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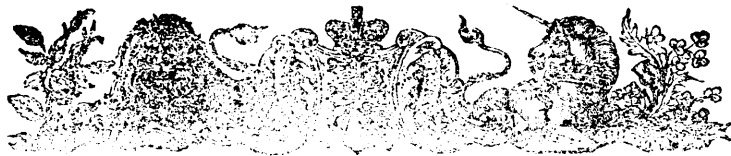
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The Volunteer Review

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 24, 1875.

No. 34.

The Volunteer Review
published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
KEBB, Proprietor, to whom all Business Corres-
pondences should be addressed.
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All Communications regarding the Militia or
Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial De-
partment, should be addressed to the Editor of
THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.
Communications intended for insertions should
be written on one side of the paper only.
We cannot undertake to return rejected com-
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send us confidentially, their name and address.
All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not
be taken out of the Post Office.
Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the
Provinces are particularly requested to favor us
regularly with weekly information concerning
the movements and doings of their respective
Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching
parade, rifle practice, &c.
We shall feel obliged to such to forward all in-
formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
it may reach us in time for publication.

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A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION AMERICAN ART TASTE.

Prospectus for 1875---Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE, THE JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception—Wonderfully Carried
out."

The necessity for a popular medium for the re-
presentation of the productions of our great ar-
tists, has always been recognized, and many at-
tempts have been made to meet the want. The
successive failures which so invariably followed
each attempt in this country to establish an art
journal, did not prove the indifference of the peo-
ple of America to the claims of higher art. So
soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an
ability to meet it were shown, the public at once
rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the
result was a great artistic and commercial
triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regu-
larity has none of the temporary or timely in-
terest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It
is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and grace-
ful literature; and a collection of pictures, the
rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and
white. Although each succeeding number
affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real
value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most
appreciated after it is bound up at the close of
the year. While other publications may claim
superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a
similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and origi-
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olutely without competition in price or charac-
ter. The possessor of a complete volume can not
duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engrav-
ings in any other shape or number of volumes
for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo
besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be
taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopoli-
tan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American
institution, it does not confine itself entirely to
the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to
cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one
that will discriminate only on the grounds of in-
trinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the
patrons of THE ALDINE as a leading character-
istic, the productions of the most noted Ameri-
can artists, attention will always be given to
specimens from foreign masters, giving sub-
scribers all the pleasure and instruction obtain-
able from home or foreign sources.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beauti-
ful portrait, in all colors, of the same noble dog
whose picture in a former issue attracted so much
attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody
loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so
true to the life, that it seems the veritable pres-
ence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt
Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog
(the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it. Although so
natural no one who sees this premium chromo
will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber
to the ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member
and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all THE
ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings
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This feature only applies to subscribers who pay
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cular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

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One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE ONE
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Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 cts.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable
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local canvasser, without responsibility to the
publishers, except in cases where the certificate
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Any person wishing to act permanently as
local canvasser will receive full and prompt in-
formation by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives
unusual importance to the events and develop-
ments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe
them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a cir-
culation of over seventy thousand copies. Its
readers are found in every State and Territory,
and its quality is well known to the public. We
shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to
the old standard, but to improve and add to its
variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a
thorough newspaper. All the news of the day
will be found in it, condensed when unimportant,
at full length when of moment, and always we
trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instruc-
tive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the
best family newspaper in the world. It will be
full of entertaining and appropriate reading of
every sort, but will print nothing to offend the
most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will
always contain the most interesting stories and
romances of the day, carefully selected and legi-
timately printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent
feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles
will always be found fresh and useful to the far-
mer.

The number of men independent in politics is
increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their pa-
per especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys
no dictation, contending for principle, and for
the election of the best men. It exposes the cor-
ruption that disgraces the country and threatens
the overthrow of republican institutions. It has
no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their
supporters.



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, Brookville; Lieut. Col. Fletcher, O.M.G., D.A.G. Militia, Montreal; Lieut. Col. Beer, 74th 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. Cawdron.

PRIZE LIST.

All Comers' Match.

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

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

To be shot for in Two Stages.
1st Stage—Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle; 2nd Stage, any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.
Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 600 yards; 2nd Stage, 800 and 1,000 yards.
In the 1st Stage, Highest Score to receive.... \$40
Second Highest " " " " " " 20
15 next Highest, \$10 each.
Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cts. Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.
The Second Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the Highest score in the First Stage. Highest score to receive \$100. Second Highest, 50.

Entrance Fee—\$1.00. Ranges—800 and 1,000 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Any position.

Dominion of Canada Match.

Open to all Certified Efficient members of Embodied Corps of Active Militia, and to members of the Staff and to Officers of the Active Militia Force, who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.
Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st of July, 1875, as having performed the number of Drills authorized by any General Order in that behalf, for 1874-5.

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

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

To be Competed for in Two Stages.
1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 300 and 600 yards. The 10 competitors making the Highest Score to receive \$10 each and a Silver Badge; the next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a Bronze Badge.
Snider-Enfield Rifle; Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents.

2nd Stage—To be fired for by the first 30 highest score in the First Stage. To a competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$100; the Second Highest \$50; and the Third Highest \$25.
Five rounds each at 500 and 600 Yards. Snider-Enfield Rifle Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

Battalion Match.

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

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

—\$300

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

Ranges—300 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$5 per Battalion or Corps. Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position.
The 1st and 2nd money Prizes will be paid to Commanding Officers of the winning Corps.

The McDougall Challenge Cup.

VALUE \$200

Presented by Mrs P. L. McDougall.

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

Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.
Any Competitor not scoring eight points at first range, to be disqualified.
Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance free.

Provincial Match.

FOR LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP.

With \$150 added by the Association

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

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

—\$1,500

Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Ranges—300, 600 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

—\$300

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

The First Prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by three previously named members of any one Association. The Second Prize to the second highest aggregate score made by three previously named members of any one 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," "McDougall Cup Match," "Affiliated Association Match," and the J. H. Steward Prize.
1st Prize, to the Highest Aggregate Score, Medal of the National Rifle Association, and
2nd Prize to Second Highest Aggregate Score \$50
3rd Prize, to Third Highest Aggregate Score \$25

Wimbledon Match.

Open to all competitors making the three highest scores in each competition, to winners of the Governor General's prizes and to winners of aggregate prizes, together with not exceeding 8 men named by the Ontario Rifle Association.

6 "	Quebec
4 "	Nova Scotia
4 "	New Brunswick
2 "	Prince Edward Island
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.
Range—200, 600 and 600 yards with Snider Enfield Rifles, and 800 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 the same day.

1st Stage—Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Rifle—Snider-Enfield.
Wimbledon Targets and Wimbledon Regulations. Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

In this stage there will be 30 prizes amounting in the aggregate to \$1,265, divided as follows:

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

\$465 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 Gowenlock, \$250, distributed as follows:

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

\$220

Seventeen prizes, amounting to \$280, to be given by the Association to be divided among the 17 competitors making the highest scores, after the first three, in proportion to the scores made.

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

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

By order.

L. Stuart Lieut-Col

Secretary



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 24, 1875.

No. 34.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lieut. Col. Jackson, A.G. of M.D. No. 4, arrived at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the 18th inst., with a detachment of troops to strengthen the garrison there.

Mr. J. A. Donaldson, Immigrant Agent, Toronto, received a letter from the Mayor of Winnipeg, in which the writer gives some facts about the grasshoppers ravages. He says:—"In some places the crops, with the exception of the peas and potatoes, have been completely eaten up; other places have escaped to some extent, and in others no harm has been done at all. It is confidently expected by the old settlers who know the country and the habits of these pests that we will not be troubled again with them for a few years. The reasons they give for this opinion are good. The grasshoppers have now completely left us and we expect a good crop of potatoes and some other things, and, from what I have heard, I am led to believe that there will be about one third of a crop generally."

Manitoba advices state that on the 28th ult., two troops, about seventy men, left Fort Pelly for Carleton and vicinity, the scene of the recent *emeute*.

The Nova Scotian volunteers have determined not to come to Ottawa to shoot for admission into the Wimbledon team.

The Bay Verte Canal Commission is in session in Halifax, and is prepared to receive any information in regard to that project.

The Ottawa Citizen, in speaking of the appointment of Lieut. Col. McShane, commanding the 62nd Battalion to be Brigade Major vice Otty deceased, says:—"Colonel McShane is a thoroughly efficient and deserving officer, who has sacrificed much for the Volunteer cause, and his appointment will be hailed with the utmost satisfaction, not only throughout N.B., his own province, but wherever he is known."

On the 2nd instant Premier Mackenzie visited Greenock, Scotland, his object being to make an inspection of a large graving dock lately constructed at Gavell Park, it being the intention of the Canadian Government to construct docks of a similar kind in Canadian ports. Mr. Mackenzie was waited up on by the members of the Chamber of Commerce who presented him with an address.

An agent of the Russian Government is now travelling in the South to make a study of cotton culture, which that Government contemplates attempting to introduce into Turkestan.

Havana letters report an insurgent raid within 3 miles of Colon on the 8th instant, in which nine Spanish volunteers were killed and 30 wounded.

The French Engineers who are to assist in surveying for the Channel Tunnel have left for England.

Mr. Kennedy, the great Scottish vocalist, who has been in the Old Country and Australia during the past six years, is at present in the States. He is expected to visit Canada shortly.

A special to the *Journal* just received from Whitehall, Michigan, says the body of Newton S. Grimwood was found on the lake shore near Stony Creek. Letters and papers found on him leave no room to doubt that it is the body of the young *Journal* reporter who perished in the balloon voyage. Nothing is said concerning Professor Donaldson.

A steam yacht carrying the Queen and Royal family, while crossing from Osborne to Portsmouth on the 18th collided with the yacht *Mistletoe*. The latter was struck amidships and cut in two and sunk instantly. A party of ladies and gentlemen were on board the *Mistletoe*, three of whom were drowned and one killed. None of the Royal party were injured. Their yacht was but slightly damaged.

A letter from Havana says that the prisoner who was forcibly taken last month from the British mail steamer *Elder* at Port Rico by the Spanish authorities proved to be a Colonel in the Spanish service. He was brought ashore and soon afterward shot. All the foreign Consuls protested against the act. No news of this arrest and execution was allowed by the Censorship in Havana to pass over the wires.

The Municipal Council of Sebastopol intends to construct on the line of the old fortifications an historical boulevard, with monuments commemorating the battles of the Crimean war and the incidents of the siege of Sebastopol.

Her Majesty, the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold left Osborne on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and proceeded direct to Scotland. The Court will remain in the north, until the middle of November, and then return to Windsor.

The London *Com. Journal* announces that two American ladies are just now making a pedestrian trip in the Highlands, and enjoying the best of all ways of travelling amid mountain scenery. They are alone, each having her knapsack on her back, and each also armed with a revolver.

Gladstone, in another pamphlet, takes the same strong ground against the Papacy, and predicts trouble in future, in both Britain and on the continent, from that source. He declares the Papacy will seize the first opportunity, through bloodshed, to maintain its rule, and will, if necessary, even plunge the world in war.

When Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada, and his wife arrived at their Irish home in Clandeboey, the other day, they were welcomed with much enthusiasm by the people at the railway station, and before reaching the family residence, which is about three miles distant, the horses were unyoked, and the carriage drawn to the entrance of the mansion by the crowd.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Victoria's second son, and heir apparent to the throne of Saxe Coburg Gothia, in Central Germany, has sold the right of succession to that Duchy to the German Government for the consideration of an annuity of \$400,000.

The Spanish vessel which was shipping materials of war at Barcelona on the 18th, suddenly exploded and sank. Fifty persons were killed.

Mr. Disraeli, in a speech at the Mansion House on the 4th, referred to the position of the colonies towards the mother country. He advocated the consolidation of the two, and said, were this carried out, the colonies would prove a course of strength to the Empire.

The French Government has prohibited the sale in France of Gladstone's writings against the Papacy.

M. Roual Duval, a member of the Assembly, intends asking the French Government why the indemnification due to French subjects for losses sustained by them in America during the war of secession, has not been settled, whereas all other foreigners have been paid.

The towns of Gauchoy, Kizlar, and Zirzin in Russia have been nearly totally burned. Numerous other destructive fires are reported in Lithuania and elsewhere in Russia.

Dr. Moreno President of the Republic of Ecuador in south America has been assassinated. He was first elected to that office in 1869, and held it up to his death. Ecuador has a population of 1,300,000, and in part of the territory formerly included in the title of New Granada.

The celebrated Convent of the Capucians, on the piazza Barberini at Rome, was confiscated by the Government last month, and its inmates, the monks, turned out of doors with small pensions to live on. The convent, containing many original paintings, among other Guido's "St. Michael," was one of the Eternal City's curiosities visited by all strangers.

A despatch from Constantinople fully confirms the latest reports as to the serious nature of the insurrection in the north west provinces of Turkey. The communication with the northern frontier is cut off.

The insurrection in the Turkish Provinces covers 200 miles of territory.

A Warning voice from the Spanish Armada.

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

(Continued from page 387.)

THE ATTACK AND THE DEFENCE.

