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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, JULY 27, 1875.

No. 30.

The Volunteer Review

is published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all *Business Correspondences* should be addressed.

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VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1875.

No. 30.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE MAJOR GENERAL Commanding the Militia, accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain the Hon Miles Stapleton, Captain WARD, A.D.C., to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, and the Hon. Mr. FITZWILLIAM, brother of Lord MURRAY, left Fort Garry on the 19th inst., to cross the Rocky Mountains for Victoria, B.C. The Major General will be absent between two or three months.

Canadians will enjoy the benefits of the new International Postal Treaty immediately after the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie returns.

A cable despatch says:—Earl Dufferin, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Carnarvon, Hon. George Brown, Sir John Ross and Edward Jenkins, M.P., visited the Canadians at Wimbledon to-day, and attended Col. Gzowski's garden party, at which 400 were present. The Duke of Cambridge and the Earl of Carnarvon made speeches, in which they congratulated the Canadian riflemen—who were paraded for the occasion—on their success in winning prizes.

The Militia Department are now busy in perfecting the arrangements for the payment of the money granted last session to the veterans of 1812-15. An officer is to visit the different sections of the country and examine into the claims of all those who have made application for the pension.

A meeting of the council of the Kingston Rifle Association was held on Monday, 19th inst., and it was decided to have the annual match come off on Tuesday the 11th September and the following days. Dr. J. K. Oliver, the Secretary, is making the necessary arrangements to have the ranges put in good order. The firing and targets this year are to be under the new system of scoring and targets, viz., in accordance with the new Wimbledon regulations.

We are informed by the Department of Militia that the Ordnance guns of Fort William, Prescott, presented to the Dominion by Her Majesty, will be utilized in the erection of a saluting battery on Major's Hill, under the charge of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

We are informed that the Hon. A. B. Foster has offered to Mr. Walter Shanly, the appointment of Consulting Engineer of the Georgian Bay Railway. It is understood that Mr. Shanly has accepted.

On Thursday, the 22nd inst., the English Commission, in connection with the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia, broke ground for the erection of their buildings, four in number, at Farmouth Park, being the first foreign nation to commence operations. We may look forward to a creditable representation of the Empire at the American World's Fair.

The Hon. A. B. Foster has proceeded up the Ottawa in connection with the proposed extension of the Canada Central Railway to Pembroke and the mouth of French River. The work is expected to commence almost immediately.

A telegram from Lindsay, July 21st, gives the following particulars of a destructive conflagration; A very destructive fire occurred at Millbrook last night, about 1 o'clock, and burned about forty buildings in the business part of the village; both of the telegraph offices were burned. They lay the blame to Forepaugh's showmen, as they were performing there last night. The loss is over \$150,000; insured for \$54,000.

The appeal of Sir John Dalrymple Hay, former director of the Canadian Oil Wells Corporation, against Vice-Chancellor Malins' decree of June 5th, ordering the repayment of £1,000 to the official liquidator of the Corporation, has been dismissed. The Lords Justices, in refusing to reverse the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, said that in every case where the directors had made profit out of their position, they must pay the uttermost farthing.

Rumors are rife of trouble in the North West Territory. One version is that the Half-breed settlers at Fort Laurin, in the neighborhood of Fort Carleton, unnecessarily alarmed at a possibility of their rights of occupation not being respected, had held a public meeting at which resolutions were passed threatening some sort of opposition to the constituted authorities, unless their claims were recognized. An effort was made without success to induce the Crees to join their party, and prevent operations in the construction of the Pacific Railway telegraph line. Also that the Mounted Police have made themselves obnoxious to traders and others in searching after contraband articles. Another theory is that the plain hunters are incensed at new hunting regulations. Conjectures are numerous. The whole affair is yet a mystery, though there can be no doubt that something serious has happened.

Lieutenant General W. O'Grady Hay, the officer commanding in chief in Canada, and administering the Government, is gazetted to the rank of a Knight Commander of the Bath. Captain Wright, R. N., a resident of Kingston, is gazetted a Companion of the Order. Colonel John Dyde, the oldest militia officer in the Dominion, has also been created a Companion of the same.

A strange discovery has been made at Buckingham Palace. While some workmen were engaged in pulling down a wall a large quantity of valuable gold and silver plate of about the time of George III., and worth several thousand pounds, was found.

The anniversary of the victory of Lundy's lane, which was fought on the 25th July, 1814, will be celebrated by the United Canadian Association on Queenston Heights, on Monday, 20th July, 1875, by a grand picnic, in which the following societies will take part. York Pioneers, Grimsby Pioneers, Hamilton Natiye, St. Catharines' Historical, and Loyal Canadian Society of Niagara.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Earl of Carnarvon made speeches, in which they congratulated the Canadian riflemen, who were paraded for the occasion, on their success in winning prizes.

Despite unfavourable weather and continuous rain the match for the challenge cup occurred to-day the 21st, and was won by Major Henry Fulton of the American team. The following is the score in the shooting to-day for the American challenge: Fulton 133, Canfield 126, Coleman 119, Bruce 117, Ballard 108, Gilderslove, 105.

The *Telegraph* and *Daily News* Vienna despatch says it is rumored that Russia and Germany intend to grant military furloughs on a large scale next year. One of the Vienna papers urges Austria to follow and thus show that the alliance between three Emperors is worth something.

The *Chicago Times* of the 21st inst., has telegrams from nine hundred counties, showing the condition of the crops. All over the western States they indicate a full crop, principally of grains, everywhere, and very large crops in many localities; also, unusual large crops of grasses.

A cable telegram says: "Heavy rains in inland counties continue, and inundations are reported at Leicester, Greenfield, Forest of Dean, and Godmanchester. In many places gathered and growing crops have been destroyed, and railways are interrupted in all directions.

The *BALLOONIST*.—A later telegram from Chicago says:—It seems certain that Professor Donaldson and young Grimwood have been drowned. A tug went out yesterday and searched for a clue to the missing men, but found none. Another tug has gone in search to-day. Barnum offers five hundred dollars reward for the recovery of either body.

A cable from London announces the death of Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin the Arctic Explorer.

A later despatch says the insurrection in Herzegovina, a Turkish Province on the Adriatic Sea, is of a more serious nature than was at first reported.

LONDON, July 22.—The Irish Rifle Team won the Elcho Shield. Their score was 1,506; Scotch, 1,503; English, 1,502.

A Warning voice from the Spanish Armada.

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

(Continued from page 340.)

List of the Spanish Armada that sailed from Lisbon at the end of May, 1588.

The Portuguese squadron. Commanded by—The Duke of Medina Sidonia, 12 vessels of various kinds.

The Castile squadron. Commanded by General Diego Florez de Valdez (the most experienced sailor in the fleet), 16 vessels of various kinds.

The Andalusian squadron. Commanded by—General Pedro de Valdez, 11 vessels of various kinds.

The Biscayan squadron. Commanded by General I. M. de Recalde (the upper Admiral), 14 vessels of various kinds.

The Guipuzcoan squadron. Commanded by General Miguel de Oquendo, 14 vessels of various kinds.

The Italian squadron. Commanded by General M. de Bortendona, 10 vessels of various kinds.

The Urcas squadron. Commanded by General Gomez de Medina, (store ship) 23 vessels of various kinds.

Tenders, caravels, &c. Commanded by General A. H. de Mendoza, 22 vessels of various kinds.

The galleasses of Naples. Commanded by Don H. de Moncada, 4 vessels of various kinds.

The galeras, or galleys. Commanded by Captain D. Medrado, 4 vessels of various kinds.

The second in command was Don Al. de Leyva, and Don Fr. de Bobadilla and Don D. de Pimentel were chief officers.

The total number of vessels given by Don D. de Pimentel was altogether 145, of which 110 were men of war, and 90 very large.

The total tonnage of the whole fleet was..... 59,120

The total number of guns..... 3,165
 " " soldiers..... 19,265
 " " mariners..... 8,253
 " " galley slaves... 2,088

By Mottley, on the authority of Spanish writers.

Don D. de Pimentel said that daily allowances was issued for 32,000 people.

The size of the men of war varied from 300 to 1,200 tons. Pimentel's own ship (a galleass of Portugal) was 700 tons.

The galleons were huge, clumsy vessels, with round sterns, built up at stem and stern like castles, and with bulwark musket proof, and the lower work four or five feet thick, which was proof against small guns.

The galleys were rowed by slaves, who sat amidships; the bow and stern had each enormous towering structures, like castles. The cannons were placed both in these and between the benches of the slaves.

The galleasses were similar, but one third larger; each of these was rowed by 300 slaves.

Pinaces and caravels were small sailing vessels, about the size of modern yachts.

All the vessels were over weighted with top hamper in proportion to their draught, and could bear but little canvas, even in fine weather.

A large vessel carried 63 guns; Pimentel's carried 32, but one third of the guns were of cast iron. There were at least 40 rounds of ammunition per gun.

The Spanish soldiers on board the Armada contained the picked veterans of Spain, and

were considered to be the pith of the whole expedition.

The Armada was said to be provisioned for six months. A Spanish record made by order of King Philip, gives the following list of provisions on board:—

- 110,000 quintals of biscuit.
- 6,500 " bacon.
- 3,458 " goats' cheese.
- 8,000 " fish.
- 3,000 " rice.

The quintal being 101 1/4 lbs. avordupois. 6,320 septiers of beans or white peas (of 1 1/2 bushel each).

- 14,170 pipes of wine (of 110 gallons).
- 11,398 arrobas of olive oil, of 3 1/2 gal's each.
- 33,870 arrobas of vinegar. " "

11,870 pipes of water which would be a poor provision for 30,000 people for six months. It gives, however, some notion of the difference in feeding of the Spaniard and the Englishman of that time.

The same authority gives the following arms on board:—7,000 arquebusses, 1,000 musquets, 10,000 pikes, 1,000 partisans, 6,000 half pikes, so that the proportion of fire arms to soldiers was nearly one half; a greater proportion than in the English forces; and the Spaniards had, no doubt, better fire arms, and were more practised in their use.

Construction of Spanish Ships.

Sir W. Monson, an Admiral of those days and a great naval critic, had not a high opinion of the Spanish navy. He says their vessels were generally constructed for commerce rather than war; that they were commanded by soldiers who were ignorant of the sea and despised the real seaman; that Philip had to get ships and seamen from other parts of his dominions than Spain; the good vessels in the Armada being other than Spanish; and that generally the English were at that time superior to the Spanish at sea, but this was owing, not to the construction of the ships, but to "the irresolution and insufficiency of the men." One is rather surprised to hero this of the conquerors of the New World and rulers of an empire on which the sun never set, but we must recollect that it was the Portuguese who first led the way in maritime discovery, and that Philip had the control over the naval resources of Portugal, which he used for the Armada to an extent disastrous to that country.

Sir William enters into the discussion of construction of vessels with a zeal that would have given him a prominent place in naval literature had he lived in the days of ironclads. He does not coincide in the opinion we find expressed by other sea captains of the time, to the small advantage of the small handy English ships; for, "as he puts it, in a maxim worthy to be handed down by English sailors, "when you speak of the strength of ships, you must speak of the sufficiency of the men within her." Sufficiency, not of quantity, but of quality. Therefore he says, "I would rather desire a reasonable ship of the King of Spain's manned with Englishmen, than a very good ship of her Majesty's manned with Spaniards." In short he lends us to infer that, in his opinion, the Spanish Armada was defeated, not by superiority of ships, but of seamen; a view of naval warfare which in these days of scientific naval construction, ought not to be obscured. Indeed, he commends the galleys, vessels, which failed beyond all in the Armada, and especially the "gallina of Venice," as "low and snug by the water," "carrying the force of a ship in men and ordnance;—"not swift, but certain;"—in

fact, the "Destruction" of her day. Thus we learn, from the criticisms of this expert of the time, that, although the size and construction of ships may alter from age to age the different classes of them necessary for naval war will remain much the same throughout all ages, and the main naval strength of a country will always depend on the quality of the seamen.

