and certainly the tone of those papers is remarkable. France is told to put up with the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, which she brought upon herself, and no longer to dream of a war of revenge—even successful wars being disastrous. One pacific journal goes so far as to lament, after the spilling of the milk, that Napoleon III. did not accept the proposition for a disarmament which was made in 1870. It is certain that Napoleon III. did make an effort in this direction. Colonel Stoffel, the French military attaché at Berlin, in a despatch wrote: 'I append to my report of February 23, 1870, an article from the *North German Gazette*—organ of M. de Bismarck—where it will be seen how the question of a disarmament is judged. I underline the paragraph: 'For the confederation of North Germany a disarmament is impossible, for it would be the renunciation of compulsory service, and that would be an impossibility.' " Colonel Stoffel, in another despatch, said that only in one case would there be any sense in making a proposition to Prussia to disarm; if a rupture were desired. M. Benedetti, the French ambassador at Berlin, was also consulted on this matter, and wrote on February 25, 1870, and in answer to the question what M. de Bismarck would do in presence of a serious step taken in favor of disarming, replied: 'M. de Bismarck would not consent for the sake of this *entente* to sacrifice the preponderance which the constitution concedes to the federal Chancellor, nor the organization of the army. Upon both points, and especially on the second, the King would be found more intractable than his First Minister,' etc. It is evident that Napoleon III. did potter, in a diplomatic way, about a general disarming. The fact is curious, as it was his uncle, the great Napoleon, who imposed upon Prussia that military system which eventually proved the ruin of France. After Jena, Napoleon compelled Prussia to content herself with an army of 40,000 men. Prussia adhered to this condition, but passed the whole nation through the army. Seeing that Germany cannot disarm, the French military writer, M. Wachter, begs of his countrymen not to relax their efforts and fall into a dangerous slumber. He has no great confidence in a long continued peace, being sure that the Germans, jealous of the wealth of France, will soon be sweeping down upon her once more."

We have kept our readers posted on all matters connected with the *Torpedo*, because we were persuaded on practical and scientific grounds that it was not, nor ever could be made an efficient weapon of warfare.

As an *automaton* it has been a confessed failure from the very causes we predicted; it is now claimed to be effective as a stationary engine of defence, and above all others the *Oberon* experiments are held to have established that fact. Our English journal indulges in the following:

"The *Daily Telegraph*, referring to the late torpedo experiment on the *Oberon*

'says we could wish that this crucial proof of the power of torpedoes had been furnished secretly, and in some creek or bay of the 'melancholy ocean,' where the *Oberon* would have perished unseen and unreported. However, such regrets are now too late; and on the principle of the householder who used to fire his double-barrelled gun out of his window at night to let all the rogues know he was ready for them, there may be a certain comfort to peaceful people and a salutary warning to the bellicose in thus demonstrating what might happen to an enemy who should come too near the 'tight little island.'"

The experiments detailed amounted to this that if 500 lbs. of gun cotton could be got within thirty-eight feet of a patched up old hulk whose framework had been shattered by a series of experiments and those explosions *it might* damage her or even break her up together.

The *Daily Telegraph* and the advocates of the *Torpedo* system reminds us of the old rhyme, "ducky, ducky dilly, come and be killed"—but it is evident ducky dilly need, in this case, only do so voluntarily, a not likely contingency.

*Broad Arrow* gives us the following paragraph, which, if it proves anything, is about as near an approach to what would happen in actual warfare as target shooting or field-day skirmishing might be—the primary object, the cutting of the electric cable by a diver, was not attempted; so that it is the play of *Hamlet* with the character of *Hamlet* left out, and appears to have been a very gorgeous, as well as effective piece of armament:

"The following is a more detailed account of the interesting torpedo experiments which were made at about midnight on Thursday last week at Portsmouth. The object was to ascertain whether submarine mines could be rendered useless by having the electrical cable connecting them with the shore grappled by boats and cut by a diver. A submarine mine was laid out off Gilkicker Point. It consisted of a 500lb. buoyant charge, with circuit closer and mushroom sinker. It was moored in about eleven fathoms of water, the charge eight fathoms below surface, and the circuit closer so as to be concealed at all times of tide. The mine was connected with Fort Monckton by a multiple cable and a branch cable from a junction boat to the mine. This part of the work was performed in the usual manner by the Royal Engineers. The navy undertook the offensive part of the operation—the removal or destruction of the submarine defence—the exact position of the mine and cable being known to them. The time of the attack was kept a secret, as were also the arrangements for the defence. Intelligence having been received at about nine p.m. that the attack was about to be made, the garrisons of Fort Monckton and Gilkicker were on the alert. A guard boat, in charge of Captain Collings, R.E., with a party of Royal Engineers, was despatched to the neighbourhood of the mine to give notice of the enemy's approach. The Royal Artillery, under command of Major Ford, R.A., were drawn up at Gilkicker to man the guns prepared for the defence. The detachment of Royal Engineers were served out with ten rounds of ammunition and placed in readiness on the beach to repel the enemy's at-

tack. The alarm was given by the guard boat opening fire on the enemy's boats, which were both soon heard. Parachute lights were then fired by the Royal Artillery, and the enemy's boats were clearly discerned. The guns and small arms then opened a deadly fire, and the parachute lights were continued to be fired at the enemy's boats, who did not succeed in doing any harm to the submarine mine. Signal parties were placed in Fort Monckton and Gilkicker battery in such a way as not to be discerned by the attacking party, and messages were received from time to time as to the condition of the mine. The signal apparatus used was the very convenient little lime light apparatus lately introduced into the Service and invented by Quartermaster Sergeant Walker, R.E. The defence was under the direction of Major Stockley, R.E., the superintending officer of Royal Engineer experiments at Stokes Bay, who has charge of the numerous and important experiments in submarine defences, including the *Oberon*, which are daily being carried on under the direction of the War Department, who are not fully aware of the growing importance of a properly organized force for the defence of the United Kingdom. The whole of the 35th Company Submarine Miners, under command of Captain G. M. Collings, R. E., with Lieutenants Chermide, Bennett, and Knight, are now quartered in Fort Monckton, and employed exclusively on these important experiments. The result of Thursday's experiments is greatly in favour of submarine mines as a defensive weapon, and although the attack was led in the most approved way, and had the advantage of being under the direction of the most experienced officers of our navy in matters connected with torpedoes, Captain Singer, R.N., the president of the Admiralty Torpedo Committee, assisted by officers specially trained under Capt. Fisher, R.N.,—they were not successful in destroying the submarine defences, although the means used for illuminating the channel were very feeble in comparison with the electric light, which would be made use of for this purpose in actual warfare."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

"The Aldershot Manoeuvres."