The plan for the invasion of England, originally proposed by Parma and finally adopted by Philip, was virtually the same as that of all other intended invasions of this country, since England was one united kingdom: namely, to land the main body of the invading forces as near to London as possible, and to make straight for that naval part of the expedition from Spain, should first clear the seas of the hostile fleets, before the military part from the Netherlands could venture to cross over. Philip does not appear to have realised the probability of a great naval action; his idea was to effect the junction without the knowledge of his enemy, and so to take England by surprise. This involved the dangerous expedient of passing with his fleet along the whole south flank of his enemy's position; an operation which looks impracticable with a force like the Armada, in those days of slow sailing vessels; Sir W. Monson, however, says that if they had followed Philip's orders, they might have got to Calais in time to defeat the Dutch fleet, before the arrival of the English fleet, and so to have embarked Parma's forces. As it turned out, it was precisely this scheme of secret combination of the two parts of the expedition which ruined it. Had the Armada come the year before, when the Queen and Burleigh were writing official reminders to the Lords Lieutenants, this plan would probably have succeeded.

Philip's original idea appears to have been three or four simultaneous invasions; one in Ireland, the Armada in the Isle of Wight or some western port, Parma on the east coast, and a force from Scotland.

The report in England (according to Stowe, and probably spread by Philip) was, that a French force was to be landed in the west, Parma in Kent, and another force in Yorkshire. The Queen must have well known that Franco was in no condition to assist in such an undertaking. This plan of Philip's would have had a good chance of success provided the whole expedition had been previously arranged for it; as it was not so arranged, Parma objected, and Philip so far yielded, that it was settled, that after Parma's force landed, and succeed (of which they had little doubt), the Armada was to return and take the Isle of Wight, as a stronghold, and after that to proceed to Ireland.

There was a fair prospect of success, from the Spanish point of view. Parma had obtained information about England, and had selected the neighbourhood of Deal for the landing place and the time after harvest, because of the fertility of Kent and the unwarlike character of its inhabitants (there was a greater force of horse and foot raised in Kent, than in any other county); there were no fortified cities in England as in the Netherlands, and London, even then remarkable for its wealth, was altogether defenceless. It was long since the English infantry had appeared with success on the battle fields of Europe, and altogether there was little expectation of a defence like that the Netherlands had made. The fault of the failure in this promising programme lay not in his calculations and preparations.

Sailing of the Armada.

On the 30th May, 1588 (new style, which

will be followed throughout.) The Armada at last cleared out from Lisbon; the character of their movements is well illustrated by their having waited a month for a fair wind, and then being three weeks in reaching Capo Finisterre (300 N. miles). And then they were dispersed by a storm, which proved the inefficiency of some of the ships: of the four great galleys, one foundered, and two were captured by the slaves on board, led by a Welshman of the name of Gwynne, who must be recorded as one of the heroes of the Armada time. The fleet sheltered in Corunna Harbour (called the Groine by the English), and were so injured and had so many sick, that it was the 22nd of July before they put to sea again.

The instructions issued to the fleet by the Duke of Medina Sidonia (given in Bruce), show a religious zeal, but a military martinetism quite unsuited for a naval expedition.

The English fleet lying at Plymouth, appears to have been remarkably deficient in intelligence as to the movements of the enemy; which may be partly accounted for by the Queen's refusal to allow men of war to cruise off the coast of Spain. They had been ordered to cruise in "the Sleeve," as they then called it, against the advice of the Lord Admiral: provisions were the turning point of a cruise then, and what the Lord Admiral feared most was meeting the Spanish fleet when he was short of them, and he even thought it would be part of their plan to starve him out of their way. This is what would occur now, substituting coal for provisions. The last they heard of them was their being driven into "the Groine" by the storm; the Queen heard of this too, and characteristically ordered some of her warships to be immediately dismantled; an order the Lord Admiral fortunately delayed to execute, as he almost immediately heard of the arrival of the Armada at the Lizard. There is a fine letter from Lord Howard to Secretary Walsingham, of July 6th, showing his noble and sailorlike character; after discussing in good seamanlike style, the *pros* and *cons* of the case, he finishes with, "we must proceed by the likeliest ways, and leave unto God to direct for the best, and so I bid you heartily farewell.

From on board Her Majesty's good ship the 'Ark,' the 6th day of July, 1588.

From your assured loving friend,
C. HOWARD."

It turned out that what they had been doing was for the best; for the Spaniards at Corunna, were also deceived by a report that the English fleet had been dismantled in Plymouth Harbour, and by the advice of De Valdez, their best sailor, Medina Sidonia determined to disobey his orders and attack the English fleet in harbour; for which Valdez was afterwards imprisoned for life. They would, however, have succeeded in surprising Lord Howard in harbour, but owing to their ignorance of the English coast, they mistook the Lizard for the Ram's Head at Plymouth, and stood for the night, intending to enter in the morning. By which delay Lord Howard had time to warp his ships (60 in one night) out of the Catwater where they then lay; and to the disagreeable surprise of the Armada, as they came along the Cornish coast on the afternoon of Saturday, the 30th July, about 15 miles west of Plymouth, they found some 70 English vessels ready to receive them.

What a night that of Friday, the 29th of July, 1588, must have been in England: when the thought of it warmed the philosopher Macaulay into patriotic verse:—

It was about the lovely close of a warm summer day
There came a gallant merchant ship full sail to Plymouth Bay:
Her crew hath seen Castillo's black fleet, beyond Aurling's Isle,
At earliest twilight, on the waves its heaving many a mile,
Night sunk upon the dusky beach, and on the purple sea,
Such night in England ne'er had been, and ne'er again shall be,
From Whitby to the Berwick bounds, from Lynn to Milford Bay,
That time of slumber was as bright and busy as the day;
For swift to east and west the ghostly war-galleys spread,
High on St. Michael's Mount it shone; it shone on Beachy Head,
For on the deep the Spaniards saw, along each southern shore,
Capo beyond Capo in endless range, those twinkling points of fire.

The running Fight in Channel.

And now we come to that remarkable running fight which lasted nine days and extended over 400 miles; but I am not going to attempt a detailed description of this tournament of ships along the coast of England, when there exists so admirable a picture of it in that charming book "Westward Ho," and such full account of it in Motley and Froude. There are, however, some points about it, which are, I think, worthy of attention in these days of discussion on naval tactics; a fleet of comparatively small ships, over that time and distance, got the better of one of large ships, by artillery at long range. And this was done, not by construction or armament, for these were generally the same in both fleets, but by three qualities; swiftness and handiness of the ships, and good seamanship. There are some reservations to be made in the first of this long fight, but the final battle appears to me to teach a clear lesson about guns, as I shall point out when we come to it.

The Spanish fleet sailed in what Admiral Monson calls "the proportion of a half moon." The centre advanced, the wings thrown back; the Admiral in the centre, with the Rear Admiral behind him, the great galleys and galleasses on the flanks. As there was no sailing close on a wind in those days, the orders were simple; no ship was to go ahead of the Admiral, or astern of the Rear Admiral: Haklitt, speaking of their good order of sailing, says they were "three or four in a rank," following close up one after the other; and Camden says they stretched seven miles; this agrees with the drawings in Adam's and Ryther's book. And in this order they advanced slowly along the coast of England, before a S.W. wind and a smooth sea, such as one expects to find in the channel in August. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, after finding out his mistake about the English fleet, resolved to make straight for his rendezvous at Calais without stopping for anything. The English fleet would have got to close quarters and boarded, if they had dared; but the Spanish vessels were too high to run such risks, and Lord Howard knew well that the issue to England depended mainly on his thirty ships of war. So he let the Armada pass, and kept behind, that was to windward, and ordered that his ships should not allow themselves to get closer to the enemy than good cannon range, 200 to 400 yards. Divided into four independent squadrons, they carried out this idea so well, that even, when by a blast of N.E. wind the Spaniards got the weather gage, they could not close upon any English ships; and the Spanish Admiral was obliged to place his best galleys in the rear to cover his progress.

The Spaniards describe the English fleet, during the progress in the Channel, as sail-

ing along the rear of their line, firing into their vessels in succession, and that they in vain attempted to get alongside of them by crossing their courses. They mention particularly the Flag ship, the "Ark Royal," which, the wind being at the moment easterly, had run into a Spanish vessel and damaged her own rudder, and yet, before another Spaniard could close upon her, she got her head pulled round by her boats and sailed away from them. They were also astonished at the quick firing from the English guns, which they say was four to one of their own.

I said there were reservations on this part of the fight. Firstly, the Spaniards could not manage their own ships; they repeatedly fouled each other, and their losses in the Channel were almost entirely occasioned by the English capturing their ships damaged and left behind by their own fault in this respect. Secondly, very little damage was done on either side by the firing, although each side fired away the greater part of their ammunition. This was partly bad gunnery; the master gunner of the English flag ship (who corresponded direct with the Secretary of State), was as angry as if he had been director of the gunnery ship of the day; and some of the Spanish guns were so high (in their positions) that they could not depress them sufficiently to hit the low English hulls. Thirdly, neither side was satisfied with the result; one can understand the Spaniards being dissatisfied and sending off express to Parma for "fly boats," to chase the English ships; but it is curious to find the English Admiral also sending off express to his Government for larger ships to board the Spaniards with. He was gaining a victory without knowing it.

An episode occurred at this time, illustrative of the importance, even in those days, of having a war harbour about Dover. Lord Henry Seymour, who commanded the squadron stationed in the Downs to assist in watching the Flemish coast, came westward as far as Dungeness on hearing of the arrival of the Armada. But, running short of provisions, and hearing nothing more, though the Armada must have been almost in sight, he returned to the Downs on Saturday morning, August 6th; and before he could revictual, he received orders to join the Lord Admiral off Calais. Now if the Spanish expedition had been arranged so that Folkestone had been one point of debarkation, it would have been effected before Lord Henry could have arrived to assist in preventing it; for the wind was so light, that it was evening before he joined the Admiral.

The Anchorage at Calais.

On Saturday evening, August 6th, 1588, the two hostile fleets anchored off Calais, within one mile and a half of each other; about 130 vessels in the Spanish fleet, and 140 in the English, the Spanish fleet to the westward, in the more sheltered position. And there they lay all Sunday. Perhaps no British Admiral before or since has had so important an issue resting on his shoulders, as Lord Charles Howard had that night: the fate of England depended on his action. The enemy were still virtually intact; they had steadily pursued their course in spite of the English fleet, and after their junction with the Prince of Parma (of which neither side had then the smallest doubt), that fleet would be still less able to stop these mighty ships from crossing the short distance further to the English coast; and if they once landed there, the Lord Admiral knew there was little to oppose them. Little did he

imagine that the mind of the Spanish Admiral was equally filled with doubt as to his next move.

Whether from natural incapacity, or jealousy of the rival commander, Medina Sidonia does not appear to have contemplated the idea of forcing his way up the Scheldt to effect the junction; he expected Parma to come to him. Parma set to work with great energy and got 16,000 men (all that was left of the 30,000 of six months previous) on board his transports at Dunkirk and Newport, but he could not move out in face of the Dutch fleet. Thus were the two component parts of this mighty expedition, lying within thirty miles of each other, each waiting for the others. There were still great enthusiasm and spirit among the Spanish forces, though there was, no doubt, some fear of the English seamen. There also was lying the English fleet, animated with equal spirit and greater confidence, but yet not daring to attack the tall galleons filled with men, while they were at anchor; if they had had equal sized ships, they would, no doubt, have anticipated the tactics of the battle of the Nile; as it was, the only question was, how to force them from their anchorage before Parma could join them. A modern naval tactician would have been only too happy to have got such an opportunity of bringing his arms and torpedoes into action. There were no vessels suitable for ramming in the English fleet, but the torpedoists will be gratified to know that that weapon was virtually brought into play, and with remarkable success.

Sir William Winter (then apparently a Commissioner of the Navy) came on board the Lord Admiral's ship to give his advice under the circumstances, and then saw the great Armada for the first time: "and having viewed the great hugeness of the Spanish Army, did consider it was not possible to remove them but by a device of firing of ships, which would make them leave the only road which was meetest to serve their purpose" And in the middle of Sunday night—a dark, cloudy night, with flashes of lightning—the Spaniards suddenly beheld six fire ships coming down before the wind and ride upon them, all ablaze. Fire ships alone were well known expedients, and might have been met without endangering the existence of the fleet; but, not long before, an Italian engineer had employed against the Spaniards in the Netherlands, some kind of floating torpedoes, which, coming down the Scheldt at Antwerp, had blown up a floating bridge and some vessels, and many men. This was well known in the Armada, and it was also known that the Italian engineer was then in England, and these fire ships were supposed to be of his invention. A panic seized every ship in the fleet; Medina Sidonia in vain attempted to preserve order; before morning, the whole Armada had cut their cables and got under way. Gianibelli, the engineer, must also have a place among the victors of the Armada.

Once more, then, the great line of the Spanish fleet is going before a fresh south west wind up the deeps of the Channel, between the Goodwin Sands and the coast of Flanders. But the gallant, though incapable Medina Sidonia, exasperated against Parma for, as he thought, deceiving him, now resolved to act for himself. He reformed his line and when the English fleet came up with them again, he turned, and the great decisive battle between England and Spain at last took place.