Preparations in the Netherlands.

The Duke of Parma, King Philip's Viceroy in that part of the Netherlands which still acknowledged his rule, was considered one of the best soldiers of his day, and was, besides, an able ruler and diplomatist. If Philip had put the whole affair of the invasion of England into his hands, the issue might have been very different; but, fortunately for this country, Philip's habitual distrust made him limit Parma's action to the preparation of the main body of the land forces required, and Parma appears to have done his part with completeness, zeal, and caution. For he had his forces fully equipped for their work long before the Armada was ready; and during the whole time the preparations were going on, he succeeded in so blinding Queen Elizabeth and her councillors, that negotiations for peace were carried on up to the last minute; and one of her Commissioners in the Netherlands writes confidently of Parma's pacific intentions on the day when the Armada was having its first engagement with the English fleet.

By April, 1588, Parma had collected, under pretence of subduing the newly united Provinces, and of checking France, a force of the following composition and numbers:—

<i>Infantry.</i>	
Spanish.....	8,718
Italian.....	5,339
Burgundian, Irish, and Scotch....	3,278
Wallon.....	17,823
German.....	19,925
Garrisons of fortresses.....	1,130
	<hr/>
	56,265
<i>Cavalry.</i>	
German.....	3,650
Foreign mercenaries.....	668
	<hr/>
Total.....	60,533

Of this total force, it was expected that about 30,000 would be available for the invasion of England; and this 30,000 had dwindled down to 16,000 by August from sickness and other causes.

These were collected from all the dominions of Philip, and contained many experienced and celebrated bodies of troops. There was the Terzio or Legion of Naples, 3,500 strong, every man in which had armour either inlaid or gilded; and the young adventurers, Catholic nobles of Europe, flocked to the Netherlands to serve under so distinguished a leader on so important an expedition. He had already prepared, during the year 1587, a large stock of war material suitable for the undertaking: rafts and oars for landing, fascines and sand bags to form temporary shelter at first, timber for stockading quickly the posts occupied, barrels and superstructure for temporary bridges, special carriages for quickly getting his field guns up on landing; and he had built, or purchased from the North German ports, 400 vessels, which he describes as mere transports, many of them flat bottomed, and incapable of making any fight at sea; although both Philip and the English appear to have thought he had an independent war fleet, and, by acting on that belief, caused difficulties on both sides.

He had desired to obtain possession of Flushing beforehand, a deep water harbour, into which the Armada could have entered, but as he could not make his master understand the absolute necessity of having such a harbour to effect the junction of the two parts of the expedition, and as Philip was pressing earnestly him to be ready, as the Armada would join him in the autumn of 1587, he had to content himself with taking Sluys, which he was able to effect, owing chiefly to the supineness of Elizabeth, who would not expend money towards its defence. Thus he had three small harbours, Sluys, Newport, and Dunkirk, for embarking his forces; and he made a canal from Sas de Grand to Sluys for his transport vessels, as the ordinary channels were in possession of the United Provinces. But these three harbours were inaccessible to the large vessels of the Armada, and as they were carefully watched by the Dutch fleet, he and his elaborate preparations were unavailable until the Armada could clear the seas of the two hostile fleets. Parma excuses himself from blame in this matter by reminding Philip that he was expressly instructed to depend on the Armada for securing his passage across; that alone would hardly be sufficient explanation to clear so powerful a Viceroy; but he also complains of deficiency of the money promised for these objects—a deficiency which was probably caused by Walsingham's financial manœuvres on the Bank of Genoa; as related by Burnet.

Cost of Spanish Preparations.

The cost of the whole of the Duke of Parma's force, military and naval together, is recorded as 454,315 dollars per month, or taking the dollars at 4s. 2d., it was £91,649 per month. The cost of the naval part of the Armada itself is recorded as 12,000 ducats per day, which, taking the ducat at 5s. 2d., would be £93,600 per month; and the cost of the whole expedition, including both that from Spain and that in the Netherlands, is recorded as 30,000 ducats per day, or £234,000 per month. Froude says, the total cost of the Armada was expected in 1585, to be 4,000,000 of gold crowns, which, at 5s. 2d., would do about £1,000,000 at that time.

There must be some mistake in this, because, in 1587, Philip told Parma he had 6,800,000 ducats ready for the expense of it, which would then have been upwards of £1,500,000.

Thus one can see that there was an element of failure in the Armada itself. But, besides that defect, it was not so very powerful an expedition, considering the resources of King Philip, at least, compared with armaments of our time. Taking the population as a standard, and assuming the population under the control of Philip for these objects, at 15,000,000, the total tonnage of the Armada gives one ton for every 250 persons which we shall find was much less in proportion to population than what was provided in England to meet it, and is less than the tonnage of the ironclad fleet of France in proportion to its present population. The total number of persons engaged both in Spain and in the Netherlands, bears about the same proportion to population as the army for the invasion of England prepared by Napoleon in 1803; and in each case it may be assumed that the full power of the invading country was put forth. Then again, although the tonnage of the Spanish fleet was much larger than that of the English, the Spanish ships carried fewer sailors per ship, and had on the average 200 persons per ship on board, so that they were tran-

sports as well as fighting ships, and with less manœuvring power.

Nevertheless, it was acknowledged by all Europe to be a splendidly appointed and very powerful expedition; and the forces themselves looked upon success, not only as certain, but easy. If religious enthusiasm, chivalrous spirit, and military skill could ensure success, they had reason to be confident; for the expedition contained the choicest of that Spanish race which had so distinguished itself in the world, from the noble to the veteran soldier, and there is no doubt that they were animated with a sincere belief that their cause was approved by Heaven. The experienced seamen among them had, however, already felt that the English seamen were more than a match for them at sea; and the whole Armada had to acknowledge, in the end, with the bitter disappointment of brave men, that success on the ocean belongs to those who are born to the sea.

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

When we turn to the preparations made in England to resist this great expedition, we find a remarkable contrast, both in the matter of the preparations made, and in the manner of making them, which illustrates genius of the two nations, as well as the character of their rulers. We find a Sovereign desirous of peace, and parsimonious, but forced into a great war by the bold determination of the people. It is an instructive example to the rulers of Great Britain for all time, of those eventful periods which have occurred sometimes in our history, when the sound instincts of the people have risen to direct their reluctant governors in the right path of England's duty.

Queen Elizabeth, with all her intellect and high courage, and loyalty to her faith and country, inherited the despotic feeling of her family, and added to it a closeness of her own, and a womanly attraction towards peace. Her arbitrary aversion to appeal to her Commons, and her remarkable repugnance to spend money, nearly counteracted all the efforts of the country. The contest was virtually between Philip and all England; and the monarch discovered the mistake, as others greater than he have done, in backing himself against such a field.

The one remarkable, and encouraging and instructive feature about the preparations in England was their *complete localisation, both materially and in spirit*. And no doubt this was fostered (as Mr. Mottley says) by the two new passions that had taken hold of the English mind, revolution against the Pope and mercantile adventure, which were now combined with the old martial spirit of the people. The first feeling had been used as an incentive against Spain, for three years before the Armada, from the pulpits of the Church; that is about the same time that the Queen determined to give material support to the Protestants in the Netherlands. The second was kindled into new life by the opening of the splendid traffic of America, and necessarily the old seafaring spirit of the Northmen was both roused and made antagonistic to the Spanish claims in those countries. Thus the people of England were quite prepared in spirit to take up any gage of battle thrown down by Philip.

But though this localisation affords us so useful a lesson in some respects, it must not be forgotten that it nearly failed in saving the country, and that the cause of its want of efficiency was the absence of that very central motive power which was so injurious in Spain. The one part of England's defence which was successful, the Navy,

owed it to that unity of authority combined with individual enterprise, without which it could hardly have existed at all. Thus we learn, that as in each country the system of national defence must be suited to the national characteristics of the people, so in England no system will be thoroughly national and thoroughly effective which does not combine a powerful central direction with local liberty of execution.

Without the latter, the true spirit of the English people will not be roused; without the former, that spirit will be of little value against an enemy.

Queen Elizabeth acted in a perfectly legitimate manner in calling upon the counties to raise and organise their quotas of armed men for internal defence, indeed, she had no other means of raising any land forces. The old feudal duties of subjects had not then expired, though they had been modified (to meet the altered state of the country after a long peace) by the allowance of substitutes or money payment instead of personal service. In Elizabeth's reign this feudal duty was organised by counties, and the Lords Lieutenants of counties were made the Queen's representatives for seeing the order properly carried out; each county was subdivided among Deputy Lieutenants, also appointed by the Queen, and under them were captains of horse and of foot, who were generally officers who had served in foreign wars. The quota of horse and foot to be furnished by each county is given in the State Papers, and even that of certain individuals, justices of the peace, bishops, and others. They were all to be furnished, clothed, armed, victualled, lodged, and munitioned, at the expense of the county for a certain time after enrolment, after which, if kept embodied, it was at the Queen's expense. This was a happy arrangement for the great, but penurious Queen, but a very unfortunate one for the necessities of the country; for the Queen took care that they should never be in training long enough to come under her charge, and the counties were not eager to incur the expense of the training without having the necessity strongly brought home to them.

(To be Continued.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES TOUR.—It is understood a flotilla is to accompany the Prince of Wales in his Indian tour is solely an Admiralty expedition. The fleet will escort him from Bredesie through the Channel to Bombay. He will journey thence by land to Poona. After a brief stay there he will go down the Malabar coast touching at Calicut, Rinaglosa and other places of interest and note. The Royal party will then sail by the Coromandel coast to Madras and Calcutta. It is believed that a landing at Ctron en route and a ten days' hunt are in the programme. After spending some time in the last named city the party will take a route through North West India, and will visit the cities in that region rendered famous by the part they bore in the great mutiny: They will touch at Oudh, Allahabad, Lucknow and Cawnpore, and likely go through Nepal. The northwest journey may include a brief sojourn in the Himalagan region, with a view of some of the highest mountains of that famous range, keeping still northwest. They will enter Quafab and travel across that province until Jummoos is reached. From here they will take a return route through Central India, and by touching at Dehi and other cities, and going through the province of Cindrsh until Bombay is reached, where they will re-embark for home.

Wimbledon Tournament.

THE CANADIAN TEAM GIVING A GOOD ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES.

A cable despatch received on the 17th announces that a number of Wimbledon prizes have been won by the Canadian riflemen. The winners in the *Daily Telegraph* prize match are Cruit, Fitch, and Logie; in the Alfred prize, Fitch, Hill, and Waters; in the Windmill prize, at 200 yards, Capping Arnold, and Hill; in the first stage for the Queen's prize, the winner of the first prize of £60 with a silver medal, made 90 points. He was followed by two Canadians, Hunter and Mills, making 83 and 79 points. Hunter and Mills are in the first sixty, and are entitled to compete in the second stage for the Queen's prize, worth £250, with a gold medal. Wright Little, and Ward won prizes of £3 in the Queen's prize. The winners in the Bass match are Power and Cruit. Winners, in the Alexandra prize are Gibson Hunter, Cruit and Arnold. There was only one Canadian winner (Power) in the Curtis and Harvey prize. The rain has been incessant for the past four days. The Canadians fired the 600 yards range in the Queen's prize during a violent rain storm.

