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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 3, 1875.

No. 31.

The Volunteer Review

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

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The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of the paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of pre-paid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

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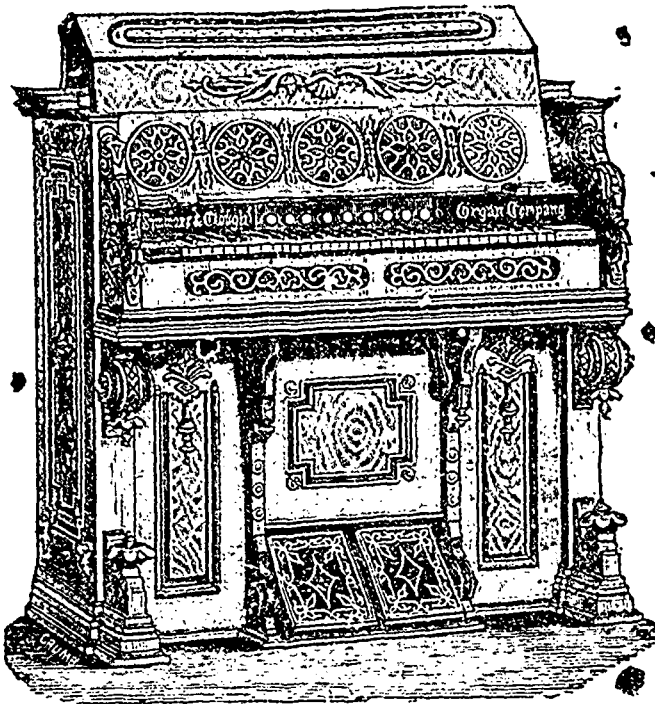
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VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

No. 31.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Hon. Mr. Vail, Minister of Militia, returned to Ottawa on the 30th inst., from Nova Scotia.

We understand the City Engineer has prepared plans for the construction of Major's Hill into a public park. They will be submitted to the Public Works Department for approval in a few days. Fountains are to be erected, walks made, cannons mounted, and shade trees planted. An ornamental iron fence will be constructed on the front of the park facing the bridges. When completed, the capital may feel proud of the grounds as the situation is first class. The sum appropriated by the Council for these improvements is \$10,000.

From all parts of the Ottawa valley we learn that the crops are in a most flourishing condition, and promise an abundant yield. And in fact the same may be said of every other portion of Canada—so that the crop this year will be an average one at least.

In pursuance of the postal convention between Canada and the United States, money orders after the 2nd of August will pass between the two countries at the following rates:—For sums not exceeding \$20 Canadian currency 25 cents commission; not exceeding \$40, 50 cents.

Mr. George Frederick Smith, of Ottawa, son of the Deputy Minister of Marine, has been appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's fleet.

The steamship *Quebec*, of the Dominion line, took on board on Tuesday, the 27th ult., 115 head of cattle for England. Of sixty forty five belong to Mr. Shields and Price, one to Messrs. Reeves and Price, of Toronto. Mr. J. Price accompanies the cattle to Liverpool.

The *Glasgow Mail* of the 3rd ult. says:—"It is expected that Mr. Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, who is at present on a tour through this country, will visit Greenock, and will attend a conference of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Clyde and Canadian trade."

The *New York Herald* says:—"Canada is taking an interest in our Centennial, and the western towns of Ontario will hold meetings soon to arrange for a proper representation in the exhibition. Well, we shall welcome our Canadian neighbours all the more warmly because they, too, will show that America has done in the last hundred years."

A Toronto gentleman got very drunk on Saturday, and while sleeping it off, a number of his friends put him into a coffin and watched by his side. When he awoke he was in a horrible fright, and springing out of the coffin ran home and fell down in a faint.

The seventh annual prize meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association is advertised to be held on the Toronto ranges, commencing at 12 noon, on Tuesday the 31st of August. The programme, down to the eighth match, is precisely the same as last year, except that the entrance fees have all been made 75c per competitor. The eighth match is something new in Canada, and if the cavalry only present themselves in sufficient numbers, will prove highly interesting. It is similar in its terms to the famous Lloyd Lindsay competition which affords so much excitement each year at Wimbledon. The rule respecting rifles has also been amended so as to admit those of *bona fide* Government pattern though not of "Government issue."

Canadians will be pleased to learn that they will enjoy the benefits of the new International Postal Treaty immediately after the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie returns to Canada.

The Ontario Advisory Board intend calling a public meeting, shortly of the manufacturers of Ottawa and the surrounding district, to consult with them concerning the representation of the manufacturing industries of this section at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition next year. It is to be hoped the Ottawa Valley will be creditably represented on that occasion.

Mr. Murray of Hamilton has noticed an insect resembling the Colorado beetle that attacks the latter and destroys them. A warm welcome awaits the arrival of the insect in this vicinity.

The Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., has consented, at the request of Lord Dufferin, to take an important part in an arbitration at Charlottetown, to decide the price at which the freehold of the centre of Prince Edward's Island, was granted in great blocks of many thousand acres each to 70 persons rather more than a hundred years ago, is to be bought back.

Senator Kaulback's house and barn at Lunenburg, N.S., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th July. The family barely escaped with their lives. But we regret to add a servant man and woman were burned to death.

The American team, with Major General McMurdo, visited Woolwich Arsenal on the 28th July. They were received by Col. F. A. Campbell, the retiring Superintendent, Col. Youngusband, his successor, Deputy Assistant Superintendent R. S. Fraser, inventor of the heavy guns, and Cols. Lyons, Field, and Gordon, who accompanied them through the works. The visitors had an opportunity of witnessing the manufacture of eighty ton guns. Every facility and courtesy was shown them by the officers of the institution.

An officer of the French army wore his uniform about the streets of Rome the other day, and was on the point of being mobbed by the indignant citizens when the police took him under their protection. That uniform is not very popular among the Romans owing to Napoleon III.'s military occupation of the city.

So large were the hailstones which fell at Damascus in a tempest which visited that city on the 1st of June, that three men were killed by them and eight wounded.

Hearafter the Prussian Government will levy a tax on beer and on stock operations, in order to meet a deficit of \$5,000,000 in the annual budget.

Gambetta has been elected a member of the Cobden Club of London, and returned thanks in a letter highly eulogistic of Albion as the friend of France.

The Vienna press reports that the Government of Bosnia has telegraphed to the Porte that the operations of Turkish troops at Mevesesigne and Belek have resulted in the dispersion of the insurgent bands near these places.

A curious episode in the railroad station at Lincoln, Neb., the other day, was a Menonite divorce. The man was anxious to go to Dakota, and his wife was equally anxious to remain, so, after a long argument in Russian and German, they sat down on the floor and opening a box containing \$2,000 in gold, counted it out, piece by piece, the man taking one half and the woman the other. They then shook hands and separated, the man taking the train for Dakota.

The Mobile papers state that two men recently dug up in Mobile Bay, an iron box containing \$75,000 in gold, which had been buried there years ago by the pirate Lafitte.

Constantinople, 30th.—It is reported that the Grand Vizier has been dismissed from office.

The British Channel Tunnel Bill passed the House of Lords on the 30th ult.

Sir Charles Adelerly's Shipping Bill passed the second reading on the 30th ult. in the House of Commons without discussion.

A despatch from Norfolk, Va., says that Major General Pickett, the Confederate hero of Gettysburg, lies at the point of death. His physicians believe he cannot live many hours.

A returned Fenian convict, named Patrick Walsh, has been sentenced, at Limerick, to six years penal servitude for having returned from America before his period of penal servitude had expired.

A Cyclone passed through Fountain County, Ind., last Sunday, July 25th, doing great damage. Five women were killed.

A Warning voice from the Spanish Armada.

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

(Continued from page 351)

False Economy of the Government.

Two remarkable instances of the Queen's unwillingness to incur expense in war, and to bring matters between her and Philip to such an issue, occurred in 1585 and 1587.

In 1585, the newly united Provinces of the Netherlands sent to offer the sovereignty of their country to Elizabeth. Notwithstanding her decided predilection for the reformed faith, and her fear of the power of Spain; and notwithstanding the warning of some of her counsellors that, if she did not fight Philip in the Netherlands she would have to fight him in England, she not only refused the sovereignty, but snubbed the deputation, and only agreed to help them with troops on condition of her favourite Leicester being made Governor of the Netherlands and of her receiving some towns as securities. She sent over some 10,000 men, of all sorts, but as she soon ceased to pay them, they became a trouble instead of assistance to her Dutch allies. Her repugnance to join heartily with the United Provinces was, perhaps, partly due to her tendency for diplomacy, in which, however, she was no match for the unscrupulous Philip, and his still more unscrupulous viceroy, Parma. But the main spring of her action seems to have been fear of spending money. Secretary Walsingham says, in 1586, "rather than spend £100, she can be content to be deceived of £5,000." "Her Majesty and her Council do greatly stagger at the excessive charge;" "She scorneth the peril (of giving up the cause of the Netherlands); the hope of peace with Spain has pushed into a most dangerous security." One can not but think that, if she had carried on a bold war in the Netherlands, the Armada would have been forced on before its time, and England would have come out of the struggle holding a much higher place in the world.