(To be Continued.)

RIFLE COMPETITION.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual prize meeting of the association commenced Tuesday, morning (10th August) at nine o'clock in the presence of the following officers; members of the executive committee. Lieut. Colonel Brydges, Fletcher, McEchren, Mackay, Bacon, D.A.G., Worsley, Hanson, Hanning, Rogers, D'Orsennens, Miller, Bethune. Majors Amyrauld, Hon. M. Aylmer Fraser. Captains Johnson, Thomas and Esdaile; Lt. Colonel Fletcher, D.A.G. C.M.G., Secretary of the Association, Major Fraser, Treasurer; and a comparatively large number of members of the various volunteer corps, including about thirty five competitors from Ontario.

It may be of convenience to our readers to explain that P. R. C., represents Toronto Rifle Club; O.G.A., Ottawa Garrison Artillery; V.R.C., Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton; M.R.C., Montreal Rifle Club; A.R.C., N.Y., Amateur Rifle Club, N.Y.; M.G.A., Montreal Garrison Artillery; T. R. Batt., Three Rivers Batt.; P. O. W., Prince of Wales; G.G.F.G., Governor General's Foot Guards; O. R. C., Ottawa Rifle Club; and V.V.R., Victoria Rifles, Montreal.

The first match was

THE BRYDGES CHALLENGE COP AND SNIDER CHAMPION MATCH.—1st Stage.—Open to all *bona fide* volunteers, (past and present) in the Province of Quebec; ex officers and men who have served for a period of not less than three consecutive years to count as past volunteers.

1st Prize, Lt. Col. Brydges' Cup, value \$150

National R. A Silver Medal	25
and in cash	25
2nd Prize	25
3rd Prize	20
4th Prize	15
5th Prize	15
5 Prizes, each \$10 00	50
10 " " " 5 00	50
5 " " " 4 00	20

In all 25 prizes.

Long Snider rifle, Government pattern. Ranges, 200, 500 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range, five (5). Entrance, 50 cents.

The Brydges' Cup to be won twice in five years, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming the property of the winner; if not won in five years, to be competed for by the five winners.

One hundred and twenty seven members entered. The following is the official list of the winners:—

Pte Stenhouse, PWR	49
Capt Wolfe, 53rd Batt.	48
Mr Ross, MRC	48
Capt Wall, MRC	47
T Trihey, MRC	47
Capt Boyd, 54th Batt.	47
Sergt Hawkins, 8th Batt.	45
Pte Riddle	46
Sergt Blackhall, MGA	46
Mr Imrie, MRC	46
Mr Mundy, MRC	45
Lieut Whitman, 60th Batt.	44
Bombr Finlayson, MGA	44
Sergt Stewart, MGA	43
Capt Maynes, 79th Batt.	43
Capt McKenzie, 54th Batt.	43
Major Baynes	43
Pte J Peddie, VVR	42
Sergt Edwards, VVR	42
Capt Taylor, VVR	42
Capt Larkiu, VVR	42

D Turnbull, MRC.....	42
Capt Morgan, 8th Batt.....	42
Pte Westlake, 53rd Batt.....	41
Sergt Sharpe, TR.....	41

The weather was bright and warm, with a pretty strong puff of wind from the right rear; not particularly favourable for shooting. The light was a little uncertain, owing to fleecy clouds passing over the sun. The winners of the three first prizes each scored 18 at 200 yds. At 500 yards Capt. Esdailo making 18, Ed Messers, Ross, Stenhouse; Rolfe being one point behind. At 600 yds, Capt. Esdailo made centre and bulls at the first two shots; but, not noticing a change in the light, went over the top of the target at the three last shots, and came to grief utterly.

The Brydg's Challenge Cup has now been competed for for five years. The rules relative to the winning of the Brydges Cup have been that it was to be won twice in five years, or if not so won, that the five winners shall compete for its final adjudication; it happens that the result falls under the latter heading, the five winners being Private Stenhouse, P.O.W.; Lieutenant Whitman—Ensign when he won it—60th Battalion; Ferguson, late of the G. T. R. Battalion; Captain Thomas, 54th Battalion, and Mr. Wright who is daily expected from England, having attended the meeting at Wimbledon. The final competition for the cup will take place, in case he arrives, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, within this period, before the conclusion of the present meeting.

The competition for the three prizes of the "Second Stage," and for those of the Frontier Stakes, for which there were 135 entries, was not concluded at 6 p.m., and the lists of winners will not be made up until this morning.

Dr. C. A. Coates, of the 51st Battalion, was in attendance to render surgical aid if necessary; but, as at all previous meetings, the precautions against accident are so excellent as to almost preclude the possibility of any accident. On the arrival of the members of the Wimbledon team belonging to this city, or passing through to Ontario, a reception will be given them at the Bonaventure station by deputations from the city corps. The following are among the number:—Ensign Wright, 50th Battalion; Sergt. Hill, P. O. W.; Ensign Copping, Three Rivers Battalion; and Messers. Cruit, Bill and Little of No. 4 Company 10th Royals, Hamilton.

WEDNESDAY SECOND DAY.

The proceedings commenced this morning with the shooting off of the second stage of the first competition. The attendance of marksmen from various parts of the country was excellent, but only the 40 highest in the first stage compete at 600 yards, seven rounds each for three prizes. There were however, only 36 entries.

	T'l.	
1st Prize. Pts. Larkins, PWR.....	25	\$35
2nd " Capt. Wall, MRC.....	23	25
3rd " Qr. Mas. Cleveland, 54th.....	23	15

COMPETITION II—FRONTIER STAKES.

D Mitchell, VRC.....	25	\$25
{ Shepherd, VRC.....	25	20
{ Jas Adams, VRC.....	25	15
Sergt Duncan, 54th Batt.....	25	10
Gunner Johnson, OGA.....	25	10
G Morrison, ORC.....	25	5
M. J. r Baynes, MGA.....	25	5
Lieut Ry. 8th Batt.....	25	5
Mr Ballour, MRC.....	25	5

{ Pto Symes, GGG.....	24	5
{ Sergt Blackhall, MGA.....	24	4
E M'ay, 6th Batt.....	24	4
{ Capt Mudge, 1st Batt.....	24	4
{ Mr West, MRC.....	24	4
Capt Morgan, 8th Batt.....	24	4
Capt Wall, MRC.....	24	4
D Turnbull, MRC.....	24	4
Pto Dade, 2'WR.....	24	4
Sergt Whitman, 60th Batt.....	24	4
Pte Cronn, 8th Batt.....	24	4

COMPETITION III—CITY STAKES.

Open to all members as in Competition II. 600 yards; seven shots. There were 127 entries. H. P. S., 28.

	T'l.	
Pto Larkins PWR.....	25	\$30
W Stanley, TRC.....	24	25
Pto Vaughan, VVR.....	24	15
D Turnbull, MRC.....	24	15
Sergt Major Stucier, 18th Batt.....	22	10
Capt Rolfe, 53rd Batt.....	22	5
Pto Symes, GGG.....	22	5
Mr Kinnard, ORC.....	22	5
Mr Ross MRC.....	22	5
W Baillie, VRC.....	21	5
T Ferguson, MRC.....	21	4
Sergt Duncan, 54th Batt.....	21	4
Lieut Harris, ORC.....	21	4
Sergt Baxter, 8th Batt.....	21	4
Major Baynes MGA.....	21	4
Ens Thorburn, 5th Batt.....	21	4
Qr Mr. Cleveland, 54th Batt.....	21	4
Capt Boyd, 5th Batt.....	21	4
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.....	21	4
D Mitchell, VRC.....	21	4

THE BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by five officers and non commissioned officers and men of any volunteer regiment in the Province of Quebec, having affiliated with the P. of Q. R. A. 1st prize Silver Cup, value \$50 and cash \$30, 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; highest individual score, \$15; second individual score \$10

Long Snider Rifle, Government pattern; ranges, 500 and 600 yds; number of rounds at each range, seven (7). Entrance, \$2.50 per Batt. No one can compete in this match unless six months a member of the corps he represents.

Winners:	Points
Montreal Garrison Artillery.....	195
54th Battalion.....	186
Prince of Wales Rifles.....	183

INDIVIDUAL SCORES:

Capt Boyd, 54th Batt. 47 points, prize \$15.
Lieut Whitman, 60th Batt. 46 pts, prize \$10.

THE STADACONA STAKES.

Open to all members, as in competition two. First prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; fourth prize, \$10; fifth prize, \$10; five prizes, each \$5, \$25, 10 prizes, each \$4, \$40—in all, twenty prizes. Rifles, as in competition two; range, 400 yards; number of rounds, seven. Winners:—

Pte Brodie, PWR.....	27
Sergt Blackhall, MGA.....	26
Mr West, MRC.....	26
Sergt Martin, 79th Batt.....	26
Major Fraser, MRC.....	25
D Turnbull MRC.....	25
Capt Wall MRC.....	25
Sergt Sucey, 53rd Batt.....	25
Sergt Baxter, 8th Batt.....	25
Sergt Kincaid, VRC.....	25
Pte Ross, PWR.....	25
D Mitchell, VRC.....	25
Lieut Harris, OGA.....	25
Lieut Balfour, MRC.....	25
Sergt Sharpe, TR Batt.....	25
—Anderson, TR Batt.....	25
Ens Adam, VRC.....	25

Corpl Larkin, PRW.....	25
Sergt Riddell, MGA.....	24
Ens Trihey, MRC.....	24

THURSDAY—THIRD DAY.

The only match closed yesterday was COMPETITION VI.

The Association match—the first range was tied the evening previous—open to all members of the P. of Q. R. A. whether by direct contribution or through affiliated associations; long Sander rifle, Government pattern, or any other military rifle with open sights—calibre not under 50 minimum, pull of trigger 6 lbs, and weight not over 10 lbs; ranges 500 and 600 yards; five rounds at each.

ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

For the aggregate scores of five previously named members of any affiliate Battalion or Rifle Club, residing within the district in which the club has its head quarters.

	T'l.	
Montreal Garrison Artillery.....	152	
Silver Cup ind.....		\$50
Richmond 5th.....	143	30
Montreal Rifle Club.....	133	20
Ottawa Rifle Club.....	133	15

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

	T'l.	
Ens Wright, 50th Batt.....	38	\$25
Sergt Thos Copping, VRC.....	35	20
George Disher, VRC.....	34	15
Sergt Shaw, 54th Batt.....	34	10
Sergt Holtby, MRA.....	33	10
Sergt Campbell, Frontier RA.....	33	5
Mr West, MRC.....	32	5
Sergt Dade, VVR.....	32	5
Sergt Wardell, MGA.....	31	5
Mr J R Mills, TRC.....	31	5
Gunner Riddle, MGA.....	31	4
Gunner Johnson, OBAG.....	31	4
Sergt Hill, PWR.....	31	4
J Ferguson, MRC.....	31	4
Bomb Emlyson, MGA.....	30	4
C Waters, VRC.....	30	4
Sergt Duncan, 54th Batt.....	30	4
Pte Shaw, 5th Batt.....	30	4
Pte Mills, 54th Batt.....	30	4
Sergt Blackhall, MGA.....	30	4

Ensign Wright and Sergeant Hill arrived from Wimbledon at nine o'clock on Wednesday evening.

Competition VII, the standing match, open to all members, as in previous competition—range 200 yards, seven rounds, was well advanced, when the heavy and steady rain fall, which began towards four o'clock, effectually interrupted the day's proceedings.

FRIDAY—FOURTH DAY.

The Standing Match was concluded yesterday, and the competition for the Strangers Stakes and Ladies Cup well advanced. The weather was very favourable for small bore shooting; the light being excellent and the wind moderate, though a slight sprinkling of rain, and the humidity of the air, caused by the heavy rain of the previous day, may have disturbed the equanimity of some of the more delicate competitors. Lieut. Col. Brydges, President of the Association was present, and took great interest in the proceedings, especially in watching the extraordinary positions of some of the American riflemen. He was particularly interested in Mr. Jewell's shooting.

In the Strangers Stakes there were four twenty seven's out of a possible twenty eight, made by Messers. Harris, Cruit, Mitchell and Stenhouse. The shooting generally was good.

In the competition for the Ladies' Stakes the highest score was made by Mr. Mitchell, of Hamilton, who made 13 bulls eyes and a centre out of a possible 14, being the same score that secured the cup last year for Mr. Ball, of Toronto.

Today the final competition for the challenge cup, valued at \$150, presented by Lieut Colonel Brydges, will commence at 11 a.m., between Messrs. Ferguson, Whitman, Thomas, Wright and Stenhouse. They will fire 10 shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards, the cup becoming the property of the winner. The prospect of this match has created a great deal of interest, and the competition will doubtless be very close. At present it is quite impossible to give an opinion as to who is most likely to gain this prize and the honor attendant thereon, as every candidate is a crack shot, and fully determined to do his best.

The following list shows the scorings in COMPETITION VII.—The Standing Match.—Open to all members, as in Competition II.