THE ST. LEGER SWEEPSTAKES.

London, 17th.—The American riflemen began shooting at Wimbledon to day. In consequence of the rain the match for the American cup was postponed until Wednesday next. The first contest was for St Leger sweepstakes at 200 yards range. Each competitor has seven shots and the possible score is thirty five. There are several hundred competitors. Of the Americans Fulton has already scored thirty five, Gildersleeve, thirty four; Yale, thirty three; Carfield, thirty one; and Dakin, twenty nine. The shooting is still in progress. If Fulton's score is equalled the match will be shot off next week.

Additional competitions are open to the Americans at Wimbledon. They will have opportunities to shoot for the Bass prizes in the pavilion, Curtis & Harvey rifle, Oaks and a few other unimportant matches. In several of these contests the rules require the use of English military rifles. The Americans had some practice with their arms in an extra series of matches to day. General Dakin, of the American team, made 28 points out of a possible score of 35, and Sir Harvey Haldord, a crack British shot, made 34.

London, 19th.—John Rigby; one of the Irish team, tied Major Fulton in the shooting for the St. Leger stakes, yesterday, making thirty five points. The contest will be finished to morrow.

Mitchell, an Englishman, also tied Fulton in the shooting for the St. Leger stakes on Saturday.

Lord Warncliffe entertained the American team at dinner to day at Wimbledon. The American party were subsequently conducted through the camp. They were particularly pleased with the arrangements in connection with the targets; and will probably recommend their introduction at Credenmoor. The Captains of the English, Irish and Scotch teams have petitioned the council to permit the Americans to shoot at the same time with them in the Elcho shield contest.

The shooting for the Albert prize is taking place to day at Wimbledon. The ranges are 200, 600 and 900 yards. The shooting at the first two ranges has been finished. The scores show that Gildersleeve is two a head, having made 68 points out of

a possible 70. In the match for the Rifle Association cup, in which each man has ten shots at the 600 yards range, Coleman scored 49 out of a possible 50, leading a large number of competitors. Gildersleeve made 48. The ties in the shooting of Saturday for the St. Leger sweepstakes was shot off to day. Fulton, of the Americans, won, Mitchell second, and John Rigby third.

THE CANADIANS IMPROVING THEIR RECORD.

The Canadian riflemen continue to win their share of honors at the Wimbledon meeting. In the Prince of Wales' prize, which is restricted to winners the National Rifle Association silver and bronze medals; the following Canadians are prizemen:—Major Gibson, 13th Batt., Ontario, and Sargt. Major Cruit, Grand Trunk Railway Brigade. In this match the distance was 200, 500 and 600 yards aggregate, with seven shots at each range. In the St. George's match, Hunter succeeded in winning the 3rd prize, consisting of a bronze cross, a miniature jewel and £10. The distance was 500 yards and the number of shots seven.

London, 19th.—The American riflemen say they do not concur in the petition to the council by the captains of the English, Irish and Scotch teams, for permission for them to shoot at the same time in the Elcho shield competition, and that they will not compete in that match. The council has not yet acted on the application of the captains.

THE ALBERT PRIZE.

The contest for the Albert prize was finished this afternoon. Sir Henry Haldord won the first prize, scoring 98 out of a possible 105, and Gildersleeve took the second prize with a score of 92.

COMMONS VS. HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the match at Wimbledon to day between the House of Lords and House of Commons, the range was 500 yards. The Commons won, making 313 points against 220 made by the Lords out of a possible total of 375. The following are the individual scores, the highest possible being 75:—Commons: Hon. Randle Plunkett, 67; Daniel Pepploe, 64; Arthur Vivian, 64; Marquis of Lorne, 61; Robert Lindsay, 57; total 313. Lords: Earl Ferris, 62; Duke of Marlborough, 45; Lord Waldegrave, 42; Barlot Dunraven, 36; Lord Warncliffe, 35; total 220.

THE AMERICANS NOT TO COMPETE FOR THE ELCHO SHIELD.

The question of the admission of the Americans to the competition for the Elcho shield, has been finally decided in the negative. Col. Gildersleeve explained that the team left New York with instructions to shoot a team match only with the Irish. Moreover the team is, just now, incomplete, through the illness of one of its members, who has an excellent shot, Col. Gildersleeve, however, is anxious to make a match with a team representing the United Kingdom to be shot in the United States next year.

Colonel Bodine of the American Team is ill.

The captains of the British, Irish, and Scotch teams, in a letter to the Council, express the hope that the various suggestions for a match will lead not only to a contest between the teams of the United States and the United Kingdom hereafter, but will insure annual competition at Wimbledon for the championship of the world.

London, July 20.—McKenna and Pollock will not shoot in the Irish eight in the match for the challenge shield. Greenhill and Rigby have been substituted for them. This weakens the chances of the Irishmen.

Earl Dufferin, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Carnarvon, Hon. Geo. Brown, Sir John Rose, and Edward Jenkins, M. P., visited the Canadians at Wimbledon to day, 21st, and attended Colonel Gzowski's garden party, at which four hundred were present.

Earl Dufferin on Canada.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The following is the full text of the speech of His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion, delivered recently in London at an entertainment in his honor by the Canada Club:—

The Earl of Dufferin said: In rising to return thanks for the honor which has been done me by this splendid entertainment, and for the kind and cordial manner in which my health has been received, I hope it will be understood that, however deeply I may feel the compliment thus paid to me—and words would fail to express all that I experience on the score—my personal gratitude and satisfaction is absorbed and lost in the prouder consciousness that this brilliant assembly and the distinguished men I see around me are met, not so much for the purpose of extending a welcome to a mere individual like myself, but that they have been brought together by the desire to pay a tribute of respect to the great Dominion over which I have the honor to preside, and to testify their sympathy in the most marked and generous manner with that noble community, their kinsmen and fellow citizens, who on the other side of the Atlantic are engaged in building up a nationality cognate to their own, instinct with the same high spirit of constitutional freedom, and determined to prove itself a powerful and worthy member of the British Empire. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, it is this consideration alone which can give importance and significance to the demonstration of to-night, and to proceedings which will be scanned and discussed with unspeakable pride and pleasure by thousands of your fellow subjects in their distant Canadian homes—(hear, hear)—for if there is one predilection more marked than another in the Canadian people, if there is one passion—if I may so call it—which predominates over every other feeling in their breasts, if there is one especial message which a person in my situation is bound to transmit from them to you, it is this—that they desire to maintain intact and unimpaired their connection with the country, that they cherish an ineradicable conviction of the pre-eminent value of the political system under which they live, and that they are determined to preserve pure and uncontaminated all the traditional characteristics of England's prosperous polity. (Cheers.) It would be impossible to overstate the universality, the force, the depth of this sentiment, and proud am I to think that an assemblage so representative of the public opinion of this country as that which I see around me; should have met together to reciprocate it and to do it justice. (Hear, hear.) But my lords and gentlemen, I should be conveying to you a very wrong impression if I gave you to understand that the enthusiastic loyalty of the Canadian people to the Crown and person of our gracious Sovereign, their tender and almost yearning love for the Mother Country, the desire to claim their part in the future fortunes of the British Empire, and to sustain all the obligations such a position may imply, was born of any weak or unworthy spirit of dependence. So far from

that being the case, no characteristic of the national feeling is more strongly marked than their exuberant confidence in their ability to shape their own destinies to their appointed issues, their jealous pride of the legislative autonomy with which they have been endowed, and their patriotic and personal devotion to the land within whose ample bosom they have been nurtured, and which they justly regard as more largely dowered with all that can endear a country to its sons than any other in the world.

(Cheers.) And I assure you this intense affection for "this Canada of ours," as we lovingly call her, can surprise no one who has traversed her picturesque and fertile territories, where mountain, plain, valley, river, lake and forest, prairie and table, alternately invite, by their extraordinary magnificence and extent, the wonder and admiration of the traveller. (Cheers.) And yet, however captivating may be the sights of beauty thus prepared by the hands of Nature, they are infinitely enhanced by the contemplation of all that man is doing to turn to their best advantage the gifts thus placed within his reach. In every direction you see human industry and human energy digging deep the foundations, spreading out the lines, and marking the inviolable boundaries upon and within which one of the most intelligent and happiest of the offshoots of the English race is destined to develop into a proud and great nation. The very atmosphere seems impregnated with the exhilarating spirit of enterprise, contentment and hope. The sights and sounds which carressed the senses of the Trojan wanderer in Dido's Carthage are repeated and multiplied in a thousand different localities in Canada, where flourishing cities, towns, and villages are rising in every direction, with the rapidity of a fairy tale. And better still, *pari passu* with the development of these material evidences of wealth and happiness, is to be observed the growth of political wisdom, experience, and ability, perfectly capable of coping with the various difficult problems which from time to time are presented in a country where new conditions foreign to European experience and complications arising out of ethnological and geographical circumstances are constantly requiring the application and intervention of a statesmanship of the highest order. And here, perhaps, I may be permitted to remark on the extraordinary ability and intelligence with which the French portion of her Majesty's subjects in Canada join with their British fellow countrymen in working and developing the constitutional privileges with which, thanks to the initiative they were the first to take, their country has been endowed. Our French fellow countrymen are, in fact, more parliamentary than the English themselves, and in the various fortunes of the colony there have never been wanting French statesmen of eminence to claim an equal share with their British colleagues in shaping the history of the Dominion. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, in Canada, at all events, the French race has learnt the golden rule of moderation, and the necessity of arriving at practical result by the occasional sacrifice of logical symmetry and the settlement of disputes in the spirit of a generous compromise. (Cheers.) The fruit of this happy state of things is observable in the fact that nowhere do those differences of opinion, which divide the religious world of every country, separate the Canadian nation either into religious or ethnological factions. Religion and race are, of course, observable acting within our body politic; but as far as I have remarked the divisions of party are

perpendicular rather horizontal, and in a county and borough election as often as not Catholicism will be found voting against Catholicism, Orangeman against Orangeman, Frenchman against Frenchman, and, what will perhaps cause less surprise, Irishman against Irishman. In fact, it is made a matter of complaint by many persons that the considerations which regulate and determine the allegiance of the people to the several political leaders have become effete and meaningless traditions, unrepresentative of any living or vital policy which distinguishes the administrative programmes of the only party from that of the other. If this is so, it is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that our political system is so free from those complications which attach themselves to an older civilization. We are so little harassed by embarrassments contracted in the past, each individual enjoys such ample space and vantage within which to exercise his energies and develop his idiosyncrasies, there is so little friction between either the units or the classes which compose our community, and the machinery of Government works in so free an atmosphere, that the development of our policy is more akin to natural growth than artificial training, and affords, consequently, fewer opportunities for the exhibition of conflicting political theories than is the case elsewhere. Still, I must confess, as the constitutional head of the State, and dependent, consequently, for my guidance upon the advice of Parliamentary chiefs, I should feel extremely uneasy unless I knew their conduct was carefully watched by a well organized, well disciplined, and, if I may so call it, professional opposition. (Hear, hear.) Nor am I ever more likely to be able to give my entire confidence to my Ministers than when I and their conduct and measures have been able to stand the test of an incisive criticism applied by their political competitors for office. A Governor General is bound, of course, to regard his Ministers as true metal, but he is never better able to do so than when they come well refined out of the Parliamentary fire; and, my lords and gentlemen, this is doubly the case when one is able to feel—and I am happy to say I have always been able to feel—the most unlimited confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the Parliament of the country whose affairs I administer. As long as one can feel certain that not only the material interests, but, what is of more importance, the honor and reputation of the country can be safely trusted to its Parliament, then there is no situation in the world happier than that of a constitutional ruler. No Eastern Despot or European autocrat can feel anything approaching to the satisfaction with which he watches the march of these events upon the happy and fortunate issue of which so much of his own peace and reputation must depend. And I am certain there have never been any individuals who have had greater cause and opportunities for appreciating these characteristics of a popular assembly than those persons who, like my predecessors and myself, have had the good fortune to preside over the free Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.) And, my lords and gentlemen, these circumstances to which I have briefly alluded are, I am happy to say continually receiving a more marked recognition at the hands, not merely of the people in this country, but, what is even of greater importance, at those of the inhabitants of the United States. Nothing, in fact, can be more friendly than the relations and feelings which prevail between the Canadian people and their neighbors across the fron-