But though the English land forces were thus losing precious time for want of resolution in the Government, the English navy, with equal spirit and more confidence in themselves, was not tied down by the same leading strings. Sea expeditions not being then considered to be actual war, and every merchant ship being prepared to fight, it had long been the custom of the adventurous sea captains to fit out expeditions, especially against Spain, partly private and partly supported by the policy of the Government. It was not, therefore, difficult for Sir Francis Drake to get up such a combined expedition to discover what the Spaniards were really doing in the matter of the Armada. For, by the spring of 1587, says Stowe, "the commonalty began to entertain a stronger opinion touching the Spaniards' settled resolution for the invasion of England, than either Queen or council." And Drake was the popular hero of the cause, just as Nelson was afterwards, against Napoleon. And good service he did. With 4 Queen's ships and 24 merchanters, he entered Cadiz harbour, silenced the forts, beat back 12 great galleys, and destroyed 10,000 tons of shipping; and repeated the performance in the Tagus, under the eyes of the Marquis of Santa Croce. By which he not only delayed the Armada for another year, but produced the more important effect in war of shaking the morale of the enemy, and taught the mariners of England how to land upon

great galleys," but, though Lord Burghley himself gives this testimony to Drake's exploits, he is obliged to add, "Her Majesty is greatly offended with him." The attacking Spain itself was carrying the little game at sea rather too far for her cautious policy; she sent and express after him to forbid it, but fortunately for all parties, there were no electric telegraphs between London and Plymouth in those days, and she was enabled to make political capital out of her attempt, and at the same time reap the benefit of Drake's misdemeanours.

Detail in Counties.

The preparations on land for defence were extremely well elaborated on paper. There were to be three distinct armies, and a reserve; forming, one may say, three lines of defence. The first line, that "to encounter the enemy on his descent," was to consist of 34,262, spread along the south and east coast, and to be furnished by the counties bordering on that coast. The second line was to consist of 22,872, stationed at Tilbury, because it was expected that the descent would be made in Kent or Essex, and was to be furnished from the midland and southern counties. The third line was to consist of 28,000, and be stationed near London, and considered as the Queen's guard, and was to be furnished by selected troops from all the counties. The reserve, 46,145, was to remain in the counties, to be used as required. These make a total of 132,179; but, in addition to them, there were the quotas to be raised in Wales, amounting to 9,377, which are not included in any of the above; also, those in Yorkshire and Durham, which formed a separate command of about 14,000 and then there are nine northern counties not mentioned at all, so that the total force calculated (on paper) to be raised in all England and Wales must have been nearly 170,000.

The great principal at the bottom of all these proceedings was, that every man in the country, if he was able, was bound to assist in the defence of it. The returns from the counties give the number of "able men" above 16 years old, and also the number "furnished" or "armed;" but these returns are evidently not trustworthy, for, on the whole, the number of able men returned is not above double that taken for service. Now, Sir W. Raleigh estimated the number of men capable of bearing arms in England, at that time, to be 1,172,000, a much more probable number when we consider that, in 1841, the male population of England, between the ages of 16 and 45, was one fifth of the whole population.

This 170,000 would have been a respectable force in proportion to the population of about four millions, if it had actually existed and had been trained and armed; it would have been one twenty fifth of the whole population. The present military forces of Great Britain, including Volunteers, are about one sixty fifth of the population. The war army of North Germany, including Landwehr, is about one thirty fourth of the population, but, including the Landsturm authorised in 1874, it is about one fifteenth of the population. But the numbers actually embodied fell very far short of these, and the training and arming were still more lamentably deficient; and the fault that it was so lay more with the Government than with the people.

Norfolk.

It is when we turn to the details of arrangements in each county that we see the genius of the people really appearing. As early as 1586, instructions were given to the

Lieutenants of counties, but they mentioned generally the different counties were to be considered, leaving county authorities to apply them locally. Mr. Bruce gives, as an example, arrangements made in the county of Norfolk—not one of those mentioned—and which appear to have been arranged by Sir Thomas Leighton. Eight parishes on the coast, considered to be those of greatest importance "by reason of the good roads interior and the depth of the sea," were selected to be fortified temporarily to be the guardposts of the force. These, Walsburne and Yarmouth, were to be the centres of defence. The force of the county, about 3000 horse (which is about the quota for each county's quota for the first defence) were divided into two divisions to each of these two parishes, each of these into three or four divisions; so that, in each subdivision, there were about 300 foot (half of whom were "untrained") and 400 horse of whom about one fourth were "light horse" (or regular cavalry) and the remainder "light horse," which probably was the yeomanry of the time. With each division there were some 70 spades, picks, shovels, axes, "brown bills," and a few artificers, smiths, and wheelwrights, and carriages.

The subdivisions were told off to the captain's to take duty by the day or other of the above two divisions (convenient to their locality), to keep on with the defences. On each division was a beacon fire, each full division was to its centre. The remainder of the population were to assemble in appointed places in two hundreds, and wait further orders from the Deputy Lieutenants.

If a division was driven back to the coast, the whole force was to retire to the coast, which was to be fortified, and Mount Surry was to be fortified and defended, as well as certain named bridges, one between Norfolk and the coast, and prepared for defence, and for the coast. On retreat from the coast, no fort was to be left, all corn that could not be taken away was to be destroyed, and the route destroyed. The chief officers were to appoint the watchers of the watchmen at every bridge, and to be in continual readiness, at all times on the coast, to carry information to a foot post in every parish, and to be in every market town. If the coast was not to be impeded from marching, the county force was to follow, and foraging over the country.

Arms.

The clothing was supplied by the Government, and cost about fifteen shillings. Arms were either purchased or "rented" from private individuals. In the fortunate period, in this respect, the land's position; the old English was giving way before the musket, the latter not only required more training, but were more difficult to obtain.

The advantage of a weapon was to be used to the full advantage of the bold race. It was, moreover, to be obtained in the country itself, the labouring man could provide his

regulations for practice throughout the country placed the means of keeping skill within easy reach of every man; no despicable weapon in the hands of the Englishmen: the effective range from 300 to 400 yards, and an average of being discharged every two or three times, with fair certainty of hitting the mark; whereas the new gun, though it carried further, required more powder for each discharge, and was more liable to misfire than the old one. The use of breech loaders, also a weapon of bold and skilful men to be used to full advantage, applied to restore to the English infantry that superiority which they had in the middle ages.

As they desire, "if possible, 45 men every 300 men," and though the muster 4,000, "chiefly shot," of the country, only about the whole force, were armed with arquebuses, or calivers, the old arms were with bows or bills, were so few in number (about one-fifth of the whole in the southern counties) they could only be considered as a reserve of these about one-fourth of the whole, and half that number of musketeers or petronels. The Queen was supplied few if any small arms of them had, perhaps been imported from the Netherlands, and they were not used in England. But ammunition was not in England, and if there was that a foreseeing Government had taken care to ensure the supply at a time, it was surely gunpowder, only advantage, however, in this one matter, to purchase the Government at the market price; and the Government ought in providing for the Navy very nearly snatched victory out of their hands.

The Sea Coast,

were, most of them, supplied by the Queen, and the gunners also, such things were "caviare to the soldier," but the counties had to supply both bronze and iron (cast) guns were made in England at such character and numbers as were sent there for them. Of the proposals for fortifying the coast of Sussex (which Mr. Lower in 1870 affords a valuable specimen of what was proposed) along the 90 miles of the coast it was proposed to place 100 guns, the greatest part of them being 32 lb. ball; only in Winchelsea (as it was called) and Rye cannon (60 lbs. ball), currier (30 lb. ball), demicannon (30 lb. ball), and 17½ lbs. ball. Of these were to be mounted and this was the proposal proposed for each of the counties, for which they were of horses, and carts for the field pieces one "cannon corn powder" per gun, which, at an average of 23 rounds, points selected for defence of Sussex are almost exhausted, those selected by a committee in 1870, showing the features of the coast for hundreds of years; and trenches, flankers, and batteries would be

equally, even more applicable to our modern arms of precision. The sea coast is an everlasting defence, suitable for all ages, requiring, in addition, only parapets to cover the defenders, and the greater the precision and quickness of the weapons the more suitable is the sea coast for a line of defence. The number of guns is about the same as that proposed in 1870, though, from the immensely increased size and range of them, they can now be placed to greater advantage along the coast. In Norfolk, places were selected where the sea banks were to be cut to flood the levels.

The second line of defence, the 22,000 men of Tilbury, was well placed to meet what was pretty well known to be the direction of the attack, for there was a floating bridge (made of "western barges") over the Thames there, so that the troops from the north could cross over in time to take an enemy on the flank, if he landed in Kent or Sussex. And there were batteries at nine places between Tilburyness and Woolwich, and another floating bridge at Blackwall.

Kent was remarkable, not only for the large proportion of soldiers actually raised and armed, but for the number of mounted musketeers—a peculiarity which seems to be handed down to the present day.

But if the county militia made but a poor show in numbers, arms, and ammunition, their rulers seemed to think, with Henry V, that it was more to the purpose to "show the mettle of their pasture;" for they were better paid and fed than any soldier is now. The Dorsetshire labourer would be glad now-a-days to enlist if he get 4s. a day, which is the present equivalent of the 8d. a day the Militiaman of his county got then, when on duty; and the Militia Captains would, no doubt, be glad to return to the rate of £5 per day of training, which they got then. There was a good commissariat staff to ensure the supplies, two purveyors, one surveyor of victual, and one carriage master to each division of a county, and a victualler to each captain; but evidently, from the rations allowed, there was no control department.

We may smile at the idea of the 3,000 men of the Norfolk militia attempting to stop the 30,000 veterans of Parma, from marching upon London; but the very fact of the county people alone proposing to do it, is an evidence of the bold and patriotic spirit that animated them. The letters and reports from the counties at this time, are full of the English fearlessness of danger. Lord Sussex from Hampshire, writes, "the poor say, he that would not sell horse and cart to defend his country, it were a pity he had any." Sir T. Scott in Kent, though the Queen is drawing largely on his forces for her own body guard, seems to have no fear of the result. Stowe, the London Merchant tailor and chronicler, describes, "the cheerful countenances of the soldiers marching to Tilbury—joyful at the news of the foe's approach—and when they heard they were called began to lament." The Earl of Pembroke offered horse and 500 foot, armed, at his own cost. The city of London was asked for 5,000 men and 15 ships; they voted 10,000 men and 30 ships.

