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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1875.

No. 35.

The Volunteer Review

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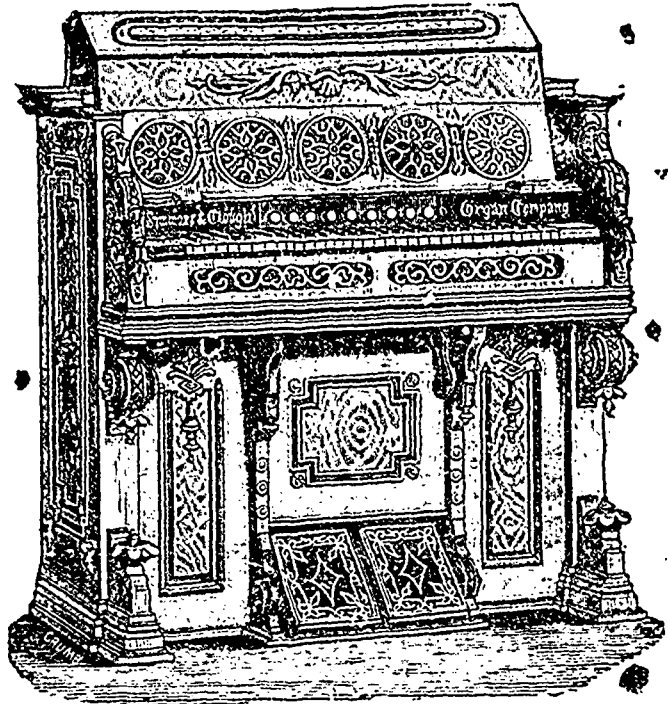
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VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1875.

No. 35.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The mystery surrounding the fate of the aeronauts Donaldson and Grimwood is at last revealed. The *Cincinnati Times* gives a detailed account of the finding of Donaldson and his confession before his death of having thrown overboard Grimwood into Lake Michigan in the vain hope of saving his own life. The *Times* says, a party headed by a Mr. Wilson were fishing in the Ottawa district and found Donaldson dying in the forest, fifty miles from Lake des Quinzes, amid the dense and untrodden forest through which the Montreal River runs, that the doomed aeronaut was found, partially protected by the ruins of a fishing hut, with his left arm and leg broken and starvation slowly making its way against the few roots and berries that he had been able to drag himself out to gather. Gangrene had also set in, in consequence of his unattended wounds and even the most unprofessional eye could see that death was inevitable and that a few more hours must terminate his sufferings. Donaldson says, "when about thirty miles from Chicago, and about 2,000 feet high, while passing over Lake Michigan, a terrific storm burst upon them. This storm was a succession of furious gusts, collapsing the balloon on one side before it could yield on the other and driving the gas out of the neck in such volumes as almost to stifle us. Of course, to fasten up the neck would have resulted in immediate bursting. We had to let the gas go, though our lives were going with it. The rain, too, added greatly to the weight of the balloon, and in less than ten minutes all our ballast was out and we were still settling. An immediate discharge of all the ballast at the time the storm first struck us might possibly have shot the balloon up clear of the storm level, but I feared at the first moment to risk a counter current that should carry us up the lake and in the next we were so stupified with the escaping gas as to be able to work only with great difficulty and slowness. It was only when the ballast was gone and our descent still rapid, that the thought forced its way into my mind that one of us must die to save the other. I think the thought occurred to Mr. Grimwood at the same moment as to myself only with this difference, that to me it was only a new element of danger which I had confronted all my life time—I faced it quietly. To him it had an appalling strangeness—he sat cowering in the basket, his teeth chattering, his face livid, his hair blowing wildly in the storm. He was completely unmanned and I pitied him deeply, but—it was life and death. For the moment the thought occurred to me of giving him a chance for his life by drawing lots; but in the next I saw

clearly that it would be to him only another mode of death, for he had not the nerve, even if he had the experience, to manage the balloon. At that moment and it seems to me the strangest thing of the journey, there flashed across my mind a passage of Blackstone—I studied law a little bit once in my life you know—which refers to two men on a plank at sea. It stood out before me, in the pressure of the moment, as distinctly as if the book was in my hand and I think I can recite every word of it yet. Men think very rapidly at such times, sir; and all this occurred far more quickly than I can tell it to you. How the matter would have ended in my mind I cannot say, had I not seen at that moment Mr. Grimwood trying to draw a deringer from his pocket. His hand trembled so that I have no idea now that he could have hit me, but the movement was sufficient to end my hesitation. All the instinct of self-preservation leaped into my muscles, and it seemed to me but a single wave of my hand before Grimwood was falling towards the lake and the balloon shooting up above the storm. The scream of agony which the poor wretch trailed down to the water was horrible, horrible. I can hear it yet, but I do not regret what I did. It was my life against his, and my life was the better of the two." But for his broken limbs there is little doubt that his great physical endurance and nerve would have carried him safely out of the wilderness; but, injured as he was, death was only a matter of a few days. Some provisions rescued from the wreck of the balloon, together with such sustenance as he could gather from the forest, kept body and soul together for a short time; but once in the hands of his fellow beings, and his story told, the will which had sustained him seemed to fail, and a quiet death soon followed.

The American war steamers Congress and Hartford arrived at Tripoli on the 21st inst. A number of officers who landed from the Congress were hoisted by the rabble. Satisfaction was given for the insults to the officers who landed, but not for the previous insult to the American Consul. Up to Sunday both vessels remained at Tripoli.

The Canadian steamer *Manitoba* came in collision with the propeller *Comet* about Whitefish Point, on Lake Superior, on Thursday evening, and sunk her almost instantly. Ten lives were lost and ten persons saved, including the captain and first mate of the *Comet*. No one injured on the *Manitoba*, and she is now bound down with the survivors of the *Comet*.

It is said that the route of the Canada Pacific Railway between Lake Nipissing and French River is to be changed. A new survey will shortly be commenced.

Hayes, the Arctic explorer, publishes a call for aid to the suffering Icelanders. He says starvation will surely be on them this winter unless assistance is rendered. One third of the whole country of Iceland is rendered uninhabitable by the recent volcanos.

Lord Carnarvon recently received a deputation of gentlemen interested in the colonies, who advocated the erection of a Colonial Museum. His Lordship replied that he had been in correspondence with some of the colonies on the subject, and he was not without hope of overcoming the difficulties which were in the way. He had received offers in support of the proposal to the amount of nearly £10,000, which, however, was scarcely a third of the sum that would be required.

L'Univers announces the intended marriage of King Alfonso of Spain, and the eldest daughter of Duke Montpensier.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Berlin says the European powers have been unable to induce the Sultan to suspend hostilities against the insurgents pending their mediation. This refusal, however, is a matter of indifference, as the Turkish reinforcements have been unable to penetrate the mountain defiles. Telegrams to the effect that the Turks had succeeded were premature. The despatch adds that the Herzegovinian insurgents reject the proposed mediation. Austria, who has assembled an army corps in Dalmatia, will be in a position to offer the Sultan her good offices.

Three men of-war with troops and marines have been despatched hastily to that portion of the Egyptian coast bordering on Abyssinia, to punish a band of blacks who have been invading Egyptian territory. Four thousand infantry are held in readiness for emergency at Suez. The Khedive is determined to exact full satisfaction for the infringements upon his soil.

Captain Webb has succeeded in swimming the British Channel, from Dover to Calais, without aid of float or life preserving apparatus. The passage occupied 21 hours 40 minutes. The Captain is in good health and spirits, although a little fatigued after his aquatic journey.

The Russian General Kaufman has replied to the Khokand rebels, agreeing to acknowledge the new Khan if Russia be indemnified for losses by the insurrection, and the treaties between the Russian Government and the late Khan be accepted and observed by the new one.

The Porte is concentrating a large force in the direction of Nissa in consequence of the part taken by the Servians in the insurrection in Herzegovina. The military occupation of Servia is regarded as not improbable.

A Warning voice from the Spanish Armada.

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

(Continued from page 399)

The Battale off the Goodwins

About 8 A.M. on Monday, the 8th August, 1588, the fleets neared each other. Lord Howard had determined his plan of attack, in three independent squadrons; but this was upset by his remaining behind to assist some small vessels, whose boats were capturing a great galleass, which had grounded at Calais; so the impetuous Drake had the opportunity of leading his squadrons against the centre of the Spanish line, in which he was followed by the equally pushing Forbisher and Hawkins. Lord Henry Seymour and Sir W. Winter attacked the starboard wing.

This was a real battle of guns. The English necessarily adhered to avoiding being hoarded by the Spaniards, and kept at musket shot, that is to say, probably not exceeding 200 yards; it is difficult to understand how they avoided it, as they speak of being surrounded by these great galleons. The Spaniards must have been dispirited and the English inspired by the night before; for the wing attacked by Winter ran into the body of the fleet, and fouled each other; and the small English vessels remained thus firing on all sides for eight hours. Winter says he fired 500 shot, which, as he had 30 guns, would be 25 rounds a gun. By 4 P.M. the Spaniards had suffered considerably; all their best ships were injured in their hulls and rigging, three large ships sunk, two or three others drifted on shore or into the clutches of the Dutch fleet; one ship is said to have had 350 shot in her, another was shot "through" six times. Strange to say, the English fleet suffered comparatively little damage; there is no mention of one single ship being put *hors de combat*, and not 100 men killed whereas the Spaniards lost more than 4000: Drake's ships was pierced by 40 shot. The height of the Spanish guns above the water will probably account for part of this difference of injury, but still they carried guns in their waists, and we must put it down mainly to the superior skill and confidence of the English seamen.

At 4 or 5 P.M., Medina Sidonia was warned by his pilots that he was drifting on the dangerous lee shore of Flanders, with an increasing wind from more to the northward, so he made sail away to the N.N.E., evidently unwillingly, for he retreated in good order. The English were not loth to stop either. Winter says, "When every man was weary and our cartridges spent, we ceased;" and says Lord Howard, "We put on a brag countenance, and followed the enemy." They must have felt that they had won, but they did not know how great a victory it was; how serious a battle both sides thought it. may be judged from Lord Howard: "Some make little accounts of the Spanish forces by sea, but I do warrant you, all the world never saw such a force as theirs was; and some Spaniards taken say, 'It exceeded Lepanto.'" But neither side as yet realized that that day's fight had settled the question of the command of the sea for many years.

Now the question I would put to naval tacticians of the present day is, whether such a fight is possible with ironclads? Is it practicable to build an ironclad of comparatively small size, and which shall nevertheless carry a few of the largest guns, and

yet be swifter and handier than what we may call the line of battle ironclads? For if it is possible to construct such a vessel, it seems that they would be able to make a fair fight against the larger vessels at long range. The tactics adopted by the English fleet against the Armada were quite different from the ordinary practice of the time. The gurs were then considered so inferior to the ships, that in all naval actions the object of the attacking fleet was to get alongside as soon as possible, and determine the issue by the personal combat of the fighting men on board. The battle of Lepanto was so fought. The English fleet would have gladly followed the usual system, had they dared: they adopted the other plan in desperation of the circumstances. The remarkable thing about it is, that it entirely succeeded, and its success equally astonished both sides. It is true, the Spanish ships were unwieldy and badly handled, but they were manœuvred during the battle, and with great gallantry and some effect. It was really a question of the comparative manœuvring power of the two fleets, as well as of their seamanship and gunnery.

Now, let us consider the difference between guns and ships at that time and at the present. The gun was evidently then really superior to the ship, if guns and ships were properly handled. So much was this known to be the case, that the guns continued much the same for two hundred years after, while attention was turned to improving the ships. And this went on until, in Nelson's days, the ships became again more powerful than the guns, and the plan of battle again was to get alongside. Then, in our own day, the guns took a start, but the ships almost immediately counterbalanced the improvement by the adoption of armour plating; and just now, we find naval tacticians recommending rams and attached torpedoes, showing that they consider the ship to be superior to the gun. No person can venture to say, at the present moment, to what extent the use of iron in ships and guns can be carried, or that we have arrived at the ultimate speed of ships. But there is this point to be considered—ships have apparently arrived at a resting place, and are large vessels with slow manœuvring power, whereas the gun is still advancing, not only in size, but, what is equally important to the question, in facility of working. The size of ships has increased five fold since the Armada; the size of guns has increased twenty fold; there are fewer of them carried, but each is more effective, and is likely to become more accurate and quick in firing.