tier. Whatever may have been the case in former times, every thoughtful citizen of the United States is now convinced that the fate of Canada has been unalterably fixed and determined, and that she is destined to move within her own separate and individual orbit. So far from regarding this with jealousy, the public of the United States contemplates with a generous enthusiasm the daily progress of Canada's prosperous career. In fact, they are wise enough to understand that it is infinitely to the advantage of the human race that the depressing monopoly of political thoughts on the American continent should be varied and enlivened by the development of a political system akin to yet diverse from their own, productive of a friendly emulation, and offering many points of contrast and comparison, which they already begin to feel they can study with advantage. (Choir.) My lords and gentlemen, I have to apologize for having detained you at so great a length, but before I sit down I cannot help expressing my deep obligation to the gentleman who proposed my health for the kindly and friendly terms in which he has been good enough to allude to me as an individual. In reply, I can only assure him that the recognition thus accorded to my humble efforts to do my duty will only prove a fresh incitement to me to continue in that course which has merited his approval. I have no higher ambition in the world than that of being able faithfully to serve my Sovereign in the high station in which she has placed me, worthily to maintain in her beautiful Dominion the honor and the dignity of the Crown, to imitate as closely as may be her noble example in the discharge of my Viceroyal duties, and to retain the confidence of the Canadian people by my devotion to their service, and by the impartial discharge of those Constitutional functions which attach to my high office. (Cheers.) If to love a country with one's whole heart, to feel that in each one of its inhabitants one possesses a personal friend, to believe in its future as implicitly as any one of its most sanguine sons, to take a pride in everything which belongs to it—its scenery, climate, its physical and moral characteristics, the idiosyncrasies of its people, nay their very sports and pastimes—by any test of loyalty to its interests, then I feel my devotion to Canada can never be called in question. (Cheers.) My only regret is that my ability and talents should not be commensurate with the desire by which I am possessed of rendering it effectually service. Happily, however, its present condition, the fortunate consummation of all those aspirations which have been crowned by Confederation under the powerful auspices of one of my predecessors, and the satisfactory impulse given to its young life by the wise administration of another, have superinduced so halycon an epoch as to have rendered it a comparatively easy task for a successor of less eminence and shorter experience than theirs to carry on the task which they so happily inaugurated. If, therefore, at the end of the next three years, I shall be able to complete my term under the same happy circumstances which have hitherto characterized its duration; if I can carry with me home to England the consciousness that the people of Canada regard me as having been, at all events, a faithful, loving, and devoted servant to the Dominion; if, at the same time, I am fortunate enough to have merited the approval of my Sovereign and countrymen at home, I shall consider few public servants will have ever reaped so honorable and so dearly prized a reward. (Loud cheers.)

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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, JULY 27, 1876.

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 reprint for the peculiar benefit of our military readers, an article from the *Nation*, of 2nd July, on "Brigade Camps," in which the volunteer force of the country is complimented on the newly discovered and astounding fact that the efficiency of the force is in some mysterious way connected with the appearance of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and the Major General Commanding in-Chief at the camp at Niagara—that the force for the past two years have been without a military or political chief, as a matter of course, in a state of discouragement, if not of demoralization.

Our contemporary seems to regret that "with new men at Ottawa we have no new plans to supersede the present military system," and "assumes we must put up with what we have for some time yet, and try to make the best of it."

Assuredly seeing the country has an efficient army of 43,000 soldiers, quite sufficient for all her needs, and as the Major General Commanding appears to be satisfied of their efficiency, we do not want to know what system the *Nation* would be pleased to supersede it with.

Empirical measures applied to a well constituted military system, such as our militia

law has organized, would be sure to leave us in the position of the British people to day, who, with untold wealth, a dense population, a society divided by well known lines, cannot by all the means at her disposal place a soldier more in the field than we can, wanting all her advantages.

The militia force of Canada owes little or nothing to the fourth estate of the Dominion—its columns being more frequently open to unfounded attacks on its personnel and administration than to the well deserved eulogies which the patriotism and self-denial of its officers and soldiers deserve.

It costs this country about *one quarter* of a dollar per head of population to support the force, and every Editor from Gaspe to Windsor, demands more efficiency for the *twenty five cents* he annually pays towards the defence of the Dominion.

We do not think it necessary to pursue this ludicrous aspect of the case any further, except, indeed, our contemporary wants to save his *quarter*, and to resort to the panacea of all modern patriots "*compulsory service*," under which the *poor man* would have to work for nothing, while the Editor ensconced in his sanctum could see that efficiency was duly secured in the intervals of more important occupations, and that too, in the full realization of the *peace at any price party's millennium*, without risking life, limb, or purse.

The insinuation of insubordination in the force is a standing subject for declamation (especially for that portion of the press, and we regret to say it is the majority that appears to care too little about it to trouble themselves with its concerns except to furnish a sensational article), but it has yet to be proved that it exists in any shape.

As a local force, it is raised by local men, whose social condition is not very materially different from the soldiers they bring into the field; and yet we have no hesitation in asserting that cases of insubordination, such as our contemporary refers to, are quite as rare and unknown, if not more so, than in the British Army.

It argues a carelessness and want of thoroughly understanding an institution which should, above all others, command the attention of the people as the guarantee for social order and the insurance paid for national, as well as individual security, to find a journal of the standing and pretensions of the *Nation* write about its morale and organization in such a loose and incoherent manner.

The tactical unit of the force is necessarily the company, its leader is or should be answerable for its discipline, and no man with the spirit of a soldier would submit to lead a mob of insubordinate or undisciplined scamps, to every individual of which he had to apologize and explain his orders, especially as he holds the best means of correcting the evil in his own hands.

The *Nation* has paid a very poor compliment to the officers of the force, especially

when it is considered that they sacrifice time and money compared to which the *twenty five cents* of the Editor is a mere bagatelle.

We shall not enter into the question of tactical instruction which our contemporary evidently passes over with the same careless glance, but would remind him that *Punch's* "Brook Green Volunteer" did not help the militia movement in 1854, and that *Cervantes* sneered away the chivalry of Spain.

We do not anticipate any such effects from our contemporary's blank cartridge—but it is a duty he owes the country and the people to study well their social institutions and the organization growing out of them before he dogmatizes on either the one or the other.

What the Canadian militia wants is not wise saws about now fangled organizations, but development, and more remuneration to officers and men for the sacrifices the present system imposes on the men of the Dominion.

THE BRIGADE CAMPS.

Two events occurred at the opening of the camp season this year which are of significance to the volunteers, and which may be expected to give to volunteering some share of that encouragement of which it stands so sorely in need. We mean the reappearance on the scene of a Minister of Militia and a Commander in Chief, the latter of whom has since visited the other camps besides that at Niagara. Confidence in Departments and Adjutant Generals is a feeling strange to volunteers, but matters were never worse than they have been for some two years past, during which the militia has been practically without a ministerial or military head. This want has undoubtedly done much to induce a loss of spirit within the force, and of popularity for the force without it. The want seems at length to be supplied, and we are willing to believe that good results will follow. Mr. Vail, as he drove along the very respectable line of troops which he inspected at Niagara, seemed to grasp an idea which had not before occurred to him, namely that there was still a volunteer force in the country which ought to be looked after. Let us hope that the promises he made at Niagara will be remembered as long as the scene which he declared would make so deep an impression upon his memory. Major General Smythe, though his liberal demands for blank cartridges raised a suspicion of florid tastes, left a favourable impression by the very sensible remarks he addressed to the force, in which he abstained from the unmeaning and distasteful panegyric, which on similar occasions is generally lavished upon the volunteers.

But, with the new men in authority at Ottawa, we have no new plan to supersede the present militia system, and we assume that we must put up with what we have for some time yet, and try and make the best of it. And in truth with the system of brigade camps a good deal ought to be accomplished; in the case of some few corps there is thorough and useful work performed. Of one fact there can be no question, that the method of instruction by military camps is immeasurably better than the old system, still in part retained, of weekly parades at home. In one respect however the camp must always be supplemented by exercise at home—we refer to practice at the target. At Niagara every man in nine battalions—for our remarks now apply to the infantry,

numerically the most important branch of the service—was required to fire twenty rounds at the target within eight days. The result was careless firing and a waste of ammunition. The target practice, or the greater part of it, should be conducted at home, where it can be done with due leisure and at seasonable times. In all other respects the superiority of the camp cannot be questioned. When the volunteer is taken from his civil employment, and his entire devotion to military duties insisted upon, even for a short period, it is obvious that he may gain an insight into the soldier's calling, which years of desultory parades at home would fail to give him. When officers are not restrained in the exercise of their authority by the reflection that an explanation may be demanded by some aggrieved private after parade, the volunteer may be taught what discipline means. He may learn the necessity of habitual respect for his officers, of ready obedience to orders, and what the general conduct and carriage of a soldier should be. He may gain an idea how to take care of himself in the field, to make himself secure and comfortable under disagreeable circumstances, to bear hardships such as a campaigner must expect to face. The parades being constant and compulsory, the most unpromising recruit may get some drill knocked into him, while the intelligent has an opportunity of becoming tolerably proficient. There are some branches of drill of which it may be said the volunteers see nothing at home, brigade drill generally, and skirmishing, the most important of field exercises. Again, the very material duties of guards and pickets are entirely neglected at home, where there is no actual necessity for them. But the difference between a militia man performing his annual drill in camp and at home is simply this: in the one case he resembles a soldier on active service; in the other he can only be compared to that well-meaning but helpless patriot whom *Punch* used to satirize as the Brook Green Volunteer.

If then there are fair opportunities for instructing our volunteers in camp, are these opportunities improved as they should be? Though some few corps from gratifying exceptions to the rule, it must be admitted that on the whole they are not. And if they ever are to be improved, if the country is to get anything like a return for the price it pays to maintain the camps, greater efficiency must be looked for in the officers, from staff officers downwards. If any distinction can be made, we should say that the most depends on the competency of captains of companies. It is not too much to say that in the volunteer force the character of a company rests entirely with its captain. He is not only the commander who can generally extort submission from his men more readily than a Brigadier; he is the recruiting-sergeant, drill-instructor, quartermaster, pay-master, and in short the guide, philosopher, and friend of those under him. If he is capable, firm, and energetic, his merits will be reflected in his men. His company will be popular, he will fill his ranks with good material, men who will respect him, and under him will be cheerful, steady, and anxious to learn. The want of competent company officers is felt more seriously in the volunteer than it would be in the regular service. There the non-commissioned officers may be relied on to maintain discipline and impart instruction. The volunteer captain who looks to a sergeant to supply his deficiencies leans upon a broken reed. With one capable officer a company such as is usually taken to camp, composed of men for the

most part zealous and intelligent, and many of them well-drilled already, may make even in twelve days a surprising degree of progress. We know that the care of a volunteer company at the present day is a disheartening task, and to the men who stand by the service through much discouragement we give all credit. But those who sacrifice time and money to keep a company together, must not think their duty to the country discharged until the company is instructed and disciplined. At some future day the military college may possibly effect a beneficial change, greater stringency and thoroughness in the examinations of the volunteer boards would do something now; but on the individual application and earnestness of the officers we must chiefly rely.