1st Prize.....	\$25
2nd Prize.....	20
3rd Prize.....	15
4th Prize.....	10
5th Prize.....	10
5 Prizes, each \$5.....	25
10 Prizes, each 4.....	40
In all 20, prizes.	
Rifles, as in competition II.	
Range, 200 yards; number of rounds, seven [7]. Entrance, 50c.	

	T'l
Capt Rolfe, 53rd Batt.....	24 \$25
Corpl Copping, TRC.....	23 20
George Disher, VRC.....	23 15
Capt Fletcher, Manitoba.....	23 10
Wm Mitchell, VRC.....	23 10
Qr. Mr Cleveland, 54th.....	23 5
Pte Dennison, 6th.....	23 5
Lieut Gordon, 51st.....	23 5
Gunner Mountain, MGA.....	22 5
Capt Boyd, 54th.....	22 5
Sergt Sharpe, TRB.....	22 4
Sergt Baxter.....	22 4
M Balfour, MRC.....	22 4
Sergt Major Saucier, ORC.....	22 4
Sergt Perry, MGA.....	22 4
Pte Symmes, GGFG.....	22 4
Sergt Jameison 60th.....	22 4
Sergt Shaw, 54th.....	22 4
Mr Turnbull, MRC.....	22 4
Sergt Couter, TRC.....	22 4

The Small Bore Championship Match and the Consolation Match will to-day conclude the seventh annual prize meeting of the Association.

COMPETITION VIII.

Strangers' Stakes; open to all comers; rifles optional, small bores or Sniders; small bores to fire at 800 yards, and Sniders at 500 yards; seven rounds.

	Rifles.	Pts.	Prizes.
Mr. Cruit, T R C.....Medford	27	\$25	
Lieut Harris, O G A.....	27	20	
W Mitchell, V R C.....	27	15	
Mr Stenhouse, M R C.....	27	10	
H S Jewell, ARC, NY Sharp	26	10	
Bom Finlayson, M G A Snider	26	5	
Mr Adams, V R C..... Rigby	26	5	
Mr Mitchell, V R C..... Medford	26	5	
F Swartz, V R C.....	26	5	
Sr. Mjr Saucier, 18th Bat	25	5	
Mr Ross, M R C..... Snider	25	5	
Capt Boyd, 54th Bat.. Medford	25	5	
Mr Margett, T R C.....	25	5	
Cpt Thomas, 54th Bat	25	5	
Mr Wardell, M R C..... Snider	25	4	
Sergt Capping, TR Bt	24	4	

A Anderson, ARC, NY Sharp	24	4
J Hillton, M R C..... Medford	24	4
L Griegs, A R C, N Y, Rem'gton	24	4
Lt Whitman, 68th Bat Medford	24	4

COMPETITION IX.

Ladies' Cup, open to all comers; rifles optional, small bores, or any military rifle with open sights; ranges 500 and 600 yards for the latter—500 and 900 yards for the former; seven rounds at each distance.

	Rifles.	Pts.	Prizes.
Wm. Mitchell, V R C. Medford	53		
Cup and			\$30
W Cruit, T R C.....	51	25	
F Swartz, V R C.....	51	20	
J Pearson, T R C.....	50	15	
Cpt Thomas, 54th Bat	50	10	
Geo Margetts, T R C.....	49	7	
A Anderson, ARC, NY Sharp	49	7	
T Dade M R C.....Mrt. Henry	48	7	
Sergt Major Saucier, 18th Batt..... Medford	48	7	
H S Jewell, ARC, NY Sharp	48	7	
D Mitchell, V R C..... Medford	48	5	
George Disher, V R C.....	48	5	
Gunr Morrison, O R C.....	47	5	
Capt Boyd, 54th Batt.....	47	5	
Sergt Kincaid.....	47	5	
Sergt Hill, P O W.....	46	4	
Lt Whitman 60th Bat	46	4	
D Turnbull, M R C Mrt. Henry	45	4	
James Adams, V R C..... Rigby	46	4	
A Bell, M R C.....	45	4	

COMPETITION X.

Small-bore Championship, open to all comers; rifles, any; range, 1,000 yards; 15 rounds; entrance, \$1; the entrance for matches Eight and Nine were \$1 for small bores, and 75c for Sniders, or any other military rifle.

	Rifles.	Pts.	Prizes.
Mr Cruit, T R C..... Medford	54	\$40	
D Mitchell, V R C.....	51	30	
A Bell, T R C..... Rigby	51	25	
F Swartz, V R C..... Medford	51	20	
James Adam, V R C. Rugby	51	15	
Sergt. Major Saucier 18th Batt..... Medford	50	10	
George Disher, V R C.....	49	10	
H S Jewell, ARC, NY Sharp	47	10	
Lieut Whitman, 60th Batt..... Medford	47	10	
Gunr Morrison ORC.....	45	10	
A Anderson, ARC, NY Sharp	44	5	
James Pearson, TRC Medford	44	5	
C Sheppard, TRC... Rigby	44	5	
Sergt Hill, P O W... Medford	42	5	
W Mitchell, V R C.....	41	5	

COMPETITION XI.

Consolation March:—Open to all unsuccessful competitors, who used the Snider, during this meeting; long Snider, Government pattern; ranges 200 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range; any position.

	Pts.	Prizes.
Pte Doyle, 53rd Batt.....	33	\$20.00
Pte Simcock, 6th Batt.....	32	15.00
Pte Harken, P O W.....	32	10.00
Corp, Farrer, M G A.....	31	6.00
Corp Todd, G G F G.....	31	6.00
Corp Curt, O R C.....	31	6.00
Pte Blackton, O R C.....	30	6.00
Pte Mills, 60th Batt.....	30	6.00
Lieut Lettiner, 76th Batt.....	30	4.00
F Swartz, V R C.....	30	4.00
Pte Thornburn, 6th Batt.....	30	4.00
Sergt Jameison, 60th Batt.....	30	4.00
Ensign Vaughan, 60th Batt.....	30	4.00
R McFee, P O W.....	4.00	

F McGillivray, M R C.....	29	4.00
Mr Margetts, V R C.....	29	4.00
Mr Orr, M R C.....	29	4.00
Sergt Batchelor, P O W.....	28	4.00
Pte Black, 6th Batt.....	28	2.50
Sergt Porteous, P O W.....	28	2.50
J Little, T R C.....	28	2.50
Pte Sharp, T K Batt.....	28	2.50
Pte Anthony, 6th Batt.....	28	2.50
Major Cantwell, 51st Batt.....	28	2.50
Lieut Pearson.....	28	2.50
Pte Frisette, 60th Batt.....	27	2.50
Lieut Cole, O R C.....	27	2.50

AGGREGATE SCORES.

For Long Sniders.—D. Turnbull, M. R. C. 165 points, \$25. Mr. Ross, M. R. C. 164 \$20.
For Small Bores.—Mr. Cruit, T. R. C. 134 points, \$25. Mr. Swartz, V. R. C. 123 points, 20.

SATURDAY.—BRYDGES CHALLENGE CUP.

A notice was posted in the morning stating that the final competition for the Brydges Challenge Cup and Snider Championship between the five winners, would open at 12:45 o'clock; this competition, during the past five years, has been opened to all bona fide volunteers, past and present, in this Province; the Cup was won in 1871, the first year, by Pte Ferguson, of the then Grand Trunk Batt; 1872, by Capt. Thomas, of the 54th Batt; in 1873, by Lieut. Whitman, 60th Batt; in 1874, by Lieut. Wright, and at the present, or late meeting, by Pte. Stenhouse, Montreal Rifle Club. These competitors fired ten rounds each at the ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards—firing from the shoulder at 200 yards, and in any position at the other ranges. Ferguson and Stenhouse made the same aggregate scores, but Ferguson having the best score at 500 yards, was declared the final, as he was the first winner, averaging centres.

SCORES AT 200 YARDS.

	Totals.
Capt. Thomas.....	26
Lieut. Whitman.....	27
Pte Stenhouse.....	31
Lieut. Wright.....	31
Pte Ferguson.....	29

AT 500 YARDS.

	Totals
Capt Thomas.....	33
Lieut. Whitman.....	31
Pte Stenhouse.....	32
Lieut. Wright.....	31
Pte Ferguson.....	34

AT 600 YARDS.

	Totals.
Capt. Thomas.....	27
Lieut. Whitman.....	21
Pte Stenhouse.....	27
Lieut. Wright.....	23
Pte Ferguson.....	27

SCORES AT 200 yds 500 yds 600 yds Gd Tl.

Capt Thomas.....	26	33	27	86
Lt. Whitman.....	27	31	21	79
Pte Stenhouse.....	31	32	27	90
Lieut. Wright.....	31	31	23	85
Pte Ferguson.....	29	34	27	90

This match resulted in one of the most interesting competitions we have seen. No sighting shots were allowed, and five rounds each were fired consecutively. After leaving the 500 yards there were only five points between the highest and lowest scores—the first five rounds were fired, and the position was little changed, as regards

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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 24, 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.

Our Halifax correspondent "High Boots" requests us to publish paragraph 53, section 5, of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1873," for the benefit of certain persons in his locality. It is as follows. "Officers are to be selected for employment on the staff of the army exclusively from the regular forces, and no officer is to be considered qualified to hold a staff appointment until he has been four years in the service—unless under very exceptional circumstances—when especial authority must be obtained."

The Canadian Militia will be governed by "The Queen's Regulations," as a general rule. There are however, many paragraphs in the "Orders and Regulations" as issued from time to time that are clearly inapplicable to our force. The late Adjutant General Col. P. ROBERTSON Ross compiled "Orders and Regulations" for the militia service four years ago, which are more likely to be the governing principles of the force than the new Orders issued to the Regular Army.

It is as well to say at once in this connection that the same cast iron rule set forth in the paragraph quoted cannot apply to our staff—because it is not a Commander-in-Chief such as the gallant and distinguished soldier at the head of the British Army that is accountable for the administration of our militia staff—but the *civilian* minister of war or militia for the time being, and therefore with him such appointments will always rest.

"High Boots" may not think this a very desirable state of affairs, and perhaps it is not; merit is not a question of principle in Canadian affairs at all; but as the military force is composed of *citizen soldiers* the elaborations and distinctions of staff service applicable to the regular service would not at all apply.

In fact the Canadian Army only possesses an administrative staff; it does not, nor never did have a regular staff corps—and it is one of those developments which has been entirely overlooked by our Army Reformers in their zeal for improvements.

If such a corps was in existence, the paragraph cited would be appropriate enough, but under existing circumstances it would be impossible to apply it with advantage to the service; and our correspondent must wait till he has a Canadian Soldier as Minister of Militia to set all those little affairs right.

Broad Arrow of July 3rd, has an article "On a Knowledge of Ground for Military Purposes," which we transfer to our columns. The readers of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW will recollect how often the necessity for organizing a staff corps in connection with our volunteer force has been advocated, and how little has been done towards the development of the scientific arms of the service is sufficiently notorious.

It follows as a matter of course that Canadian officers are presumably ignorant of that practical knowledge that would enable them to discharge their chief duty to the country—a thorough acquaintance with its topographical features so essentially necessary to its defence.

There are no doubt many brilliant examples to the contrary, and we know several officers perfectly competent to command a division or corps in actual service, but the great mass while thoroughly acquainted with the general features of their own localities are unable from want of the training pointed out in our contemporary's article to turn that knowledge to useful account.

It is true there is a vista of a Military College in the near future, but it will be very many years indeed before the scientific light which is promised from that Institution will penetrate the dense cloud which now overshadows our military prospects in the matter of development.

The want of this knowledge and notoriously the absence of a scientific corps leaves the whole organization liable to miscon-

struction. Officers of a highly elaborated service coming amongst us labour under the idea that our organization is defective—that it needs improvement, and consequently a series of crude and spasmodic revolutions are attempted to be introduced into a system, which, above all others requires steady calm development, strictly within its own limits:

Our readers will do well to carefully study the article from *Broad Arrow*.

We publish to-day two articles on the launch of the *Alexandra*, iron clad; one describing the actual operation, and an editorial from *Broad Arrow* on the event. Our readers will be naturally interested in the addition of such a powerful vessel to the British fleet, and, although there are grave doubts of the value of the system to which she belongs. The following is *Broad Arrow's* article:

THE LAUNCH OF THE ALEXANDRA.

Amidst the very conflicting statements as to the strength of our Navy, whether its efficiency as a powerful weapon in case of emergency is guaranteed, or its existence is only to be found on paper as a phantom fleet, the launch of an ironclad of such proportions as the *Alexandra* is more than welcome, it may be hailed with delight. The statements made in the House of Commons by successive First Lords of the Admiralty, during the past three years, have been anything but reassuring. Mr. Goschen showed, in his last statement, that the rate of shipbuilding which had been maintained for some years past had barely sufficed to keep pace with the "wear and tear" of the fleet, and that, without providing in any way for a distinctively war Navy, an exceptionally large rate of construction was necessary in the class of unarmoured vessels to provide suitable ships for our foreign stations. At the same time he stated that the rate of progress proposed for keeping up our ironclad fleet was reduced to its lowest proportions, although reduction had not assumed such proportions as to cause a panic. Then Mr. Hunt followed by showing that, as regards shipbuilding, while it was true the normal rate of tonnage had been maintained, it had been carried out at the expense of ironclad construction; and he wound up with his memorable statement that "it must be understood he did not mean to have a fleet on paper, and that whatever ships appeared as forming a part of the strength of the Navy must be real and effective ships and not dummies."