This is an important question for us, for if there is a possibility of the gun becoming again superior, it will evidently be to the advantage of those maritime nations which cannot afford great ironclads, to be able to use small, quick, handy vessels, at long range, with a prospect of success. And, in such case, it would be necessary for a great maritime power to have a proportion of such vessels to match them. This would not dispense with the necessity of having the larger vessels as well; but they would be reserved for grand maritime warfare; that is to say, a war for the command of the sea, which can only be settled in two ways—either by great naval actions or by the invasion and conquest of one of the powers.

The Great Storm.

The story of the subsequent proceedings of the Armada is interesting to us, as exhibiting the superior seamanship of the English, acting, as it were, in spite of the

economical tendencies of the Government. Medina Sidonia made another gallant attempt to face his pursuing foe, but, owing to the faulty navigation and seamanship in his fleet and to the adverse heavens, it only resulted in the whole Armada being nearly stranded on the shoals off the mouth of the Scheldt. Then he appears to have lost spirit, and to have had thoughts of surrendering altogether. It is true that he had many sick and wounded on board, many of the vessels were disabled, his men discouraged, and his pilots ignorant of the sea they were entering. But one has only to consider the condition of the English fleet he was flying from, to learn the true cause of the failure of the expedition. Hawkins writes, on August 11th, still much afraid of the Armada, "has no victual, money, powder, or shot; men have been long unpaid;" Lord Howard, on the 7th, "powder and shot well nigh all spent; made for the 'Forth to refresh our ships with victuals, whereof most stood in wonderful need.'" Yet they followed the Spaniards (out of gun shot) up to 55° 15' N. lat., where they left them on the 12th August; but only to refit, still expecting the terrible Parma to burst forth from the coast of Flanders, for, says the humble minded victor, "I long to do some exploit on their shipping." Then came the great storm, like the final judgment of Heaven on the undertaking; for it was not only a most unusual event to happen in August, but the bad weather lasted all through August and September; and though the English fleet was exposed to the first burst of it, they did not lose a ship. They reassembled at Harwich, to find that their economical Government had made no preparation for their sick and wounded, not even for the pay due to the seamen; and to receive, in reply to their earnest request to go to sea again, such wise official reflections from Lord Burghley as these:—"To spend in time convenient is wisdom; to continue charges without needful cause bringeth repentance."

And yet, at the moment, the Armada, still consisted of upwards of 100 ships, and if they had gone to Denmark to refit, as some expected, they would still have been more than a match in material strength for the English fleet; and at that moment Parma had still his 16,000 men fully equipped. When one reads, in "Froude's History," of the Spanish ships strewn along the coast of Scotland, and of whole fleets and armies wrecked in Ireland, and of still a remnant returning to Spain, one cannot but acknowledge, with Motley, "that the danger was at last averted, is to be ascribed to the enthusiasm of the British nation—to the heroism of the little English fleet—to the effective support of the Hollanders—and to the tempest;—very little credit is due to the diplomatic or military efforts of Elizabeth's Government."

CONCLUSION.

The spirit of a nation lies in its aristocracy, but its strength rests in the people. If this is true, the story of the Spanish Armada teaches a lesson to Statesmen in peace as well as war, for the English nation, then, of little repute in Europe, showed both the will and the power to maintain their independence against the strongest, and a capability of doing something more than that. And this was not owing to unlimited freedom in trade or in person or in politics, but, as far as it was due to human foresight, was mainly the result of laws having the special object of regulating each person's position and duties in civil life, from highest to lowest, and which were not afraid of their responsibility—

But if we take into consideration the possibility of war, the statesmen responsible for defending our empire may learn the further lesson from this episode in our history, that one of the greatest securities for the independence of these islands is in a very large and well organized Militia. If that little nation of Englishmen, imperfectly armed, could determine to defend their shores against a greatly superior foe, how much more should we be able now to make them impregnable? We have five times the population, two or three times the wealth per head of that population, and the most perfect weapons in the world, to defend the same length of coastline. If we multiplied our Militia by ten, and paid them at the highest rate of labourers' wages while in training, we should be doing no more than those few ancestors of ours, who laid the foundation of all our wealth. I am not saying that it is necessary to increase our military forces immediately, but that we have lost the organization which enabled them to do so; it is not in the numbers that the defeat consists, but in the absence of the spirit of being prepared to hold our position in the world. What we want is, the will to sacrifice so much of our present wealth as they did, to ensure our security. Having got that will, we should have little difficulty in these days in arming and training them, so that every man would be capable of making the most of this weapon, and accustomed to some kind of discipline.

But there is a danger, in these days of refined organization, that we shall sacrifice real efficiency for the sake of official precision, by centralizing the administration and authority. Now, it hardly requires the record of those days to convince us that the one great characteristic of all the deeds of Englishmen is, the feeling of independent authority, and with it of responsibility; it is an essential mark of a free God fearing nation, and any organization that does not take it into consideration fails to touch the heart of the nation's spirit. But the story of the Armada shows, in a remarkable manner, how, on the one hand, the King of Spain, by concentrating all authority into one centre, stifled the individual enterprise of their people, to their own loss; and how, on the other hand, the good local organization of all ranks throughout the country in England produced success, notwithstanding the supineness of the central Government. It is in this point where I think the maxim of the old Chinese general is applicable. For, in our navy, that delegated responsibility and authority has always of necessity been more preserved than in our army. The Commander of a fleet or of a ship is necessarily, even in peace, in a more independent position and with a large sphere of responsibility than a Commander of any military force. I advocate the application of the system to a greater extent in our army than has been the case for many years—a return, in some measure, to the principles of organization of former days which were more in accordance with our national characteristics; and I would take this responsible authority low down in the ranks of officers; not only should the local Commanders of our military forces have greater power and greater responsibility in all things, but the Colonels of regiments and the Captains of companies should be allowed a greater field for the exercise of their capabilities in providing for keeping up the efficiency of their men. This idea, it will be said, is very contrary to the doctrines of administrative economy and Parliamentary responsibility which have been taught for many years. I can only re-

ply, in the words of the noble seaman whose fleet saved England from the Armada:—"Sparing and war have no affinity together;" "I must and will obey, I am glad there be such there as are liable to judge what is fitter for us to do than we here; by my instructions I do think it otherwise, but I will put them up in a bag" I believe that, by striving after this formal precision in appearance—this concentrated responsibility—you lose what is often thousand times more value to the country—the stirring of the conscience of the real workers—the hearty feeling of a share in the power and responsibility of defending the empire.

The British proprietor, when he is organizing an establishment to carry out some private business of his own, seeks for men he can trust, and then put entire confidence in them. But this is not the way in which they proceed in dealing with the business of the country; at least, of late years the idea has appeared to be, that the best security for the performance of it is to give local authorities as little power as possible, and to supervise that power with such an arrangement of checks as to take away almost all feeling of responsibility.

The one paramount lesson to be learnt by our war statesmen, from the story of the Armada, is the preservation of a race of efficient seamen. Our present seafaring population is far larger in proportion to the whole population, than it was in those days, but it is a question whether there are on the whole as large a proportion of efficient seamen among them. Then, every man who was a sailor at all, was of necessity a seaman, with a general skill in all the branches of his profession, which is more perfectly learnt with small vessels and a hazardous trade, and also of necessity having a knowledge of guns, and a resolute enterprising spirit. The parsimony of the Government prevented the employment of the best of them in the Royal Navy, but there was a large field to draw upon, and as we have seen, on emergency it was very largely drawn upon. And there was a more intimate connection between all parts of the naval service of the country, royal and private: from the nature of the ships, little alteration was required to turn a merchant into a royal man of war; and indeed there was not very much difference in the operations of each; the prizes taken by the royal ships gave a better reward to the men engaged than any ordinary trading. It was, in fact this fine prospect of fortune that made the seamen of those days; the harvest to be reaped even in the regular channels of commerce, was as tempting as blockade running, or any of our most lucrative lines of sea trade, and the prizes to be gained under a bold man of war Captain, were like gold diggings to the labourers of to day.

There are no such premiums to offer in our day to enterprising seamen: the orderly Government of the world and the use of steam are against these adventurous spirits, just as regular armies and arms of precision have done away with knight errantry; but there are still plenty of openings both on land and sea for enterprise or boldness and for skill; and there are still modes in which the seafaring population may be encouraged in their profession, and brought into connection with the higher duty of defending their country. There are confessedly improvements required in the interior economy of our merchant vessels, and in the condition of our sailors, and for the sake of humanity and for our trade, it will, no doubt, be the duty of the Government to interfere in these matters with a strong

hand; I would advocate a more extensive interference, for the sake of the efficiency of British seamen, so that they may be raised to the highest status among the seamen of the world. There is at present, no connection worth speaking of, between the merchant service and the defence of our empire and its trade, and perhaps no such connection can be made, that will be really equal to the requirements of the times, without trenching on the liberties and the profits of the shipowners and seamen of the country.

This question of the supply of efficient seamen has been given a startling interest this winter, by the representations of the Liverpool shipowners to the Government, of the deterioration of the British merchant seamen. And this conclusion has been arrived at, not by alarmist officers, but by patient and perfectly independent enquiry, by the commercial men most concerned in the matter. And as a curious corollary to the arguments I have been drawing from the story of the Armada, they couple with that announcement, an expression of the necessity of a better connection between the mercantile and the Royal Navy. Some think, and there are naval men of high authority who agree in this, that the deterioration dates from the time of the abolition of the Navigation Laws, and system of apprenticeship; but whatever the cause, all men who think seriously about the defence of their country, will agree with the shipowners of Liverpool, that it is a vital question for the existence of Great Britain. We appear to have been working for some years past on the idea, that the accumulation of private wealth by commercial enterprise, is an interest sufficient to govern the world; we seem now to be discovering, that owing to the many other conflicting interests in the world, this system fails even to govern itself; and that that country, which, like Great Britain, has devoted its energies to the realisation of the idea, has put itself very much at the mercy of those, who, not enjoying the same profits, but anxious to do so, have rival interests. Because, while the devotion to commerce has lasted, two elements of national vitality have been allowed to get into a dangerous condition. The food supplies of the people have become dependent on foreign countries, and the war spirit which would secure them, has fallen into decay. Spain would have had no occasion, now, to prepare a great Armada to invade England, in order to cripple that country; she would divert the attention of the British fleet by threats upon our colonial empire, while her cruisers intercepted the merchant fleets coming from America and Germany, laden with the food without which we can no longer exist. There seems, therefore, to be some necessity for a reconsideration of our position.

The serious question is, whether under the circumstances of the world in which we find ourselves, just now, it is not indispensable for Great Britain to sacrifice some of the enormous wealth she is annually accumulating, to effect such a connection between the labouring population and the land defences, and between the seafaring population and the sea defences, and shall not only raise the numbers requisite, but shall rouse the spirit of the people; as those of our patriotic forefathers were roused, when they determined to sacrifice all they had, rather than let the country fall under a foreign yoke.

Great Britain is now somewhat in the position that Spain held in the days of Queen Elizabeth; the great maritime and colonial power of the world. The Government of England in those days, failed to appreciate the

true position, and future of their country; and the Government of England of late years, has not apparently fully appreciated the position and responsibilities of the empire now: or they would have been more earnest in providing such an organization of the people by land and by sea, as would have ensured the fulfilment of our duties to our colonial dependencies, and would have prevented the alarms about the security of our trade, and even of our shores, to which we have been lately subject.