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Thinking it may interest some of your readers to know something about the troops engaged in these manoeuvres or "summer drills" as they are now called, I write you a few lines of personal experience. First of all, as regards the weather, to call it bad is nothing; such constant rain, day and night, I never saw, the camps are bogs, and the tents simply pools of water, everybody is drenched to the skin, and many have to stand up all night, rather than lie down in a morass. Notwithstanding the spirits of the troops have never been depressed, and all are as cheery as possible, although an extraordinary amount of extra labor has been rendered necessary by the bad weather.

Secondly, as regards the force itself some 25,000 men are engaged, not picked regiments or men, but just as they come, Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, with many

young soldiers enlisted too for short service. Now I'll tell you what I have seen them do, and call them after this a "weedy lot" if you like, I never wish to see a finer set of fellows. On a very warm day two Divisions under Sir Henry de Bathe, marched from Aldershot to Woolmer 17 miles, and Kingsley 12 miles to encamp, out of 10,000 men all in heavy marching order, with full equipment, 17 men only fell out on the march to Woolmer, and 12 men on the march to Kingsley.

On another day Sir John Douglas marched his two Divisions from Aldershot to the fight at Freusham, leaving at six o'clock in the morning and returning about the same hour that evening, marching fully 20 miles, a portion of which was at the double over hilly ground, knapsacks were not carried and only (6) six men fell out during this long day.

Again at the fight on Chobham ridges, during a down-pour of rain the men not carrying their knapsacks, marched, return included 16 miles, and not a man fell out.

As regards sanitary statistics the sick are only 37 per cent. of the whole, and this includes those who have slight attacks of catarrh amongst troops just from London quarters.

I only hope our Canadian camps will compare equally well with the above, for although I know we are hopelessly deficient in having trained officers and non-commissioned officers in our Canadian militia, still in matters of simple marching and in health statistics we should hold our own—though I fear with such boots as most volunteers wear, a 20 mile march in heavy marching order would show a long train of stragglers.

"OUTPOST."

Aldershot, 19th July, 1875.

Brigade Camps.

In the eight days which have elapsed since the 62nd Battalion was marched from the city to Camp Torryburn, the men have made good proficiency in the acquisition of military knowledge. It must be remembered that many of those composing the Battalion are new recruits, who have never before had the advantages of field drill, and added to this they have in several ways labored under disadvantages. The actual number of days' drill is only six, and the first day was occupied in marching out and getting encamped, while Sunday was, of course, in respect to drill, a holiday in Camp. For the first few days, too the men had insufficient accommodation, but this has since been fully remedied, and everything is in military order. The tents, exclusive of those used for mess, guard and hospital purposes, are thirty four in number; and give ample accommodation to officers and men. The site of Camp Torryburn is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is used. The field is that formerly used as the Trotting Park, but long since abandoned for sporting purposes. Situated as it is surrounded by hills upon hills in the distance, on every side save where the broad Kennelbecasis roils its waters, the scenery is most attractive. The camp ground rises slightly higher than the land immediately surround-

ing it and is of a sandy nature, so that, in case of rain no water can lodge in the tents. An hour after the heavy rain of one night last week the ground was thoroughly drained, and the advantages of a situation of the kind can only be fully appreciated by those who have had experience in camping in wet weather. The selection of the site reflects great credit on Col. Macshane, and is universally conceded that the preference of this place to the Barrack square is attended with every advantage.

The men as a rule are very orderly, and Camp Torryburn is a particularly quiet one. Until yesterday morning no men had been put in the guard tent, but one or two who had spent Sunday in town returned to Camp in a somewhat unsoldierlike condition, and were placed under arrest.

The Hospital tent under charge of Asst. Surgeon T. J. O. Earle, is well adapted to such purposes. So far it has only had three serious cases of dysentery. These were cured and yesterday morning there was a clean bill of health. During the day however, a few cases caused by exhaustion through heat, were given the surgeon, but the indisposition of the sufferers was of brief duration.

Yesterday was the most lovely day witnessed in Camp, being the occasion of a muster parade and inspection by Deputy Adjutant General Maunsell. Col Maunsell intended to have deferred this inspection until a later period, but having to go to Chatham to-day to inspect the 73rd Battalion, was obliged to embrace this opportunity before leaving.

The men were called out about half-past ten, and a muster was first made, the District Paymaster Col. Baird, checking off the muster rolls in order to determine the number of men entitled to receive pay. The result was that 242 answered to their names, and the number would have been larger had not several who obtained leave of absence for Sunday omitted to return.

The battalion yesterday was as follows:—

- Lieut.-Col. Macshane.
- Major Sullivan,
- Adjutant Blain,
- Brevet Major and Paymaster Maher,
- Surgeon S. Z. Earle,
- Assistant Surgeon T. J. O. Earle,
- Quartermaster Wallace,
- making a staff of 7.

Companies.

- No. 1, Captain Devlin..... 40 men.
- No. 2, " Kaye..... 33 men.
- No. 3, " Farrer..... 44 men.
- No. 4, " Hazen..... 37 men.
- No. 5, " Nugent..... 43 men.
- No. 6, " Likely..... 38 men.

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The lieutenants, included in the above are Surdee, Hartt and McLean.

After the muster the men were inspected by Adj. General Maunsell, and went through the battalion and company drill in excellent manner, considering the brief period in which they had been drilling. Some of the movements were well worthy of older soldiers, and all who witnessed the inspection agreed in giving the volunteers high praise for their proficiency.

After the men had been kept in the field nearly two hours they were dismissed. Previous to this the Adjutant addressed them briefly, complimenting them on the proficiency shown under the circumstances. The men were exhorted to continue to perfect themselves in drill, and to become subject to the best discipline. The Adjutant

General assured them that a warm interest was felt in them by the Government, and that renewed facilities would be afforded them for the attainment of the objects they had in view. An efficient armorer would soon be provided to attend to their arms and accoutrements, and besides this they would shortly have every facility for target practice at one of the best ranges in the Province. He complimented them upon the condition of their arms and upon their general appearance.

In conclusion he congratulated Col. Macshane on his success in sustaining the reputation of the Battalion, in which the lamented Col. Otty had felt so warm an interest, and he trusted that even better would attend Col. Macshane's efforts in the future.

The Battalion is fortunate in having good officers. Apart from the staff officers, of whose ability there is no question, the Captains are good men, the Lieutenants are well up in the drill, and by both precept and example fully instruct the men in the duties expected of them. Sergt.-Major Hunter is also an invaluable man in the camp and is untiring in his efforts to accomplish all that is possible.