Without entering into any discussion on these statements, it is sufficient to remark that since 1872 no ironclad has been launched. In that year two ironclads were completed, the *Thunderer* and the *Rupert*; the first turret vessel, built on the plan of the *Devastation*, the other a ram. Since that five ironclads have been under construction. At Pembroke, the *Fury* or *Dreadnought*, as she is now named, a turret vessel like the *Devastation*, was recently launched, and the *Shannon*, a broadside vessel, is under construction; at Chatham, the *Superb* or *Alexandra*, as she is now called, a broadside vessel, has been launched, and the *Téméraire*, also a broadside vessel, but smaller than the *Alexandra*, is being steadily proceeded with; and at Portsmouth, the *Inflexible*, a monitor of improved and, in some respects, novel

design, is being rapidly completed. In addition to these five vessels, two more, the *Northampton* and *Nelson*, both broadside vessels, have been ordered to be built by contract, but are at present in a very elementary state of existence. Two only of these vessels have been built. The *Dreadnought* was launched at Pembroke a few weeks ago, and the *Alexandra* last week, under the most exceptional circumstances, at Chatham. On all public occasions, the presence of royalty imparts an attraction specially its own, and an attraction of an exceptionally popular, if not brilliant, character. But, except in personal matters affecting the Services, either on the occasion of a display of our forces at a review or of a demonstration of any special character, royalty does not often trouble our arsenals or dockyards. This rule, however, has now been departed from, and the launch of the *Alexandra* has been made the subject of one of the most brilliant demonstrations of the season. The launch of an ironclad is not the most interesting entertainment which can be provided for a large and miscellaneous collection of people. To many it has attractions of a certain kind, which consist for the most part in the suspicion that the proceeding itself is of an uncertain character, and liable to failure if not to accident, and in the fact that there is usually a large lunch for most of the spectators. On this occasion, however, these attractions were conspicuously absent; but they were fully compensated for by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Apart from the fact that the addition of a large and costly man-of-war to our fleet is a matter of serious and national importance, which would quite justify the launch of an ironclad being made a matter of exceptional publicity, political motives may have suggested, in the present case, the desirability of giving this launch the appearance of a naval demonstration. It is useless to conceal the fact that, rightly or wrongly, serious doubts have been allowed to spread as to the real efficiency of our fleets. It is true these doubts are due more to rumor than to any well-founded serious apprehension that our navy is in a bad state. But the doubts exist; and, using previous experience as a guide, it may be of some service to call people attention, seriously, to the launch of such a vessel as the *Alexandra*; and, indirectly, by this means, stimulate public curiosity in a naval direction. So long as such a demonstration assists public opinion to realise the fact that our Navy is not stagnant, and that its power is continually if slowly developing; and so long as it assists, substantially, in making any panic-stricken cry for a wholesale, indiscriminate, and senseless increase of our naval force impossible, there is everything to be said in its favour. But if it could, on the other hand, in any way, be used as an instrument for converting the vague, half-formed fears which are current about the Navy, into a mad outcry for wholesale and unnecessary shipbuilding, nothing could be more injudicious or more deserving of condemnation.

It ought to be known, far and wide, as we have hitherto maintained that, in spite of error, and in spite of numerous difficulties, our Navy is, compared with that of any nation in the world, wonderfully complete and powerful. It is true that ironclad shipbuilding has not, perhaps, been conducted at the rate which some authorities, in high position, would wish. But it has not been neglected, nor has it been conducted at such a rate as to leave us in an unfair position towards any other nation in the world. The construction of our ironclad fleet may, it is true, have been slow, but it has been con-

ducted with a judgment to which it is almost certain every other nation in the world will bear witness. It may have been slow, but it has been singularly free from error, and has been confirmed, in the most remarkable way, by all other nations which maintain ironclad fleets. Every addition to our fleet for seven years past has been marked by distinct progress and a steady development of power. But how has this been done? to what cause is it that we owe the fact, which must be admitted on all sides, that the recent development of our ironclad fleet has been so successful? To no other reason than to the fact that during that period the tempting policy of sensational shipbuilding has been steadily abandoned. During that period we have not been engaged in building remarkable ships, whose powers had to be tested, or in reproducing doubtful types, because they happened to be popular; but we have simply confined ourselves to perfecting classes of vessels which were known to be stable and serviceable, and applying our energies and our mechanical skill to building vessels of various known types of character and calibre superior to any which are known to exist. Thus every ship which has been built during the past year is a distinct element of power in the British Navy, and, more than this, it is a known element. Instead of having a large number of questionable vessels whose qualities are unknown, we are content to build, at present, vessels like the *Dreadnought* and the *Alexandra*, which are simply improved editions of well tested turret and broadside vessels already existing.

The practical effect of this policy is that our Navy has not been overlaid by any sudden, energetic impulse, diverted by panic or misdirected by enthusiasm, with large fleets of vessels which, at any moment, may prove comparatively speaking, obsolete. On the contrary, we have been content simply to keep sufficiently ahead of other countries, for the maintenance of our Navy in a condition of practical efficiency, without cumbering it with what may, any day, prove to be useless top-hammer. The launch of the *Alexandra* indicates a commendable policy which nothing short of the most powerful necessity and most absolute conviction should permit a departure from; and, so long as the Navy gives evidence of the continuous progress and development afforded by this powerful addition to our fleets, we may look with just suspicion on any attempts to prove that the British Navy is rapidly losing its power or compromising its prestige and renown.

The following extracts are from *Broad Arrow* of 10th July:

"His Royal Highness the field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has decided that the 'non-pivot' system of drill is to be adopted throughout the cavalry service. Pending the issue of an entirely revised edition of the Cavalry Regulations, the drill and field movements of all Cavalry regiments will (subject to the modifications detailed in appendix A to the general order) be carried out in accordance with the book of 'Movements of Cavalry,' provisionally approved for cavalry at Aldershot, 1874, a copy of which will be forwarded to each cavalry regiment. G.O. 33 of 1873 is cancelled."

"The Admiralty have decided that Captain the Honorable Carr Glyn is to have the command of Her Majesty's ship *Sarapis*, the vessel appointed to carry His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, the appointment having been officially announced on Thursday evening. Commander Bedford, of the *Agincourt*, will accompany him."

Another Wire to Europe.

Notice is given in the New York papers of the early completion of the Direct Cable Company, whose affairs came so prominently before the Canadian Parliament last session. Mr. Oliphant, the General Manager, has given assurance to the New York papers that the Company have no thought of amalgamation with any existing companies, and that the establishment of the new line will certainly lead to a reduction of tariff. Let us hope events will show that Mr. Oliphant does not speak too confidently. Although technically known as the "direct" cable, this latest is the longest of the five which bring Europe and America into telegraphic communication with each other. The following table shows the dates of completion, points of termination, and lengths of the various cables:

Year.	Length.
1866 Ireland to Newfoundland.....	1,996
1869 Brest to Newbury, Mass., via St. Pierre.....	3,360
1873 Valencia to Newfoundland.....	1,900
1874 Valentia to Newfoundland.....	1,900
1875 Direct cable.....	3,000

The new cable is laid from Ireland to Nova Scotia, and thence to Rye Beach, New Hampshire. On account of its length, it is not expected that the new cable will be capable of as rapid service as its predecessors. It is estimated that it will transmit about nine words per minute, which is about half the capacity of the old ones.

There are seventy-one cables now in working order which are less than one hundred miles in length, and forty whose length is between one and five hundred miles. The following interesting table gives all the ocean cables exceeding five hundred miles in length in good working order, together with the dates of their completion:

Date.	From	Length in miles.
1867—	Malta to Alexandria, Egypt.....	925
1869—	Bushire, Persia, to Jask, Bulochistan.....	505
	St. Pierre to Duxbury.....	749
1870—	Suez to Aden, Arabia.....	1,460
	Aden to Bombay, India.....	1,818
	Portulcaino, England to Lisbon.....	823
	Gibraltar to Malta.....	1,120
	Madras to Penang.....	1,408
	Singapore to Batavia.....	557
	Malta to Alexandria, Egypt.....	904
	Batabano, Cuba, to Santiago, Cuba.....	520
	Java to Australia.....	1,082
1871—	Singapore to Cochin China.....	620
	Sigon to Hong Kong.....	975
	Hong Kong to Shanghai.....	1,109
	Shanghai to Japan, and thence to Siberia.....	1,200
	Antigua to Demerara, West Indies.....	1,023
	Porto Rico to Jamaica.....	582
1873—	Falmouth, England, to Lisbon.....	1,150
	France to Denmark.....	550
	Pernambuco to Para, Brazil.....	1,382
	Alexandria, Egypt, to Brindisi, Italy.....	930
1874—	Lisbon to Madeira.....	633
	Madeira to St. Vincent.....	1,360
	St. Vincent to Brazil.....	1,953
	Jamaica to Colon, S.A.....	660
	Brazil to Rio Janeiro.....	1,240
	Jamouca to Porto Rico.....	532
	Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul.....	840

There are few points on the face of the globe that can any longer be called "out of the world."—Mail.

(Continued from Page 401.)

the four highest; the interest intensified, but the crowd of spectators were easily kept quiet as all wished to give the men fair play. Joe Ferguson finished first, with 3 bulls' eyes giving him 90 points. Thomas has 17 to make to equal, or 18 to beat, he starts with an outer, 4 bulls' eyes will do it yet, tries again, a centre is shown his chance is over.

Stenhouse, comes next, a well known shot of the late "Royals," now of the Montreal Rifle Club; he has 14 to beat, but begins with two outers, then a centre; 2 bulls' eyes would do now, but bravely managed one and made a good tie.

Then the last man Wright, of the Frontier R. A., just arrived from Wimbledon where he shot in the Kolapore Team, he has 14 to beat, and commences well, makes 9 points and 2 shots to go, "the cup is his," every one says, alas a very strong rear wind is blowing and it is very easy to miss, he missed.

"Hurrah, for Ferguson," he is chaired and is presented with the Cup by Col. Brydges, which he had well won.

MEMBERS EXPELLED.

The following notice was posted during the day:—

Charges of unfair behaviour, by having false scores on their tickets, have been brought against Sergeants Wynne and Wilson, of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and Private Brazou, of the 3rd Battalion Victoria Volunteer Rifles, at the matches of the Provincial Rifle Association of 1873; these charges were investigated by a committee of officers on the 10th of August, 1875, and the said committee having found the charges fully proven, it was resolved at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 11th of August, 1875, that these men, Wynne, Wilson, and Brazou be expelled from the Association and shall forfeit any prizes won by them at this meeting, while firing under protest, and be debarred from firing at any further meetings of the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association.

By order,
(Signed.) JOHN FLETCHER,
Secretary of P. of Q. R. A

This notice of disqualification explains itself; an almost similar case occurred at Wimbledon during the present year and being then and there detected the competitor was disqualified the register keeper dismissed.

No unfair behaviour can be permitted at Rifle competition, else it would be useless holding these meetings.

The payment of the prizes was proceeded with at the close of the matches and the competitors started for their respective homes, well satisfied with the manner of conducting the matches.

These annual meetings cannot fail to be of great value to the Volunteer Force, in making the various members better acquainted with each other and encouraging a friendly feeling which of importance is of the utmost were the members on active service.

We are indebted to Major Fraser of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and Treasurer of the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association for the admirable report of the above matches.

1ST. OR PRINCE OF WALES' RIFLES.

The annual Rifle Matches were held on Thursday at Point St. Charles Ranges. A slight wind blew across the ranges during the day. Lieut. Col. Fletcher, D.A.G., and Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, were on the grounds during the afternoon.

At nine a.m. the opening match commenced in which all members of the Regiment could compete. Ranges 200 yards, 7 shots. The following were winners:

Prize.	Points.
1st, \$8, Corpl Cottingham, No. 2 Co.	19
2nd, 6, Sgt Porteous, No 6 Co.	19
3rd, 4, Pte Ross, No 6 Co.	19
4th, 1, Pte Stenhouse, No 6 Co.	18
5th, 1, Sgt Butcher, No. 3 Co.	18
6th, 1, Pte Cooke, No 6 Co.	18
7th, 1, Pte Brodie, No 4 Co.	17
8th, 1, Corpl Larkin, No 7 Co.	17

The second competition was open to members of the Association. Ranges: 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each.

Prize.	Points.
1st, \$9, Pte Ross, No 6 Co.	43
2nd, 6, Pte Stenhouse, No 6 Co.	39
3rd, 4, Corpl Larkin, No 1 Co.	38
4th, 3, Pte Brodie, No 4 Co.	32
5th, 2, Capt Mudge, No 1 Co.	30
6th, 2, Sgt Murphy, No 1 Co.	30
7th, 2, Sgt Porteous, No 6 Co.	30
8th, 2, Pte McPhee, No 6 Co.	29
9th, 2, Pte H Diston, No 3 Co.	28
10th, 2, Pte Harkom, No 1 Co.	28

No 3 competition was open to all "bona fide" members of the regiment. The scoring in this was very good, as might have been expected, seeing that the chief prize was a handsome silver cup presented by Lt. Col. Bond. Ranges: 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each.