Of course the lessons of a camp will be taught in vain unless they are repeated by the attendance of every volunteer at three annual camps at least in succession, though that is not as often as it should be. To promote frequent attendance the camps should be made as attractive as possible, and the comfort of the rank and file looked after considerably. The difference between serving out one instead of two blankets to each man may manifest itself by a serious difference in the strength of the same regiment in two successive years. But all efforts of the department, and brigade and regimental officers will be comparatively futile unless employers generally can think it their interest to look with more favour on volunteering. The difficulty of obtaining leave of absence from regular employments is the obstacle which, unless it should be removed by some serious alarm for the safety of the country, must in the end work a revolution in our present system of volunteer militia.

The great problem of the day with the people of Great Britain is how to attain the maximum of military efficiency in numbers and organization with the minimum of outlay.

To a people who have been under the careful training of political economists for over a quarter of a century, such a problem ought not to be difficult of solution, especially, if its conditions were thoroughly well understood, and it is here precisely the real *hitch*, as a sailor would say, is to be encountered.

Public, private, or class opinion ranges between no military organization at all and universal conscription—the last newly invented uogma being broached by a clever artillery officer, Captain HIME—while JOHN BRIGHT stands as the living and veritable exponent of the first.

As the old aphorism "extremes meet" contains a large infusion of truth we may just as well consider both schemes as having for the ultimate object the principle of economy. We may dispose of them by the trite remark of Lord Admiral HOWLAND, that "sparing and war have no relations"—and pass on to consider what are the main requisites of an efficient military organization—an army—the answer is—men.

Now the men of a community comprise what is understood as the valor, the intelligence, the worth, the skill, and self-denial of its members.

The trade of a soldier which is necessary

for the maintenance of social order demands all the mental and acquired qualities described—as it involves danger, pain, and death. As a consequence, it would be naturally supposed that a soldier was the best paid individual in the community, and that his services saving the rest of the community from risk or danger, preserving their property, and allowing them to pursue the arts of peace in security, would command as a necessary corollary to the demonstrations of political economy the highest price in the labour market—but this is not so.

Putting out of sight the sorfs of continental despotisms who are sacrificed for the benefit of their superiors, and coming to consider military service as a mere question of price, which one part of the community pays the other for the highest service man can render to man—it is a matter of surprise to find the British soldier the worst paid workman in the British Dominions, and the reasoning which has brought about that state of affairs is curiously illustrated by the following article from the *Volunteer News* of 16th June:

"The Duke of Cambridge at a dinner given on Saturday in London to a distinguished company by the Lord Mayor, never uttered a truer word than when he said he could not see how efficiency was to be attained unless money was spent. At the same time that it is right to maintain that efficiency through judicious expenditure of money, is true economy, it is not to be lost sight of that the soldier cannot expect to be paid in the same manner and in the same amount of weekly wages as the skilled mechanic. We do not believe that any increase of pay Parliament is likely to impose will really make the army attractive to the better sort of those classes from which the army is recruited. The present pay of the soldier may be too small, and no doubt it is, but it is quite evident that short service and small pay is a mistake. Lengthened service with pensions, and prospects of comfortable employment in after life, we regard as the true inducement to recruits to enter the army. All this may not be obtained until the Militia service is put upon its original basis, and the Suspension Act withheld. Of the Reserves so much talked about, His Royal Highness would like to see them placed before him. It can be no economy to give a bonus to men to leave the army, and then let them go wandering so loosely over the country that no one can tell where to lay hands on them when wanted. Money might have been saved which would tend to develop efficiency in the active branches of the force. Proper Reserves should be men in civil life, enrolled in the localities they reside, and turning out regularly throughout the year to drill along with the Volunteers or Militia battalions. For fifteen millions a year we should have a much larger and better army than we have."

The only man in England that appears to be capable of understanding the solution of the great problem that occupies so much of the attention of its people is the Commander in Chief of her army; the gallant and meritorious soldier who thoroughly understands the mighty engine he has proved himself capable of controlling, and whose intimate knowledge of its machinery fits him to be.

the organizer, as well as creator of its compound parts.

Our contemporary differs from this high authority, and why, because he is opposed to going into the labour market and paying a fair price for what England needs—and that is the whole secret. The reason why the British army is inefficient, and the reason why the British press want to shift the burden of military service on to the shoulders of the poor man, because the monied classes would be less heavily taxed.

The following paragraphs all sing the same song to a note—no money, but compulsory service. It is not at all necessary to go into figures to prove that in this case the poor man, *i.e.*—the vast majority of those who would be forced into the ranks would pay far more heavily in pocket and person than the wealthy class; or that the resources of the country its trade and industries would suffer far more than if the taxes now imposed for the maintenance of the army and navy were double.

But the question would at once arise, would the system give an efficient military force, and the answer must be that it would not—the majority of such an organization would be men not fit to be soldiers, unwilling to be, and incompetent to discharge their duties.

What is the then alternative? Just precisely what His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief points out—"a fair market price for a fair service"—and if the people of England had attended to his advice instead of empirical doctrines of CARDWELL and his associates, they would be in a far different position to day as far as this question is concerned. The following are the paragraphs referred to:

The *Morning Post*, referring to the above subject, concludes as follows:—"On the whole, therefore, it seems to us that the remarks of the Commander in Chief, if taken in their entirety and in their obvious spirit and drift, are calculated eminently to draw the attention of the country and the Legislature to the true bearings of the question of the state of the army. It is to be gathered plainly from the several statements of the Duke of Cambridge that he is satisfied with neither the recruiting arrangements, the system of reserves, nor the numerical strength of the army, and we cannot too strongly express how entirely we agree with him in these respects. There is just one point on which there may be an apparent disagreement in our views. The Duke of Cambridge only asks the people of England to put their hands more deeply into their pockets; we would ask them to agree to give their personal service as and to the extent that it might be required. No doubt the Commander-in-Chief thinks that he might get the money and would ask in vain for compulsory service; for on previous occasions he has more than hinted that he would like to have such service if only it could be got. But while we admit that it is practical wisdom to seek the attainable only, we cannot admit that compulsory service would not be accepted in England. On the contrary, we believe that of late the conviction has obtained very ex-

tensively, and where least it might have been expected, that to this system of compulsory service we must come. When your house is on fire every consideration must give way to that of putting it out at any sacrifice: When the enemy is at the gate it will not do to be over nice as to the means of defence. When the world is threatened by war convulsion, and huge armies stand ready to strike all around, likes and dislikes, and prejudices and customs, must give way to the imperious necessity of having big and seasoned battalions and plenty of them. Let the country be told the whole truth plainly, namely, that, practically, it cannot go on with voluntary service only, and its very natural antipathies to compulsory service may melt away much more rapidly than people suppose."

Our army (says the *Advertiser*) now costs nearly fifteen millions sterling; none of the great armies of the Continental States cost more. What becomes of the money? It is frittered away in detail in a fashion that no other country would stand, and that this country would not stand for an hour, if it really understood the matter. We say that for this money which we are now paying for sham security we might have an efficient army of over 200,000 men, a real reserve of over 400,000, a second reserve of about the same number, or, excluding our Indian and colonial white army, a force of 1,000,000 men available for home defence, or of 600,000 for operation on the continent, while the recruiting for the Indian and colonial armies would be fully maintained out of the same sum: But even if it cost another million or two of money per annum, what is that to the English people? Another million spent on the mere purchase of men by making the rate of pay more coincident with the rate of wages would be simply wasted, for it would be helping to perpetuate the present system by which we maintain under one pretence and an another an army of officers sufficient to lead into the field six times the number of men we have to give them. But the English people would not object to an expenditure of sixteen millions for an army at once in size, in drill, in equipments, in mobility, and in officers equal to anything that could be required of it. This can only be done at the price by the introduction of a modified system of general compulsory service. We have over and over again said in these columns that we must come to it; and we now welcome the aid of the *Morning Post*, which has also made up its mind to the same effect. The sooner the War Office realises that it is not a question of more money so much as of more men and more organization and more real economy, the better will the people be pleased.

The *Pall Mall* observes—"We have a system of reserves which on paper makes a very decent show. Now, even paper reserves cost money, and unless the reserves are maintained in a proper state of efficiency every farthing spent on them is so much money thrown away. Whether they are in a proper state of efficiency cannot be ascertained unless they are brought out with the regiments. In order to see whether the reserves exist and are efficient, money must be found."

The answer to the fallacies put forward in those paragraphs is pay your soldiers for foreign service as much, or more than you pay your skilled mechanics—make some other provision than that of casual charity and the workhouse for their families, and their own old age—train diligently your

country militia having restored it to its natural leaders, encourage the volunteer spirit in your centres of population, and you will solve the problem of efficient military organization easier than by attempting impossibility, the most ridiculous of which is that of trying to force men to risk their lives and give their time to the community for nothing.

It is an effort worthy the genius of the school of political economists that elevated GLADSTONE to power, that paid the Alabama indemnity, and that had the Treaty of Paris torn in their faces without the spirit to resent the act.

By a cable despatch dated London, July 23, we received the gratifying news of the winning of the Kolapore cup by the Canadian team, defeating a picked team from England, Ireland, and Scotland. This is the second time the Canadians have carried off this prize—the first time in 1872. But it seems that on the match being called, the British team were not on hand. The Canadians were, however, ordered to proceed with the firing, and scored 569 points, and were declared the winners of the prize; but although legally entitled to it, they refused to receive it unless won in honorable competition, and therefore had their score cancelled on the arrival of the English team on the shooting ground, and fired the match over again beating their opponents by 34 points! The Kolapore cup will therefore again return to Canada for another year. The following is the score:—

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Canadians..	241	207	187	635
British.....	224	201	176	601

Majority for Canadians..... 34
Highest possible score, 840.

COLONEL WALKER POWELL, Adjutant General of Militia, left Ottawa on Wednesday last, to pass a couple of weeks with his friends in the Western part of Ontario. Col. POWELL is one of the most studious, painstaking, and courteous of officials, who has closely attended to the business of his department for the past four or five years without intermission, and certainly requires a little rest. We trust his trip will do him good, and that he will return to Ottawa much invigorated and strengthened thereby.

We direct attention to the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association's annual prize meeting at Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 7th Sept., and following days, in another page. The prizes offered amount to the munificent sum of \$4,150 besides, Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals.

We are given to understand that Miss HAMILTON, sister to Her Excellency the Countess of DUFFERIN is about to be married to RUSSELL STEVENSON, Esq., of the Canada Trust and Loan Company, Montreal.



DOMINION OF CANADA

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING AT OTTAWA, 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. Chamberlin, C.M.G., Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Ross, G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Egleson, O. B. G. A., Ottawa; Lieut. Col. MacPherson, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Stuart, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Jackson, D.A.G. Militia, Brookville; 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, Esq., 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. Chamberlin, 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. Matloch, M.D. Chief of Police.—E. J. O'Neill.