To-day the men will commence target practice at Drury's range, and Friday will be the last day in Camp. The time is so short that the men have really not a chance to do themselves justice. Were a longer period afforded them there is little doubt the 62nd would acquit itself with high credit for it apparently has excellent material in its ranks. Even the brief period in Camp, however, will have a noticeably beneficial effect, and will probably lead to renewed attention to drill, after the return of the men to the city.

The visitors to the Camp, yesterday, were few. Among those in uniform were Lt. Col. Jago, Inspector of Artillery. Lt.-Col. Beer, Acting Brigade Major, Capt. Evans, Lt. Sargent, and others.—*St. John's Telegraph.*

CAMP ABRAMS.

The Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery, commanded by Brevet Major R. R. Call, went into Camp on Thursday 22nd inst., at their old camping ground at Rosebank. The Battery, which is under the efficient instruction of Sergeant Major Hughes, numbers five officers, sixty-seven non-commissioned officers gunners and drivers, and fifty-one horses.

The first day was spent in marching to the grounds, pitching tents and making other necessary preparations. Friday the men were instructed in standing gun drill. The rain fell so heavily on Saturday that no drill could be performed, and the day was spent by the men in preparing mangers and stalls for the horses, and cleaning harness and clothing for Sunday.

On Sunday, at 10 a. m., the men were divided into two detachments, the Roman Catholics under the command of Lieut. R. A. Lawlor, marching to their Church in Newcastle, and the Protestants, under the command of Lieut. C. F. Bourne, attending service in the Methodist Church. After service the men were dismissed, some returning to camp for dinner, while others stayed in Newcastle till evening. Monday being a very fine day the Battery was exercised in Field movements.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the 73rd Battalion visited the Battery at Camp Abrams, where the officers, non-commissioned officers and men were entertained at dinner; after which the Battery and Battalion,

preceded by the band of the Battalion, marched to Newcastle and through the streets. After a short stay in Newcastle, the 73rd Battalion embarked on board the steamer *Andover* for Chatham, the Battery firing a salute on their departure, and the Band playing "Auld Lang Syne"—both corps appearing to have heartily enjoyed the exercises of the day. After the Battalion had gone the Battery marched back to Camp.

On Wednesday the Battery returned the visit of the 73rd, as referred to elsewhere. The men are in good health and spirits, sickness being unknown among them so far as reported.

Major Call's Officers are as follows:—Lieuts. James Mitchell, C. F. Bourne and R. A. Lawlor; D. McGruar, Quartermaster; John Cassidy, Sergt. Major. The Battery Sergeants are W. A. Park, P. Wheeler, C. E. Fish, W. J. Miller, and Mr. E. P. Willis ton is orderly room clerk.—*St. Lawrence Advance, July 30th.*

CAMP FERGUSON.

The 73rd Battalion will have completed their 12 days drill in camp to day and tents will be struck this forenoon. As stated elsewhere a visit was made by the Battalion on Tuesday last to the Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery now in camp at Rosebank. On Wednesday the visit was returned, the band of the 73rd meeting the Battery at the Ferry Landing and escorting them to Camp Ferguson where they were received with the usual honors. Lt.-Cols Maunsell, Jago, McCully, and Baird also visited the Camp. Quite a large number of citizens dined with the officers, and there was some speech making after the cloth was removed. On setting out on the return to Camp Abrams the Battery was escorted to town by the 74th and its Band, the united corps making a very attractive display as they marched through the streets.

The Battalion was inspected yesterday by Lt. Col. Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant General, who was accompanied by Lt. Col. D. H. Jago, Adjutant General of Artillery, and Lt. Col. Baird, District Paymaster, and Brigade Major McCully of this Division. After a number of evolutions were performed the Battalion was addressed by the D.A.G. who, in the course of his remarks, recommended the officers to attend the Military School at Fredericton if possible. Altogether the camp is said to have been quite a success.—*St. Lawrence Advance, July 30th.*

Death of Sir Francis Bond Head.

The death of one memorable in the struggle in Upper Canada for responsible government, Sir Francis Bond Head; Baronet, (formerly Lieutenant Governor of this Province, under the Old Family Compact System, occurred on Saturday. He was born at Hermitage, near Rochester, England, and first served as an officer in the royal Engineers. In 1825, while holding the rank of captain, he was engaged to superintend some gold and silver mines on the River Plate, and on his way there across the Pampas between Buenos Ayres and Chili, a narrative of which journey he afterwards published. In 1835, while holding the position of Assistant Commissary in the Army, he, at the urgent request of Lord Glenelg, accepted the Governorship of Upper Canada. On his appointment he declared that he was resolved to maintain the old order of things; that an elective Legislative Council could not be

granted, and that the Crown reserves could not be abandoned except on condition of an adequate and permanent Civil List being voted. The Assembly hereupon stopped the supplies, and was dissolved, the result of the dissolution being in favour of the Governor. The insurrection of 1837 followed in consequence of his alleged arbitrary conduct and as, confident in his own resources, he had sent away from the Province the whole of the Queen's Army, he put himself at the head of the militia and succeeded in suppressing the rebellion. In 1835 he resigned his post and, returning to England, wrote a "narrative" justifying the conduct of his administration and the severe measures he had taken against the rebels. For his services in quelling the latter he was created a baronet, and received the thanks of the Legislatures of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He was the author of some notes, his works comprising "rough Sketches of a Journey Across the Pampas," "Bubbles from the Brunnee of Nassau," "Life of Bruce," "The Emigrant," "Stokers and Pokers," "Defenseless State of Great Britain," "A Fugot of French Sticks," "A Fortnight in Ireland," "The Horse and his Rider," "The Hiyai Engineer," &c.