Prize.	Points.
1st, Cup and \$5, Corpl Larkin, No 1 Co. 63	
2nd, 8, Pte Ross, " 6 " 60	
3rd, 5, Capt Mudge, " 1 " 53	
4th, 2, Pte Brodie, " 4 " 51	
5th, 2, Pte Stenhouse, " 6 " 50	
6th, 2, Sgt Porteous, " 6 " 49	

There were eight other competitors who scored from 41 to 47 points.

Shortly after three o'clock the challenge match, open to all comers, was called. There were between 50 to 60 competitors. Ranges: 200 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each. Prizes were taken as follows:

Prize.	Points.
1st \$14, Corpl Luskin, PWR.	31
2nd 8, Pte Ross, PWR.	30
3rd 5, Pte Harkom, PWR.	30
4th 2, Sgt Stuart, MGA.	30
5th 2, Sgt McGillivray, late GTR.	29
6th 2, Pte Denison, 6th Batt.	29
7th 2, Sgt Holtby, MGA.	29
8th 2, Pte Finlayson, 3 Rivers Pro. Batt.	28
9th 1, Capt Mudge, PWR.	28
10th 1, Pte Ivmsen, PWR.	28
11th 1, " Imrie, PWR.	26
12th 1, " Blair, late GTR.	25
13th 1, " Wilson, MGA.	25

No 5 match was open only to members of the Association. Ranges, 400 and 500 yards — 5 shots at each.

Prize.	Points.
1st \$10, Pte Harkom, No 1 Co.	37
2nd 7, Corpl Larkin, No. 1 Co.	35
3rd 4, Pte Stenhouse, No 6 Co.	33
4th 3, " Ross, No 6 Co.	33
5th 3, " Brodie, No 4 Co.	32
6th 3, " H Diston, No 3 Co.	32
7th 2, Sgt Murphy, No 1 Co.	29
8th 2, Pte E Diston, No 3 Co.	29
9th 2, Sgt Bruce, No 5 Co.	26

No. 6 was for members of the Band. Ranges, 400 yards, 5 shots. Prizes were taken by Bandmen Graham, Jones, Bone, McClintock.

The Consolation Stakes were won by the following:

Prize.	Points.
1st Sgt Jones.	No 1 Co

2nd Corpl Bellingham.	No 5 Co
3rd Capt Stevenson.	No 2 Co
4th Pte Paward.	No 3 Co
5th Corpl Keough.	No 2 Co
6th Sergt-Major Johnson.	No 6 Co

Brigade-Major's badge and \$5.00 for the highest aggregate score in matches 1, 2, 3 and 5 was awarded Private Ross, No. 6 Co. The second aggregate score was made by Corpl Larkin.

SIXTH BATTALION PRIZE SHOOTING.

The members of the Sixth Battalion, desirous to compete for the remaining prizes of the Association, assembled at the "butts," Point St. Charles, on the 7th inst. There was a large attendance of citizens, and much interest was manifested in the result. The day was clear and bright, but "Sol" shone too much ahead, and with a right wind across the range, made it difficult, even for good shots, to make good targets. Considering these drawbacks, the shooting is very good, and to more fully prove this, the shooting throughout the competition this year, is better by some points than last year. This is the most successful battalion competition that has ever taken place in this city. The following is a full report of yesterday's shooting:

SECOND COMPETITION—Battalion Match—Open to all members of the Battalion—200, 400, 500 yards—5 Shots at each Range—H.P.S. 60.

Pvt Geo Denison, 45.	\$8 00
" Henry Clarke, 44.	5 00
" S Thornburn, 42.	4 00
" Edward May, 42.	3 00
" D Singson, 41.	2 00
" J Wilson, 41.	1 00

OPEN TO MEMBERS OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION ONLY.

Quartermaster Sergt Logan, 40.	\$8 00
Pvt Alex Ross, 40.	5 00
Pvt Wm Lawlor, 33.	4 00
Sergt Geo Courtney, 37.	3 00
Pvt Wm Molfatt, 36.	2 00
Corpl Whitney, 34.	1 00

THIRD COMPETITION.—Open to all members of the Battalion—500 yards—5 Shots—H. P.S. 20.

Pvt James Ducat, 17 (Lieut. Currie's prize, a handsome dressing case).
Lieut. Paxton, 15 (Lieut Col Hibbard's silver medal).

Pvt J C Wilson, 15 (meerscham pipe, presented by Cohen & Lopez).

Pvt J Anthony, 16 (a hat, presented by G Melver).

Pvt Wm Merritt, 13 (a tobacco jar).

COMPANY PRIZE.—A silver cup presented by Lieut. Col. Lyman, 6 men from each company, ranges, 200, 400, 500, 5 shots each; won by No. 1 company—score, 210 points.

FIFTH COMPETITION.—The Consolation stakes open to all members unsuccessful at this meeting—200 yards, 5 shots—H.P.S. 20.

Pvt Thomas Black, 16. \$5 00
Pvt Geo Flood, 16 (Major Horn's prize, a gold pencil case).
Sergt G. Beattie, 14 (J L Marcon's prize, a hat).

Corpl Withy, 14 (Stenhouse's prize; a hat.

Pvt James Robinson, 15. \$2 00

Pvt John Sherry, 12. 1 00

Sergt Thorne, 13. 1 00

Pvt F. Vincent, 13. 1 00

Pvt H J Quelch, 13. 1 00

EXTRA MATCH.—Open to all members of the Association—200 yards, 7 shots, H. P.S., 25.

Corp Wither, 21, a set of gold studs.

Q. M. Sergt Logan, 20. \$3

Pvt Jas Tuggey, 19. 2

Pete Wm Lawdor, 19.....	2 00
Sergt Beattie, 19.....	1 00
Corp Pride, 19.....	1 00
Corp Ducat, 18.....	1 00
Corp Whitney, 18.....	1 00

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

The gold medal presented by Mr. E. G. for the highest aggregate score in the competition. 2, 3 and 4 competitions open to all members of the battalion.

Won by private Geo Dennison... 81 points.
The Silver medal presented by Capt. and Adjt David, open to members of the Rifle Association only.

Won by Lieut. Paxton 69 points.

At the conclusion of the contest, the members of the battalion formed square, and were informed by Major Gardner that the money prizes would be presented at the non commissioned officers Notre Dame st., this evening, and the trophy medals &c., at the annual inspection, which will take place shortly.

Before dispersing, cheers were given for the Queen, the donors of prizes, the winners, and the commanding officer.—*Herald.*

THE CANADIAN TEAM.

Their Shooting at Altcar and Wimbledon.

The Halifax Reporter and Recorder of July 31, sums up the relative merits of shooting powers of the representatives of the various Provinces composing the Canadian team as follows:

The total scores made by the Canadians in all the competitions at Wimbledon, exclusive of the match for the Rajah of Kolarapore's cup, were as follows:

	Points.
Sergt. Major Cruit, Ont.....	507
Private Mills, Ont.....	492
Sergt. Hunter, N.B.....	486
Sergt. Copping Quebec.....	484
Capt. Arnold, N.B.....	473
Capt. Nelson, N.S.....	469
Major Gibson Ont.....	453
Private Ward, N.S.....	455
Sergt. Loggie, N.B.....	454
Ensign Wright, Quebec.....	452
Private Bell, Ont.....	437
Sergt. Power, N.S.....	433
Private Paulin, N.S.....	433
Ensign Fuch, N.S.....	428
Sergt. Harris, N.S.....	418
Sergt. Hill, Quebec.....	418
Ensign Waters, Ont.....	409
Sergt. Pinder, N.B.....	400
Sergt. Stevens, N.S.....	331
Gunner Little, Ont.....	280

The St. John Telegraph says: The average made by the men of the respective Provinces were as follows:—

	Average points per man
New Brunswick.....	453
Quebec.....	451
Ontario.....	430
Nova Scotia.....	424

From the above it will be seen that New Brunswick sent the best marksmen to Wimbledon, and Nova Scotia the worst. Indeed not one of the seven sent from the latter Province was allowed to compete in the team match for the Rajah's Cup.

The average made by the marksmen of the several Provinces in the practices at Altcar were as follows:—

	Average points per man
Quebec.....	1,140
New Brunswick.....	1,135
Ontario.....	1,103
Nova Scotia.....	1,041

From the above it will be seen that the men of Quebec made the best average shooting at the Altcar ranges, and the Nova Scotians the worst. The difference between the Quebec and the New Brunswick average was, however, inconsiderable. Quebec, we may state, had only three men on the team; the average of New Brunswick's highest three was 14 points higher than the average of the Quebec three.

The Veterans of 1812.

Colonel McPherson and Major Mattice have been engaged, for some time past, in receiving applications for pensions for surviving veterans of the Canadian Militia, who were on service during the war of 1812. It will be remembered that last session a vote of \$50,000 was placed in the estimates for this purpose, the calculation being that there were about 800 of the veterans still alive. To the surprise of the Militia Department and the country generally, the number of claims has reached over 2 500.

The ages of the applicants averaging between 75 and 103 years. This has reduced the bounty to \$20 each, a very small sum indeed for such a purpose. Fortunately, however, the veterans who are applying for, and those who have been paid the money, do not require pecuniary assistance from either Government or friends. Major Mattice describes them as being, as a rule, respectable well to do men occupying good positions in society, and remarkably active and energetic for their years. They accept the pension, not for its pecuniary value, but as a tardy recognition of their past services, and as a proof that though they have grown old and new generations have arisen since the troubles of 1812 their patriotism has not been forgotten. One sprightly old gentleman of eighty says his \$20 cheque will never be cashed, but it will be framed and preserved as an heirloom in the family.

Another vigorous man of over eighty remarked that if the country wanted his services again he could turn out on an hour's notice. Up to date 250 veterans have received the pension in Lancaster, Cornwall, Morrisburg, Prescott, Brockville and Ottawa. To the credit of Canadians, be it remarked, that no bogus claims have yet been discovered. There are four or five cases reserved for better identification, but it is believed their claims are good. Two Indians from St. Regis applied—one a noted character named Jacob Hemlock, who is as blind as a bat, but who undoubtedly did good service in the war. Another, who is absent in the west, claims recognition for having shot an American General through the head—a feat which led to the discomfiture of the force he commanded. It is a remarkable evidence of the salubrity of the Canadian climate, the fact that in Lancaster district the average age of applicants was 85½ years and in the Ottawa district it is 83 years. There are very few French Canadians among them in this section. Yesterday there were four applications from veterans who hailed from the Galtineau. They should have put in their claim to Col. Pamel's division, but as they had come about sixty miles for their money they were paid at the Militia Department. Col. McPherson and Major Mattice will proceed to Hawkesbury on Friday to receive claims in that district. The following is a list of the veterans paid at Ottawa:

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

John Loudon, Duncan McLeod, Fitzroy; Donald McArthur, Gloucester Junction, Gore; Peter Goodman, Francis Sibourn, Gloucester, Wm. McEwen, North Gower; David Eastmen, John Eastmen, Ears; Pierre

Ossant, Francois McGee, Honora Davis, Jean St. Rodrigue, Isaac Berichon, Michael Espage, John McNaughton, Wm. Munroe, Michael St. Denis, Hyacinthe Lalonde, Ottawa City; Francis Belanger, Osgoode Township.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

John Bte. Chailou, Clarence Croek; John Pillar, Russell, P. G.; Christopher Phelps, Russell Township; Alpin McMillan, Gloucester Township; William Smyth, St. Billings' Bridge.

Canadian Shipping.

The Supplementary Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has been issued and it contains a large amount of valuable information to persons connected with the shipping business. It gives the following as the number of new vessels built in the Dominion of Canada during the year ended 31st December, 1874:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick.....	104	49,468
Nova Scotia.....	175	84,480
Quebec.....	73	20,796
Ontario.....	50	10,797
Prince Edward Island.....	89	24,939
British Columbia.....	5	276
Total.....	496	190,756

The vessels on the registry book of the Dominion of Canada on the 31st December, 1874, numbered 6,930 with a tonnage of 1,158,363.

THERE is at present, observes the London Globe, a sort of craze among continental nations for the reconstruction of their armies. The smaller States seem to think it their duty to follow the example of their powerful neighbours. Sweden, for instance, is about to take definite action. A plan has been drawn up, and will soon be formally laid before Parliament for approval. It is as close an imitation of the Prussian system as the circumstances of the country will permit. Should it be approved, compulsory service will be established, every man between the ages of eighteen and forty one being liable to be summoned to take his rank in the army. There will be, as in Germany, the Line, the Landwehr, and the Landsturm; and both in the Line and the Landwehr active service must be rendered for from ten to nineteen months in a period of six years. The Infantry will consist of twenty-six regiments. The strength of the Line on a war footing will be 61,431, and of the Landwehr 46,285 combatants and 17,064 non combatants. To these must be added 35,326 reserves, making a total of 160,105 men. The question suggests itself, what Sweden proposes to do with this large body of soldiers. She at one time played a great rôle in the affairs of Europe, but can hardly be expected that the same part will ever again be confided to her. And we are not aware that her existence is threatened by either Russia or Germany. If the increase of the army is mere amusement, it is likely to be one that will cost the people dear. The Swedish nation is not so very prosperous that it can afford to bear fresh burdens in order that it can supply its rulers with an expensive hobby.