Supineness of the Government.

And all this time the Queen and her Council, who should have appointed men with authority and ability to superintend the drilling and disciplining of the county forces, and have raised funds to supply and pay them, contented themselves with writing despatches to the Lord Lieutenants, in an official style worthy of the most bureaucratic Government. In 1572, a Royal De-

fence Commission was appointed; the Queen was already alarmed, and apparently wished to make a show of doing something, for nothing seemed to have been done till 1586, when instructions were issued to the Lord Lieutenants, which were repeated with additions in the spring of 1587, and yet at the end of that year (when, be it recollected, Philip intended to have done the deed), Lord Treasurer Burghley, in issuing further instructions, incidentally remarks that he has received no returns or answer to his former ones, and, though, in the course of these instructions, he talks very wisely about prosecuting things in time, and by due preparation, serving the purpose with fewer soldiers; he also desires "certificates in writing as to the execution of these orders, yearly" and in April, 1588 (the Armada then starting) he once more complains of receiving no replies, but "the Queen, hopes they have put in execution her former orders." And then after the manner of dilatory administrators, he got frightened, and Sir John Norris was appointed Captain General over the maritime counties, to consider among other things "whether it be not convenient to have some troops in such places as the enemy are likely to land, (considering the enemy is in a readiness), to be continued for a time in Her Majesty's pay, whereof some part to be borne by the county."

No wonder the people took it easy in their preparations, when there was so little earnestness at head quarters: and no wonder Sir E. Stanley, in Cheshire and Lancashire, found that there had been no training (even for the regulated six days) for two years past, and little desire to spend money on preparations. And that the Spaniards (well informed from England), conceived the idea, that through the peace of thirty years, the English had become "a pacific, delicate, effeminate race, dependent on good living, without experience of war, quickly fatigued and discouraged;" when some of the best Englishmen could fear of the effect of "our long quietness," and say that "God had stirred up the war in the Low Countries, to break school, to breed up soldiers to defend the freedom of England; which through these long times of peace and quietness, is brought to a most dangerous state."

Indeed, things were looking very bad on land in England. On the 8th August, 1588 (the Armada then being at Calais) there was only 4,000 men in the camp at Tilbury, and those by no means effective. Of the army of London, the Queen's Guard, there only existed the contingent supplied by London itself, and the Commanders had a very poor opinion of that. The county forces were probably at their posts, but we may presume from the above, that the reserve was—where reserves appear generally to be—nowhere. Lord Huntingdon (commanding in the North) says, in June, that he wants "Money, men, armour, ammunition, victuals." And even the favourite Lord Leicester, who was put in command of the imaginary force at Tilbury, is constrained to speak out by August, with more force than grace: "I see many causes to increase my former opinion of the dilatory wants you shall find upon all such hurley-burleys.—I prefer Her Majesty's life and safety, and the defence of the realm, before all sparing of charges in the present danger,—play not away this kingdom by delays.—Her Majesty must deal liberally." "For your army, it is more than time it were gathered about you" (this is to the Queen herself)—"for the placing of it, no doubt, I think, about London, the meetest—so soon as your army is assembled, let them by and by be exercis-

ed." These sentences are emphatic, when we consider that the enemy was at the gates when they were written.

And we are obliged even to blot out that historical chivalric visit to the army of Tilbury; not that the Queen was wanting in the personal valour of her race, by any means; but for the simple reason that there being then no army at Tilbury to visit, the celebrated occurrence did not take place till after the Armada had disappeared from the scene. Had she gone before, the famous Governor of Tilbury Fort might have said as truly of the British Army as he did of the Spanish Fleet; "the British force thou canst not see—because there's none in sight."

(To be Continued.)

RIFLE COMPETITION.

At the last meeting of the Ottawa Rifle Club it was decided to compete for the silver badge of the Ontario Rifle Association, on the 18th, 24th and 31st of this month, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each range. The competitor making the highest aggregate score in the three days to be declared the winner. The first match took place on Saturday afternoon, when twenty-four members of the club entered their names. The entrance fee was \$1, and the total amount received was divided into five prizes. The first prize was won by Private Throop \$9.00; the second by Captain Macpherson, \$7.20; the third by Lieut. Harris, \$5.40; the fourth by Private Symes, \$3.60; and the fifth by Sergt. Sutherland, \$1.80. The following is the scores of those who made over 50 points:—

	200	500	600	Total
Private Throop.....	24	27	22	73
Capt. Macpherson.....	22	23	23	68
Lieut. Harris.....	24	24	19	67
Private Symes.....	23	15	20	58
Sergt. Sutherland.....	22	19	20	61
Private Mills.....	19	25	15	59
Col. Sergt. Graburn.....	20	25	14	59
Gunner Walters.....	29	18	11	58
Private Gray.....	24	24	10	58
Sergeant Clayton.....	23	23	11	57
Corporal Reardon.....	29	21	7	57
Gunner Lambert.....	19	23	14	56
Private Cotton.....	24	21	10	55
Private Newby.....	15	24	15	54
Gunner Johnson.....	22	13	17	52

On Saturday, the 26th ult. The second series were fired off. The following are the scores of those making 50 points and upwards.

	200	500	600	T'l
Captain Todd.....	25	26	21	75
Gunner Johnson.....	22	27	21	70
Private Symes.....	18	29	21	68
Sergt. Sutherland.....	24	23	21	64
Lieut. Harris.....	21	24	22	67
Capt. Macpherson.....	24	25	14	63
Corp Reardon.....	22	23	17	62
Sergt. Clayton.....	23	24	14	61
Private Throop.....	23	18	19	60
Private Gray.....	21	21	16	58
Private Mills.....	20	21	16	57
Private Newby.....	13	20	21	54
Col. Sergt. Graburn.....	21	22	8	51
Gunner Walters.....	24	22	4	50

The five highest aggregates are:
 Lieutenant Harris..... 134
 Private Troop..... 133
 Captain Macpherson..... 131
 Private Symes..... 130
 Sergeant Sutherland..... 129

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual match of the Sherbrooke Rifle

Association was held at the rifle range, East Sherbrook, (by kind permission of Lt. Col. Bowen) on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The attendance was good, there being about 40 competitors present, and the shooting was very good, considering the high wind prevailing at the time.

Subjoined is a list of the winners and their scores:
 MATCH NO. 1.—Open only to the 53rd Batt., and Members of the Association. Range 300 yds., 5 shots.

Prizes.	T'l
1 J Fisetle.....	20
2 H F Winslow.....	17
3 Lieut Morkill.....	16
4 Capt Boyd.....	16
5 N Rolf.....	16
6 Capt Rolf.....	16
7 J A McNicol.....	14
8 B Rolf.....	13
9 T Westlake.....	13

MATCH NO. 2.—Open as in No. 1. Ranges 300 and 500 yards—5 shots at each range.

Prizes.	T'l
1 Capt Boyd.....	38
2 H F Winslow.....	36
3 J A McNicol.....	29
4 E Stacy.....	29
5 Lieut Loomis.....	28
6 J Fisetle.....	28
7 J Westlake.....	27
8 Capt Rolf.....	26
9 N Rolf.....	25
10 R Arkley.....	24
11 B Rolf.....	24

MATCH NO. 3.—Open to all comers. Range 500 yards. 5 shots.

Prize.	T'l
1 Capt Rolf 53rd Batt.....	22
2 E Stacey, 53rd Batt.....	22
3 J R Smith, 58th Batt.....	22
4 B Rolf, 53rd Batt.....	21
5 Col. Hanning, 44th Batt.....	20
6 Sergt White, 54th Batt.....	20
7 G. A Shaw, 54th Batt.....	19
8 C Rolf, 53rd Batt.....	19
9 Q'r-M't'r Cleveland, 54th Batt.....	18

MATCH NO. 4.—All comers. Range 600 yards. 5 shots.

Prize.	T'l
1 Capt Boyd, S. R. A.....	17
2 H F Winslow, 53rd Batt.....	17
3 Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.....	16
4 Col Hanning, 54th Batt.....	16
5 Capt Rolf, 53rd Batt.....	16
6 Sergt G A Shaw, 54th Batt.....	15
7 B Rolf, 53rd Batt.....	15
8 Q'r-M't'r Cleveland, 54th Batt.....	14
9 R Arkley, S. R. A.....	14

MATCH NO. 5.—400 yards from the shoulder—5 shots—all comers.

1 Capt Boyd, S. R. A.....	25
2 C H Clark, S. R. A.....	21
3 R P Doyle, S. R. A.....	20
4 J A McNicol.....	20
5 Q'r-M't'r Cleveland, 54th Batt.....	20
6 J Fisetle, 53rd Batt.....	19
7 F T Aston, S. R. A.....	17
8 Capt Rolf, 53rd Batt.....	16
9 T Westlake.....	15

The shooting the second day was better than the first, the finest being that of Capt. Boyd, who made five bull's eyes in succession at 400 yards from the shoulder.

The match terminated with two or three scratch matches.

Quite a number of visitors were on the ground during the contest, including several ladies. It is hoped that a representative team will go to Montreal next month to compete at the Provisional matches. The presentation of prizes to the successful competitors will take place in the Town Hall on

Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, to which the public are invited.—*Sherbrook Gazette.*

ANNUAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

Two companies of the 63rd Volunteer Battalion—Capt. Mumford's Company, No. 2 ("Mayflower") and Capt. Walsh's, No. 4 ("Halifax Rifles," proceeded to Bedford Range yesterday in the steamer *Goliath*, to engage in their annual prize firing. The following are the prize lists:—

CAPT. MUMFORD'S COMPANY.