A good deal of quiet activity is going on among the Germans in a department which has a special interest for Englishmen. The new *Empire* which has a seaboard on the Baltic, is evidently extremely anxious to let no opportunity pass of gaining maritime experience, and, we may add, of securing a footing in Eastern waters. We learn from the *Colony Gazette* that a steam gunboat of the first class, with a crew of sixty-four men and officers, and an armament of six breech-loaders, is about to be despatched to China. She will not return home for a lengthened period, but her crew will be relieved every two years. We are further informed by the North German *Allgemeine Zeitung* that two corvettes of the imperial fleet have reached the same station in relief of two war-vessels, which are about to return home. The attention of one of these ships, the corvette *Ariadne*, was especially directed immediately on her arrival to the town and river of Swatow. We are far from blaming the Prussian Government for desiring to protect the commerce of Germany in those regions, for although only about one-sixth, or seventy-eight out of 471, of the merchant vessels which used the harbour of Swatow in 1873 belong to that nationality, the German interests in those waters are sufficiently important to justify the employment of a naval squadron inasmuch as that neighbourhood is the seat of much of the piracy which devastates those seas, we should be glad to hear that a corresponding zeal were being exhibited by the English Government with a view to its repression. Three forts are, indeed, now in course of construction, which are to be armed with Krupp guns. These formidable weapons are now being largely imported by the Chinese Government, and great activity also prevails in the arsenal at Canton. The principal production, however, at this factory is a wall-musket, nine feet long, which requires no less than three men to serve and discharge it. This weapon is not very likely to do much execution, according to our modern ideas, but we may hope that it will be found effectual against the pirates, whom neither English men-of-war nor Chinese junks have been able to put down. Perhaps the Germans may be more successful.—*Broad Arrow, 22nd May.*

### THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The Right of Woman I what are they?  
The Right to labour, love, and pray;  
The Right to weep with those that weep;  
The Right to wako while others sleep.

The Right to dry the falling tear,  
The Right to quell the rising fear;  
The Right to smooth the brow of care,  
The Right to comfort in despair.

The Right the wanderer to reclaim,  
The Right to win from paths of shame;  
The Right to comfort and to bless  
The widow and the fatherless.

The Right to watch the parting breath,  
The Right to sooth the bed of death;  
The Right when earthly hopes all fail,  
To point to those "within the veil."

The Right to read the word of God,  
In every place, at home, abroad;  
The Right to toll a Saviour's love,  
Locking in pity from above.

The Right the little ones to guide,  
In simple faith to Christ who died,  
That He may bless their youthful days,  
And they may love and sing His praise.

The Right the intellect to train,  
And lead the soul to noble aim;  
Teach it to rise above earth's toys,  
And wing its flight to heavenly joys.

The Right to honour, love, obey,  
What God commands, from day to day;  
The Right to keep His Sabbaths holy,  
And reverence His sanctuary.

The Right to show a spirit meek,  
When angry words a quarrel seek;  
The Right to wear a modest dress,  
When fashions bold around may press.

The Right to speak the truth in love,  
The Right a faithful friend to prove;  
The Right to help by thought and deed  
The sick and poor in all their need.

The Right to live for those we love,  
The Right to strive that love to prove;  
The Right to brighten earthly homes  
With cheerful smiles and pleasant tones.

The Right to seek a Saviour's power,  
To help in every trying hour;  
The Right "to cast all care on Him"  
When overwhelmed with fear or sin.

Are these thy Rights? then use them well,  
Thy gentle influence who can tell?  
If these are thine, why ask for more?  
Thou hast enough to answer for.

Are these thy Rights? then murmur not,  
That woman's mission is thy lot;  
Improve the talents God has given,  
Live to His praise, and rest in heaven.

### The Freedom of Dundee.

#### PREMIER MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech delivered by Premier Mackenzie at Dundee on the 13th inst., on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of that city:

Mr. Mackenzie said—Words fail to express the feelings that I have at receiving this great kindness from the citizens and the public of this great town. And while I feel this myself, I am quite sure that I represent the feeling of the people of my own country when I say they will all be equally proud that the First Minister of the country has received this attention at the hands of the people in this place. (Applause.) It is true, sir, that gentlemen in political life naturally cause some feelings of irritation occasionally to their opponents. I deprecate that is the case even in Dundee. It is certainly the case to some extent in Canada, but for all that there is a general feeling throughout the country and in all parts of the British Empire which enables us to overpower occasionally some political feeling, and to act as if we were not controlled entirely by its effect. I feel, sir, as I have said, exceedingly proud of the great honor you have done me, and when nearly forty years ago I left Scotland—left the neighbor-

ing country, as you have remarked—it was undoubtedly without the slightest idea that I should ever stand in the position I do at present, either in Dundee or in Canada. Fortunately, sir, we may be citizens both of Canada and of Scotland, and the two countries are bound together by what I believe to be indissoluble ties. In the beautiful casket you have presented I find a figure extending a hand on either side—one over the Arms of the Dominion, the other over the Arms of Dundee and Great Britain—(applause)—and the word "concord" is written over the top. I am sure, sir, that I represent faithfully the feelings of the people of Canada when I say that no act will be left undone on their part to promote the feeling of concord which at present happily exists between Canada and all parts of the British Empire. It is true there are some in the neighboring Republic who imagine that they are destined to rule the entire continent. They proudly place upon some of their public documents that there shall be but one system of government upon the continent. We on the northern side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes have chosen another course for ourselves, and it has been decreed as inevitable by the people of Canada and the people of the British Empire that there shall be at least two systems of political government upon the continent. (Applause.) You have alluded, sir, to my desire to maintain the present relations between Canada and the British Empire, and in doing that you do but justice to the entire sentiment of the whole of that great country—(applause)—for, though our population is comparatively small, we have room for more than all the millions which at present inhabit the British Islands. (Applause.) And yet, sir, it will not appear a small country when we compare it with some figures in our own Scottish history, and some facts in it. It has a population of over four millions, which is considerably more than twice the population of Scotland at the time of the union with England. The revenue of the Dominion of Canada during the last year was about \$25,000,000, or £5,000,000 sterling—very nearly twenty-five times the amount of the national revenue of Scotland immediately before the union. (Applause.) This gives some idea of the extent of the country and its wealth, its powers, and its resources. And at the present moment the shipping of the Dominion of Canada exceeds what the entire shipping of England, Scotland, and Ireland was at the time of the union of the Crowns of Scotland and England. So that Canada is abreast the present moment to take the fourth rank in the world, or the third after Britain proper, in commercial and mercantile enterprise and power. We have taken great pains in our internal improvements to open up a great system of inland navigation, which enables us even now to take a sailing vessel or a steamer of about 600 tons burthen, two thousand miles in the interior from the ocean. (Applause.) I hope, sir, that when you visit Canada—as I hope you will do two or three years hence—we shall be able to take you to the head of Lake Superior in vessels of 1,500 tons burthen, that being about the capacity of the great canals to which you have alluded as being at present in progress; and I am sure, sir, that whenever you or any of the inhabitants of this city shall visit Canada, in other respects you will be thoroughly satisfied with the prospect which it holds out of being a permanent home for a large portion of the surplus