But there is another remarkable point of similarity between the two epochs. There are clouds appearing in the peaceful horizon that has surrounded these islands for half a century. We have been told by high authority, that the religious question in Europe is tending in directions that can hardly be settled peaceably; and a new power has arisen in Europe, whose aspirations after sea commerce are most likely to bring her into some sort of collision with the great maritime nation of the day. These aspirations may be perfectly legitimate, and may indeed be a necessity; just as it was indispensable for Spain to add Portugal and other maritime countries to her dominions, in order to carry out her mission in the rest of the world. But it is not the less a necessity for us to preserve the power placed in our hands by Divine Providence, for our mission in the world. Let us hope that if the political sky is once more overcast by these two ancient elements of discord, the Government of Queen Victoria will not, like that of Queen Elizabeth, trust so much to subtle diplomacy, and to the skill and devotion of the few soldiers and sailors in the Royal Service; but that, taking warning from that story, they will prepare the the country well beforehand, so that we shall not be in danger of losing any of that dominion by land and sea, which has been growing under our hands, ever since those gallant English seamen defeated the Spanish Armada.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

EASTERN BLOCK VS WESTERN AND CENTRE BLOCKS.

On Saturday the 21st inst the customary annual match between the Eastern and Western Blocks, which, until last year, has always resulted in favor of the latter. Since that time, changes in the Service have added to the strength of the Eastern team, and, therefore to make the match more even, Major White was allowed to select also from the employees in the House of Commons. The contestants were so evenly matched, that until the scores of the last two men completed, it was impossible to say which would win. The prize, a cup or beer mug to be given by the losers to the highest score on the winning side, was won by Captain Macpherson, of the Finance Department. The ranges were 200, 300 and 500 yards, five shots at each, no sighting shots allowed. The weather was most unfavourable. A high wind prevailed all day, and about 4 o'clock a heavy thunderstorm rendered it necessary to stop firing for a time. The following are the scores:—

EASTERN BLOCK.

	200	300	500	T'l.
Capt Macpherson.....	19	17	18	54
Sergt Clayton.....	19	14	16	49
Sergt Sutherland.....	20	7	19	46
Corp Reardon.....	19	11	15	45
Pte Gray.....	18	10	15	43
Mr De Boucherville.....	22	8	12	42

Pto Newby	19	5	13	37
Mr Langton	12	11	12	35
Mr Goodeve	15	13	7	35
Mr Brewer.....	10	10	12	32
Staff Sergt Barber	12	5	11	28
Mr Blackmore	17	2	2	21
Total	202	113	152	467

WESTERN AND CENTRE BLOCKS.

	200	300	500	T'l.
Capt Boswell.....	18	16	15	49
Pto Boswell	20	13	15	48
Capt Birret.....	18	15	14	47
Capt Welsh.....	20	13	11	47
Corpl Throop	18	17	11	46
Capt Patrick	12	11	19	44
Major White.....	18	15	8	41
Pto Waldo.....	20	11	8	39
S Corp White	13	8	7	28
Pto Egleson.....	9	10	7	26
Staff Sergt Benjamin.....	9	9	4	22
Capt Weatherley.....	10	4	5	19
Total	185	144	127	456

RIFLE MATCH.—On Saturday, the shooting for the Governor General's medal was continued at the Rideau Rifle Range, with the following result:—

	500	600	T'l
Capt Todd.....	15	21	36
Sergt Sutherland	19	16	35
Pto Newby.....	13	20	33
Pte Leighfield.....	12	20	32
Capt Macpherson.....	18	13	31
Pto Cutton.....	20	11	31
Pte Thompson.....	17	13	30
Col Sergt Graburn.....	21	9	30
Corp Throop.....	11	17	28
Sergt Clayton	16	8	24
Pte Gray	15	7	22

HASTINGS RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The Annual Matches.

The seventh annual prize meeting of the Hastings Rifle Association was begun (Monday-morning the 23rd) under highly favourable conditions. The weather was all that could be desired, the atmosphere being mild and the sun bright, with no wind stirring to swerve the well directed bullets from their flight towards the targets.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the first shot was fired by Mrs. S. S. Lazier, wife of Major Lazier, President of the Association, who opened the meeting by making a veritable "bull's eye," which was scored accordingly.

Firing was then begun at the 200 yards range of the All Comers' match, in which some excellent shooting was made.

There is a considerable falling off in the number of competitors in this match from last year, but this can be partially accounted for by the fact that the Metropolitan matches begin at Ottawa to-morrow also the matches at Bath, which have drawn off a number of marksmen who would otherwise have entered the lists here. In addition to all the local "crack shots," there is a strong delegation present from Kingston, composed of Master Gunner Creggan, Sergt. Miller, Private Clark, Sergt. Baily, Capt. Baily, M. Strachan, M. D. Strachan, Pto. Hume, and Sergt. Kincaid, Brockville sends us Ensign Wilkinson of the G. T. R. Brigade. The competitors number 26, and some close shooting may be looked for.

Lieut. Harrison, of the 49th, is officer of the day.

Wimbledon targets and scoring have been adopted, a bull's eye counting 5; a centre 4; an inner 3; and an outer 2. Any shot which

strikes outside the circles is accounted as a miss, although it may hit the target. Under these regulations, the target is much reduced in size.

The following are the names of the prize winners in the

FIRST MATCH—ALL COMERS.

Open to All Comers. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. Number of rounds at each range, 5. Position, any. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

	T'l. Prize
Pto Tammadge, 49th Batt.....	43 \$10.00
Col Sgt Cunningham 49th ".....	41 8.00
Corp Hilton, 49th ".....	37 6.00
Sergt Gerow, 15th ".....	36 6.00
Sergt M Strachan, 47th ".....	36 4.00
Lieut Cockburn, 15th ".....	35 4.00
Sergt Hart, 15th ".....	34 3.00
Pto Hume, 14th ".....	33 3.00
Hos'l Sergt Bennett, 49th ".....	32 2.00
Pto Burke, 49th ".....	32 2.00
Pte Carruth, 49th ".....	32 1.00
Capt Strachan, 47th ".....	31 1.00

On Saturday of last week a Rifle Match was held at the County Range, Chatham, by the Northumberland County Association. The targets used were of the new Wimbledon pattern and the rules as to position in firing etc, were the same as recently adopted by the Provincial Association. The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards, five rounds at each. The winners were as follows:

	Points.	Prizes.
Sergt. Andrew Hay.....	36	\$8.00
" Alfred Pallen.....	36	7.00
Gunner T. W. Russel.....	33	6.00
Bomb. Wm Mather.....	30	5.00
Sergt. James Pallen.....	30	4.50
Pvt. Alex Dick.....	29	4.00
Capt Wm Fenton.....	29	3.50
Gunner H. Pallen.....	29	3.00
Capt Hutchison.....	29	2.50
Lieut James Gray.....	28	2.50
Bomb D T Johnstone.....	27	2.50
Sergt John Thomson.....	27	2.00
Pvt Joseph Forrest.....	27	2.00
Bandsman H F Letson.....	26	2.00
George Cameron.....	25	2.00
Pvt Charles Russell.....	25	2.00
Sergt J Fotheringham.....	24	1.50
Sergt Robt Loggie.....	24	1.50
Gunner James Ferguson.....	23	1.50
Lieut D G Smith.....	23	1.50
Corpl Alex McDonnell.....	22	1.50
Sergt Allen Cameron.....	22	1.00
Pvt John Wells.....	22	1.00
Pvt John Pallen.....	22	1.00
Major F F Gillespie.....	21	1.00
Lieut J W Fraser.....	21	1.00
Sergt Wm McMaster.....	20	75
" Alex McKnight.....	20	75
Corpl Alex Forrest.....	20	75
Pvt Dudley Perley.....	20	75
Pvt James Perley.....	18	75
Capt S U McCulley.....	18	25

The wind blew fitfully down the range, first from one side, and then from the other, rendering accurate shooting, especially at the longest range, almost impossible. Some of the prize winners carried up good scores from the 200 and 400 yds. ranges and did not find the target at 600 yards. In addition to the cash prizes, Lt. Col. McCulley gave a silver watch to the marksman who, not having taken a prize at any previous meeting of the County Association should make the highest score at this. The fortunate man was Pte. Alex. Dick of the 73rd Batt.

After the regular match a number of the competitors in 50 cts. each making a total sum of \$13 50 which was computed for at the

400 yards range, 5 rounds. The winners and prizes were as follows:

	Points.	Prizes.
A J Loggie.....	23	\$2.50
T W Russell.....	22	2 00
H Letson.....	21	1.50
Jos Forrest.....		1 00
Jas Thompson } tie, each.....	21	1.00
D T Johnstone.....	20	1.00
Gunner Ferguson.....	19	75
H Pallen.....	19	75
J W Fraser.....	19	75
Jas Pallen.....	18	75
R Loggie.....	18	50
A D Forrest.....	18	50
Wm Mather.....	18	50

Capt. Fenton also made 18 points, but the prizes did not hold out long enough for him to receive one.

The above was crowded out of last week's issue.—*St. Lawrence Advance, August 13th.*

PROVINCIAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

The annual competition of the Provincial Rifle Association commended yesterday at the Bedford Range. The weather was very fine. About a hundred marksmen were present to participate in the matches. The attendance of Riflemen and spectators is very much smaller of late years than it was formerly; and it seems that year by year the interest grows less. This is not as it should be, and we trust that public interest will again be revived in this matter.

Before the firing commenced yesterday a meeting of the Association was held, at which some forcible speeches were made regarding the new regulation of the Dominion Rifle Association, with reference to the selection of the Wimbledon Team, which, under the new rule, must take place at Ottawa. The result of the meeting was that a protest was handed to Col. Laurie to be forwarded to Ottawa. The following is the protest:—

"The members of the Council of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia view with great surprise and regret the regulations published by the Dominion Rifle Association for the selection of the Wimbledon Team for next year, which virtually excludes the active Militia of the Lower Provinces from competition.

"Since 1871 the Dominion Rifle Association, though professing to be an Association for the Dominion, has practically been an Ottawa one, confined principally to the Active Militia of Ottawa and those in that neighborhood, the distance from Ottawa and the expense incurred attending the meeting (not less than \$80 per man) having effectually prevented the attendance of men in any number from this Province and New Brunswick. The present regulations, which confine the competitors for the Wimbledon Team to twenty men selected by competition from the prize winners in the different matches of the Dominion Rifle Association and a certain number of men named by each Provincial Rifle Association and five men named by the Dominion Rifle Association without any previous competition, are manifestly so unfair to the Maritime Provinces, whose men will be obliged to incur heavy expense in going to Ottawa, that the members of the Council of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia feel bound to protest most strenuously, and use their best endeavours to have them altered.

"The mode of selecting the Wimbledon Team for last year was, in the opinion of this Council, the fairest for all the Provinces, and any difficulty which arose in carrying it out is attributable solely to the want of proper and definite regulations respecting

the manner and time of firing, and not to the mode of selection

"This Council is not desirous of advocating any particular method of electing the Team, provided the Lower Provinces have either a fair representation thereon, or are enabled to send their marksmen to compete for that honor on equal terms with their comrades from the Upper Provinces, but until some just and fair regulations are established the Council of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia must decline to nominate any competitors for the Wimbledon Team or take any part in the matches of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa."

The firing commenced at about 10.30 o'clock. The first ranges of the First, Second and Third (Ladies' Cup) competitions were fired. Then the First Competition, and the second range of the Ladies' Cup completed the firing of the day. Some good shooting was done; the scores of Sergt. P. Taple, of the 63rd H. V. B. I. (who won the Cogswell Cup and \$25 in the Second Competition) were worthy of special note, making a total of 66 out of a possible 75; Sergt J. Shand (of 1st H. G. A.) making 61 points—also very good. The following is the list of prize takers, with their scores in the two competitions which were completed:—

FIRST COMPETITION—\$135.

The Provincial Rifle Association Challenge Gold Medal, Open to all members of the Association, eligible under Rules 11 and 12. Medal to be won twice. Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Competitors not scoring 8 at the first range to be disqualified.