It is very evident that Sweden is preparing for eventualities—she may never again play a great part in the affairs of Europe as a leading power, but her aid in the event of a contest between Russia and Germany or in the event of a general European war would be of considerable value, and she has the integrity of her own territory to maintain.

A MISSIONARY'S FATE.

BY THE REV. T. DE WITT TALKINOT.

Among a savage clan
Of canniballish people
A missionary man
Set up his modest stepple.

And there each day he would
Pursue his nob' labours;
Retold them to good
And bade them love their neighbours.

The cannibals, with grins,
Gave ear to themes he treated -
They crossed their tawny skins,
And on their hams were seated.

And yet they were not lost
That infissionary's labours;
He taught them to his cost
The way to love their neighbours.

For one day when for prayers
Those cannibals they met him,
They caught him unawares -
They killed him and they ate him;

They said they found him good -
He'd practised what they taught him,
And now they understood
The goodness he had brought them.

And when they filled each maw,
They said while they deplored him,
They love him alive and raw,
But roasted they adored him.

—Philadelphia Sunday Times.

Launch of the Alexandra.

On Wednesday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family, as well as the Lords of the Admiralty and other distinguished persons, went down by special trains for the launch of the *Alexandra* at Chatham. The prince and princess started from Victoria at eleven o'clock, and shortly after twelve arrived at Chatham. The streets were filled with spectators, who crowded galleries, houses, and, indeed, every available spot from which anything like a view of the royal procession could be obtained. The troops which lined the streets were as follows. The royal Engineers took up a position with their left resting on the triumphal arch in the Military Road; the 2nd Battalion of the 16th Regiment with their left at St. Mary's Church; the Royal Marine Light Infantry in the dockyard; the 3rd Battalion of the 16th Rifles near the Soldiers' Institute, and the 77th Regiment at the dockyard gates. Within the railway-station a guard of honour of the Royal Engineers was stationed to receive their royal highnesses, while the Royal Marines furnished the guard of honour within the dockyard. From an early hour visitors had been pouring into the dockyard, and there was scarcely a vacant spot from which a sight of the *Alexandra* could be obtained.

The train conveying the royal visitors reached Chatham precisely at twelve o'clock, the arrival of their royal highnesses being announced by a salute of twenty one guns from the citadel. At the Chatham Station the guard of honour, consisting of 120 men of the Royal Engineers, received the Prince and Princess of Wales with the usual salute, the band playing the National Anthem. Their royal highnesses, who were accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and attended by Lord and Lady Suffield, General the Hon. Sir W. Knollys, Colonel A. Ellis, equerry to the Prince of Wales, and other members of the prince's household, were met at the railway-station by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Viscount Sydney, lord-tenant of Kent, Major-General G. Erskine, and other officials. On alighting from their carriages an address was presented from the Court Leet,

the members of which body were in attendance. The Prince of Wales briefly thanked the members of the court, and hastened to the carriages prepared for the royal party, who were preceded by an escort of the Mounted Royal Engineers through the streets towards the dockyard. Enormous crowds of spectators thronged the line, their royal highnesses' progress being one continued triumphal march. Happily the rain of the early morning had ceased, and the sun shone out brilliantly. The dockyard was reached shortly before half past twelve, and here their royal highnesses were received by Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord, and the other Lords of the Admiralty, who had reached the dockyard during the early part of the day. Some little time before them had come another distinguished company the Lords of the Admiralty, with Captain Michael Seymour, private secretary to the First Lord, and Admirals Sir Rodney Mundy, the Hon. George Hastings (Commander in Chief at Sheerness), Hornby, Houston Stewart (Controller of the Navy), and Reginald Macdonald, who has but lately hoisted his flag on the *Wildfire* as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies. With these, too, came Count Gleichen, and Mr. Childers, who sat at the Admiralty when the lines of the *Alexandra* were first laid down. About this time, too, arrived many members of both Houses of Parliament, about 100 in number, who at once took their places in the gallery set apart for them and their friends. From the entrance of the dockyard to the slip on which the *Alexandra* was built, the entire way was lined with blue-jackets from the vessels of war in harbour and Royal Marines—a guard of honour of the latter corps receiving the Prince and Princess, of Wales with the customary honours, the flagship *Duncan* firing a royal salute as their royal highnesses entered the dockyard.

Meanwhile, in the slips lay the *Alexandra*, of vast but not ungainly bulk, towering up almost to the glass that roofed her, and seeming as though at her first movement she would crush the galleries which hemmed her round on either side. When the royal party reached the platform, Mrs. Fellowes, the wife of the captain superintendent, presented the princess with a handsome bouquet of flowers, and all ranged themselves in expectation of the ceremony that was at hand. But before the rope was cut, and the *Alexandra* was committed for good or for evil to the life that is before her, something yet remained to be done. Amid a deep silence, which was peculiarly impressive beneath that large vaulted roof, with all the gay crowd around, and towering above them that great, still bulk, the Archbishop of Canterbury, read from the 107th Psalm, how "they go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters," shall be brought out of their distresses when they "cry unto the Lord in their trouble." Then followed this prayer:—

"O Thou that sittest above the water floods, and stillest the raging of the sea, accept, we beseech Thee, the supplications of Thy servants for all who is in this ship now and hereafter shall commit their lives unto the perils of the deep. In all their ways enable them truly and godly to serve Thee, and by their Christian lives to set forth Thy glory throughout the earth; watch over them in their going forth and their coming in, that no evil befall them, nor mischief come nigh to hurt their souls; and so through the ways of this troublesome world, and through all the changes and chances of this mortal life, bring them of Thy mercy

to the sure haven of Thine everlasting kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

And with the Lord's Prayer, and the blessing, the religious part of the ceremony was at an end.

It remained now only to give the ship the name that was to be hers, and to send her forth on her way, and the princess stepped forward to the table to do this part of the work. With the slightest action of her hand on the little golden-crowned lever the two white ropes suddenly slackened and fell; the proper words were spoken, a slight shiver of broken glass was faintly heard, and a thrill of expectation ran from man to man through the waiting crowd. Only, amid all the stir, the *Alexandra* for a moment stirs not. Far down below might be heard, blow after blow, with dull heavy sound, the workmen working to do what the machinery with all its cunning had been powerless to effect, and were it not that we remember the precautions that had been taken against failure, and the pressure of 2000 tons that was at hand below, if wanted, we might well feel for the moment as though what we had come to see would not be seen to-day. But the feeling is only for a moment. In far less time than it has taken to write our forebodings, a shout proclaims that she moves; another, and another, and then, "as at the stroke of some enchanter's wand," silently, easily, and gathering way and strength as she goes, swiftly the *Alexandra* passes out from her long prison into the light of day, and cheer after cheer from all who see her go, answered back those who have been waiting for the signal, and swelled by the *Duncan's* guns far out in the Medway, tell how one of the finest ships in our any navy has been launched, as no ship we ever launched before, by the hand of the Princess of Wales.

But little now is left to tell. The royal party passed up again along the ranks to the house of Captain Fellowes, where they lunched, as the guests of the Admiralty, and by three o'clock they were all back again at the station, where the special train was waiting for them. Patiently during the interval do the crowds wait in the streets and within the station gates, but no sign of impatience is to be gathered from the greeting that speeds the parting as it welcomed the coming guests. Within the station stands a gay group of little ladies with flower-lads, baskets in their hands, and as the princess passes up to the royal saloon, these flowers are scattered before her feet, and with a graceful ending ends the day. The launch was in all respects most successful; and was accomplished at twenty minutes before one, which had been the time previously fixed upon, the whole of the arrangements having been carried out without the slightest hitch or break-down.—Broad Arrow.

On a Knowledge of Ground for Military Purposes.

The history of the principal campaigns of the past reveals the fact that what is termed "knowledge of ground" is absolutely necessary in those who are entrusted with the conduct of a body of men. From the general commanding the army down to the soldier in the ranks, a knowledge of ground is necessary, in order that what may be termed the natural advantages of the country may be made use of. So important is knowledge of ground that it has been stated by competent authorities that if two generals carried on operations in the same country, with the same troops and against the

same enemy, one who possessed a knowledge of ground would gain a brilliant success, whilst the other, who had not such knowledge, would make a miserable failure.

To write on subjects of so much importance as the knowledge and representation of ground, needs no excuse, especially when experience has demonstrated that neither the British officer nor the soldier, is as well informed on these matters as he ought or might be.

A knowledge of ground may be obtained practically or by study; the first proceeding requires that the locality on which we obtain our knowledge possesses marked military features; but unless we have previously had our attention drawn to the importance of these features, we are very likely to pass them over without any particular notice. Thus one of the first proceedings required is to be able to read a military map with considerable rapidity; and to read a complete military map requires a certain amount of previous instruction, because systems are now in use which are comparatively novelties, and unless these systems are understood, we can derive from the well-executed map only a portion of the information which it is capable of conveying. Thus whilst an officer acquainted with the details of a military map might sit in his tent and study his map, and arrange various and skilful manœuvres, an officer unacquainted with the method of representing ground, would either be entirely in the dark, or would project schemes that would be found totally impracticable when really attempted.

It will be at once evident to every military man that the undulations of a country, the hills and its valleys, are those military features which are of the greatest importance when conducting operations. To ascend some hills is impossible either for artillery or cavalry, and therefore such are natural fortifications, which prevent the direct advance of these arms towards certain positions. From a military map such information ought to be immediately obtained; but to be able readily to obtain it, a certain amount of knowledge is requisite.

A well-constructed military map has on it a representation of the hills, which is given either by means of "a scale of shade," or by writing on these the angle of inclination of the various slopes. The scale of shade here referred to has been agreed on as the universal scale of "density," as we may term it, of the shade indicated by a series of lines which differ in thickness and distance apart, according to the slope to be represented. A steep slope is shown by thick lines close together, and a gentle slope by thin lines far apart. To read at a glance about what the angle of inclination is as shown on a map, requires that an officer should carry in his memory the scale of shades as a guide to his judgment.

The various conventional signs again, such as "impossible for cavalry or artillery," should be known by every officer, otherwise a military map to him is little more use than is a book to a man unacquainted with his letters; and the knowledge which a trained man would gain from studying a military map is not within the grasp of the officer who is unacquainted with the newest and best method of representing

ground. The most essential means, however, to gain a knowledge of ground is on the ground itself, and it is here that the real lessons should be learnt. Until we test by experience, we are not aware how difficult it is, and how rarely officers possess a capa-

city to judge correctly the slope of inclination of a hill. An angle of ascent or descent of fifteen or twenty degrees is guessed at double as much, whilst the fact that a very small rise or fall in the ground will enable a large body of men to be placed so as not to be seen is often overlooked.

Any officer able to read a contoured map will of course at once be able to tell the configuration of the ground, the angle at which the hills rise, and also what localities are concealed from other localities. With such knowledge at his disposal, he may trace out the course which should be followed by a body of men, so as to keep themselves as much as possible concealed from an enemy in certain positions.

It often reveals a singular ignorance on the part of men if a contoured map is placed before them on which two or three marks are placed to represent sentries. Then to require a course to be traced out, from one point to another, on the map, so as to be as little exposed as possible to the view of these sentries. Of course the thing is simple enough if you know how to read a map, but not otherwise, and practice in such matters is most essential in order to read with facility a military map.

In our closely enclosed England, where private property is so carefully guarded from trespassers, there are few opportunities for moving them anywhere except along roads, or on parade grounds or commons; so that difficult ground is rarely encountered, and the practical movement of men over such ground cannot be accomplished. From roads, however, the country can be seen, and men may be trained to some extent in estimating slopes, reading maps on the ground, and guessing distances in hilly districts, where these distances are much more deceptive and difficult to judge than when a plain is before us.

To make a military map, showing the important military features, requires not only considerable training but good powers of observation. Few men are capable of making rapidly a good military map or sketch, in which the slopes are correctly represented, the strong positions shown, the hedges, banks, or ditches impassible, without alteration, for cavalry and artillery, are marked, whilst other details are given correctly. When, however, we do find an officer able to perform this work well, he is usually gifted with quick perceptions for reading ground, and ought to ably handle troops in a rough country.