population of this country. When I tell you, sir, that our prairie land alone, upon which we have just entered, extends for a distance of nearly 900 miles, with a width of at least 300 miles, and forest land to many hundreds of miles to the north and west I give you some little idea of the vastness of that country which has become the heritage of Britain. (Applause.) And it is not perhaps, speaking too boastingly as a Minister of the Crown in Canada when I say that I hope in course of years—perhaps not in my lifetime, but possibly in the lifetime of my successors—that we shall be able to entertain the belief that a larger population will inhabit the British portion of North America than what now inhabits the British Isles, and that we shall be able to do our share in the work of its evangelization—speaking both in a Christian and commercial sense—for, sir, it is the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race to carry the power of Anglo-Saxon civilization over every country in the world. (Applause.) And when we have colonized the whole of the vast continent with an industrious population we shall have brought ourselves very near indeed to the shores of the great eastern empires, which teem with population such as is not to be found in any other part of the globe. It may not be known to you, sir, that when our great railway is finished we shall be very nearly a thousand miles nearer to Japan and China than at present they are at San Francisco in the United States. (Applause.) And it may not be known to you that we have means of enormous coal deposits which are to be found in the country. Our coal beds in the North Western States are considerably larger than the entire area of the British Isles. And how far north they go I do not know, but they go very far. People have need of much coal, as indeed it is somewhat cold there. (Laughter.) I fear I somewhat digress—(applause)—from the proper kind of speech to deliver on such an occasion as this; but I hoped you would not object when I took this opportunity of saying a very few words about the country which you have chosen to honor in my own person to-day. (Loud applause.) I need not assure you or anyone here of the extraordinary desire of the people of Canada to cultivate the most extensive trade relations with every part of the world, but especially with the great centres of trade in this country; and while we are compelled by the necessity of revenue to impose a very considerable duty upon goods entering into the country, we shall always feel bound so to distribute that taxation as to promote as far as possible the interests of the trade relations that are existing between civilized countries. (Applause.) I am quite aware that at the distance of 3,000 miles from here matters may be done which may not be understood very well by many people in this country; and perhaps the gentlemen of the press who are present will pardon me if I say many of the representations in the English newspapers are not always quite as correct as they might be in matters of detail. (Applause.) But, sir, we shall be most happy, either as Canadian journalists or as Canadian public men, to endeavor to keep our brethren of the press and our brethren of political life as right as possible on these points. I have spoken chiefly on geographical features and business relations, but I will say a few words now as to the social condition of the people—the kind of political and social life that is prevalent in the country. We have, as you are aware, no difficulty to contend with



such as divide many interests in this country. We have no Established Church, (Applause.) We have none of those difficulties that arise from ancient systems that it may be impossible in older countries to get rid of, or that many may think desirable not to get rid of. (Applause.) We have, however, stated, no kind of class legislation—no kind of sundering differences—and we have a vast system of public free schools. In the province of Ontario there are considerably over 5,000 schools. Every child in the country can obtain a very good education at these schools. In each county of the province there is a good grammar school, where anyone can obtain, either free or at a very small cost, the elements of a classical education. There is our great University of Toronto, free to every person of every creed or class or circumstance of life—(applause)—an institution which contains an excellent library and museum, and which possesses on its staff of teachers some of the most eminent men that England and Scotland has produced. (Applause.) And we have in that institution the means afforded for the highest possible education, equal to that of any University in this country, at the smallest possible price that can be named in any country in the world. (Applause.) We have throughout the whole of the country a spirit of toleration of class and creed to creed which I think is exceedingly creditably to the whole of the country. We have, as you are aware, in the great province of Quebec a vast French population, the numbers of which are increasing at about the same ratio with that of the English. I was delighted to be able on a previous occasion to bear my testimony to the wonderful success of the French people in Canada. They are in the position of a people speaking an alien language; but, as Lord Dufferin remarked the other day in London, there is no class or population so thoroughly trained in Parliamentary practice and life, and to all the rights and feelings of an independent and proud people. They are as thoroughly British as any Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman. They are also possessed of a spirit of endurance—a power which is making itself felt in the country; and I am glad to be able to say, sir, that the English people and the French people live together in a spirit of the utmost harmony, and find no difficulty arising from the separate nationalities from which they originally sprung. [Applause.] I find myself, on returning to this country, sometimes a little curiously situated—not that I have anything to complain of, but there is, nevertheless, in a new country like Canada, habits, feelings, and practices grown out of its very freedom—things which perhaps come but slowly to older and richer communities. But, sir, I am glad to know that the same glorious spirit that animated the people of this country in former days animates the people in Canada. Burns puts into the mouth of Bruce the words—

We shall drain our dearest veins,  
But we shall be free.

[Applause.] Now, sir, we are equally determined in the matter of draining our dearest veins always for freedom, and never, if we can help it, for anything else—(applause)—and I hope that the days are far distant when any occasion should arise which will compel the people of Canada or the people of Great Britain to take up arms for any purpose but for the maintenance of those institutions which Scotchmen in former days did so much to bequeath to the nation and to the world. (Applause.) You

have alluded, Mr. Provost, to the advantages which I enjoyed of having a Scottish education, and you were pleased to say that it was a commodity which could not easily be stolen. Well, I do admit, as every Scotchman must admit, the enormous influence which early Scotch training in the national schools in this country has on all the land. (Applause.) We are apt to speak of John Knox as a great preacher. I think if he excelled at all he excelled quite as much as a statesman as he did as a preacher. (Applause.) I think there is nothing for which we should revere the memory of John Knox so much as the establishment of the parochial school system of education in Scotland—(applause)—and I am sure there is no one who has gone abroad and has witnessed the influence that this early school training has had upon the Scottish character and the Scottish mind, but must be satisfied that it was the proudest day in Scotland's national existence when these schools were established. (Applause.) I have merely to say, Mr. Provost, in conclusion, that no Scotchman abroad has any reason to be ashamed of them—(applause)—and while I shall remain for the remaining days of my life in Canada—and shall remain there of course as a Canadian—I cannot throw off all allegiance to my own proud nationality of Scotland. (Applause.) And, sir, it is not necessary. When the children of Israel were taken captive by the great Eastern monarch and asked by their Babylonian captors to sing to them a song of Zion, they replied, "How can we sing the songs of Zion in a strange land? May my right hand forget its cunning if I forget thee, O Jerusalem." We can as Scotchmen sing our national songs, songs of freedom or affection, whether played in Canada or Australia, whether in the Arctic or Antarctic zones, and think our National Anthem as dear to us in one place as in another, for the broad banner of British freedom floats equally over every country of the British dominion. (Loud applause.)

The Provost then said—I am desired to state that, at the request of the workmen of Dundee, Mr. Mackenzie will meet them to-morrow in the Kinnaird Hall, when an address will be presented to him and he will address them.

Baillie Edward then called for three cheers for the youngest burgess in Dundee, which were very heartily given.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

A banquet held in the evening, at which Provost Cox presided, passed off successfully. Mr. Mackenzie's health was proposed and responded to, and Mr. E. Jenkins replied for the House of Commons.