	Tl.	P's.
Sergt Harris, HFB medal and \$20.....	53	
Capt T J Walsh, 63rd.....	52	\$20
Sergt W Bishop, 63rd.....	52	15
Lt R Christie, CRP, 4th.....	52	10
Qtr Mtr Moffat, CRB 5th.....	51	5
Sergt J W Smith, 78th Hants.....	50	5
Sergt Maj Ritcey, 2nd GA.....	50	5
Sergt H J Harris, 1st GA.....	50	5
Ens J McInnis, 63rd.....	50	5
Lt T Barnhill, 78th Hants.....	49	5
Lt J Smith, 78th Hants.....	49	5
Dr Trennaman, 66th.....	49	5
Ens J E Fitch, 78th Hants.....	48	5
Corpl S Case, 2nd GA.....	48	5
Pte C E Bennett, 68th.....	47	5
Pte L M Schofield, 68th.....	47	5
Sergt J McKenzie, 78th Hants.....	47	5
Sergt P Taple, 63rd.....	47	5

SECOND—COMPETITION—\$165

The Cogswell Challenge Cup, open to all members of the Association as in first competition and Militia Officers and Volunteers of Canada and Prince Edward Island. Cup to be won three times. Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Competitors not scoring 8 at first range to be disqualified.

	Tl.	P's.
Sergt P Taple, 63rd Cup and \$25.....	66	
Sergt J Shand, 1st GA.....	61	\$25
Sergt Fader, 66th.....	56	20
Pte G Piers, 66th.....	56	15
Capt Graham, IIVP.....	56	10
Ens Black, CPB.....	55	5
Sergt W Bishop, 63rd.....	55	5
Lt T J Eagan, 93rd.....	54	5
Sergt J Suckling.....	53	5
Sergt R Power, 63rd.....	53	5
Gun W Garrison, 1st GA.....	52	5
Ens McInnis, 63rd.....	51	5
Pte C E Bennett, 68th Kings.....	51	5
Capt Nelson, 78th Hants.....	51	5
Sergt H J Harris, 1st GA.....	51	5
Sergt Maj Ritcey, 2nd GA.....	51	5
Pte J McKenzie, 78th Hants.....	51	5

Sergt Shepard, 63rd.....	50	5
Ass Sur Trennaman, 66th.....	49	5

SECOND DAY'S FIRING.

THIRD COMPETITION—\$165.

The Ladies' Cup. Open to all members of the Association as in First Competition. Cup to be won twice. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Competitors not scoring 10 at first range, or 20 at two first ranges, disqualified. No prize for a less total than 30.

First Prize—Cup and.....	\$25
Second Prize.....	25
Third Prize.....	20
Fourth Prize.....	15
Fifth Prize.....	10
Fourteen Prizes, \$5 each.....	70

This match was completed this morning, with the following result:—

	pts.
Sergt P Taple.....	60
Pte George Piers.....	59
Ens J A Ward.....	58
Ensign J A Fitch.....	57
Lieut Isaac L Barnhill.....	56
Sergt J G Corbin.....	56
Capt L J Bland.....	55
Sergt Kiddy.....	55
Lieut E Roscoe.....	54
Capt G A Layton.....	54
Sergt E F McNeil.....	54
Lieut B Christie.....	53
Sergt Brown.....	53
Gun S Marshall.....	52
Sergt J Shand.....	51
Sergt Maj W Harris.....	51
Capt T J Walsh.....	50
Corp Bent.....	50
Pte Fillimore.....	50
Lieut Smith.....	49

It will be observed that one more name is on the list than prizes were offered for. This is because a protest has been handed against Mr. Piers (who stands second) taking a prize, because he did not appear in the uniform of the corps to which he belongs. If the protest is allowed his name will be struck out, and all after him will move up in turn.

The sixth competition was then commenced and resulted as follows, finishing about twelve o'clock:

SIXTH COMPETITION—\$100.

Gold Watch and Chain.—Presented by Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G C.B., Open to all members of the Association as in First Competition. Ranges 400 and 500 rounds. Five rounds at each range.

First Prize—Gold Watch and Chain.....	\$25
Second Prize.....	20
Third Prize.....	15
Fourth Prize.....	10
Fifth Prize.....	10
Six Prizes, of \$5 each.....	30

	pts.
Capt G A Layton.....	46
Ens J Molnes.....	44
Capt J R Graham.....	44
Sergt R Power.....	43
Sergt W Scott.....	43
Sergt J G Corbin.....	42
Sergt L Kiddy.....	42
Corp Bent.....	41
Lieut Isaac L Barnhill.....	41
Pte J Archibald.....	41
Sergt Maj W Harris.....	40

The seventh competition was then entered upon, and the first stage fired off before one o'clock, when the gun was fired for dinner. The following is a summary of the

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1875.

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

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

THE debate in the British House of Commons will be interesting to our artillery friends, which we publish in another page, especially the contracts in price and endurance between the British manufactured guns and those produced by the Great Prussian manufacturer.

The Naval portion of the debate has not been fairly argued, inasmuch as it was insinuated that the turret system was, that which would be the type of the British war vessel of the future.

We are believers in a totally different system—it is that in which the gun will only appear above deck while delivering its fire—forward and stern chasers with broadside guns for the remainder of the armament.

Captain PRICE only spoke the sentiments of every naval artilleryman—when he pointed out that it was not a mere plate puncher the navy wanted to make it formidable, but a plate smasher and a powerful shell.

It is satisfactory to learn that Great Britain can produce the most powerful guns in

the world at the least possible cost; but it would be better if those guns were more effective.

The solution of the difficulty would appear to lie in the direction of letting Naval Officers have their own style of guns.

Our readers have heard of "the Treaty of Paris" which closed the Crimean War and gave the English peace at any price party the first step towards that goal of universal philanthropy—the extinction of warfare—by the celebrated "Declaration"—which virtually abolished privateering.

The only maritime power which did not consent to tie her hands by this piece of sentimental folly was the United States; and her statesmen with a view to eventualities refused to deliver up the natural offensive powers which the armament of her commercial marine must undoubtedly bring to her side.

What the value of this power is, or may be, can be judged by the evidence of Admiral PORTER before a Committee of Congress on the decline of the commercial marine of the United States on December 4th, 1872, in answer to the following question:—"I understand you to say that if at the commencement of the late war we had thirty steamers like those running to New York from Europe, they would have been as efficient as our entire Navy." His answer was "twice as efficient. I say that without hesitation—the ships we had could catch nothing. We never had a vessel that could run down a Blockade runner during the whole war except the *Vanderbilt* and two others—our iron clads are on a suitable for harbour defence. In case of a war with Great Britain or France our powers would be exerted in cutting up their commerce. *Great Britain could not stand a war of six months with the fleet of ships we could send out after her vessels. They would break her up, root and branch and that kind of warfare would be more likely to bring about peace than fighting with iron clads, or heavy war vessels."*

Putting aside the incoherence and inflation of the last paragraph, it simply means that in the event of war our good neighbours would resort to the old practice of privateering in its naked simplicity, because during the late contest their force of 600 war vessels were incompetent to protect their coasts from insult, or their commerce from the depredations of a single wooden brig which actually succeeded in sweeping their flag from the seas and inflicting a blow on their mercantile marine from which it will never recover. It is all very well for Admiral PORTER to inflame his ideas of what the United States might do, but it is a very different thing to what she could do, and in the event of hostilities her privateering power measured by that of Great Britain would be as contemptible as her naval power was during the contest so well described—the real force being in the fact that her supposed antagonist

had disarmed herself by the Declaration of Paris.

The Baron GUYOT of the French service seems to entertain the same idea; he says there would be no use in contending with the 20,000 guns of the British Navy, but the aim of the French fleet would be to pursue the 50,000 merchant ships which are continually engaged in transporting the wealth of England over the seas.

It is evident then that the "Declaration of Paris" was a grand diplomatic mistake—that it remains for Great Britain to repudiate it at once, and at the same time arm her Merchant Navy as well as build unarmoured ships of great speed and heavy armament as cruisers. A movement in this direction has been commenced in Great Britain, as the following paragraph will show:

"A Maritime League for the Resumption of British Naval Rights" has been started, with the object of procuring the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Declaration of Paris of 1856. The league has laid down the following propositions in order to show the necessity for action in this matter: 1. That England, being a maritime country, must depend for her defence upon the power of waging war effectually at sea. 2. That war can only be waged effectually at sea by the capture of the enemy's property. 3. That by the law of nations every State when at war has the right to capture its enemy's property at sea, of whatever nature it be, and in whatever vessel it is found. 4. That every State has also a right by the law of nations to arm and commission private vessels as an auxiliary to its naval force. 5. That the use of this auxiliary force is essential to the effectual capture of enemy's goods, as well as a necessary element in the development of the whole fighting power of the country. 6. That the exercise of this right of seizure and confiscation, whether by State vessels or commissioned private vessels, while it is the most effective, is the mildest and least cruel of all methods of making war. 7. That a document, known as the Declaration of Paris of 1856, nevertheless assumed to abolish this right, and to prohibit its exercise by Great Britain. 8. That, nevertheless, the Declaration of Paris has not been formally repudiated. 9. That it is therefore necessary that Great Britain should withdraw from the Declaration of Paris, and declare it not to be binding.

Broad Arrow, with reference to this movement, will show what the practical effects of this Declaration has been, and by rational inference what they may be in future complications—but it can be anything but a pleasant reflection to the party whose blundering rendered such a state of affairs possible, and whose pusillanimity endured the insult of having the Treaty of which it was a corollary torn up and flung in their faces by the very powers for whose advantage the Declaration was made:

"It must not be supposed that because the House of Commons, on the 13th of April, when Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE moved his resolution respecting the Declaration of Paris, voted the previous question by an overwhelming majority, that the discussion is at an end. Opinion opening in favour of withdrawal or abandonment, and it ripens more rapidly in France than in this country, and for obvious reasons. The French fleet

was paralysed in the war of 1870-71, and the enthusiasm of its maritime population was undeveloped because privateering was abolished, and there was no chance of dealing with the enemy in neutral bottoms and under neutral flags. France was caught in her own toils. 'Our fleet,' says a Lyons paper, discussing the question, 'did not take a walnut shell from Germany, and we had to transform our sailors into foot soldiers or cannoniers, while German merchandise tranquilly paraded the sea under a neutral flag, thanks to the Declaration of Paris.' If France were to declare that she would no longer be bound by the Declaration, she would have immense advantage in the event of another war with Germany, and the rapidity with which the German Navy is growing points to suspicion in that direction as being entertained at Berlin. At home, we want more information respecting the Declaration itself, which the Government refuses to give, as we see from Mr. Burke's official reply to Mr. O'Clery last week. It is hard, as Mr. Butler Johnstone says, that when the English people ask 'by whom their maritime rights, which were their right arm, were given away,' that they should be told twenty years afterwards, that the papers are 'confidential.' We agree with him that there is a disposition to get rid of the Declaration altogether, and that the more Englishmen 'considered it the less they liked it.' There was much point in Mr. Butler Johnstone's reference to the Black Sea Treaty, in the way of comparison. 'If a Treaty of Peace which had been duly signed and ratified, could be torn up in a time of peace, a Declaration which had not been ratified could not be more binding on the nations who were parties to it.' In other words, if Russia backed out of the Black Sea Treaty, England or France can at any time back out of the Declaration of Paris. One or the other Power is certain to do so ultimately. Mr. Bourke's dry answers will only give a stimulus to a movement which we are pleased to see in process for the agitation of the whole question, under the title of 'The Maritime League for the Resumption of Naval Rights by Great Britain.' The name of the new society is much too long, but we wish it success, and we should be glad to see it pushing its way into all our large centres of population. This resumption is one of the great questions of the future, which ought to be settled in a broad and humane spirit. It was Russia who restricted war to fleets and sailors, and it is Russia who now desires to restrict it again to soldiers and to regular troops. There was no humanity in making a naval war a butchery, when it might become a matter of slow starvation, and, accordingly, we suspect the motives of Russia when she dons the humane garb, and discourses about an International War Code."

MILITARY JOURNALS as a general rule, are very properly debarred from discussing political questions—but like all general rules there are exceptions—and in our case they are found in questions affecting the relations of the Dominion with Great Britain, and involving, as a matter of course, the question of allegiance, always the leading article in the moral code of the soldier.

The annual Lord Mayor's banquet has secured for us one of those utterances from the British Premier, which foreshadow the policy of the Home Government on the Colonial connection, and it is handled in such a

masterly manner in the *Toronto Globe*, of 6th August, that we have transferred the article to our columns as a clear and lucid exposition of the feeling of the great mass of the Canadian people on this subject.

MR. DISRAELI ON COLONIAL CONNECTION.