1ST COMPETITION.—Ranges 200, 400, 500.	
Prize	pts.
1 Medal and \$5.00, Pte. Percy.....	56
2 Cash \$10.00, Sgt. Taple.....	55
3 " 9.00, Sgt. Conners.....	55
4 " 7.00, Lt. Fultz.....	52
5 " 6.00, Capt. Mumford.....	47
6 " 5.00, Corp. Fitzgerald.....	
7 " 4.00, Sgt. Lyndsay.....	
8 " 3.50, Payne (band).....	
9 " 3.00, Pte Cook.....	
10 " 2.50, Pte Norris.....	
11 " 2.00, Sgt Mg. Kerr.....	
12 " 1.50, Pte Carmichael.....	
13 " 1.50, McDonnell.....	
14 " 1.00, Pte Schragie.....	

CONSOLATION.—Range 400 yards.

	Prize.
1 Pte Garrett.....	\$5.00
2 Corpl Smith.....	4.00
3 Pte Neville.....	3.00
4 Sgt Harvey.....	2.50
5 Corp Fultz.....	2.50
6 Pte Conrad.....	2.00
7 Pte Baker.....	1.50
8 Pte Arwalt.....	1.50
9 Pte Ryan.....	1.50
10 Pte Cooper.....	1.00
11 Pte Lyndsay.....	1.00
12 Pte Woodill.....	1.00
13 Pte Shaffer.....	1.00

Highest Score at 200 yds.—10 Rounds

Prize	pts.
1 \$4.00, Capt Mumford.....	43
2 3.00, Pte Percy.....	40
3 2.50, Sgt Conners.....	38
4 2.00, Sgt Taple.....	37
5 1.50, Lt Fultz.....	37
6 1.50, Pte Payne (band).....	
7 1.50, Pte Wilson.....	

Highest Total in 40 Rounds.

	pts.
1 Prize Cup, Sgt Taple.....	143
2 " Medal, Sgt Conners.....	131
3 " Cash \$4.00 Capt Mumford.....	128
4 " Box Raisins, Pte Percy.....	128
5 " Cash \$2.00, Lt Fultz.....	120

CAPT. WALSH'S COMPANY.

1 Ladies' Cup and \$10 (to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively), Sergt. Hickey.
2 Company Gold Medal and \$10 (same conditions as ladies' cup), Lance Corporal Gibson.
3 Company Silver Medal and \$8 (to be won twice, not necessarily consecutively), Capt. Walsh.
4 \$8.00, Lieut Egan.
5 7.00, Sergt Scott.
6 6.00, J Hickey.
7 Barrel flour, A Lockhart.
8 Pair boots, Corporal Tobin.
9 \$5.00, Corporal Murphy.
10 4.00, Private Sampson.
11 4.00, Private Aronld.
12 3.00, Sergt Hughes.
13 3.00, Pte Kelly.
14 2.50, Pte Myers.
15 2.00, Pte Hyland.

- 16 2.00, Pte Morricey.
- 17 2.00, Pte Hurley.
- 18 Album, Pte Gully.
- 19 1.50, Bandsman Wilson.
- 20 1.00, Pte Cunningham.
- 21 Air Pistol, Corpl. Joyce.

Range Prizes.

For highest score at 600 yards—silver badge, presented by Sergeant Scott—Private J. Hickey.

Second highest score—gold pencil case, presented by Mr. Stephen T. Hall—Sergt. Hickey.

Highest score at 500 yards—case of Wine, presented by C. F. Vose—Sergeant Hickey.

Second highest score at 500 yards—I year's subscription *Acadian Recorder*, presented by Messrs. Blackadar—Capt. Walsh.

Highest score at 400 yards—opera glass, presented by Messrs. Glasgow & Co.—Sergt. Scott.

Second highest score at 400 yards—courier bag, presented by Della Torre Bros.—Sergt. Hickey.

Highest score at 200 yards—prize presented by Messrs. Wallace & Balcom—Captain Walsh.

Second highest score at 200 yards.—plated chain, presented by Mr. W. Johnson—Lance Corpl. Gibson.

Prizes were also given by his Worship the Mayor, Col. Pallister, 63rd, Major Cummins, 63rd, Major Hayden, 63rd, Mr. Edward Morrison, Mr. Geo. A Kent, Alderman Connolly, Mr. Michael Power, Messrs. McLeod & McDonald, Mr. W. Johnston. Mr. Wm. Crowe, and a number of others.

Private Walker, of Captain Walsh's company also offered a special prize—a valuable chess board—to be competed for by the commissioned and non commissioned officers of both companies. This contest resulted in a tie of 72 points each between Sergeant Taple and Hickey of Captain Walsh's and Sergeant Connor's of Capt. Mumford's companies; consequently these three sergeants will have to compete for this prize at a future day.—*Halifax Reporter*.

RIFLE MATCH AT DEBERT CAMP.

Match between Officers of the 73th Highlanders (Hants and Colchester Regiment) and the Cumberland Provisional Battalion, at DeBert Camp, 30th June, 1875.

Ranges 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each Range.

78TH HIGHLANDERS.

Lieut Smith.....	35
Captain Layton.....	34
Captain McLeod.....	32
Lieut Barnhill.....	28
Ensign Wilson.....	26
Captain Burgess.....	22

CUMBERLAND PROV'K. BATTALION.

Major Christie.....	33
Captain Harrison.....	30
Ensign Black.....	29
Capt W Moffatt.....	24
Captain Church.....	23
Major Harrison.....	23

—*Halifax Reporter*.

SHANGHAI, July 20.—It is stated the Government of China proposes to send an embassy to England relative to the murder of Mr. Margary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

New Cavalry Drill.

From the *United Service Gazette*, 10th July, '75.

"The General Order specially issued last month, directing the 'non pivot' system to be adopted throughout the Cavalry service, is re-issued, and included in the General Orders of the 1st inst. Pending the entirely revised edition of the Cavalry Regulations, the drill and field movements of all cavalry regiments are to be carried out in accordance with the Book of 'movements of cavalry,' provisionally approved for cavalry at Aldershot, 1874, subject to the modifications issued with this order, extending over twenty-two pages."

With reference to the above, it will be noticed that the late Colonel Jennings of H. M. 13th Hussars (who had special permission to carry out the system of "non-pivot" drill in his regiment) has been the means of introducing to the British cavalry this very desirable and useful change in cavalry tactics; and those officers of the volunteer cavalry force of the Dominion who had the benefit of attending the 13th-Hussars's schools of instruction, will find it a very easy matter to conform to the above regulations which is particularly adapted to volunteer cavalry; a favourite service with all the young men in the country districts of both provinces, as evinced by the well mounted turn-outs at the annual drills. The revised cavalry movements, it is said, will embrace the mounted rifle drill, and will be much simplified in various ways. It is expected to appear about September next.

R. L.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

I observed the statement in the newspapers last week, that the Ottawa Garrison Artillery was the second senior Regiment in the Dominion; perhaps it meant the second senior Regiment of Artillery; however, could you inform us, which are really the three senior Regiments in the Dominion.

I think it would not be without interest to the force, if you were to give an account of the services of some of these Regiments—some of your readers might be able to supply details which we would be glad to hear.

A GUNNER.

P.S.—In reference to future Wimbledon Teams, I approve of each Provincial Association naming 3, 4, 5, or 6 men, as the case might be; let the Province name the men and be responsible for them. If this plan were followed Canada would be sure of really strong men, and no squabbling, as there is now about positions, places, ranges, &c

We think the suggestion of our correspondent of holding each of the Provincial Rifle Associations responsible for the efficiency of the men they selected to compose the Wimbledon team is a good one—and

would therefore respectfully call the attention of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association to it. If this principle was adopted we believe it would give more general satisfaction to all concerned.—Ed. Vol. Rev.

HALIFAX, N.S., 24th July, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—It is to be hoped that an "Enquiring Plunger" will not be a "Disappointed Plunger," by not receiving an answer to his question in the REVIEW of 13th. It would be much more satisfactory to these inquisitive correspondents (who probably do not belong to the force) if, instead of wasting their time in writing ridiculous questions, they would study the Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, 1870, and the Queen's Regulations 1873. If an "Enquiring Plunger" will turn to page 62, paragraph 167 of the former, and to section 7, paragraph 23 of the latter book, he will find the answer to his question. A General Order is not required authorizing the edition of the Field Exercise to be used. It is true that the 1870 edition is used in the Military School here, because the Government having a number of copies of that edition on hand and want to use them up, or in other words, would manage our Military School as they do our Railway, viz., on "commercial principles." All capable officers drill their men by the latest edition of the Field Exercise.

BUSBY.

OBITUARY.

The *United Service Gazette* of the 26th June, announces the death on the 16th June, at Llandrindod, Wales, of Lieut. Col. FRANCIS ATOBERLEY, late H. M. 3th Foot. He served in the eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battle of Alma, siege of Sevastopol, repulse of the sortie on October 26th, 1854, (severely wounded in the arm and mentioned in despatches) assault of the Redan on September 8th, 1855, (mentioned in despatches) medal and clasps, Brevet Major—Knight of the Legion of Honor—5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal. He retired from the service in 1863, and subsequently became Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, 4th Military District in Canada.—*Com.*

A new telegraphic company, with a capital of twenty-five millions, a large portion of which has been already subscribed, is reported to have been formed at San Francisco. The line is to run from New York to the Pacific coast, and will connect with the chief cities of the United States and the Dominion. Cheap telegraphy without Government assistance seems now to be assured, as this new line is in the hand of wealthy men, who will reduce the present high rates of telegraphing.