### The Meteorological Observatories of the Dominion of Canada.

#### THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS.

We have received a copy of the fourth annual report of the meteorological office of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1874. The following interesting facts are gleaned from the appendix to the report prepared by Mr. G. T. Kingston, M. A., Superintendent of the central station at Toronto:—

"The efficiency of a station depends on the skill, knowledge, and other qualities of the agent in charge, on the quality of the appliances at his command, and on a judicious selection of site. When a person, qualified by previous study, is placed in charge of a station, it is probable that he

will only need instruction on certain conventionalities, to become all that is desired; but, as the points where stations are most necessary are often those where no experienced observer resides, it becomes necessary either to send an observer to the station, or to procure the services of some person on the spot, whose premises are suitable, and to instruct him, as one best can. I believe that it would greatly contribute to the improvement of our system, if we possessed a small corps of well qualified observers, who might be made available wherever needed, especially if the service required a station at some remote locality, where no resident, qualified by education and circumstances, could be found to undertake the charge of it. To train a permanent corps of observers, by causing them to go through a regular course at head quarters, or to instruct other observers who, for that purpose, might visit the central office for a short time, a special instructor should be employed, to avoid interruption of other business of the office. Printed and written instructions alone, without oral instruction are not sufficient. The Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory at Toronto was established, and has been since maintained, for the purpose of procuring materials to aid in the general advancement of two great objects of physical research—terrestrial magnetism and meteorology—and is one of the four colonial observatories which were set in operation by the British Government in 1839, in compliance with a joint application made in 1838 by the Royal Society and the British Association for the advancement of science, an application which, in the same year, resulted in the equipment of a naval expedition for a magnetic survey of the high southern latitudes. Of these four colonial observatories, that at Hobart Town was placed under the management of the Admiralty, the director and observers being naval officers, while the other three, at the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Toronto, were under the Board of Ordnance, the directors and observers being officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, and Major, now General, Sir E. Sabine, R. A., the Director-in-Chief. Lieutenant Riddell, R. A., the first director of the Toronto Observatory, accompanied by the three non-commissioned officers, Messrs. Johnston, Walker and Menzies, reached Canada in November, 1839, when, after examining various localities, he finally gave the preference to Toronto. In the spring and summer of 1840 the observatory and residence were erected on a lot of two and a half acres granted by King's College (now Toronto University), on the condition that the building should not be appropriated to any other purpose than that of an observatory, and should revert to the College if the observatory should be discontinued. The several directors of the observatory, while it continued under Imperial control, were Lieut. Riddell, R. A., Lieut. Younghusband, R. A., and Lieut. H. Lofroy, R. A.; now Governor of Bermuda; the latter officer having continued in charge from the autumn of 1844 until the withdrawal of the detachment of Royal Artillery in the spring of 1853, when an arrangement was effected between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, by which the former handed over the building and instruments to the Canadian authorities, on condition of their continuing the observations. The non-commissioned officers, Messrs. Walker, Menzies and Stewart, whose services were temporarily granted by the Commander-in-Chief till they obtained their discharge from the army in 1853, carried on the duties of the observatory under the



supervision of Prof Cherriman of University College, until the appointment of the present director in 1855. The original observatory was demolished in 1854, and was replaced by the present stone building in 1855. The staff of observers when the observatory came into the hands of the Canadian Government, consisted of Messrs. Walker, Menzies, and Stewart. Since the death of Mr. Walker, in 1866, his place has been most ably filled by Mr. W. F. Davison, who had been employed for several years as a supernumerary. The general character of the objects of the institution having been stated, I shall now go more into detail. The meteorological instruments hitherto and still in use, with the exception of the anemometer, are not adapted to give a continuous automatic record. They are, however, of a very excellent quality. The barometer is by Newmann, and has an internal diameter of 506 inches. The standard thermometers are by Fastré, of Paris, and are graduated in arbitrary divisions, the readings being converted into Fahrenheit scale by tables. From observations taken at Toronto several years ago, at every hour through the day and night, for six consecutive years, tables were computed giving, for every fifth day in the year, the diurnal variations of temperature at every hour. The tables have been extensively used at other places as well as Toronto in the reduction of temperature observations; but, as there is reason to believe, that the diurnal variations of later years have undergone considerable modifications, it became a requisite to collect materials for new tables. This will commence shortly by means of photographic self-recording instruments which have recently arrived. The direction and velocity of the wind is obtained by a continuous self-recording process. The instrument, one by Robinson, of the earliest construction, has been at work since 1848, and is nearly worn out. It will be superseded soon by a very superior apparatus, similar to that in use at Kew, and at most observatories of any note. In addition to the instruments named above, we have the following, that were devised here:—(1.) An electrical clock anemometer and wind vane. (2.) Apparatus for showing the rain that falls in every hour. (3.) Apparatus for showing the rainfall which accompanies different winds. Astronomical observations.

The observatory is not furnished with apparatus suited for astronomical researches. Our astronomical observations are not made in the interests of astronomy, but are subservient to other purposes, and are almost entirely confined to transits for time. The correct time determined at this establishment is necessary for our magnetic and meteorological observations; and it is also the standard by which all the clocks and watches in Ontario have been regulated for more than thirty years; and for more than three years the observatory has given time daily to the city by striking all the fire alarm bells at a fixed instant. Extraneous work.

There are sundry services rendered by us to the public which add considerably to our work, and which, although they do not strictly form part of the duties of the observatory, are naturally associated with them. The following are some of the services referred to:—

- a. Giving information on scientific subjects to visitors.
- b. Supplying information in writing to applicants in Canada and other countries.
- c. Examination of instruments brought for comparison.

County Rifle Association.

The annual meeting of the Northumberland County Rifle Association was held on Wednesday evening in the office of Brigade Major McCully, President, who occupied the chair. The accounts were submitted by the Secretary, Capt Howard showing a balance on hand. There being no regular rules to govern the Association a committee was appointed to make a constitution and bye laws to be submitted for approval at the next regular meeting. Lt. Col. McCully, Lt. Col. Ferguson and Capt. Howard were respectively re-elected President, Vice-President and Secretary Treasurer. On motion it was resolved that the Association adopt the style of target used at the matches of the Provincial Association. It was resolved that an Association Competition be held at Chatham range on Saturday 31st inst. There will be one match as follows:

Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards, 3 rounds at each range, 32 prizes in cash to the amount of \$75 beside any articles that may be donated by citizens; open to all members of the Association. The division of the money is as follows:

<i>Money Prizes.</i>		
1st.....	.....	\$8.00
2nd.....	.....	7.00
3rd.....	.....	6.00
4th.....	.....	5.00
5th.....	.....	4.50
6th.....	.....	4.00
7th.....	.....	3.50
8th.....	.....	3.00
3 prizes of \$2.50 each.....	.....	7.50
5 " " 2.50.....	.....	10.00
5 " " 1.50.....	.....	7.50
5 " " 1.00.....	.....	5.00
5 " " .75.....	.....	3.75
1 " " .25.....	.....	25

One sighting shot will be allowed at each range.