The annual Mansion House dinner to Her Majesty's Ministers is generally very brilliant so far as appearances go, but "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable" from an oratorical point of view. Post-prandial speeches are proverbially vapid, but of all such utterances those delivered at a Lord Mayor's banquet usually bear off the palm. Amidst the string of glittering generalities which make up the staple of these addresses, however, one occasionally comes across a real nugget in the shape of a paragraph embodying sound, practical, and statesmanlike views on some question of deep public interest. Of this nature was Mr. Disraeli's allusion to the Colonies at the banquet on Wednesday night. It correctly reported, the gist of his remarks was that the Colonial Empire would be developed and consolidated, and that its interests and sympathies ought to be assimilated with those of the Mother Country, to which the Colonies would ultimately prove a source, not of weakness, but of strength and splendour. This is at once an enunciation of a policy and an expression of opinion; and, viewed in either light, it is equally satisfactory in view of the quarter from which it emanates. The time was, and that not long ago, when neither the Prime Minister nor any prominent politician of either party would publicly avow such sentiments or foreshadow such a policy. Then the views of the Manchester School were in the ascendant; and while the Radicals openly avowed their anti colonial opinion, even the Conservatives pursued a policy of masterly inactivity and allowed themselves to drift with the current, which was setting towards dismemberment of the Empire. And the Press was in this respect as much demoralized as the politicians. Three years ago we were coolly told by the *London Times* that we had suffered in the Washington Treaty negotiations on account of our Imperial connection, and that if we did not like such a state of affairs we might go. About that time the murmur of apathy on this great topic was reached, and there have been from that day to this occasional indications that a more healthy condition of public feeling was superseding one that was too spurious and sickly to last. It must be admitted that the Colonies have always been treated with more consideration by the Conservatives than by the Liberals. The Imperial instinct seems to be stronger in the former than in the latter, and it is, therefore, to such Colonial Secretaries as Lord Lytton and Lord Carnarvon, rather than to men like Lord Granville or Lord Kimberley, that the credit of retaining and consolidating Britain's Colonial Empire belongs. When the Conservatives were in office before the anti-colonial tide was too strong for them to stem, and their utterances were non-committal; since their last advent to power the tide of public opinion has been setting in the opposite direction, and they have not failed to take advantage of the change.

Up to the present time, however, we have had no distinct official announcement of a Ministerial policy upon the subject. When Ministers unfavourable to or apathetic about Colonial connection were in power, they adopted a *laissez faire* policy which they never ventured to formulate in words. On the contrary, when challenged about the matter, they always disclaimed hostility to

the Colonies, but continued to adopt measures which were none the less sinister in their objects because that object was unavowed. Even since the last change of Ministry the policy pursued could not be better described than in Mr. Disraeli's own words. The great aim of the Colonial Secretary has been to develop and consolidate the Colonial Empire. He has acquired new territory, and in all probability further extension in the Pacific will soon follow. He has used his influence in favour of Confederation both in Australia and South Africa, and though his aspirations have not yet been realized, the result has been to give a decided impetus to the feeling in favour of retaining the Colonies in close relation to the Mother Country. No small portion of the credit of this favourable change is due to Canadian public men and the Canadian press. Every opportunity of pointing out in the most forcible way the suicidal character of the prevalent anti-colonial views has been utilized. With all due respect for the publicists of the Mother Land, we submit that in Canada we have had as good opportunities as they have had of arriving at the truth on the Colonial question, and from the very nature of the case our attention has been more persistently directed to the study of the subject. What has been to them a topic for occasional discussion, and too often for mere dilettanti investigation, has been to us at all times one of the great public questions of the day. Their utterances on the subject have been for the most part either empirical or *detrinaire*, while Canadian writers have always approached it with a depth and earnestness of purpose which could scarcely fail in the long run to overcome Imperial apathy, and which goes far to justify Lord Dufferin's recent assertion that the ruling passion of Canadians was loyalty to the Empire.

We need not reiterate at length our endorsement of Mr. Disraeli's opinion, when he says that the Colonies are capable of becoming a source of strength and splendour to the Mother Country. We have no hesitation in asserting that they have never been anything else. There never was a time when Great Britain, deprived of her Colonies, would not have been deprived at the same time of prestige and power. Prestige, if it is not itself strength and splendour, is certainly a fruitful source of both to the nation which possesses it. How the Colonies can possibly prove a weakness to the Mother Country has never yet been successfully pointed out. If this could be done in the case of any of them, it surely could in the case of Canada, and yet every attempt has so far failed. This is not the time to argue the question, for just at present no one seems disposed to take the other side—unless, perhaps, some few malcontents in our midst, who might be disposed to say, in their anxiety for Canadian independence, that the colonial relationship is injurious to both the related parties. It was only the other day that Mr. Bright, in speaking of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, described in few but eloquent words the glorious Empire over which he would, if spared, be called upon to rule. Even the member for Birmingham has caught the grand Imperial idea which is so familiar to us here, but which English politicians have not yet clearly discerned. To the average English mind the shortest way to prestige, strength, and safety lies through intervention in European politics. For hundred of years this view has prevailed. Even the Colonial Empire which Great Britain now possesses has been acquired without any settled purpose on her part—has been in a

great measure thrust upon her as the indirect result of European wars, and at most the only benefit she ever gained by engaging in them. But a change is coming over the spirit of British statesmanship. Intervention will never again be lightly attempted, and will probably prove a failure when it is. Anglo Saxon energy must busy itself with something, however, and there can be little doubt that the Prime Minister at the Mansion House banquet has not only forecast the policy of the Ministry, but correctly indicated the tendency of the nation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

HALIFAX, N.S., 23rd Aug., 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—It is safe to infer that your readers will exclaim, what a set of grumblers are those Halifax correspondents of the Review! The remark may be a perfectly natural one to make, but at the same time I think it will be conceded, that there is good cause to complain sometimes.

If you will allow me space I will add myself to the list of grumblers, and show in what an unfair manner certain things are managed in this District. In the Review of 17th inst., on page 389, a certain Lieutenant of a corps in this city is gazetted as Captain. Had this gentleman been the senior Lieutenant perhaps there would have been no reason to complain of his promotion; but when it is known that he now takes precedence over his senior, whose first Commission as Lieutenant dates as far back as 12th January, 1864, who also has a Second Class Certificate granted by the Commandant of the Military School, 9th June, 1874, and also that the resignation of this lately promoted officer was in the hands of his Commanding Officer upwards of eighteen months, during which time he has done no duty with his corps until very lately, and especially when the senior Lieutenant had no intimation that his claim for promotion was to be ignored in this strange manner, and that this is the sixth time within the last four years he has experienced such treatment, perhaps you will agree with me in thinking this a just cause of complaint.

There is another vacancy for a Captaincy in this corps; and I hear it is proposed to give it to a Lieutenant who now stands third on the list, and some curiosity is excited to see if the D. A. G. will forward the recommendation.

Yours, &c.,
A JUSTIFIED GRUMBLER.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great violence in Dorsetshire, where 12,000 animals are down with it. The distemper is spreading rapidly to other parts of England.

A special from Vienna says the oldest son of the Sultan of Turkey is going to Crete with a squadron to prevent the threatened insurrection.

(Continued from Page 413.)

SEVENTH COMPETITION—\$120.

Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association. Open to all members of the Association as in first Competition. Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Competitors not scoring 8 at first range disqualified.

First Prize—Medal and \$25	
Second Prize.....	\$25
Third Prize.....	20
Fourth Prize.....	15
Fifth Prize.....	10
Ten Prizes at \$5 each.....	50

EXTRA PRIZE.

A Silver Cup—Presented by the Messrs Bennett Bros., Jewellers, Granville street. Open to all members of the Association. Highest aggregate in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th competitions. The Cup to be won three times.

It will be observed that Sergeant Philip Taple stands well to win this cup also, as he has already scored the large aggregate of 175 points in the first three specified competitions which is over twenty points higher than any one else on the field.

If there is time the competition for the Ladies' prize will be commenced this afternoon. To-morrow the Fourth Competitions—"All Corners," Fifth, "Battalion Match," "Nursery" and "Consolation" Matches will be the order of the day.

"The "Time Match" goes on to-morrow.

The prizes won will be distributed at a full dress Brigade parade at the Drill Shed on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. If the Hon Mr. Vail, Minister of Militia remains in town till that time he will be requested to present the prizes to the respective successful competitors.—Reporter and Times.

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Fifth Annual Competition.

The Annual competition of the Victoria Rifle Association took place at the Point St. Charles Ranges, yesterday. The weather was beautiful, but the attendance of outsiders was limited to a few friends of the Association, who throughout manifested much interest in the competition of individual members. At the commencement of shooting, the wind was still, but before the first competition was concluded, it became boisterous, and chopped across the range in every direction. The following is a complete return of the shooting. The ties for prizes was decided by the best score at the longest range. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Corps were in strong force, and the successful termination of the meeting is mainly due to their executive ability.

No 1—MAIDEN STAKES—Open to all members of the Association, who have never won a prize in any rifle match, 500 yards standing; 7 shots; First Prize, Silver Cup; second, Silver Mug; third, medal; fourth, \$5; fifth, \$2. H. P. S. 25.

Corp Hankey, No 3 Comp.....	18
Corp J P Edward, No 6 Comp.....	18
Col Sergt Matthews, No 3 Comp.....	16
Col Sergt Williamson, No 4 Comp.....	14
Col Sergt K Matthews, No 2.....	12
Corp Thorn.....	4
Pte J B Wood.....	10
Pte C P Patton.....	7
Lieut MacDonell.....	4
Pte Drummond.....	11
Pte J F Lengley.....	10
Pte Rodden.....	4
Pte Cunningham.....	8

No 2—ASSOCIATION MATCH.—Open to all Members of the Victoria Rifle Association 200, 500, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. 1st prize, Dressing Case; 2nd prize, Gold Medal; 3rd prize, Gold Locket; 4th prize, Set of Studs; 5th prize, Mug. H. P. S. 60.

	200	500	600	Total score
Sergeant Edwards.....	15	19	11	45
Pte McAdam.....	14	13	7	34
Pte W B West.....	8	12	12	32
Capt Taylor.....	13	13	6	32
Sergt Matthews.....	10	11	10	31
Williamson.....	15	7	0	22
Rodden.....	6	3	0	9
Cunningham.....	5	2	5	13
J B Wood.....	10	0	6	16
J B Edward.....	9	3	0	12
K Matthews.....	10	17	0	27
T S Vaughan.....	13	9	3	25
J F Longley.....	5	9	0	14
F Holloway.....	15	10	6	31
C J Patton.....	8	0	ret	8
Lieut May.....	13	5	0	18
Capt Torrance.....	10	0	0	10
Drummond.....	11	5	2	18
Capt Sully.....	4	16	0	20
Watson.....	14	0	0	14
MacLagan.....	13	2	2	17

The winner's score was made up with one bull's eye, three centres and one outer at 200 yards; four bull's eyes and one centre at 500, and three centres, one outer and one miss at 600 yards. Adam's score was composed of four centres and one outer at the first range, three centres and two outer at the second range, and at the long range two outers and one centre, one ricochet and one miss. West gained his third prize by four cuters and a miss; three outers and two centres and two centres and three outers.

No. 3 LADIES' PRIZES. Open to all Members of the Victoria Volunteer Rifle Corps; 500 yards, 7 shots. 1st prize, Cup; 2nd prize, Locket; 3rd prize, Set of Studs; 4th prize, Scarf Pin. H. P. S. 25.

	Score.
Captain Sully.....	24
Sergt K Matthews.....	20
Pte Watson.....	19
Pte Holloway.....	18
Sergt Patterson.....	4
Lieut MacDonald.....	15
Pte West.....	17
Capt Taylor.....	17
Capt Torrance.....	7
Pte Watson.....	19
Pte MacLagan.....	9
Pte McAdam.....	14
Sergt May.....	14
Corp Welsh.....	3
Pte Edwards.....	12
Sergt Williamson.....	12
Pte T S Vaughan.....	9
Sergt Edwards.....	17
Pte Holloway.....	18
Pte Woodcock.....	10
Sergt K Matthews.....	18
Sergt W Matthews.....	0

Capt. Sully ran his score up by three bull's eyes and four centres. Matthews's his by four centres, one bull's eye and two outer. Watson his with three bull's eyes, one centre, two cuters and a miss, and Holloway got the fourth prize with one bull's eye, four centres, one outer and a miss.