Every military map constructed on the principles now generally taught in the Army has contours drawn on it representing vertical intervals which depend in their amount on the scale of the map. Thus, if the scale be six inches to a mile, the contours are shown at fifty feet apart, whilst on a scale of twelve inches to a mile the contours are twenty five feet apart. An easy rule for finding the vertical interval between contours is to divide 300 by the scale in inches per mile. Thus 300 divided by 12 gives 25 for the vertical interval between contours, if the scale is twelve inches to the mile. By this means an officer, before whom is a contoured map, can easily ascertain the relative heights on his plan, and can also trace out the various paths by which men might be moved from place to place, and be least exposed to an enemy posted in certain positions:

The practical advantages of a knowledge of ground for military purposes are very great, and need not be further defined; but the great object of a study of maps, and of the ground in connection therewith, is to

induce officers and men to think on these subjects, and to turn their attention to them even when not on duty. They will thus, if called upon, be able to make the best and most economical use of their men of which the form of the country admits. For the officer who loses men in consequence of his want of knowledge is guilty of a crime.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

HALIFAX, 7th August, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—In answer to "A Gunner" in the REVIEW of 3rd inst. respecting the severity of Garrison Artillery in the Dominion, the following information can be given of the Artillery of this city. Previous to 1865 Halifax was without any Artillery organization with the exception of the Field Battery under command of the late Capt. John B. Campbell. In that year orders were issued by the Commander in Chief to organize a Brigade to consist of ten batteries of 115 men each to be drawn from the six city regiments, with Lt. Col. A. G. Jones, as commanding officer. In those days the militia comprised with few exceptions all males from the age of 18 to 45, and were drilled for five consecutive days. Opportunity was taken on the first day of muster of these regiments, to select such men as were likely by their physique to make good artillerymen, and that rather unpleasant duty devolved on the Adjutant who was appointed from Col. Jones' regiment (the 1st Halifax). In 1866 during the Fenian excitement and while H. M. 17th Regiment was withdrawn from Halifax for the protection of the New Brunswick border, the Artillery was detailed for Garrison duty as appears by the following:

TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,
Halifax, 17th April, 1866

Garrison Orders No. 5.—"A proportion of the 1st Halifax Militia Artillery having been placed at the disposal of the officer commanding the troops, this force will participate in the Guards of the Garrison.

By Command.

Adj. F. ANSELL, Col., Town Major.

H. M. 4th "King's Own Royal" regiment under command of Colonel Martin arriving shortly after from Malta the Artillery was relieved from duty, having in the meantime furnished twelve guards consisting of 12 Sergeants, 13 Corporals and a 105 gunners. The brigade about this time was increased to 12 batteries and formed into two brigades. In 1869 in conformity with the Militia Act 1868 the present Halifax Garrison Artillery was formed by such men as volunteers from the old organization, and is at present commanded by Lt. Col. Mitchell, who with one Captain and one Lieut. are the only officers of the original organization. As Halifax in time of need would depend chiefly on Artillery, it would be as well to increase this branch of the service, not in the number of batteries but in men, and the only way in which this can be done at present would be by disbanding one or both of the Infantry battalions of the city.

SIXTEEN YEAR SERVICE.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR.—I have carefully looked through your columns for some months past in the hope of learning whether any of the very valuable suggestions of Major Gen. Smyth's in the Annual Militia report, for improved instruction of officers, have been yet acted upon; without so far seeing a single paragraph that would warrant me in supposing that anything had been done.

This is much to be regretted, for to be candid I must tell you the general opinion amongst the best informed of Military men in England is, that improvement in the Canadian Militia is a thankless and a hopeless task for any one to attempt. To have a Major General in command sounds well, and is always a ready answer to any officious M.P., who finds fault—but in reality what with red tape and petty acts to clip his wings the Major General is powerless—and a trip to British Columbia or China the only thing he is allowed to undertake.

Now what has been recommended? take the senior arm for instance; An Inspecting Officer of Cavalry for each Military District, and one qualified regular non commissioned officer as Regimental Sergt. Major and Instructor of each Regiment of Cavalry—surely less could not have been suggested, especially when to my own knowledge there are dozens of officers in this branch who never put their leg across a horse the whole year except during the annual 12 days drill, and whose manner of imparting instruction at present is only equalled in the Kingdom of Zanzibar—but perhaps a knowledge of equitation is beneath the notice of mounted officers in the gallant Canadian Army—therefore it is useless to occupy your space further though perhaps Count Von Moltke's words may be considered worth reading—he states "that no officers was now allowed to enter the Cavalry in Prussia unless he received a certificate from two masters of hounds, which were kept by the Government for the exercise of its officers, that he could go well across country."

WAR OFFICE.

Ball Mall, 27th July, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR.—Should a vacancy occur for promotion in a Battalion, Active Militia, to the Rank of Major, whether would a *paymaster* with the Brevet rank of Major or the Senior Captain be entitled to the vacancy? both being qualified in accordance with section 33 of the Militia Act.—Holding first class certificates.

VOLUNTEER,

St. John, N.B., Augt. 9th, 1875.

The *Paymaster* being a non combatant officer is not entitled to Regimental promotion, in case of vacancy in the rank of Major in any Battalion the senior captain if possessing the necessary certificate of qualification would be entitled to have his claims considered.—Ed. VOL. REV.

Halifax, 9th August, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR.—The General Order of the 12th June, 1874, reducing the numbers of officers of a company to two, has given a great deal of dissatisfaction to those who were appointed previous to the issue of the Order, as being most unjust to them for the following reason. In a certain corps of this city, there was a vacancy for a lieutenant, and a young man, a *private* in another battalion was gazetted with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, although there were 2nd Lieutenants in the same corps who were entitled to promotion when vacancies occurred. If justice had been done to the others, this young man would have received the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, and probably would have remained in that position to the present day. In the same corps another young man who was 1st Lieutenant in March '74 is now a Captain of some months standing, although about two years ago he was only a *private* in a company which was disbanded on account of its becoming non-effective. It is scarcely fair for captains who have to serve five years as such, before they get Brevet promotion, and who perhaps have served several years with inferior rank, to have this young man, after a few months service only, ranking with them. In this same corps there is no major, and if this officer's promotion is as rapid as heretofore (which is very likely as he has friends at court) it would not be very surprising if he should step into that vacancy. *Audi alterem partem.* In another corps in the city there is an officer serving as *Lieutenant*, (and in possession of a 2nd class certificate,) who was commissioned as *Captain* in June 1865, and has served *continuously* in the Militia since 1861, or *fourteen* years, and is still only a *lieutenant*, with no prospect of promotion, (unless he retires, when of course he would revert to his former rank) his claim to the rank of Captain being ignored at least six times, during the past four years. Now, would it not be better that all officers on appointment should receive the rank of 2nd Lieutenant only, and serve two years before promotion, and at least five years before attaining the rank of Captain? Your opinion on this matter will be satisfactory to many officers of the force.

Yours truly,

MEPHIOSBETH.

Paragraph one of the General Order of 12th June, 1874, reducing the number of officers to two for each company, was amended on the 7th May, 1875, so as to enable three officers to be appointed to each company, but as the amount of money voted for drill pay this year would not permit pay being issued for the entire nominal strength of the force now existing, the most equitable mode possible has been adopted, viz. to permit all the companies to muster for drill to the greatest extent possible con-

sistent with a due regard to the amount of pay available for issue. It was for this cause alone that the actual strength of companies authorized for drill this year has been reduced to two officers and forty three non-commissioned officers and men.

Referring to the last paragraph of the above communication, it does not seem possible that the suggestion can be carried into effect in respect of the formation of new corps where all the officers require to be appointed at one time. In other respects all promotions are made in the ordinary way, except in cases where officers who do not hold certificates of qualification require to be passed over.—Ed. VOL. REV.

At the request of our correspondent "Rifleman," we give publicity to the following communication addressed by him to the Halifax Reporter and Times:

To the Editor of the Daily Reporter and Times:
HALIFAX, N.S., 12th Aug. 1875.

DEAR SIR.—In looking over the prize list of the Dominion Rifle Association, I observe a match called the "Wimbledon Match," for the selection of the Wimbledon Team for next year; the regulations of which are so unfavorable and unjust to the Volunteers in the Lower Provinces, and calculated so entirely to further the interests of the marksmen in Ottawa and its vicinity, that I wish to call the attention of my brother Volunteers and the public who take an interest in the Team, more particularly to them.

The Volunteers selected to represent the Dominion in England are supposed to be the best shots that can be obtained, and one would think that in selecting them every facility would be given to the marksmen in the different provinces to compete on equal terms; but this year this seems to have been entirely lost sight of.

In the first place, all competitors are now obliged to go to Ottawa at their own expense to fire; and if all were within one hundred and fifty miles, it might be fair enough; but when the men from this province have to travel about twelve hundred miles, and expend about \$100 apiece on the trip, independent of the loss of time, it is quite evident that very few will be able to attend. Even if some men were found able and willing to go to Ottawa, after a journey of about sixty hours, which would not improve their shooting, they have to compete with fresh men, and on a range new to them, but on which most of the other competitors are accustomed to fire. This is the case as regards all the matches of the Dominion Rifle Association, but in the Wimbledon match there are further restrictions; it is in the first stage confined to a certain number of prize winners in the previous matches which cannot exceed 24 and is not likely to be so large, and 19 additional men named by the Rifle Associations in the different provinces, of whom 8 are named by the Ontario Association and 5 by the Dominion. These fifty-three fire in the first stage and the twenty making the highest scores are alone eligible to compete in the second stage. As the competitors in the first stage of this match would be, judging from the contests they have gone through and the reasonable presumption that each Association would nominate its best men who were present, the best shots on the ground, you would naturally suppose the team would be selected from them; but this does not suit the views of the Executive Committee of the D. R. A. who

strange to say, claim the right to name 15 additional men who with the 20 prize winners in the first stage, are to compete in the second stage, and the 20 making the highest scores are to form the team. I may also add that the second stage at 800 yards is to be fired by Martini-Henry Rifles with which our men have had no practice, as they are not issued to the forces here. It will be seen at once that these regulations are framed entirely in the interests of the Volunteers in Ottawa and the neighboring cities and for the benefit of the nominees of the Executive Committee of the D. R. A., and it may happen that the team will be composed principally of men who took no prizes in the Dominion Association matches, but who, from their interest at and vicinity to head quarters, have obtained Martini-Henry Rifles, practiced constantly with them at 800 yards on the range at Ottawa, and obtained a nomination from the Executive Committee. It may be said that the Committee will be impartial in their nominations and select men equally from all the Provinces. It may be so, but when you look at the names on that committee and see that ten of them belong to Ottawa, two to Montreal, one to Hamilton, one to Brockville and one to New Brunswick, none of the other Provinces being represented; and bear in mind the treatment our men have previously experienced at the Ottawa matches, which is well known to many volunteers here, I am afraid that even if they were accustomed to use the Martini-Henry Rifle, the Volunteers from this Province would have very little prospect of getting on the team.

Ever since the Dominion Rifle Association ceased to hold its meetings in the different Provinces it has become to all intents and purposes an Ottawa Association, and not at all what it was originally intended. But until this year the marksmen of the Maritime Provinces always had an opportunity of competing on equal terms for the honor of being on the Wimbledon team. It seems, however, that the intention now is, that it should be selected from the neighborhood of Ottawa, or by the Executive Council of the D. R. A., and if this is the case it had much better be done openly and not by a series of regulations which effect the same purpose in a round about way. Some may say, it is very easy to find fault with the mode proposed, but can you suggest anything better? I would reply, that if it is desired that the team should be composed of the best available shots in the Dominion without reference to the separate Provinces, the scheme adopted last year of having a competition in each Province, is the fairest, and one to which no reasonable objection can be urged. I am aware that there were some difficulties experienced last year in carrying it out, but they arose solely in consequence of the want of proper and definite regulations as to the time and mode of firing, and I am satisfied that if some competent officials, of whom there are plenty in the Dominion, would undertake to frame such rules, that scheme could in future be carried out to the satisfaction of every Volunteer in Canada. If the Association cannot find officers competent to make rules, or has not sufficient confidence in the members of its council, resident in the different Provinces, to see them fairly and honestly carried out, and it is absolutely requisite that the competition should take place at Ottawa, then let each Provincial Association send a definite number of competitors, say sixteen from Ontario, twelve from Quebec, eight from New Brunswick, eight from Nova Scotia and a proportionate number from the other Pro-

vinces, and let the team be selected from them by competition, and, in order to equalize matters, all the competitors not resident in Ottawa should be allowed their expenses and a reasonable compensation for their extra loss of time while travelling.

If it is thought preferable that each Province should be represented on the team in proportion to the number of active militia within it, then let so many be allotted to each Province to be selected by each Provincial Association in such a way as it may think most advisable, and I have no doubt but that the best available shots will be sent.

I feel satisfied from a past experience that the marksmen of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are quite able to hold their own in any competition if they get fair play, and I trust that the volunteers of the Maritime Provinces will carefully consider the regulations I have referred to, and at once make united and determined efforts to have them cancelled, and not rest satisfied until the scheme for selecting the Wimbledon Team is established upon a basis likely to be permanent, and one that will do justice to competitors from all parts of the Dominion. If anything is to be done, there is no time like the present. The volunteers of the Lower Provinces should not allow the Team to be selected at Ottawa under the published regulations without manifesting their entire disapproval of them, and intimating to the Council of the D. R. A. their determination to have the Wimbledon Team fairly and impartially selected from the best shots giving everyone an equal chance, and to leave no means untried in order to effect that object.

I remain, yours truly,
RIFLEMAN.



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Colonel Adjutant-General of Militia.

Ottawa, August 17, 1875.

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