Competitors who do not score ten points at the 200 and 400 yards ranges will be ruled out of the match.

Firing at all the ranges to be in any position, but no artificial rest will be allowed. The match will commence at 9 o'clock sharp. It will be observed that two material changes have been made in the former practice of the Association, one in regard to the targets and the other in the position in firing at the 200 yards range. In respect to the latter it may be briefly said that it enables the competitor to take the same position at the two hundred yards range as at all the others. The change in the form of the target is more material, as all the parts are made round instead of rectangular in form. The usual iron targets will be used, but they will be painted as follows:

At 200 yards the "bull's eye" will be a circle 8 inches in diameter, the "centre" 16 inches, the "inner" 28 inches and the "outer" 40 inches. At 400 and 600 yards the bull's eye is 22 inches, the centre 38 inches, the inner 54 inches and the outer 70 inches in diameter.

A bull's eye on these targets counts 5, a centre 4, an inner 3, and an outer 2. Hits that do not count may be heard on the target, because of their being made on the portions outside the "outer" ring.

It will be well for our marksmen to study the above well as the change will, no doubt, be permanent. These targets have been used at the later matches of the Dominion, Provincial, and some of the County matches and are adopted by the Northumberland Association for the sake of uniformity. Those wishing to become members of the Association can do so by applying to W. B. Howard, Esq.—*St. Lawrence Advance.*

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and radically cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation by letter, One Dollar. Send 60 cents for Book with descriptive Cases, References and Testimonials.

DR. PARK & McLEISH,  
No. 21 East 10th Street, New York.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 13th August, 1875, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years two times per week each way, during the winter between Rapids des Joachims and Mattawa, and three times per week each way during the season of navigation between Deux Rivieres and Mattawa, from the 1st September next. Conveyance to be made in a canoe, skiff, a suitable vehicle, or on horseback according to the season.

*In Winter*—The mails to leave Mattawa on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a.m., and arrive at Rapids des Joachims, on Tuesdays and Fridays at noon. To leave Rapids des Joachims on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m., or upon arrival of mail from Pembroke and arrive at Mattawa on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p.m.

*In Summer*—To leave Mattawa on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m., and arrive Deux Rivieres at 5 p.m. To leave Deux Rivieres on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 7 a.m., and arrive at Mattawa at 8 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Rapides des Joachims, Rock-Hill, Deux Rivieres, and Mattawa.

J. P. FRENCH

Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Ottawa, 15th July, 1875. 81n 29



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 23rd July, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 11 per cent

J. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner of Customs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Rifle Association.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING will be held at Point St. Charles Ranges, Montreal, commencing on THURSDAY, 10th AUGUST. List of prizes and certificates of passage may be had on application to

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Col.,  
3m 29 Secretary.

HARDEE'S RIFLE & LIGHT INFANTRY

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**DOMINION OF CANADA.  
RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

**ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING AT  
O T T A W A,  
Tuesday, 7th of Sept., and following days.**

**STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATION.**

*Executive Committee of Council*—Lieut. Col. Brunel, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, C.M.G., Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Ross, G.G. Foot Guards, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Eggleston, O.B.G.A., Ottawa; Lieut. Col. MacPherson, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Stuart, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Jackson, D.A.G. Militia, Brockville; Lieut. Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., D.A.G. Militia, Montreal; Lieut. Col. Beer, 74th Battalion, Sussex, N.B.; Lieut. Col. Worsley, Brigade Major, Montreal; Major McDonald, Ottawa; Captain Tilton, G.G. Foot Guards, Ottawa; W. McKay Wright, E.-q., M.P., Ottawa Field Battery Artillery, Ottawa; Captain Mason, 13th Battalion, Hamilton.

*Secretary*.—Lieut. Col. Stuart.

*Treasurer*.—Lieut. Col. MacPherson.

*Local Executive Committee*.—Lieut. Col. Brunel, Chairman; Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores; Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, C.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Worsley, Brigade Major; Captain Tilton, G.G. Foot Guards.

*Chief Executive Officer and Commandant of Camp*—Lieut. Col. Jackson, D.A.G., No. 4 Military District.

*Chief of Statistical Department*.—Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major.

*Chief of Range Department*.—Major White, Governor General's Foot Guards.

*Range Officers*—Major Mattice, Brigade Major; Major Macdonald; Captain Perley, Engineers; Captain Mason, 13th Battalion.

*Camp Quartermaster*.—Captain Grant, Governor General's Foot Guards.

*Surgeon*.—E. C. Malloch, M.D.

*Chief of Police*.—E. J. O'Neil.

*Armourer*.—Mr. H. Cawdron.

**PRIZE LIST.**

**All Comers' Match.**

Open to all members of this Association, whether by direct contribution or through Affiliated Associations.

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	40
4th "	20
Prizes at \$10	150

To be shot for in Two Stages.

1st Stage—Snider Enfield Rifle; 2nd Stage, any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.

Ranges—1st Stages, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd Stage, 500 and 1,000 yards.

In the 1st Stage, Highest Score to receive \$40  
Second Highest " " " 20  
" " " 15 next Highest, \$10 each.

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents. Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.

The Second Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the Highest score in the First Stage. Highest Score to receive \$100. Second Highest, 50.

Entrance Fee—\$1.00. Ranges—500 and 1,000 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Any position.

**Dominion of Canada Match.**

Open to all Certified Excellent members of Embodied Corps of Active Militia, and to members of the Staff and to Officers of the Active Militia Force, who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.

Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st of July, 1873, as having performed the number of Drills authorized by any General Order in that behalf, for 1874-5.

Certificate to be signed by the Officer commanding Corps to which the Competitor belongs.

1st Prize	\$ 150
2nd "	75
3rd "	25
10 Prizes at \$10	100
10 "	50
Silver and Bronze Badges, valued	100
	\$475

To be Competed for in Two Stages.  
1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 500 and 600 yards. The 10 competitors making the Highest Score to receive \$10 each and a Silver Badge; the next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a Bronze Badge.