No. 4—OPEN MATCH, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each—1st prize, \$20; 2nd prize, \$15; 3rd prize, \$10, 4th prize, \$7; 5th prize, \$5; 6th prize, \$3; 7th prize, \$2; 3 prizes o. \$1. \$3; H.P.S. 56.

	500	600	Total Score
Capt Thomas, 5th Batt.....	23	24	47
Gunner Mountain, M G A.....	20	23	43
W Turnbull, M R C.....	23	19	42
Lieut Balfour, M R C.....	19	22	41
Sergt Waine, M G A.....	22	19	41
Sergt Holtby, M G A.....	20	19	39
Pto Ross, P O W.....	24	15	39
Ensign Triehy, G T R.....	22	16	38
Mr Sharp.....	6	6	12
P Stuart, M R C.....	8	8	16
Pto Stenhouse, P O W.....	17	16	33
Capt Esdaile, M R C.....	20	17	37
Mr Fraser, M R C.....	11	14	25
Mr Wardle, M R C.....	14	18	32
Sergt Batchellor, P O W.....	17	10	27
Pto Cook, P O W.....	19	5	24
Pto West, V R.....	2	20	22
Sergt Wilson, M G A.....	11	15	26
Pto E McFee, P O W.....	16	7	23
Pto R McFee, P O W.....	4	23	27
Pto McGillivray, G T R.....	9	10	19
John Thornburn, 6th Batt.....	13	13	26
H Clark, 6th Batt.....	19	10	29
E Mundy, P O W.....	12	10	22
Mr J Stewart.....	17	5	22
Corp Elliot, P O W.....	3	10	13
Bomb Finlyson, M G A.....	17	21	38
Sergt Perry, M G A.....	14	23	37
Pto Woodcock, Vics.....	0	retired	
" Watson, Vics.....	14	0	14
" George Maynard, POW.....	19	8	27
Capt Taylor, Vics.....	13	15	28
Pto John Peddie, Vics.....	17	17	34
Capt Sully, Vics.....	18	10	28
Sergt Edwards, Vics.....	15	6	21
Sergt P McAdam, Vics.....	20	9	29
Pto Holloway.....	20	11	31
A Black, G T R.....	15	8	23
Sergt Murphy, POW.....	13	18	31
Col Bethune, Vics.....	15	9	24
Capt Mudge, POW.....	8	0	8
Capt Watt, POW.....	14	8	22
Sergt Blackhall, MGA.....	23	13	36
Sergt Riddle, MGA.....	21	10	31
Sergt Dade, MGA.....	16	21	37
Pto E May, 6 Batt.....	6	13	19
Pto Dennison, 6th Batt.....	16	15	31
Corp Larkin, POW.....	22	15	37
Pto Lawlor, 6 Batt.....	3	4	7
Pto Wilson, 6 Batt.....	17	20	37
Sergt Vosburgh, POW.....	0	8	8
Geo Imire, POW.....	14	18	32
J Irvinson, POW.....	16	12	28
J Fenwick.....	14	15	29
Captain Moore, Vics.....	16	10	26
Thomas Black.....	8	6	14
Captain Torrance, Vics.....	11	13	24
T S Vaughan, Vics.....	20	13	33

Captain Thomas gained his prize by three bulls eyes, three centres and one outer at 500 yards, and three bulls eyes and four centres at 600 yards. Gunner Mountain's score was made up by four centres, one bulls eye and two outers at the first range, and three bulls eyes, three centres and one outer at 600 yards. Turnbull's score was two bulls eyes at the first range, and one bulls eye, three centres and three outers at 500 yards.

No. 5 OFFICERS SWEETSTAKES, 10 rounds at 50 yards; money prizes.

	Score.
Col Bethune.....	22
Capt Torrance.....	21
Capt Sully.....	20
Capt Taylor.....	15
Lieut MacDonal.....	8
Capt Crawford.....	4

The winner made three bulls eyes, two centres, two outers and three misses.

No. 6—RETIRED OFFICERS' PRIZES.—Open to all who have been not less than three months members of the Victoria Vol-

unteer Rifles. 200, 500 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each. 1st prize, cup, presented by Lieut. Col. Hutton; 2nd prize, gold medal; 3rd prize, dressing case; 4th prize, \$5.00; 5th prize, \$3.00; 6th prize, \$2.00. H.P.S. 60.

	200	500	600	Total score
Corp Welsh.....	8	2	4	14
Pto MacLagan.....	13	6	ret	19
Pto Drummond.....	8	17	4	29
Pto Cunningham.....	6	2	ret	8
Sergt Edwards.....	11	9	5	25
Pto Edwards.....	11	10	9	30
Sergt May.....	13	4	7	24
Sergt Williamson.....	12	4	0	17
Pto Vaughan.....	12	14	19	36
Pto E Morrison.....	10	11	4	25
Capt Sully.....	12	13	4	29
Sergt K Matthews.....	6	6	6	18
Col Sergt W Matthews.....	16	16	10	42
Pto Craig.....	6	0	ret	6
Col Bethune.....	14	11	6	31
Pto Watson.....	8	7	9	24
Pto West.....	10	15	14	39
Corp Taylor.....	11	10	15	37
Pto McAdams.....	4	14	12	30
Capt Torrance.....	12	10	8	30

No. 7—CONSOLATION STAKES; open to Members of the Association who have not won a Prize in any competition at this meeting. 200 and 400 yards: Any position 3 shots each. 1st prize, Cup; 2nd prize, Medal; 3rd prize, Dressing Case; 4th prize, \$3; 5th prize, \$2 H. P. S. 24

	200	400	Total Score
Sergt Patterson.....	7	9	16
Staff Sergeant Borden.....	0	0	0
Corp Walsh.....	5	9	14
Col Sergt May.....	7	6	13
Lieutenant MacDonal.....	7	10	17
Pto Woodcock.....	7	8	15
Pto Craig.....	4	0	4
Pto MacLagan.....	6	5	11
Pto Cunningham.....	7	3	10
Pto Peddie.....	10	12	22
Pto Drummond.....	7	9	16

In the tie between Sergt. Patterson and Drummond, Sergt. Patterson takes the third prize, by making the best score at the long range.

M. G. A. RIFLE COMPETITION.

Mistakes will happen in the best of corps like in the best of families, and to a little difference of opinion prevailing among the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Garrison Artillery may be attributed the non-success of the rifle competitions of the corps which took place at the Point St. Charles ranges on Saturday last. By non success we simply mean the indifference which the outside public demonstrated by staying at home en masse and the apparent tameness with which those few who did happen on the ground regarded the contests in progress. The day was remarkably fine but not a shooter's day, the wind blowing a gale at times on the target, and the sun while indulging in a little game of his own among the floating clouds, was a great annoyance to the competitors. The entries for the several competitions were not large, in fact, the absence of artillerymen, the boisterous demonstrations of a few who hung out in a gin mill adjacent to the ground chanting in Bacchanalian tones a few snatches of song not usually heard at camp meetings, and the constant snapping of rifles and waving of red flags, with an occasional "toot" from the bugler, were the only noticeable events of the day. Those who did despatch leaden messengers, however, entered into the spirit of the occasion with commendable energy,

and their being no one else to please, undoubtedly pleased themselves. The following scores, though not large, are undoubtedly good targets, considering the formidable opposition of "Boreas" and "Sol." already alluded to.

No. 1—Standing Match; open to all members of the M. G. A. R. C. Range 200 yards; 7 shots. H. P. S. 28.

	Score.
Major Baynes, Medal and.....	\$5 21
Sergt Blackhall, Cigar Case and.....	4 20
Sergt Holtby, Cigar Stand and.....	3 20
Sergt Perry.....	2 19
Gunner Mountain.....	2 19
Sergt Riddle.....	1 19
Corp Davidson.....	1 18
Capt Gordon.....	1 17
Bomb. Ryan.....	1 17

No. 2—Brigade Match; open to all members of M. G. A. 200, 500, and 600 yards; 5 shots at each. H. P. S. 69.

	Score.
Sergt Perry, Colonel's Cup and.....	\$10 41
Sgt Holtby, Meerschaum Pipe and.....	8 40
Major Baynes, Felt Hat and.....	6 39
Bomb. Marshall, Case and.....	5 35
Bomb Finlyson.....	3 33
Captain Gordon.....	2 31
Corp Davidson.....	1 30
Corp Rosser.....	1 29
Bomb Farrer.....	1 29
Sergt Blackhall.....	1 27
Sergt Stuart.....	1 26

No. 3—Club Match; open to all members of M. G. A. R. C. Ranges 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range. H.P.S. 56.

	Score.
Major Baynes, Medal and.....	\$8 42
Gunner Finlyson, Opera Glass and.....	6 41
Sergt Riddle, Set Studs and.....	4 36
Capt Gordon, Butter Dish and.....	3 35
Sergt Perry, Tobacco Jar and.....	2 34
Corp Rosser.....	1 33

No. 4—Maiden Stakes; open to all members of M.G.A., who have never won a prize at a rifle match. Range 400 yards, 7 shots. H. P. S. 28

	Score.
Gunner Davidson, Cup and.....	\$5 26
Gunner Solond, Gold Pin and.....	4 22
Lt H V Meredith, Field Glass and.....	3 21
Gunner Cox.....	3 20
Sergeant Campbell.....	2 19
Corp McNaught.....	2 18
Gunner Marshall.....	1 18
Gunner Brunell.....	1 18
Gunner White.....	1 14
Sergt Hicks.....	1 13

No. 5—Challenge Match; open to all comers. Ranges 500 and 600 yards; 5 shots each. H.P.S. 40.

	Score.
Sergeant Blackhall.....	\$15 24
Sergt Holtby.....	10 25
Mr Balfour, M R C.....	8 26
Major Baynes.....	6 24
Sergt Riddle.....	5 24
Pto Ross, P W R.....	3 21
Sergt Wardle.....	3 24
Mr Hilton, M R C.....	2 23
Color Sergt May.....	2 23
Pto J Wilson, 6th Batt.....	2 23
Pto Emory, P W R.....	1 23
Pto West.....	1 23
Pto J Dade, G T R.....	1 22
Corp Finlyson.....	1 22
Sergt Perry.....	1 23
Major Fraser.....	1 22

There were about fifty entries for this prize.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

Major Baynes, takes the prize for the best aggregate score, and Sergeant Perry the second.—*Montreal Herald.*

CAVALRY SONG.

FROM "ALICE OF MONMOUTH."

Our good steeds snuff the evening air,
Our pulses with their purpose thrill;
The foe-man's fires are twinkling there;
He leaps to hear our sabres jingle!

Halt!
Halt each carbine sands its whizzing ball,
Now, clang! clang! forward all,
Into the fight!

Dash on beneath the smoking dome:
Through level lightnings gallop nearer!
One look to Heaven! No thoughts of home:
The gullions that we hear are dearer.

Charge!
Clang! clang! forward all!
Heaven help those whose horses fall:
Cut left and right!

They flee before our steeds a flock!
They fall! they spread in broken surges,
Now, comrades, bear our wounded back,
And leave the foe-man to his dregs.

Wheel!
The bugles sound the swift recall:
Clang! clang! backward all!
Home, and good night!

EDMUND CLARENCE STEPHAN.

The above gem is taken from William Giffen Bryan's "Library of Poetry and Song," and sent to the Journal for the personal use of those who may not have a ready access to the volume in which I found it. REGULAR.

—U. S. Army and Navy Journal.

Heavy Artillery.