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and radically cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation by letter, One Dollar. Send 50 cents for Book with descriptive Cases, References and Testimonials.

DRS. PARK & McLEISH,
No. 21 East 16th Street, New York.

CONTENTS OF No. 30, VOL. IX.

POETRY:—

On Visiting the Botanic Gardens, Cork. 358

EDITORIAL:—

The Nation and the Brigade Camps 351

Military Efficiency of the British Army 356

Doings of the Canadian Team at Wimbledon 350

News of the Week 351

CORRESPONDENCE:—

Military District No. 6—5th Brigade 360

Cretan Descent 360

SELECTIONS:—

A Warning Voice from the Spanish Armada 350

Wimbledon Tournament 352

Earl Dufferin in Canada 352

The Staff College 353



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 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. WINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

THE readers of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW may have thought the strictures on Captain Hume's "Essay upon the best method of obtaining recruits for the British Army" too severe—but we publish to-day, from *Broad Arrow*, three letters addressed to that journal, and its report of the discussion at the "Royal United Service Institution"—on the essay as proofs that the matter was treated on its merits alone in our article. It will be perceived that the writers of the letters raise the same points of objection that occurred in our article, and that those points were valid is evident from *Broad Arrow's* reference to the object with which the essay was written. In fact, it was altogether an essay on a new organization based on compulsion, or forced service—thus shewing that Captain Hume had no idea of popular feeling, or political economy—and also proving what we have always maintained that the soldier of the regular army with rare exceptions does not understand the proper organization adapted to the social condition of the British people, or how to utilize their military aptitudes. The one idea is "force," and the ordinary military mind seems incapable of grasping any other—and this is evidenced by the discussion at the Royal United Service Institution—only one officer out of the many who took part in it seemed to appreciate the value of the old

constitutional force which supplied better soldiers than was ever yet raised by the Prussian or any other system—the militia—the English yeomanry—the descendants of those men who decided Cressy, Politiers, and Agincourt, and whose fame is a household word.

It is not enough to say that the spirit of the average Briton is as staunch as that of his forefathers, or that it needs the wrangling of military pedants to point out the solution of their problem after which they are groping. The volunteer organization in Great Britain is ample evidence of what could be effected if those philosophers and their hobbies were put aside, their petty selfish professional jealousy curbed, and themselves taught to know that the interests of the Empire was of far more importance than the harlequin hobbies with which the public has been deluded—and that Britons will not submit to be ruled by any clique whatever their pretensions may be, whether of superior knowledge, or worth, nor be forced to give the service they owe their country at the bidding of mere specialists whose own department is after all the mere perfected outcome of the voluntary system.

With the examples afforded by the present militia and the failure of the regular army it is at the least surprising that none of the speakers at the discussion could find courage to propose a system suited to the social condition of the people out of which a regular army worthy the name could be got by volunteering. The facts are, that the war office, with its various departments, regular army and belongings, are antiquated, obstructive, and no longer answer the purposes for which they were slowly devised. If England is to keep up a force commensurate with her population—she has only to embody her militia—raise a regular army therefrom by proper pay and inducements, cut down the cost of administration, and keep merely depots of her regular army at home.

Those who talk of a small force for the defence of the British Isles forget that it is not on British soil that defence has ever been successfully fought out, but on the fields of France, and to be successful there, she must show something more than thirty thousand bayonets, even as a contingent. With a proper organization (and she has that if the professionals are muzzled) she can show such a front as would make Prussia, Russia or any other two powers combined think twice before they gave her cause to move to the Rhine; and this can be effected without compulsion or injury to her industrial resources which it certainly cannot be effected by Captain Hume's recommendations, nor by the brilliant ideas of those who perpetrated the *Irish bull* of awarding a gold medal for an essay on a totally different subject to that for which it was offered, nor by those who so brilliantly discussed the results of the aforesaid *Irish bull*.

Our respected contemporaries within the Dominion of Canada who are so nervously careful of the twenty-five cents they annually contribute to the maintenance of the Canadian militia and who require greater efficiency as well as the supervision or improvement of the present system, will doubtless be surprised to hear that the organization has never been fully developed.

It has no staff corps, no engineers, no ambulance, no commissariat; and as they write about it as if an importation of the "Prussian system" would be an advantage, we beg leave to direct their attention to the following paragraphs in which the working of that system is shown:

"Since the late war between France and Germany considerable changes have been effected in the organization of the German Corps of Engineers, particulars concerning which are given by the official gazette of the Empire, the *Reichsanzeiger*. In the North German Army (exclusive of the Bavarian contingent) the Corps of Engineers is divided into four 'inspectors,' and numbers on a peace footing a roll of 600 officers. It is placed under the command of an 'inspection-general,' to which is attached a scientific 'committee of engineers' as an advising body. The changes effected in the engineers are as striking as those which have taken place in the sappers and miners. This force is likewise divided into four 'inspections,' embracing from three to four battalions each. There are, moreover, 'fortress inspections,' with from four to eight fortresses allotted to each. The 'inspection' for Strasbourg remains for the present over and above this organization. Every battalion of 'pioneers' consists of three companies of 'field pioneers' and a fourth company specifically 'miners.' The three field companies are instructed in pontooning, digging trenches, and mining generally, but the fourth company is taught some special mining knowledge. Upon the force being mobilised, the fourth company in each battalion is to be broken up, its men being partly attached to the other three companies, partly separated as a depot and recruiting troop. A third part is to be used as the nucleus of three companies of pioneers for 'siege and fortress' service, to which the reserves called out are attached. Two pioneer battalions, even in peace, comprise a large number of men, having twelve telegraph corps attached to them for distribution among the various army corps during a campaign. Each telegraph corps consists of three officers, ten sub-officers, eighty-three men (engineers) with a column of military train, consisting of an officer and fifty men, attached to it. The two pioneer battalions thus distinguished are the pioneers of the Guards, and the fourth battalion, which is apparently intended to serve as the nucleus for possible further extensions of the service. Over and above the forces already detailed, there is a 'bridge train' attached to each battalion. On the outbreak of war every army corps is supplied with two divisional 'bridge-trains,' told off severally to the two divisions, and each carrying with it thirty-nine metres of bridge material, and one corps 'bridge train,' reserved for emergencies and placed under the immediate command of the general commanding the army corps. The corps train carries with it thirty-two pontoon boats, sufficient for thirty-two metres of bridge. In addition, two reserve 'pontoon trains' are kept at Coblenz, Glogau, Magde

burg, and Graudenz, each having pontoons and bridge material at their disposal for lengths of respectively 323, 188, 280, and 753 metres. Additional reserve trains are to be formed on the Upper Rhine and the Moselle."

"From Germany the *World* has information that the whole of the German military ambulance service has been undergoing a thorough revision of late; new uniforms have been distributed; and copies of the new official regulations have been forwarded to Germans in England who served in field hospitals during the late war. Last April a Sanitätszug, or train for the wounded, furnished with all modern appliances for their relief, was sent with its full complement of Krankenträger from Munich to Berlin to be inspected by the military medical authorities. By the 1st instant the arming of all the German troops with the new Mauser rifle and an ample supply of cartridge was completed. Gangs of workmen have been working extra time at the completion of the new lines of railway most likely to be of strategical importance in case of a war with France, and men have even been sent from lines of less military importance to push on the construction of the strategical lines. Platforms enabling artillery and cavalry to be put rapidly 'on board' trains have been built wherever they were still wanting. The first series of the German summer manoeuvres will be conducted principally on and in the neighbourhood of the Rhine. The town of Coblenz will be regularly besieged, and the great fortress opposite will be attacked. As for the first time nine Rhine gunboats will be used in the operations against Coblenz, the movements will be exceptionally interesting.

We copy the following sensible remarks from the *Halifax Daily Reporter and Times*, of July 14th, which we fully endorse:

"The Confederation of these Provinces would have been a paltry and dishonest thing if its benefits were exclusively for Nova Scotia, or for Québec, or for Ontario, or for any one of the two or three Provinces. Its benefits and advantages are intended for the whole Dominion, from the far east to the far west. It is perfectly right that the friends and advocates of Union should point out the favorable features as circumstances arise, and require facts to be brought into prominence. In Ontario and Québec we would naturally show how the movement had benefited those Provinces; and so in any one of the lesser members of the Confederacy. Any great national policy or movement is many sided, and can be looked at from many different points of view. Only political bigots or blind leaders of the blind can deal otherwise with matters of this sort. We have a common interest in the common prosperity of the whole country. The central Government must not be sectional, but national, must not be Nova Scotian or Ontarian, but Canadian in the full and wide sense of the word."

Also the following article from the same paper on the European situation:

"The three Emperors, grand Conservatives of the peace of Europe, as they are sometimes supposed to be,—are shortly to hold another conference. It will be 'pacific' of course. Such wise men as the Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria would not lightly let slip the dogs of war. We can believe their intentions to be good and honest. Still, it forbodes no good to Europe or

the world when these 'Eagles' gather together. It is as if there were the want of quarry in the air, and council were held to divide the spoil. Russian influence in European politics is very great, and apparently increasing. France is anxious above every thing to secure the friendship and co-operation of the 'Bear,' as thus only would she be sure of victory in case of a German war. There is no sacrifice that France would not make to get Russian aid in an Anti-German war. Germany of course understands this, and it is the duty of her Emperor and his statesmen to outwit the French and prevent at all hazards a Franco-Russian alliance. Hence, Russia would be morally certain of either German or French aid in any efforts she chose to put forth again upon the Eastern Question.