Armourer.—Mr. H. Cawdon.

PRIZE LIST.

All Comers' Match.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. 1st Prize \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$40, 4th \$20, 10 Prizes at \$10 = 150.

To be shot for in Two Stages. 1st Stage—Snider or Sauter-Enfield Rifle; 2nd Stage, any Rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd Stage, 500 and 1,000 yards. In the 1st Stage, Highest Score to receive \$40, 2nd highest \$20.

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 30 competitors making the highest score in the First Stage. Highest Score to receive \$100. Second Highest, 60.

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 Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Active Militia, and to Members of the Staff and to Officers of the Active Militia Force, who have received 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, 1875, 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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. 1st Prize \$150, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$25, 10 Prizes at \$10 = 100, Silver and Bronze Badges, value = 100.

To be Competed for in Two Stages. 1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 300 and 400 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 scores in the First Stage. The Competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$20; the Second Highest \$10; and the Third Highest \$5. Five rounds each at 300 and 400 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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. 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 = 25, 5th next highest = 15.

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion match. Selected to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion Brigade or Corps.

Ranges—300 and 400 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$1 per Battalion or Corps, Snider-Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position.

This is, 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. Entrance fee as in Dominion match. The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice consecutively.

Ranges—200 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range.

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

Snider or Sauter-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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. 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.

Snider-Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Ranges—300, 500 and 600 yds. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$10 for each Province.

The conditions of the 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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. 1st Prize \$150, 2nd \$75, Highest individual score = 25, Ten next highest individual scores, \$10 each = 100.

Description of Rifle—Snider-Enfield. Government ammunition. Range—300 and 500 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 an 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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. 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 Match," "McDougall Cup Match," "Affiliated Association Match," and the J. H. Steward Prize."

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. 1st Prize, to the Highest Aggregate Score, Medal of the National Rifle Association = \$75, 2nd Prize, to Second Highest Aggregate Score = 50, 3rd Prize, to Third Highest Aggregate = 25.

Wimbledon Match.

Open to all competitors making the three highest scores in each competition, to winners of the Governor General's prizes and to winners of aggregate prizes, together with not exceeding:

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. 5 men named by the Ontario Rifle Association = 50, Quebec = 50, Nova Scotia = 50, New Brunswick = 50, Prince Edward Island = 50, Dominion = 50.

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 time 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.

Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards with Snider-Enfield Rifles, and 800 yards with Martini-Henry Rifle.

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

The competition will be in two stages which shall not be carried on 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 \$1,200, divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. 1st Prize \$100.00, 2nd \$75.00, 3rd \$50.00, 7 Prizes each \$20 = 140.00, 10 " " \$10 = 100.00.

The Second Stage will be open to all winners of prizes in the 1st 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 500, 600 and 800 yards. Martini-Henry Rifles, issued by the Association, at 800 yards. In this Stage there will be 20 prizes amounting to \$300, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and value. Presented by the President of the Association, Lt.-Colonel Gzowski, \$250, distributed as follows: 1st Prize \$100, 2nd \$75, 3rd \$50.

Seven ten prizes, amounting to... Given by the Association to be divided among the 17 competitors making the highest scores, 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, O. Stuart, Lieut.-Col., Secretary D. C. R. A.

ON VISITING THE BOTANIC GARDENS,
CORK.

VERY REV. THEOBALD MATHEW'S CEMETERY.

In this sweet spot the loved are sleeping;
The sculptured angel, pure as snow,
Is, like the living mourner, weeping
For those who rest in death below!
On the white marble fond affection,
Above the buried and the cold,
Hath trac'd—ah, mournful retrospection!—
Their praises in characters of gold.

From sacred lore is here recorded
The mortal's hope—the mortal's doom—
It tells how virtue is rewarded,
It speaks of bliss beyond the tomb.
That glorious race shall Heaven be giving,
A crown to deck the sainted head
Of him whose wrath hath blessed the living—
Who gave this shelter to the dead.

When here on shrin'd his dust reposes,
(Oh, distant be that gloomy day
Of grief to Erin's Isle, when close
The grave o'er Mathew's honor'd clay.)
That cross, the type of man's salvation,
Shall mark the spot through many an age
The tomb of fondest veneration,
Where lies the patriot, saint, and sage!

Well may they bless his parted spirit,
The moral race of future times,
Rejoicing they no more inherit
Their country's bane, her woes and crimes.
Yes; those unborn, with pious feeling—
To whom his fame shall yet be known,
In solemn circle will be kneeling,
Young pilgrims round that hallow'd stone.

Each age his memory renewing,
As sweet and bright as spring's return,
Shall virtue's genius still be sowing
Undying bloom upon that urn,
Where lies the man whose fame ascended,
Like incense sacred, pure, sublime!
Whose name and deeds, though life be ended,
Shall live beyond the bounds of time!

The Staff College.

[We are indebted to Colonel TURNBULL, of the Quebec Hussars, now in London, for the following interesting document on the duties of the Staff College, copied from the London Times, which we commend to the attention of our readers.]

However perfect may be the component parts of an army, or however well equipped and drilled may be its individual units, the care bestowed on preparation for war must be thrown away unless efficient means are provided for setting the various portions of a military force in harmonious motion. What the springs or weights are to a piece of clock work the officers of the Staff are to an army in the field; and on the intelligence, professional knowledge, and mental capacity of any one of the representatives of the commanding General, enormous results at the moment of action must often depend. As Napier observes, the fate of a battle is often turned by the error of a single fool. Nor is it in actual contact with the enemy alone that professional capacity and scientific training are required from the officers of the Staff. The crushing successes won by the German armies in the late campaigns against Austria and France were due not so much to manoeuvres on the theatre of war or tactics in the field of battle as to preparation in time of peace, and to the wonderful information and intelligence collected beforehand by the carefully-trained officers who serve under General Moltke. This has been universally recognized by the military Powers of the Continent, and in France, Austria, and Russia every exertion has been made within the last few years to improve the technical education of the Staff Corps. The first two countries have been taught by disaster the thorough need of a highly trained body of officers to prepare and plan during peace

the requirements and movements of a possible campaign, and to carry out the details of those movements after the outbreak of a war. The first attempt in this country to found an institution for the training of Staff officers was due to a similar thought, happily, not so serious a cause. In the unfortunate campaigns in which the British Army was engaged towards the close of the last century, it was found that Staff officers chosen at random without a special education, however gallant, energetic, or anxious, were incompetent to fulfil the duties and foresee the precautions that must be carried out in war in order to secure the comfort, the safety, and the successes of the troops. Under the pressure of this unfortunate experience, measures were adopted for providing special education for officers likely to be appointed to the Staff of the Army. At first it would appear that military classes were instituted; but in 1799, through the exertions of General Le Marchant, a distinguished officer who afterwards fell gloriously at Salamanca, an institution subsequently known by the title of the Senior Department of the Royal Military College was formed as a place of instruction for officers. The object of this Department, as stated in a Royal Warrant afterwards issued in 1808, was for the purpose of instructing officers in the scientific parts of their profession, with the view of enabling them the better to discharge their duty when acting in command of regiments, and at the same time of qualifying them for being employed in the Quartermaster-General's and the Adjutant-General's Departments. At the time of the formation of this establishment Jena had not been fought, and Prussia, supported by the still unexpired prestige of the Great Frederic, was then, as now, regarded as the most skilled and highly trained military Power in Europe. The first commandant of the new institution was General Jarry, a Frenchman, who entered the Prussian service shortly before the commencement of the Seven Years' War, and was on the personal Staff of Frederic throughout the whole of the subsequent campaign against Austria and France. A house to accommodate the General and his students was taken at High Wycombe, and a considerable number of the rising young officers of the day there attended the lectures given by the Staff officer of Frederic. The names of Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Bunbury, Sir Richard Bourke, General Richardson, and many others afterwards famous in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns are recorded as attendants at High Wycombe. General Jarry soon found that his students, through the want of the merely elementary rudiments of military science, such as the simpler Mathematics and the first principles of Fortification, which cannot be learnt from a drill-sergeant in barrack yard, could not profit by his instruction in the art of war. He recommended that classes should be formed for teaching these groundworks of military science. Such classes were accordingly established, and thus the Senior Department of the Royal Military College was formed, with a staff calculated to train 30 students. The training there acquired not a little aided the subsequent victories of Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the successful issue of the operations in the Peninsula. In 1812 the quarters of the Department were changed from High Wycombe to Farnham; but with slight modifications it continued as instituted, and did good service throughout the stormy period of constant war which terminated with the fall of the First Napoleon in 1815.

The close of a campaign has always in

England been regarded as a favourable opportunity for the reduction of Estimates, and in the few years which succeeded the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena there was a steady diminution of the military establishments of this country. By 1820 the Junior Department of the Royal Military College, which had in 1801 been established at Marlborough and subsequently, in 1812, transferred to Sandhurst, where during the war 412 cadets were contently educated, had been so much reduced that there was vacant space in its college. Accordingly, the Senior Department was, transferred from Farnham to Sandhurst, and occupied the empty portion of the building. In consequence of the absence of hostilities, the want of trained Staff officers was not apparent; the Senior Department was, from motives of economy, stinted, its separate military staff was abolished, the number of students was reduced to 15, and the number of instructors to two. Thus it continued till, more than 30 years afterwards, the first terrible winter in the Crimea pointed out in no doubtful manner the absolute necessity of a staff of officers specially trained and carefully instructed. In the period, while the College was without any pecuniary support from the State, and in some cases actually paid money into the Exchequer, there was a desire on the part of some officers to take advantage of military education, and several, at some pecuniary sacrifice to themselves, went there and passed through a course of instruction. Not a few of these have risen to high positions in the service, possibly in some measure through the education there obtained. Among the names of those who studied, the best known may be, perhaps, those of Sir Duncan Cameron, Sir Robert Douglas, General Edwards, Colonel Hamerley, Major-General Arthur Hardinge, Col. Jarvis, and Major-General M'Dougall. But the Senior Department was never actually so far recognized as a Staff School as to confer upon officers who passed through it a claim for Staff employment. During the Peninsular War, indeed when the necessity of a highly-trained Staff was daily seen,—and when on active service general officers must of necessity depend upon really efficient Staff officers for their success and their reputation,—the students from the College were eagerly sought for, and a great part of the Staff of the Quartermaster-General was composed of officers who had been educated at the Senior Department. The demand for these officers naturally reacted upon the supply, and it appears from a statement made by Lord Hardinge that at the close of the war the establishment had been sending out such good officers, and enjoyed so high a reputation as a school of instruction for Staff officers, that it was made the model on which the French Ecole d'Etat Major was subsequently established. But in peace there are many temptations in the way of those having authority in military matters. It is always a very off-chance whether an officer selected for a particular post may in quiet times have the slightest opportunity of finding his abilities roughly tested, and it, accordingly, seems safe to select officers to fill the much coveted appointments on the Staff on other grounds than those of being well trained. Such appears to have been the case during the long peace. The claims of officers from the Senior Department were neglected, and, as their applications for Staff appointments were passed by, the number of those willing to undergo a

* The late Colonel John Sewell of Quebec was one of these.

laborious course of study not unnaturally dwindled. By degrees there was less and less inducement held out in the shape of Staff employment to those who held certificates from the Department, the number of students proportionately diminished; and at the beginning of 1854 on the verge of the Crimean War, the establishment may be said to have become extinct, as only six names were borne upon its books. Hence when the approach of hostilities became manifest the Senior Department was able to supply but few trained officers to the Staff. The misfortunes which, through the want of a skilled staff, followed fast one upon another during the Siege of Sebastopol seriously aroused public attention, and various Committees and Commissions consequently were ordered to inquire into the subject of military education and scientific training for war. The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Sandhurst in 1855, after sketching in its report how the Senior Department had gradually fallen away, added:—

"Your Committee must add one remark. They have not shrunk from recommending that Parliament should be called upon to vote money to render the Senior Department efficient; but if Parliament grant the money your Committee consider that officers so educated, if otherwise fit, should not be neglected in appointments to the Staff. The expectations of Parliament in granting the funds and the labours of officers who have undergone a severe course of study should not be overlooked."