Mr. Hanbury Tracy moved for the re-appointment of the Ordnance Select Committee. In support of it he gave a long history of the operations of the old committee, and made various suggestions for its improvement, among other things recommending that two distinguished civilian Engineers should be added to it. It was not with a view of reorganizing our gunnery system that he advocated the re-establishment of the select Committee. On the contrary, he maintained—giving numerous details and particulars under each head—that our great guns for the navy and fortification were superior to the guns of every foreign Power, whether muzzle or breech-loading—in durability, rapidity, power, simplicity, and cheapness. Nevertheless we ought not to rest content with our present position; and it was in order that every opportunity might be taken for improvement that he wished for the reappointment of the Select Committee. In the course of his remarks, the hon gentleman said the liability of steel guns to burst was shown in the unwillingness to test them. We tested our guns like our boilers by a large surplus charge; but Mr. Krupp had never allowed his guns to be proven in this way, and on the Continent the guns were practically not proved at all. He could not find any officer in our Mediterranean fleet who had ever seen a German ship fire at target. In Russia they would not allow the large guns to be proved. They were tested up to seven tons to the square inch, while we proved them up to 11.5 tons, and occasionally even up to sixty tons. Whatever Krupp might have done, it was not clear that he had succeeded in making a gun that was sufficiently sound; and certainly in Russia, where a similar gun was made, there was not confidence enough to test it as we tested our guns. It was said that we ought to adopt a breech-loader instead of a muzzle loader, because it was important to have a rapid loading under cover and great rapidity of firing; and in speaking of this question he referred only to heavy guns. In Germany it was considered sufficient to be able to fire a breech-loader once in three minutes, but we had fired, on board the *Resistance*, with an 8 inch gun, eight rounds in eight minutes and fourteen seconds when the ship was rolling ten to

eleven times to a minute; on board the *Minotaur*, with a 9 inch gun, eight rounds in eight minutes and twenty-six seconds; on board the *Iron Duke*, with a 9 inch gun, eight rounds in five minutes and twenty-three seconds, on board the *Devastation* turret-ship, when steaming round the target and rolling slightly, with the 35-ton gun eight rounds in fourteen minutes and forty-eight seconds. In the cases of the *Minotaur* and the *Iron Duke* the target was hit every time; and yet it was said that the guns were muzzle loaders, which had no rapidity of fire. On land, from a casemate with a 35 ton gun, firing a distance of 2000 yards we had discharged three rounds in six minutes thirty seconds; this was done in a limited space, and, therefore, with less rapidity than on board ship. These figures showed that for rapidity of fire our muzzle-loaders were superior to breech-loaders; and he had it on good authority that some of our best Artillerists deprecated breech-loaders because they impeded firing. Neither did breech-loaders save labour, particularly since a partner of Sir W. Armstrong had succeeded in applying hydraulic power to loading in a way which seemed likely to revolutionize gunnery. The experiments had been made in harbour, and at sea in the turret of the *Thunderer* with the 35 ton gun. The work was done with six men instead of twenty. The apparatus was very simple; it was compatible with the use of a larger gun than a breech-loader, and the loading could be effected in forty-five seconds—a speed which certainly left nothing to be desired. There need be no danger of a charge going off through a ship's bottom even in a ship adapted to the hydraulic system; but in a ship constructed for the system it might be made practically impossible. The reduction of the number of men required in a turret would enable us to diminish the amount of armour plating. With regard to power of endurance, he found from returns which had been presented that our 35-ton gun at 500 yards would pierce fourteen inches iron, eighteen inches backing, and 1½ inches skin of every ship afloat. Only six in use had fired 207 rounds. Then 368 7-inch 6½-ton guns had fired over 1000 rounds, one 242 rounds; one of these had been provisionally condemned and one required a new tube after 1770 rounds. These guns would pierce six inches iron, and twelve inches backing. The 8 inch 9-ton gun would pierce seven inches iron and twelve inches backing. They had not been largely employed, and none were unserviceable. The 9 inch 12½ ton gun would pierce nine inches iron, twelve inches backing, and 1½ inch skin, at 200 yards, and it would pierce every Russian ship except the *Peter the Great* and the *Kreuzer*. At 600 yards it would pierce every French, German, and Italian ship. 111 of these guns had fired over 100 rounds, twelve an average of 818 rounds, and none were pronounced unserviceable. The 10-inch 18-ton gun at 600 yards could pierce eleven inches iron, twelve inches backing, and 1½ inch skin, and would pierce every foreign ship except the *Peter the Great* and the *Kreuzer* and the *Huffel* (Dutch), also our *Hercules*. Fourteen of these had fired over 100 rounds, one 693 rounds, one 189 rounds, and two required retubing after 534 and 324 rounds respectively; the rest were all serviceable. The 25-ton gun, 11-inch, could at 500 yards pierce twelve inches iron, eighteen inches backing, and 1½ inch skin, and could pierce every ironclad afloat except the *Peter the Great* and the *Kreuzer* and our own *Thunderer*, *Devastation*, *Glatton* and *Fury*. Eight of these guns had fired 100 to 485

rounds, and one required a new inner tube. A comparison between the German and English guns showed that the latter possessed greater penetration with less power. With respect to cost, the 12-inch 35-ton gun made at Woolwich cost £2156, while the Krupp or German gun cost £7400. The 11-inch 25-ton gun at Woolwich cost £1559, and the Krupp, £3520. The 9 inch 12-ton gun at Woolwich cost £1090, and the Krupp, £3120. Taking the cost of the German guns as only one half more, the four millions sterling spent on our armaments would at the German rate have amounted to six millions. Our guns were thoroughly satisfactory, but he by no means thought they would be justified in limiting their experiments to the present state of things. They ought to carry them out more rigidly, and to look very carefully into every question which arose in connection with that subject. He hoped the House would agree to his motion, which would be an immense boon to the Government, would effect a great saving of expense, and also to provide a satisfactory tribunal for inventions. CAPTAIN PRICE, however, took a very different view, and entered into an elaborate condemnation of the Woolwich system of rifling. The condition of our heavy ordnance, he contended, was such as to demand the serious consideration of the Government. The country could not afford to despise the opinion and the example of foreign countries. It must not be forgotten that steel guns and armour plating were first adopted by the French, and that we had followed the example of the Prussians in adopting breech-loading small arms. Captain Simpson, of the United States Navy, who had been at the head of the American Commission appointed to inquire into the merits of the different systems of artillery adopted in Europe, stated in his report that our Woolwich guns were safe, but were short lived. In 1866 the Ordnance Select Committee carried out a series of exhaustive experiments in order to ascertain the respective merits of the Woolwich, the Scott, the Lancaster, and of another gun. The report of the Committee on Rifled Guns stated that the Woolwich guns or guns rifled on the French system had a lower velocity than the Lancaster or Scott gun—the difference between 1600 ft. per second as compared with 1520 ft. per second—the real difference in penetrating power being as the weight of the shot multiplied into the space of the velocity, which would make the difference very great indeed. With respect to accuracy, the experiments were slightly in favour of the Woolwich gun. With respect to naval guns, their best quality was not extent of range. According to Admiral Key, the best quality of a naval gun was endurance, the next was penetrating power, the next ability to use a powerful shell, the next simplicity; then followed accuracy of range and last of all was extent of range. If there were so there was a great difference between the gun required for the naval and for the land services. On the committees of which he spoke, of eight officers, but one was connected with the navy; whether that officer agreed with his colleagues he had no means of knowing; but he knew, that the Admiralty of the day rejected the system, and that since that time the 7 inch gun had been constructed on the uniform twist. The reasons of the Woolwich gun had been variously stated in that House as being from 250 to 345 rounds. He would be glad to take it as the highest figure, but could not do so, as the reports before the House showed that no experiment tried would war. at him in doing so. Under the Head of "endurance" they had "no

test" or successive alterations of the gun. Endurance, however, meant the number of rounds a gun would fire without requiring repair, and what he feared was that our great ironclads would have to leave the seat of war, if war broke out, after firing 100 rounds of each of their guns, or, at all events, after a single naval engagement. We were told that our guns would penetrate 50 many inches of iron at a given distance, but this was only true when the object was struck at right angles. This was owing to the shape of the shot. In the museum of Sir Joseph Whitworth was a plate of iron perforated by two different kinds of shot—the one pointed and the other flat headed. They were both fired from a gun of the same weight of metal and with the same charge of powder; but while the pointed shot failed to penetrate, and glanced off except when it struck at an angle of 30 degrees, the flat headed shot continued to penetrate at 30 degrees, and even as much as 65 degrees off the perpendicular. What would be the result, in the event of a vessel of the type of the *Alexandra* engaging a vessel like the Brazilian frigate recently built? The *Alexandra* would be armed with Woolwich infant, and would fire pointed shot, and the Brazilian frigate would fire flat headed shot. Long before the *Alexandra* would be in a position in which her guns would be of any use she would be hulled through at every discharge of the Brazilian flat headed projectiles. What was the cause of the want of endurance and penetrating power of our guns? It was due to the system of rifling which the Ordnance Select Committee adopted in 1866, and which gave the lowest initial velocity. This system was brought over from France, and the Admiralty objected to it. The want of endurance and penetrating power of our guns was also owing in a great degree to the nature of the shot. It was proved that the great danger to a gun arose not from erosion, but from the local scoring that turned to cracking of the tube. The studs upon the shot hit the tube a violent blow, and the shot being started with great velocity was then by the system of rifling required to make a sudden turn. Hon. members might advantageously consult on this subject the reports made by Colonel Smythe, of the Royal Artillery, of the experiments made in India in 1872, when two guns burst. There was also great irregularity in the powder pressure, and the shot was consequently irregular in its flight of the shot. The House would remember the experiments with the *Hotsput*, when she fired her 35-ton gun at a painted mark in the centre of the turret. The distance was 200 yards, and the sea was smooth, but the third shot missed, owing to the spiral direction attained by the shot after leaving the bore of the gun. The shot went straight enough for long distances. The corkscrew then straightened itself and the shot went straight to the mark. But it was no part of the duty of our officers to get a good way off an enemy, and we wanted a gun which would be equally effective at short and long distances. We were told that we were making great improvements. Well, we had been making improvements for twelve years, and they had resulted in the gun he had described. The hon. member moved for the reappointment of the Ordnance Select Committee; but the great defects in our system would not be cured in this way. It was not to them that the House could look for remedy, for it was to them that these defects were due. What we required was a perfectly unbiased committee, and he hoped that in future it would have upon it a greater number of naval officers; for hitherto, of

the fifteen or sixteen members of the committee, only one or two had been naval officers, and yet, if the gun came to be fired in earnest, the chances were that in 99 cases out of 100 it was naval officers who would have to work them. He would have a committee of both Houses; they should decide what experiments should be made and what expenses should be allowed; and then a board might be appointed to carry out the experiments. If it were decided that we could get as much as we wanted out of the muzzle loader with improved mechanism, no great expense need be incurred, and the guns might be rifled on a mechanical plan. He hoped that never again would there be presented to Parliament a report showing that our guns had not been practically tested with such charges as would be used in service. He concluded by moving, as an amendment—"That in the opinion of this House, the condition of heavy ordnance is such as to demand the serious consideration of the Government, and that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the best means of supplying the navy with guns of a more reliable and efficient nature." Mr. READ also disapproved the Woolwich gun on every ground, and urged on the Government the duty of replacing it by a superior system, and especially he advocated the introduction of breechloaders. It was the Ordnance Select Committee which had led us into this mistake. Directly it set up for an inventing, and not an advising, committee it began to go wrong, and it interfered also with the personal responsibility of the Ministry. The select Committee proposed by Captain Price would be of great service. MAJOR BERTON was against the revival of the Ordnance select committee, and proclaimed himself an advocate of the breech-loading system, though he thought the controversy would never be settled by mere theory. The wisest course would be to appeal to the inventive genius of the country to produce a breechloader equal in penetration to the muzzle-loader. GENERAL SMITH regretted that the breechloading system had not been retained for field guns; and CAPTAIN NOLAN made some remarks on the durability of our guns. Mr. WARD HUNT remarked that there could be no doubt that the Government was entirely responsible for the guns employed in both Service, consequently he hoped the House would not assent to either the original motion or the amendment. The debate had chiefly turned upon naval guns. With regard to the question as to rifling the guns and preparing the projectiles for the grooves, it was a very technical one, and he did not feel at all competent to enlarge upon it. But these matters had been considered by expert, who had been called upon to advise Government with reference to them, and from what he had read of their opinions it appeared that they opposed very strongly the views advocated by his hon. and gallant friend (Captain Price) behind him. Perhaps more generally interesting to the House was the question as to the respective merits of the breechloading and muzzle-loading guns. In regard to that subject it must be remarked that the base of the turret guns differed very much from that of the broadside guns. In connection with the former, allusion had been made to an invention which was now coming into practical use—the employment, namely, of hydraulic machinery in working the enlarged guns with which the turrets were provided. His hon. and gallant friend said that when experiments with that invention were made the other day on board the *Northumberland*, great defects were discovered. The information which had reach-