"Recently the Russian Government made extraordinary efforts to secure a close understanding, if not a positive alliance, with Great Britain. The official press overflowed with expressions of good feeling and friendship towards Great Britain. The policy was too transparent. England has been thwarting Russia, in Asia, on the Black Sea, and in Western Europe. The intended revision of the laws of war in the interest of the great military powers was prevented by Great Britain alone. Russian overtures of alliance were not reciprocated by the English Press; and the old coldness continues.

"Austria has constant trouble on her frontiers. She borders on Turkey and the Principalities, and it appears as if the Principalities were ready to cause all the trouble they can to Turkey and to neighboring powers. The torch may be applied there which should kindle a general conflagration.

"Germany is no doubt well aware of the dangers that surround her and menace the existence of the Empire. The whole Continent is an armed camp. Germany is in the centre of the field, anxious, above all things, to be let alone and have time to consolidate the fruits of her victories. But it seems certain that she can count on exemption from war only so long as it suits France to keep the peace. Europe would be involved in the flames of war at this moment had not the British Government energetically interfered to check the outburst. France is preparing and threatening; Germany is prepared, leaning on her sword. Prince Bismarck judged that it would be better for Germany not to give too much time to her rival; and so the fray was about to begin when the neighbors stepped in—especially the Government of Queen Victoria—with words of counsel and warning.

"In Italy the problem of the hour is the suppression of brigandage, which is disgracefully appalling, dominant in the southern part of the Kingdom. In Spain the Carlists still fight and fly, rally and fight and fly again. The Government is as weak as possible, apparently without courage, without unity, without hope. It is supposed that the new King will hardly reign as long as poor Amadeo himself."

GREENMOOR has, as we anticipated, brought out the admirable qualities of our neighbors as marksmen. An International Match between a picked team of Irish and American Riflemen at Dollymount, near Dublin, resulted in the victory of the latter, as the following from *Broad Arrow*, of 25th June, will show:

"The great rifle match between Ireland and America was concluded on Tuesday

evening, and resulted in an easy victory for the American team. Extraordinary interest attached to the contest. The conditions of the match were similar to those for the Elcho Challenge Shield, except that there were six a side instead of the usual eight. The following tables show the progress of the match and the score made at each range by each competitor.

	AMERICA.			Total
	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	
Gildorsbevoe.	56	56	52	164
Yale.....	57	52	51	160
Fulton.....	58	57	40	161
Coleman...	50	48	52	150
Bodino.....	52	59	51	162
Dakin.....	58	55	51	164
Totals..	337	327	303	G. T. 967.

	IRELAND.			Total
	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	
Wilson...	58	50	55	163
Hamilton..	56	51	51	161
McKenna...	52	44	53	149
Milner....	55	37	41	133
Johnson...	58	54	50	162
Pollock..	59	53	49	161
Totals..	335	292	299	G. T. 929

Majority for America, 38 points. The average per man on the American side was 161 and on the Irish, 156. This is admirable shooting, for when the Irish won the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon in 1873 their average was 149.37, and their highest score 150. The average of England on the same occasion was 146.87, and of Scotland 141.00. A telegram from New York says that the news of the victory has been enthusiastically received there.

In the obituary notices of a contemporary we were struck with the conciseness of the following:

On 6th June last, in Wales, FRANCIS TOPPING AGRICULTURIST, Esq., "late" to "Marion Estate," Shropshire, Eng.; late Lieut.-Col. H. M. 30th Regiment, and D. A. G. Militia, Brockville, Ont., a Crimean Hero at "The Rodan," Lovel, and regretted by all who knew him; a thorough soldier and Christian.

Brockville, Prescott, and Ottawa papers please copy.

The late cordial, social, cheerful, and gallant Deputy Adjutant General of No. 4 Military District, has passed away, and the above brief notice is all that remains of a brave soldier, who will long be remembered by the officers and soldiers of that portion of the Canadian Militia under his command.

The 18th of June (the month on which he died) twenty years ago, seen him inside the deadly angle of the Redan, a leader amongst the gallant soldiers that shed their best blood for Britain—and almost on the anniversary of that historic day his earthly career is finished in a quiet Welsh village. A Christian, a soldier, and a gentleman, Lieut. Col. ATCHERLEY left few kinder hearts behind him.

A Masonic hall was inaugurated in Rome on the 5th inst. with due solemnity, under the presidency of Signor Macchi, a deputy of the Chamber. Telegrams were sent from lodges in all parts of Italy with warm congratulations. The event derives importance from the fact that Freemasonry has only become possible in Rome since the fall of the temporal power, because the Roman Catholic Church does not allow her sons to join the mystic brotherhood.

Camp Tilley.

THE REVIEW—A SHAM ATTACK.

Thursday was a red letter day in the annals of St. Andrews. During the forenoon a large number of strangers came in to town to witness the review. At 3.30 p. m., the advance guard of the troops was observed entering the town. Soon after the artillery came in view, the men mounted on the horses and guns. Next came the band, and then the two battalions of the line, followed by the half battery of artillery, the rear guards. They marched through the town in column of route, and proceeded to the back of Fort Tipperary, where the force was drawn up in line by the edge of the water, at Katey's Cove, with a view to attack St. Andrews from that quarter. A line of skirmishers having been carefully thrown out, by the first sixty seventh battalion, supported by the second sixty seventh, the field artillery occupying advantageous positions on the flanks, with the object of shelling the fort and town.

On the signal to attack being given, it was at first found somewhat difficult to bring a half battery into the desired position, but, aided by the infantry in support, and with much perseverance on the part of both officers and men, the difficulty was overcome. When the signal to attack was given, a rapid fire was opened by the skirmishers, and the sharpshooters picked off any of the defenders of the fort who showed their heads over the parapet. Meanwhile the artillery on both flanks poured in shot and shell.

It was soon found desirable to advance and subsequently to reinforce the skirmishers, the 1st 71st coming to the front in good style. The advance was steady, and every advantage taken of the features of the ground, and when possible on a halt being sounded, or when a better opportunity offered for shelling the fort and town, the artillery came into action. Afterwards by short rushes on the part of the skirmishers, over any available open ground, the advance was directly upon the fort. The skirmishers had been so strongly reinforced, that they presented more the appearance of a battalion in line, than that of skirmishers with much interval. So soon as the artillery and infantry had done their work, with field gun and rifle, a steady and direct bayonet charge was made upon the enemy remaining in the fort, and with loud and exultant hurrahs, the boys in scarlet climbed in over the breastwork, dashing with great bravery into the enemies ranks, capturing the guns—and making prisoners of the brave defenders. The fort gained, the town surrendered—and thus was obtained possession of one of the strongest positions in the country! The assembly was then sounded—and the brigade formed into line of quarter column—the officers and colours were called to the front—when

Brigade Major Inches read the

BRIGADE ORDERS.

as follows:—

1st—The tents will be struck and properly packed up at as early an hour tomorrow, as the Camp Quarter Master may signify his readiness to take over the stores.

2nd—The 67th Batt. will parade at 5.15 a.m., and proceed by early train, which will leave the depot at 6 o'clock for Woodstock.

3rd—The 71st Batt. will parade at 5.15 a.m., and proceed to Fredericton by train, which will leave at 6 o'clock.

4th—The St. George, St. Stephen and Deer Island Companies will leave camp at such hours as may be found most con-

venient for embarkation. Such hours to be fixed by the respective captains.

5th—At the conclusion of another Brigade Camp, one of a series of Camps assembled from time to time in this district, which have produced varied successful results, the Brigadier has again an opportunity to offer his best thanks to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, for the satisfactory manner in which duties have been performed, and order and discipline have been maintained, and, particularly are thanks due to the Brigade staff, and to officers commanding corps, for their cordial support and assistance, in carrying out the orders and regulations issued for the guidance of the troops.

The 1st Brigade division, which has at all times produced corps remarkable for their efficiency, is represented in this camp by corps with their full numerical strength, while the quota of every county is complete—a result upon which the Brigade Major Lieut. Col. Inches and officers commanding corps may justly be congratulated. The Woodstock Field Battery, so recently organized and equipped, is reported upon as follows, by the inspector of artillery: The horses are of excellent quality, and well fitted for their work, both officers and men have made remarkable progress in knowledge of their duties since their arrival in camp, and they all appear anxious and willing to learn. Lt. Col. Jago attributes much of the success to the presence of Lieut. Dibble, and Sergt. Major Lynch's efforts, and he trusts that the example they have set in attending the gunnery school at Kington, will be followed by other officers and non-commissioned officers of the forces. The 67th and 71st Battalion as usual vie with each other in efficiency, and as regards the isolated corps from Deer Island, St. Stephen and St. George, it appears indivisible to make any distinction.

Finally, Lieut. Col. Maunsell, will, with pleasure report most favorably respecting the camp, to the Major General, commanding, and it only remains for him to express the hope, that every member of the force, who has so satisfactorily discharged his duty to the state as a soldier, may be equally successful in his avocations as a citizen.

6th—The Camp Quarter Master, the Quarter Masters of Battalions, and Qr. Master Sergeants, together with one man from each company, will remain on the ground to take care of the stores.

7th—Officers commanding companies are reminded that they should not issue the whole of the drill pay until the men fully comply with the general orders as to returning clothing, arms and accoutrements into their armories.

8th—The Field Battery will at 5 a.m., tomorrow parade, one non commissioned officer and three men, to relieve the guard.

LIST OF BEST SHOTS GOVERNOR TILLEY'S ADDRESS.