This Report was presented 20 years ago, yet it still remains necessary to insist that the labours of officers who have undergone a severe course of study should not be overlooked. In the debates of Parliament during the Crimean War it was often insisted upon that some special professional knowledge should be required as a necessary condition for employment upon the Staff, for up to this time no special qualifications had been laid down by the regulations of the service as condition of holding Staff appointments. The representations made to the Government in Parliament and by many distinguished officers met with attention, and in 1856 Mr. Sidney Herbert brought before the notice of the House of Commons a scheme of military education, of which an important feature was the proposed conversion of the Senior Department into a Staff College, a certificate from which should be a necessary condition of appointment to the Staff. In the same year, Commissioners were appointed to consider the training of officers for the Scientific Corps. These presented their report in the following year, and strongly recommended the formation of a special college for the purpose of educating officers for the Staff. In speaking on this subject, the report of the Commissioners says:—

"Lastly, a good Staff College to be frequented by officers already in the Army is necessary to complete the means of military education. Such a College, if attendance at it be made a *sine qua non* for a Staff appointment, and, still more, if Staff appointments are given in accordance with the distinctions of its pupils, will almost necessarily be frequented by the best of the young officers of talent and energy in the Army."

The preponderating weight of evidence and opinion had at this time, when the country was still smarting under the memories of the Crimea, a natural result, and in April, 1857, the Council of Military Education was formed, and its instructions on appointment were:—

"In the first instance to direct their at-

tention to the proper organization of the present Senior Department at Sandhurst, the numbers of which should be doubled and the name of which should be changed to that of Staff College, to be presided over by a Commandant and a proper Staff of Professors."

In the course of the year the Council submitted their plan for the detailed organization of a Staff College at Sandhurst; and on the 17th of December, by a General Order, the College was formed, with an establishment of 30 students, and a Commandant and staff of instructors. For some time the business of the College was conducted in the buildings of the Cadet College, but in 1862 the whole establishment was transferred to the new and convenient premises which it now occupies. Entrance to the College by the regulations issued on its information was made dependent on competitive examination among officers who had completed three years' service, and it was announced by General Order that after the 1st of January, 1860, no officer would be appointed to the Staff who had not gone through the Staff College or passed the final examination there, with the exception of officers who at that date had attained the rank of Lt.-Colonel or had proved their ability for Staff employment in the field. The period to be passed at the College was arranged to be two years, and the subjects taught there were mathematics, military history, military administration, military law, fortification, reconnaissance, and modern languages. But the memory of the Crimea began to lapse, and in 1860, when all direct appointments to the Staff should under the regulations have ceased, direct appointments were by order continued till the time when "the College shall be in a position to supply all vacancies in the Staff of the Army." It was also decided that the appointments of Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Military Secretary should be excepted from the Staff appointments for which a Staff College certificate was necessary. It is difficult to perceive why these two posts should have been made thus exceptional. The position of Military Secretary is one of the most important on the Staff of a general officer, and if educational qualifications are required on the part of any officer they would certainly appear to be necessary in a Military Secretary. An Aide-de-Camp is often regarded as a mere bearer of messages, who does not require to be technically trained. But this theory was demolished by Mr. Sidney Herbert in the House of Commons when he pointed out that if these officers are to be more bearers of messages their duty might be as efficiently and more economically discharged by orderly dragoons, and that for such duty they would have no claim to the increased pay which they receive. Still, the regulations were so framed as to exclude these two classes of officers from the necessity of obtaining Staff College certificates.

In 1868, while Sir John Packington was Secretary of State for War under the last Conservative Government, a Royal Commission on Military Education in general was assembled. The Chairman of this Commission when it made its report was Lord Dufferin. In presenting the report in 1869, the Commissioners sketched the existing state of the College as follows:—

"Although no organization exists at present for the general instruction of the officers of the Army, a very important establishment has been founded for the benefit of those who are desirous of qualifying for appointments on the Staff. The Staff College consists at present of 30 students,

15 being admitted annually. It is open to officers of all arms of the service, except those of the Royal Engineers, who, on the ground of the professional instruction they have already received, may be appointed to the Staff without passing through the College. Admission is determined by an annual competitive examination. Candidates must have been five years in the service, and produce certain certificates of their fitness for Staff employment. Restrictions are placed upon the number of candidates who can be admitted from the same regiment. The subjects of the competitive examination for admission to the College are to a great extent of a military character. They comprise military history, fortification, military drawing, natural and experimental sciences, French, German, Hindustani, and mathematics. A candidate may offer himself for examination in all the subjects. A large preponderance of marks is assigned to mathematics, the lower portions of which, as well as one of the three languages, are obligatory, and in these subjects every candidate must reach a certain standard of proficiency.

"The course of study at the College lasts for two years. The subjects taught fall under two categories, the former comprising such as have a more immediate bearing on the duties of Staff officers, while the latter are of a less professional character. The comparative merits of the students are decided by a series of competitive examinations in eight subjects. The purely military subjects, five in number, and one of the three languages taught at the College—viz., either French, German, or Hindustani—are obligatory upon every student. Of the non-military subjects an officer is allowed to select any two, the marks gained in which count towards his place in the final examination. Any officer may further offer himself for an honorary certificate in any or in all of the other subjects taught at the College, and also in any modern language; but his place in the competitive list is not affected by the result.

"The College course is divided into two distinct periods, a certain portion of the instruction being concluded at the end of the first year. The order of merit, however, in which the students are placed on leaving the College depends on the total aggregate of marks gained in a series of examinations spread over the whole term of residence. A fixed minimum number of marks must be obtained by each student to entitle him to a qualification for the Staff.

"After leaving the College, officers are attached for a short period to those branches of the service to which they do not themselves belong for practical instruction in drill. After this they are considered qualified to hold Staff appointments. Officers of the Engineers, substantive field officers who before the first of January, 1860, had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and officers of proved ability in the field are qualified for Staff employment without passing through the Staff College.

"As soon as the College is in a position to supply all vacancies on the Staff, no officer, with the above-mentioned exceptions, will, according to the regulations, be appointed to the Staff who has not passed the final examination at the College. In the meantime, however, officers can be appointed directly to the position of Brigade Major, and to the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's departments, without passing through the Staff College. In such cases they are subjected to a qualifying examination to test their fitness for the appointment, unless they are of the rank of Lieutenant"

Colonel, in which case they are exempt from examination. Military secretaries, assistant military secretaries and aides-de-camp, who, as forming the personal staff of a General officer, are selected by the General himself, are likewise appointed without a previous education at the Staff College. Military secretaries are not examined on appointment; assistant military secretaries and aides-de-camp are required to pass a qualifying examination."

It is to be remarked that between the time of the formation of the College and the issue of this report, the necessary period of service preliminary to competition for entrance to the College had been extended from three to five years.

After a most minute and exhaustive investigation, the Commissioners came to the conclusion that although as the College was originally organized it was thought likely to become an institution to which the ablest men in the Army would resort, it would appear that these expectations had not been fulfilled; and their Report stated, in no uncertain voice, that the cause which seemed to deter many of the best officers from undertaking the Staff College course appeared to be "that the fact of having obtained a Staff College certificate does not open up a sufficiently certain prospect of Staff employment to compensate for the seclusion and application implied in two years of uninterrupted study, exclusive of the severe preparation required to pass the original entrance examination." As a remedy for this unsatisfactory condition of affairs, the Commissioners recommended that "it should be explicitly laid down that, except under certain special circumstances, no appointment on the General Staff is to be held by any but those who have passed the Staff College examinations; and that in addition to all General Staff appointments those of Military Secretary and Assistant Military Secretary should, with similar exceptions, be held only by officers possessing a Staff College certificate." At the same time the Commission recommended that the course at the College should be made more practical and less theoretical than it had hitherto been, and that a Staff College certificate should be placed within the reach of any officer who could pass the Staff College examination, even though he should not have gone through the residential course at the College. *Guarantees were also adopted to prevent mere bookworms from entering the College, and great stress was laid upon the necessity of candidates for the College being good horsemen. The latter recommendations were acted upon; the course of study at the College was made eminently practical, and Colonel Hamley, a soldier hardly more distinguished in literature and military science than in the hunting field, was placed at the head of the establishment as independent Commandant in the summer of 1870.*

It would have thus appeared that thereafter no possible reason could remain for not carrying out in their integrity the recommendations of the Royal Commission—that no appointment on the General Staff is to be held by any but those who have passed the Staff College examination, and that in addition to all General Staff appointments those of Military Secretary and Assistant Military Secretary should be held only by officers possessing a Staff College certificate. Nor does it appear that any valid reason did exist. But the memory of the Crimea is now rapidly fading away. The idea of our being engaged in war is less and less vividly brought before our minds. It is often more pleasant, as long as actual service is not

imminent, for a General Officer to have a nephew or son or son-in-law on his Staff than a Staff College graduate whom he has never before met. This is but human; and when the latest edition of the Queen's Regulations was issued, in the Spring of last year, it was suddenly found that a *coup d'état* had been effected by the Horse Guards. Instead of the recommendation of the Royal Commission being carried out, the officers who had passed the Staff College found that some of the appointments which had previously been reserved for them had been taken away. All the posts in the department of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General had formerly been reserved for the graduates of the Staff College; but by the new regulations the superior posts in these departments were thrown open to direct appointments, only the inferior posts being guaranteed solely to officers who held Staff College certificates. Even this guarantee appears to be, however, of but little avail, as one of the most important of the very appointments promised to the Staff College by the Queen's Regulations issued last year has within the last few weeks been given to an officer who has never been to the Staff College and has not even been upon active service. In this matter the public are much interested. A large sum of public money has been spent in building the Staff College, and a considerable amount is annually required to pay the professors and instructors. Commissions and Committees have over and over again reported that an excellent return would be made for the expenditure if able and energetic officers could be induced to go through the College course, and the best means to lead such men to do so is by insisting upon every officer appointed to the Staff holding a Staff College certificate. Those who are sufficiently instructed not to require a residence at the College are able to pass the final examination, and thus without delay obtain a certificate. As was proved, however during the period antecedent to the Crimean War, as long as officers have the idea that Staff appointments can be obtained, through personal acquaintance or relationship, by officers who have not passed the College examination, promising officers may consider it time thrown away to qualify for the Staff appointments which may never be bestowed upon them. On the other hand if it is once clearly understood that to pass the College examination is the only door to the Staff, many good men will undergo the examination who might naturally decline to do so if that examination leads to no advantage. Nor is this without importance to the country, for, however good a regimental officer may be, he must be all the better as a Staff officer for having some practical knowledge of the higher branches of his profession. No certainly could not be worse, and it has been indubitably proved to the satisfaction of numerous Commissions, and by the experience of facts, that men will not go through a severe course of education unless they have a fair prospect of some consequential reward. The experience war led to the establishment of the Senior Department, the experience of war caused the formation of the Staff College. The neglect to employ officers of the Senior Department in peace caused the extinction of that department. The same cause at present seriously threatens the utility of the Staff College.