ed him (Mr. Hunt) was different. What had been said about the projectile not going home, was he believed, a mistake. It was a preliminary trial; a great deal of the machinery was not properly fixed, and consequently there were defects in the details of the arrangements; but they were of a kind which could be avoided in the future. He believed that those who witnessed the experiment were of opinion that it promised a great ultimate success. If that success should really be attained, he had no doubt it would put the muzzle loading guns, as regards rapidity of fire, pretty much on a par with the breechloading guns. The hon. member for Pembroke had asked why the hydraulic machinery could not be used for breechloading guns as well as for muzzle-loading. No doubt in the course of time it would be made applicable for the breech loaders, but as regards the use of these guns in a turret, it was worth bearing in mind that there might be an objection on the ground of the smoke which would come from them when the breech was removed. Even with a breechloading fowling piece hon. members must have found in certain conditions of the atmosphere that it was sometimes difficult to get a second shot. That being so, it might be doubted whether the men in a turret would be able to breathe if breechloading guns were used. As regards the broadside guns, a superiority was attributed by many people to the breechloaders on the ground of the rapidity of fire and the non exposure of the men. As to the question of exposure, he could not see, after giving the best attention to it, that there was much difference. The real ground on which our gunnery authorities based their preference for the muzzle loading guns was because of their greater strength and their greater simplicity, which would prevent their getting out of order in the heat of action, and so causing great loss of life through the breech not being properly closed. He admitted, however, that on the whole there were many *pro* and *con*s to be considered in dealing with the question, and he was by no means prepared to put his foot down upon it, and say that on no future occasion should the subject be reopened. We knew, however, that we had got a comparatively cheap gun, which cost three and a half times less than the Krupp guns in use in Germany, and in which our seamen gunners had the greatest confidence. The success of the Prussians in the late war had been attributed in a great measure to their artillery, but it must not be assumed that their superiority in that arm was the sole cause of their being victorious. From all that Her Majesty's Government had been able to ascertain, the the Krupp gun had never been put to the severe test that our service guns had been. A statement had been made that a large number of the Krupp guns had become unserviceable during the late war, and it was said in the other House that no less than 300 of them had burst. That assertion had however, been contradicted by the agent in this country of Herr Krupp in a letter which appeared in the *Times*, in which it was declared that only seventeen of those guns had burst. Since that letter had been published, however, it had been maintained by many persons that, although the guns had not all burst, at least 200 of them had become unserviceable during the war. Under these circumstances, it was rather difficult to arrive at a conclusion on the subject. It was, however, an important fact the Herr Krupp had refused to sell Her Majesty's Government one of his guns, whether from fear of the severity of the test to which it would be

put or not he could not say, and hon. members would therefore, hesitate in such a case to decide off-hand that his guns were preferable to ours. The House, therefore, might rest satisfied that Her Majesty's Government would keep their eyes open to all new inventions in artillery, and would give every attention to the subject. Sir G. Balfour observed that before the Government adopted the breechloading system instead of the present simple muzzle loading system, they must make up their minds to recommend to Parliament an expenditure of between five and six millions sterling. The amendment and motion were by leave withdrawn.

REVIEWS.

Regular readers of the *New Dominion Monthly*, our oldest Canadian Magazine, observe a notable improvement in its appearance while there is no increase in its advertised price, \$1.50 per year. The mania for improving publications up to and even beyond what the price warrants is being of late much commented and spoken of as a thing which must soon come to an end, but it does not seem to have done so yet. The *Dominion* is now a magazine of eighty pages of reading, instead of sixty-four. The type is large and comfortable to read, and the whole thing has a more respectable air. The matter it contains is, most of it, as usual, essentially Canadian in subject as well as in origin. The August number just received is decorated with a very happy likeness of Earl Russell, whose face is familiar to all who know *Punch*. "Vetula," the first article, is a queer fancy, describing a land where peoples' families consist of their ancestors instead of their descendants, as a consequence of their living to be many hundred years old. We cannot refer to everything, but may be allowed to remark that we always like Grandfather Gray's Stories, by Mrs. Ames, in the Young Folks department better than most of the older people's reading.

The *Aldine* for August (Part 26 of the current series), conveys more pleasure to a large circle of readers and art-lovers—we may say to many thousands of the former, and to the whole array of the latter in America,—than has ever been imparted by any previous issue. Not that it excels all former issues (though in that regard it is certainly most perfect and welcome)—but that in its appearance, so little while after the time when it would have been in our hands, the late calamity unknown, we have the strongest assurance that both the motto on one side of the cover: "Extumo, lucis!" ("From smoke, light!") and the defiant flame surrounded figure of the Phoenix on the other, mean something practical and determined, and mean that at once. Knowing the necessary delicacy of the arrangements made use of in producing so perfect a work of monthly art as *The Aldine*, there was great reason to fear that, if the calamity was not sufficient to break up the enterprise, we should yet be compelled to endure some months of interval, or the acceptance for a time of something very unlike our magnificent art journal. Nothing of the sort as the appearance of the August number, only ten days behind its time, well assures us. *The Aldine* is not only to live, but to live in full vigour and beauty, and to be, no doubt, eventually all the brighter for the scorching. So may it be!—for the art circles of America and the world are only more interested in it, now, than the whole body of readers who desire

something impossible to be met with in any other direction or publication. In the present issue, artistically, we have an exquisite dark engraving, with the full power of steel, by Cole, after a drawing of John S. Davis from Bonnat—A Mother of Egypt,—brimful of the Nile personality and atmosphere; three fine pictures, in continuation of the series of Picturesque Europe—Maximilian's Tower, Suabia, The Nunnery of Ottilienberg Alace and The Dolo of St. Peter Bohemian Wald; Pictures in the Fire, and The Music Lesson, both by Lamoureux, the first with a marked resemblance to Paulino Lucca, and the second with more than a suspicion of Nilson and two other stars in the musical firmament; a pretty little *Early Sorrow*, by T. Cobb; a bold original conception of Washington Taking Command (at Cambridge); and two spirited domestic fancies of Patience and The Unbidden Guest. Literarily we have, in poetry, Bessie, a sweetly sensuous love-song, by George Douglas; A Mother of Egypt (descriptive); East Wind and West, by E. E. Brown; Modern Ingenuousness, a spicy bit, by Elizabeth A. Davis; Red White and Blue, a pretty fancy by Mrs. S. M. Damon and a word of justice to the children, in *Early Sorrow*. In prose we have a very valuable and instructive paper, Better Acquaintance with Switzerland, by Henry Morford; Washington's Appointment and Taking Command, and much other editorial work of interests (including some trenchant book reviews); a graceful paper on Thought Travels, by Grace Benedict; Troublesome Servants of Old, by John H. Furness; an odd glimpse of the antique in Prester John, by Ella Rollman Church; Katy-Did, by W. W. Bailey; an interesting paper on Handel; and neither last nor least, several chapters of the Revolutionary romance, The Spur of Mourmouth, involving glimpses of Major Andre, Sir William Howe, and Captain Adam Huxley, the marine guerrilla. Certainly, with this array, we have no occasion to repeat the pleasant assertion that *The Aldine* has moulded no feather either of artistic beauty or literary worth, in the late scorching which alarmed so many of its well-wishers.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 11th day of August, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 5th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6, and intitled "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 Town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted an Outport of Customs and Warehousing Port under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Woodstock, to take effect from the 1st September next.

W. A. HINSWORTH,

Secy. Clerk, Privy Council.



DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Tenders will be received until Noon on the 15th Day of September, 1875.

For the supply of

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JACKETS, TROUSERS and GREAT COATS As may be required for militia purposes during the years of 1875-6.

Patterns may be seen and further information will be given on application.

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

W. POWELL,

Colonel Adjutant-General of Militia.
Ottawa, August 17, 1875.

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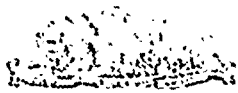
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Sold at all Drug Stores Here.



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. Chamberlain, 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, Brockville; Lieut. Col. Fletcher, C.M.G. D.A.G. Militia, Montreal; Lieut. Col. Beer, 7th Battalion, Sussex, N. S.; 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. Chamberlain, C.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Worsley, Brigade Major; Captain Tilton, G. G. Foot Guards.

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

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

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

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

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

Surgeon—E. C. Malloch, M.D.

Chief of Police—E. J. O'Neil.

Armourer—Mr. H. Candron.

PRIZE LIST.

All Comers' Match.

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

1st Prize.	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	25
4th "	10
Prizes at \$10	150

To be shot for in Two Stages.

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

Ranges—1st Stages, 200 and 300 yards; 2nd Stage, 300 and 1,000 yards.

In the 1st Stage, Highest Score to receive.... \$ 10
Second Highest 20
3rd next Highest, \$10 each.

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

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

Entrance Fee—\$100. Ranges—300 and 1,000 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Any position.

Dominion of Canada Match.

Open to all Certified Efficient members of Embodyed Corps of Active Militia, and to members of the Staff and to Officers of the Active Militia Force, who have retained retaining their rank, and 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 1875.

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

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

To be Competed for in Two Stages.
1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 300 and 100 yards. The 10 competitors making the Highest Score to receive \$10 each and a Silver Badge; the next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a Bronze Badge.

Snider-Enfield Rifle; Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents.

2nd Stage—To be fired for by the first 30 highest Scorers in the First Stage. The competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$100; the Second Highest \$50; and the Third Highest \$25.

Five rounds each at 300 and 600 yards. Snider-Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

Battalion Match.

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

1st Prize to highest aggregate score	\$500
2nd " to Battalion or Corps making next highest aggregate score	75
3rd " highest individual score	50
4th " to second highest individual score	10
5th " next highest	25
	\$200

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

Ranges—300 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$1 per Battalion or Corps, Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position.

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

The McDonald Challenge Cup.

VALUE \$300

Presented by Mrs. P. J. McDougall.

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

Ranges—100 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

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

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

Provincial Match.

FOR LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP.

With \$150 added by the Association

To be shot for by Five Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association, or its duly accredited agent. Where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong. Names of the five men per Province to be given in to the Secretary on or before noon of second day of the meeting. Efficiency and certificates same as in Dominion match.

1st Prize to highest aggregate score, Cup, presented by Merchants of London, England, value.	\$1,000
2nd Prize to highest individual score.	75
3rd Prize to 2nd highest individual score	50
4th Prize to next highest	25
	\$1,500

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

The conditions of 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.

1st Prize.	\$150
2nd "	75
Highest individual score.	25
Ten next highest individual scores, \$10 each.	100
	\$250

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

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

The J.H. Steward, Optician, London Prize.

Particulars of prize to be made known hereafter.

The Governor General's Prize.

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

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

Range—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, "McDonald Cup Match," "Affiliated Association Match," and the J. H. Steward Prize.

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

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 5 men named by the Ontario Rifle Association.

6 "	Quebec "
4 "	Nova Scotia "
1 "	New Brunswick "
2 "	Prince Edw'd Isld "
5 "	Dominion "

Qualifications being the same as in the Dominion of Canada match, in addition to which each competitor shall sign an agreement to proceed to Wimbledon as a member of the Canadian Team in 1876, at such 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 500 yards with Martini-Henry Rifles.

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

The competition will be in two stages which shall not be carried 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 \$1,250, divided as follows:

1st Prize	\$100 00
2nd "	75 00
3rd "	50 00
7 Prizes each \$20	140 00
10 "	100 00
	\$165 00

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

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

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	70
	220

Seventeen prizes, amounting to 280 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.

In order,
C. Stuart Lieut.-Col
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 and a dollar more than cost - and the holder of a \$20 bond may obtain a premium either of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$1,000, \$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 town 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 5,000,000 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

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