Snider-Enfield Rifle; Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents.  
2nd Stage—To be fired for by the first 30 highest scorers in the First Stage. The competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$150; the Second Highest \$50; and the Third Highest \$5. Five rounds each at 500 and 600 Yards. Snider-Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

**Battalion Match.**

To be competed for by Six Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, or Men from any Squadron of Cavalry, Field Battery, Brigade of Garrison Artillery, or Battalion of Active Militia, and A and B Batteries Schools of Gunnery.

1st Prize to highest aggregate score	\$200
2nd " to Battalion or Corps making next highest aggregate score	75
3rd " Highest Individual score	50
4th " to second highest individual score	40
5th " next highest	25
	\$390

Membership and certificate of efficiency same as in Dominion match. Selection to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion brigade or Corps.

Ranges—500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$5 per Battalion or Corps, Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position.

The 1st and 2nd money Prizes will be paid to Commanding Officers of the winning Corps.

**The McDougall Challenge Cup.**

VALUE \$200

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall.

Open to all efficient militiamen in 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. Five rounds at each range.

Any Competitor not scoring eight points at first range, to be disqualified.

Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance free.

**Provincial Match.**

FOR LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP.

With \$150 added by the Association

To be shot for by Five 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 five men per Province to be given in to the Secretary on or before noon of second day of the meeting. Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion match.

1st Prize to highest aggregate score, Cup, presented by Merchants of London, England, value	\$1,000
2nd Prize, to highest individual score	75
3rd Prize to 2nd highest individual score	50
4th Prize to next highest	25
	\$1,150

Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Ranges—300, 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$15 for each Province.

The conditions of this competition for this Cup are that the Cup shall be held by the President of the winning Provincial Rifle Association for the year, and then returned to the President of the Dominion Rifle Association.

**Affiliated Association Match**

To be competed for by members of Affiliated Associations, who are also members of the Dominion Association.

1st Prize	\$150
2nd "	75
Highest individual score	25
Ten next highest individual scores, \$10 each	100
	\$350

Description of Rifle—Snider-Enfield. Government ammunition. Range—500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Position—any. Entrance Fee—\$5 each Association, and 50 cents for each individual competitor.

The First Prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by three previously named members of any one Association. The Second Prize to the second highest aggregate score made by three previously named members of any Association. Remaining Prizes to highest individual scores.

**The J.H. Steward, Optician, London Prize.**  
Particulars of prize to be made known hereafter.

**The Governor General's Prize:**

To be open for competition to all winners of Prizes at the meeting of 1875.

1st Prize	Gold Medal.
2nd "	Silver Medal.
3rd "	Bronze Medal.

Ranges—500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Rifle—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. Position, any. Entrance, free.

**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," "1st Stage of Dominion of Canada Rifle," "McDougall Cup Match," "A Blinded Association Match," and the J. H. Steward Prize."

1st Prize, to the Highest Aggregate Score, Medal of the National Rifle Association, and	\$ 75
2nd Prize to Second Highest Aggregate Score	50
3rd Prize, to Third Highest Aggregate	25
	\$150

**Wimbledon Match.**

Open to all competitors making the three highest scores in each competition, to winners of the Governor General's prize, and to winners of aggregate prize, together with not exceeding 4 in number named by the Ontario Rifle Association.

6 " " " Quebec	"
1 " " " Nova Scotia	"
4 " " " New Brunswick	"
2 " " " Prince Edward Island	"
2 " " " Dominion	"

Qualifications being the same as in the Dominion of Canada match, in addition to which each competitor shall sign an agreement to proceed to Wimbledon as a member of the Canadian team in 1876, at such times as the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association may require under the usual conditions, or such modification thereof as the Council of the Association may determine.

Range—200, 500 and 600 yards with Snider Enfield Rifles, and 500 yards with Martini-Henry Rifles.

Martini-Henry to be supplied by the Dominion Rifle Association.

The competition will be in two stages which shall not be carried out on the same day.

1st Stage—Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Rifles—Snider-Enfield.

Wimbledon Targets and Wimbledon Regulations. Entrance Fee—\$2.00.

In this stage there will be 30 prizes amounting in the aggregate to \$1,250, divided as follows:

1st Prize	\$100 00
2nd "	75 00
3rd "	50 00
7 Prizes each \$25	175 00
10 " " \$10	100 00
	\$165 00

The Second Stage will be open to all winners of prizes in the first stage, and not exceeding 15 additional competitors to be selected by the Executive Committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Entrance Fee—\$2.00. Wimbledon Targets and Regulations. Ranges—200, 500, 600 and 800 yards. Snider Rifles at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Martini-Henry Rifles, issued by the Association, at 800 yards. In this Stage there will be 20 prizes amounting to \$500, as follows:

Presented by the President of the Association, Lt.-Colonel Gowinski, \$250, distributed as follows:

1st Prize	\$175
2nd "	50
3rd "	70
	\$300

Seventeen prizes, amounting to \$500

Given by the Association to be divided among the 17 competitors making the highest score, after the first three, in proportion to the scores made.

The prizes in the Second Stage will not be paid until the winners report themselves at Quebec en route to Wimbledon as accepted members of the Team.

Entries accompanied by Amounts of Subscription and Entrance Fees to be addressed to the Secretary at Ottawa.

By order,

G. Stuart, Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary D. C. R. A.

**LOCAL AGENTS WANTED!**

An Agent wanted for each Town and County in the United States.

Parties desiring to act as agents must accompany their application by a letter of recommendation as to character and responsibility from and signed by the Editor of a newspaper published in the town or county for which agent proposes to act. The agency is to sell the bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company

**BONDS \$20 EACH.**

The Industrial Exhibition Company will furnish agents with Circulars, etc., etc.

Each newspaper published in the town where agent is located will, as soon as agency is established, be given an advertisement, advertising such agency and the Company, and fully explaining the plans, purposes and objects of the Company. Such advertisement will continue in such papers as long as agency is successfully conducted.

The Industrial Exhibition Company is the first to adopt the plan so long in use by the European governments of issuing bonds when the principal is made secure and not risked, but where there is a chance for a large premium, an investment of \$20 is sure to return to the investor \$21—one dollar more than cost—and the holder of a \$20 bond may obtain a premium either of \$50, \$100, \$300, \$500, \$1,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000 or \$100,000. The interest, which is ordinarily distributed to all the bond-holders pro rata, is in this loan distributed by chance. The purchaser of a bond knows he will receive back his investment, with a small rate of interest added, and in consideration of taking this small rate of interest, he has a chance in the above named premiums, which are simply the distribution of interest on the whole loan.

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Every American who understands the purposes of this Company will, of a necessity, feel a pride in aiding it to a successful termination.

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