Lt. Col. Inches then read the list of the best shots in the battalion, and also the best company shooting. We understand him to state that Capt. A. Lloyd's company from Deer Island, was entitled to the first place.

His Honor, the Governor, then made a brief address, in which he expressed the satisfaction it gave him to state that he thought the men had no doubt that should they ever be called upon to defend our homes and firesides from the assaults of any enemy, they would be found ready and willing to do so. His opinion on military matters might not be worth much, although in his younger days he had taken an active part in such duties; but he would say that he did not think there was a finer or better

drilled battalion in the Dominion than that before him; and he was only sorry that General Smyth could not be present to-day to witness the very creditable proficiency displayed by the brigade, in the execution of the various movements. Connected with the exercises just concluded, he would, in conclusion, reiterate the hope expressed in the general orders, just read, viz.; that they would be equally successful in the discharge of their duties as private citizens, as they had been in the performance of their duties as soldiers while in camp.

In the course of his speech the Governor expressed the pleasure it gave him, to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the men.

Lt. Col. Maunsel called for three cheers for the Queen, which call was heartily responded to—also three cheers for His Honor, the Lt. Governor, which were heartily given:

In response to a proposition by one of their own number, the civilians united in three cheers for Lt. Col. Maunsel.

The troops were then formed in line of quarter column, marched down King street and up Water street, to the camp, on their arrival at which they were dismissed.

THE BALL TO THE OFFICERS.

The ball given to the officers of the camp of instruction, in the large dining room of the new hotel, St. Andrews, on Thursday evening last, was a great success. The room was very tastefully decorated with flags, spruce and pictures, and brilliantly lighted. Immediately over the door were draped the British and American flags, surmounted by a very handsome carved and painted coat of the Royal Arms. His Honor, the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Tilley, with a fair representation of all classes of the citizens, were present in full force. The music was furnished by the band of the 71st, and the dancing was kept up with unfagging zeal until three o'clock in the morning. The committee provided a refreshment table, on which was spread out the delicacies usually provided on such occasions. The whole affair was of the most enjoyable description, reflecting credit, great credit upon the committee who had it in charge, and got it up on such short notice.

The Woodstock battery of field artillery will remain in Camp at St. Andrews until Tuesday next. On Friday last they were engaged in shell practice.

BREAKING UP CAMP—CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS.

Friday morning at six o'clock the 17th and 71st battalions, preceded by the band of the 71st, marched through town en route to the railway station, where, without accident of any kind, they embarked on board the train of seventeen cars provided for their transport. Before leaving, the band played several airs, including "The Girl I left behind me," and "Auld Lang Syne" All aboard, the whistle sounded, and they were off. As the long and heavy laden train moved out of the depot, the citizens assembled, and, in response to the call of John S. Magee, Esq., gave three cheers for Lieut. Col. Maunsel, and the officers and men of two battalions.

It is proper to state that, during the stay of the troops in St. Andrews, the conduct of the men was most exemplary and worthy of all praise. In their intercourse with the inhabitants, they displayed a most courteous and respectful manner. The health of the men in camp was excellent; in fact, the position of the medical gentleman was a perfect sinecure, and physique was at a discount, which speaks volumes in favor of the healthfulness of St. Andrews, and its suitability as a location for a camp of instruction.—*St. John Weekly Telegraph, July 21st.*

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists various regiments and their stations.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists regiments and their stations.

Table with columns: ROYAL ARTILLERY, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, ROYAL ART'Y (Con'd). Lists artillery units and their stations.

Table with columns: 6th Brigade, 7th Brigade, 8th Brigade, 9th Brigade, 10th Brigade, 11th Brigade, 12th Brigade, 13th Brigade, 14th Brigade, 15th Brigade, 16th Brigade, 17th Brigade, 18th Brigade, 19th Brigade, 20th Brigade, 21st Brigade, 22nd Brigade, 23rd Brigade, 24th Brigade, 25th Brigade, 26th Brigade, 27th Brigade, 28th Brigade, 29th Brigade, 30th Brigade, 31st Brigade, 32nd Brigade, 33rd Brigade, 34th Brigade, 35th Brigade, 36th Brigade, 37th Brigade, 38th Brigade, 39th Brigade, 40th Brigade, 41st Brigade, 42nd Brigade, 43rd Brigade, 44th Brigade, 45th Brigade, 46th Brigade, 47th Brigade, 48th Brigade, 49th Brigade, 50th Brigade, 51st Brigade, 52nd Brigade, 53rd Brigade, 54th Brigade, 55th Brigade, 56th Brigade, 57th Brigade, 58th Brigade, 59th Brigade, 60th Brigade, 61st Brigade, 62nd Brigade, 63rd Brigade, 64th Brigade, 65th Brigade, 66th Brigade, 67th Brigade, 68th Brigade, 69th Brigade, 70th Brigade, 71st Brigade, 72nd Brigade, 73rd Brigade, 74th Brigade, 75th Brigade, 76th Brigade, 77th Brigade, 78th Brigade, 79th Brigade, 80th Brigade, 81st Brigade, 82nd Brigade, 83rd Brigade, 84th Brigade, 85th Brigade, 86th Brigade, 87th Brigade, 88th Brigade, 89th Brigade, 90th Brigade, 91st Brigade, 92nd Brigade, 93rd Brigade, 94th Brigade, 95th Brigade, 96th Brigade, 97th Brigade, 98th Brigade, 99th Brigade, 100th Brigade. Lists various brigades and their stations.

Table with columns: ROYAL ARTILL'Y (Con.), ROYAL ENGINEERS. Lists artillery and engineering units and their stations.

THE ASCENSION.

(FROM THE SPANISH OF LOUIS PONCE DE LEON.)

Good Shepherd, wilt thou leave
In this low vale the flock that was thy care
Alone to pine and grieve,
While through the purer air
Thou risest up to folds forever fair?

They who, supremely blest,
Until the dawn of this unhappy day
Leaned on thy loving breast,
To whom on earth shall they
Hark on or look when thou art far away?

What comeliness or grace
They whose eyes behold thy beauty see
In other form or face?
What music will not be
Harsh to the ears that harkened once to thine?

Who now upon the deep
Shall look, and curb its fury? Who shall lay
The stormy winds asleep?
What lode-star's friendly ray,
When thine is hid, shall guide the vessel's way?

Why change our happy state,
O oblivious cloud, to helplessness and fear?
How proud of their rich freight
Thy shining folds appear!
How blind and wretched thou dost leave us here!

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Prize Essays.

DEAR SIR,—Without entering upon the merits of the prize essay on recruiting, already discussed by yourself and portions of the press, I would enquire if the terms of competition have not been somewhat violated in divers ways. In the first place, I do not recollect the motto adopted by Captain Hime to have been published among the many others in your issue, dated last December, but I cannot be certain.

Secondly, The essay extends over forty pages instead of thirty-two only—the number limited.

And thirdly, the preface cannot fail to give rise to impressions somewhat as follows. viz.—The essay has been compiled under the notice of the Royal United Service Institution; that the materials were collected with the assistance of the librarian of that institution; that the views in reference to desertion are the suggestions of Sergeant Henry Cousins, H. Battery 14th Brigade, R., to whom the author must have applied for information; and that, finally, the get-together and connectedness of the essay is due to Professor Cairnes.

The authorship of this work must, it is presumed, have been tolerably well known before the sealed envelope was opened, especially as the suggestive fact becomes apparent that Captain Hime was already an institution gold medalist of 1871.

The author of one of these essays has informed me that his application for a return of his writing and sealed envelope was never attended to.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
13th April, 1875. ENQUERER.

SIR,—It has always hitherto been believed, horse racing and other trials of prowess, that the aspirant, in order to carry off the prize, should not only be first to attain the goal, but should also have kept within the bounds laid down to indicate the course; and it would appear that the first gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution is attainable irrespective of these time-limited conditions. The medal was offered for an "Essay upon the best method of training Recruits for the British Army," and to the ordinary understanding this would imply restriction to the present state of the realm, which only provide for recruiting recruits by voluntary enlistment. It is not my desire, nor is it within my

power, from the meagre report I have seen of the recent meeting, to criticise in detail the scheme of the successful essayist, or to inquire whether the desired result is to be attained by conscription, or if that itself is a possible or desirable method, by which the strength of the Army is to be maintained; but it is my wish to point out that both the unsuccessful competitors, and the public in general, will view with surprise the award of the referees to a proposal which, in reply to a demand for recruits, offers an army the greater portion of which is to be composed of conscripts. In an analogous case there can be little doubt what the verdict of the Jockey Club would have been—it would have pronounced the ostensible winner, whatever his other merits, disqualified.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

April 12, 1875.

SECONDER.

PRIZE ESSAYS AND THE ARMY RESERVES.

SIR,—In Captain Hime's prize essay I find the following deprecatory remarks about the Militia and Volunteers:—"I never hear of the Militia without thinking of Dryden's description of the trained bands of his times—'In peace a charge, in war a weak defence.' Officered, instructed, and disciplined as it is, the Militia is not a reliable force now; and it can never become so, for the simple reason that it is raised, like the army, on the voluntary system." "But we have 180,000 citizen soldiers it may be urged. I know something of the Volunteers, and my conviction is, that the only end gained by supporting them is the gratification of national vanity. Not long ago an Austrian officer irreverently described them as 'a harmless joke.'"