The Government have decided to dredge the Deep Cut, to facilitate the means of reaching the Agricultural Show grounds, at the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT)

Military District No. 6—5th Brigade.

Two Battalions of this Brigade terminated their annual drill on the 20th inst., at their respective Headquarters. Joliette Battalion at Joliette, under command of Major Sheppard; Three Rivers Batt. at Rivière du Loup Embout, under Major Lamberts—both camps being under the supervision of Lt. Col. Hanson, Major of Brigade.

Lt. Col. Harwood, D. A. General of the District, inspected both battalions on the 17th and 19th inst., and expressed himself highly pleased with the progress made. The companies were up to their full quota, and the duties of camp life cheerfully performed.

No spirituous liquors were allowed in the camps—the men were orderly, and at the termination of the camps the defaulter's sheet was handed in free of names.

Quite a number of the elite of both towns were present at the inspections—among the number the Members of Parliament—showing by their presence the interest taken by them in the Active Force of the country. Major Brohaut, District Paymaster, paid off the Battalions previous to their leaving camp, and the men returned to their several company Headquarters singing (as is proverbial with them) the old familiar Canadian boat songs.

HALIFAX, 17th June, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Last evening Lt. Col. Sawyer, Brigade Major, inspected the four city batteries of the 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery, which mustered in unusual strength, viz. Ten officers, nine sergeants, and sixty rank and file. After inspection the Brigade Major in a neat speech, complimented Col. McPherson on the cleanly appearance as well as remarkable stature of some of the men under his command. This Brigade has lately been supplied with new busbies, which greatly add to its warlike appearance. It was supposed that the Honorable Minister of Militia would be present at this inspection, but he prefers to see the whole of the city force together in a brigade field day, which is expected to take place in a few days, when it is to be hoped that not a man will be absent of the five hundred and fifty who compose the whole of the Militia in the city brigade.

CÆTERA DESUNT.

We have received from Major D. J. Fraser, Treasurer of Province of Quebec Rifle Association, the Programme for the seventh annual prize meeting of the Association to be held at Point St. Charles Ranges, Montreal, on Tuesday 10th August, and following days. The prizes offered in the several competitions are very liberal. Comprising in all some \$2,500 besides the usual cups. Any one may become a member of P. of Q. R. A. on payment of \$2.00. Associations affiliating with P. of Q. R. A. are entitled to twenty members' tickets on payment of \$10, provided the names of the members are reported at the commencement of the meeting. Affiliated Associations will be charged 25 per cent. extra if fee be not paid before the 7th of August.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 123 section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 11th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6, and entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Bonding Warehouses in the Dominion be and the same are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:—

REGULATIONS.

- ARTICLE I.** Warehouses for the storage of imported goods shall be known and designated as follows:—
- Class 1. Stores occupied by the Government of Canada.
 - Class 2. Warehouses occupied by Importers exclusively for the storage of goods imported by, or consigned to them, or purchased by them in bond.
 - Class 3. Warehouses occupied for the general storage of imported goods.
 - Class 4. Yards, sheds and other buildings used for the storing and slaughtering of animals in bond.
 - Class 5. Warehouses exclusively for the manufacture or refining of sugar.
 - Class 6. Sufferance Warehouses.

Applications for establishment of Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE II. For a Warehouse of the second or third class, the owner shall make application in writing to the Collector of the Port, describing the premises, the location and capacity of the same, and stating the purpose for which the building is to be used, whether for the storage of merchandise imported by, or consigned to himself exclusively, or for the general storage of merchandise in bond.

The Collector will thereupon examine or direct the Surveyor or other proper officer of Customs, in whom he can repose confidence, to examine and inspect the premises and report to him in writing the particulars of the location, construction and dimensions of the building, its capabilities for the safe keeping of merchandise, and all other facts bearing upon the subject.

When the examination has been made, the Collector will transmit the report, together with the proprietor's application, with his own report as to the necessity of granting the application, to the Commissioner of Customs.

ARTICLE III. If on examination of the foregoing documents the Minister of Customs is satisfied that the public interest will be subserved thereby, the application will be granted, whereupon the owner or occupant will be notified by the Collector, and on fulfillment of the conditions hereinafter provided the Collector will assign a number for the Warehouse, and add the same to his register, placing a Warehouse Locker in charge thereof.

Warehouses of Class 1.

ARTICLE IV. At all ports where there are Government stores, they shall be used for the examination and appraisement of imported goods, and for the storage of unclaimed and seized goods, and where there are no such stores, the Collector may, under direction of Minister of Customs, make temporary arrangements for suitable premises for those purposes, or may deposit such unclaimed or seized goods in any Warehouses of class 2.

Warehouses of Class 2.

ARTICLE V. A Warehouse of class 2 shall consist of an entire building, or not less than one whole floor of such building and in the latter case will be so arranged as that the Customs locks established all access to the floor set apart and divisions of flats shall in any case be allowed, but all divisions between the part of a building occupied as a Warehouse, whether door or partition shall be of the most solid and secure description possible in each case.

Warehouses of Class 3.

ARTICLE VI. A Warehouse of class 3 shall in every case consist of an entire building and shall be used solely for the storage of bonded merchandise, or of unclaimed and seized goods ordered thereto by the Collector of Customs.

The rates of storage and compensation for labour in the handling of bonded goods in Warehouses of this class, shall be subject to agreement between the owner or importer of the goods, and the proprietor of the Warehouse who will collect all amounts due for storage and labour, the duty of Collector or proper officer of Customs being to look after the safe custody of the goods for the security of the revenue only.

Should the Collector of Customs require to deposit in any such Warehouse unclaimed and seized goods, the charges for storage and labour thereupon, shall not exceed the regular rates, and the proprietor shall be liable as in other cases for their safe keeping.

ARTICLE VII. All Warehouses of either class 2 or class 3 shall be secured by Customs locks, provided by the Department of Customs; but this will not prevent the proprietors or occupants of the building from having their own locks on the same doors in addition thereto.

ARTICLE VIII. No free or duty paid goods shall be stored in any Bonded Warehouse; and all bonded goods, when entered for consumption, removal or exportation, shall immediately be removed therefrom, unless permission to the contrary be first obtained from the Collector upon an application made to him in writing, specifying the goods and the time for which it is desired they should remain, and in such case the goods shall be legibly and conspicuously marked and set apart from these remaining in bond; but no such privilege shall be granted in any case, except for good and urgent reasons.

Applications for Warehouses of Class 4.

ARTICLE IX. Application for the establishment of a Warehouse of this class shall be made in the same manner as for Classes 2 and 3, and shall be subject to the regulation adopted by Order in Council of 7th May, 1875.

Class 5—Warehouses for refining Sugar in Bond.

ARTICLE X. Applications for the establishment of Warehouses of class 5, shall be made in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, regulating the Refining of Sugar in bond dated 31st January, 1855, except that the application and description shall be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs, before acceptance, as in the case of Warehouses of class 2 and 3.

Class 3—Sufferance Warehouses.

ARTICLE XI. Warehouses of this class for the accommodation of steamers and other vessels may be established in accordance with the Order in Council relating thereto of 23rd October, 1868.

Sufferance Warehouses at Railway Stations and Depots shall be established in accordance with Section 1 of Order in Council bearing date 4th December, 1856, and shall be subject to all the rules for the safe keeping of merchandise stored therein, provided in the case of Warehouses of any other class.

ARTICLE XII. The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 2 and class 4 shall pay for the privileges granted him in the use of such Warehouse, the sum of forty dollars per annum in half yearly payments in advance to the Collector of Customs. The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 3 and class 5 shall pay in like manner not less than forty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per annum, according to the capacity of the building and the nature and amount of business—the exact sum to be determined by the Minister of Customs at the time of accepting the proprietor's application.

All the foregoing payments shall in future date from the establishment of each Warehouse, and in the case of Warehouses already established in the ports named in the Order in Council of June 25, 1869, from the expiration of the time for which the proprietors have already paid, and in all other ports, but not heretofore subjected to any payment, from the first day of July, 1875, and no Warehouses of either of the classes named in this Article shall be recognized by the Collector of Customs as an established Warehouse until, or unless the said quarterly payments are made within not over ten days after the proper date.

General Provisions.

ARTICLE XIII. No alterations can be made in any Bonded Warehouse without permission of the Collector of Customs; and if any material change in the premises is contemplated it must be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs.

The Collector of Customs shall advise the Commissioner of Customs of any changes in the surroundings of bonded premises likely to affect their general security, and, if burned or plundered, immediate notice must be given to the Commissioner, with full particulars of all facts connected therewith.

Proprietors of Bonded Warehouses may relinquish the business at any time on giving timely notice to the owners of merchandise deposited therein, but no part of any quarterly payment made by them shall be refunded for any portion of a term unexpired.

The Minister of Customs may at any time for reasonable cause, order the discontinuance of the right to store bonded goods in any premises established as a Bonded Warehouse; and when thus discontinued such Warehouse can only be re-established after renewed application as at first.

All monies received from proprietors of Warehouses as provided in Art. 12, shall be paid over by the Collector of Customs to the Receiver General, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue of Canada.

ARTICLE XIV. The Collector of Customs will cause the proprietor or occupant to place over the gate or door leading into, or on some conspicuous place on every Customs Warehouse, a board or sign with the following printed thereon,

"V. R.

No.—

Customs Warehouse."

ARTICLE XV. Sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Regulations dated 30th March, 1869, and the Order in Council dated 25th of June, 1869, relating to payments for the privilege of using stores as Bonded Warehouses in certain ports, are hereby repealed.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

27-31u

Clerk Privy Council.



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 Rapides des Joachims and Mattawa, and three times per week each way during the season of navigation between Deux Rivières 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 Rapides des Joachims, on Tuesdays and Fridays at noon. To leave Rapides 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 Rivières at 5 p.m. To leave Deux Rivières 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 Offices of Rapides des Joachims, Rockville, Deux Rivières, and Mattawa.

J. P. FRENCH,

Post Office Inspector.

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

31n 20



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 16th July, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN

INVOICES until further notice, 13 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 TUESDAY, 10th AUGUST. List of prizes and certificates of passage may be had on application to

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Col.,

31n 20

Secretary.

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, \$200, \$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.

Each bond participates in four drawings each year, until it has drawn a premium, when it is surrendered, the premium paid, and the bond cancelled.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, under a special charter, granted by the State of New York, is given authority to issue these bonds. The Legislature of the State, recognizing the great benefits which will arise from the success of this enterprise, have exempted all the real estate and property of the Company from taxation and assessments for five years, and has also conferred other great privileges.

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

Each individual who buys a bond becomes an owner and an interested party, and when he views the structure erected with his money can say, "I aided to erect in our country the most magnificent building the world has ever seen, a palace which, in truth, represents the industry, energy and mechanical genius of the American people."

The manufacturers and the inventors of America are peculiarly interested in the success of this enterprise, for the reason that it is to be their home, where all their inventions and manufactures can be exhibited and sold.

The building will contain 5,320,000 square feet of space.

Purchasers desiring bonds before an agency is established where they reside, will communicate direct with this office, from where they can be supplied.

Parties desiring to act as agents or to purchase bonds will address

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.,

No. 12 East 17th Street,

Bot. B'WAY & 5th AVE.,

NEW YORK CITY.

NOTE—All moneys by draft on New York, or Express, or postal order—charges paid by sender

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GEO. MORTIMER.

Chemist and Druggist, Sussex street

O tawa, July 20th, 1883.

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