I am but one of many who are anxious to protest against the disparagement thus cast upon our auxiliaries, by others who should be better informed. If the Militia and Volunteers are not perfect, it is the fault of those who study not to make them so, but as their physique and morale is superior to that of the Line, they need only to be fairly instructed to make them good soldiers. Captain Hime would do away with both services; why, forsooth? because, I suppose, they do not fire quite in a direct line, and in matters of discipline are not perfect; but, in regard to drill, who does fire straight? and how can Militiamen become properly disciplined if they are liable to be drafted in shoals to the Line? we deprive the Militia of their best officers and men, and afterwards expect them to be perfect; as for Captain Hime's one year conscripts, heaven save us from such individuals! Tell it not in Kaffirland, or in New Zealand; the savages of both places would endeavour to invade England, if only with the prospect of a good meal off our youthful heroes. I would sooner trust to Militia men and Volunteers, who, fairly instructed and brigaded within our district centres, might become reliable troops, which is more than can be expected of Captain Hime's conscripts, even, be it noted, if they should undergo "drill without end under chosen officers and non-commissioned officers." Why, sir, under such conditions our present auxiliary forces would be equal to any in Europe.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
ALPHA.

April 13, 1874.

[Captain Hime's remarks chime in no doubt with the narrow prejudices of many, but they display a mind little capable of grasping the whole subject of England's defence. Sir Lintorn Simmons will be pleased, and that perhaps was the object aimed at.—Ed. Broad Arrow.]

The Recruiting Question at the Royal United Service Institution.

At the meeting of the Royal United Service Institution of Friday week last, General Sir William Codrington presided over an unusually full gathering to hear Captain Hime offer a few remarks on his essay entitled, "Universal Conscription; the only answer to the Recruiting Question," for which the author has received the gold medal of the Institution. Captain Hime's remarks were chiefly confined to answering some of his critics, who had attributed to him a fondness for the system he had advocated, which he wished to disclaim. He had advocated that system, not because he had any liking for it, but because he believed it to be the only one wherein could be found the remedy for our evils.—Lieutenant-General Sir Lintorn Simmons was opposed to the system of conscription on the grounds that it was not fitted for this country, that it would be impossible to preserve the discipline of an army formed on that basis, and that conscription and the voluntary system could never be carried on together. Voluntary enlistment, the speaker considered, was what was wanted, but voluntary enlistment, fairly tried, as it was now tried, with better conditions held out to encourage men to enter the ranks.—Mr. Holmes, M. P., did not believe that the time had yet arrived for the remedy suggested by Captain Hime, though in many points he was disposed to agree with him. The question was chiefly a question of money—of giving the man who worked for us proper value for their work; but it was not only a question of money, for the working classes would not enter the army save with men of good character. He proposed, also, a reserve of special forces for foreign service in time of peace, and that at the period of enlistment the choice of such service or service at home should be given to each man.—Lord Waveney and Colonel Thesiger also took exception to some of Captain Hime's statements, Colonel Thesiger denying that the army was composed of the residuum of society. The proper working out of the brigade depot system was the remedy he was inclined to advocate, and also that the whole duty of recruiting should be thrown on the Militia, in which force he would have all the officers, and, if possible, non-commissioned officers, from the Regular Army. He agreed with Captain Hime that long service was better than short, as in the case of the latter men were apt to consider the army not so much a profession as a temporary occupation.—Major General Sir Edward Warde was in favour of voluntary enlistment, long service with pensions, and some still stronger inducements to men to join.

The discussion was continued on Monday, when Sir Edward Warde, who had obtained permission to add to his former remarks, said that as so many names had already been sent in of those wishing to speak, he would confine his remarks to the subjects of the Volunteers and the Militia. He did not agree with those who thought the Militia "in peace a charge, in war a weak defence," and of the Volunteers he considered they ought to be spoken of in no other terms than those of high respect. He spoke especially of the artillery, with whom he was well acquainted, and whom he should not hesitate to entrust with defence. He thought, however, that they ought to be under military officers, and should also have gunners of the Royal Artillery with their batteries.—Lieutenant Colonel Pon-

son by Cox, R.E., said he thought the failure of the system at present was occasioned by not bidding for what was wanted. Men were only taken who were reckless, and those when got were not liked. The mistake was in applying the same term of short service to the Indian and the home army. A long term should be applied for the Indian and foreign service, while the term of six years would suit for the home army. Lads of eighteen could not be sent out to India for two years, and thus so much was lost of their six years. He thought we ought to bid for men such as we wanted, and for both terms. There need not be the smallest dislocation of the regimental system. He would divide each regiment into three battalions, one of which should be the foreign battalion and permanently stationed abroad, while the remaining two should be home battalions. Men should enlist for the foreign battalions for ten or seven years. The men should not be interchangeable between the battalions, but the officers should be interchangeable, and would serve in all the battalions in their regular rotation. Men should enlist in the home battalions for nine years, three of which should be with the colours, in order to make soldiers of them, and the remaining six in the reserve. In this reserve service they should be still attached to the regiments, readily able to be mobilized, each knowing his own position at once. This enlistment for a defined short term of three years, with the inducement of a pay of 7s. a week for the six years in the reserve, would, he thought, give us the pick of the unskilled and rural population, and if this were done the best advertisement possible would be those reserve men with their 7s. a week. We should then be able to pick and choose, and to reject those who were physically or morally unfit. The corner would thus be turned, and better men would join the service when they knew they had good men to associate with. The men in the reserve should be able to be had at once, and to return in a few hours to their colours. This would be rendered readily practicable with the proper localisation of the regiments, and the formation of army corps. Corps and regiments should be located within limited districts. If the short service system were properly applied and worked, it would prove efficacious.

Lieutenant Champion, Royal Marine Artillery, who had been himself a candidate for the gold medal, thought that conscription would be at any time a national calamity. He did not agree with the proposal to increase the army from the Militia, for this would be to weaken the reserve force, and was not fair to the Militia officers. He thought we ought to make service with the reserve compulsory, and we ought to give something to men for ten or fifteen years' service. He thought pensions would be the greatest attraction to men in the rural districts. He would propose their serving for periods of ten, fifteen or twenty years, with three corresponding periods of service in the reserve. He would have twenty-five years' service from every man enlisted, and by this plan they would have in five years a reserve army of 60,000 men, which in fifteen years would have become 140,000, all highly trained soldiers ready for employment in case of war. As an officer of Marines he had to study the service both of the army and navy, both of which were highly important, and this question was of interest to both. If this country were to maintain its treaties and obligations to the last coin and to the last man, the sooner conscription was established the better but if we have a

few years of repose and peace before us we can adopt the other mode, still employing the voluntary system.—Colonel Leahy, R. E., did not agree with either Captain Hime or Sir Edward Waide. He thought short service ought to be really short service, being for the three years which were just sufficient to make a man a soldier. He thought three classes of men should be enlisted—for home, for the colonies, and for the reserve, and the army ought to be so managed as to make the mere dismissal of a man a punishment. He thought that along with military training some industrial pursuits and handicrafts ought to be taught to the soldier. There should be separate engagements for long service. The regimental system needed better development, and the Reserves ought in all cases to be under the direct control of the colonels of their respective regiments, who should be responsible for their efficiency. The establishments of the regiments should be fixed, and not liable to be reduced or varied on the mere dictum of the Minister, but only by a formal vote of Parliament. There should be three reserves—a regimental reserve, a Militia reserve, and a Volunteer reserve, and an option should be given to the soldier as to which of these he would go into. Improvement was much needed also as to non-commissioned officers, to whom suitable pay should be given, especially to the sergeants and staff-sergeants. He did not believe that the conscription could be carried out at a small cost; indeed, he thought each man would cost as much as at present.—Mr. Clifford Walton, deputy assistant commissary-general, who had also been a candidate for the gold medal, considered that if we were to continue to occupy our place in Europe, we must come to manhood service. The question was not the supply of a few thousand recruits or the loss of a few thousand deserters, but the unlimited supply of trained soldiers. It was said that the country was not ripe for manhood service, but it was the duty of that institution to lead the public mind on such a question.—Major Weatherhead, paymaster of the Royal Artillery, thought that men enlisting at twenty-one or twenty-two years of age ought to receive higher pay than boys of sixteen or eighteen. Great improvements were needed as to the non-commissioned staff, and he thought the regulations of barrack-rooms ought to be relaxed; there were too many roll-calls; men ought also to be encouraged to pursue some profitable trade in time of peace. Sir Harry Verney, M.P., had the management of the recruiting for the Guards, and had made it the greatest favour to admit a man; he had, consequently, had no difficulty in getting as many as he wanted. He thought it was the duty of the Government to give to old soldiers as many of the small civilian appointments as possible. We might with advantage, he thought, introduce the system of training boys for the army, a plan which had been very successful with regard to the navy.—Brigadier General Sir John Ayo said what we needed was a short service with large reserves; but the cost of conscription had not been estimated, and no army estimates would show it. Was the country prepared to make the sacrifices necessary for the conscription? To place the army before all its trade and commerce? Continental countries, which were separated from their neighbours merely by a line on a map, were obliged to adopt the system, but to them it was so onerous as to be almost unhearable. He was in favour of localisation, with the partial adoption of short service. Short service, followed by service in

the reserve, and long service followed by a pension. His own experience did not justify the complaints that recruiting had fallen off in any respect, and he read the reports of other officers to show that it had not done so. These, he said, were sufficient to blow away the apprehensions of these panic mongers. He believed the army to be much improved; the officers especially were much better educated than they had been at any time, and he was of opinion himself that the British army was more effective and better prepared for war at the present moment than it had been at any former time.

Colonel Lumley Graham said that under the short system we did not get a sufficient number of recruits, and we had too many young soldiers in the army. The whole question was one of money, and the nation must pay either in money or in person, either by larger expense or by universal conscription. An army of one year's men would be useless, for we could not make soldiers in one year, though we might make them drill and shoot fairly. He would have voluntary service with long periods, and would make use of the Militia and Volunteers. He proposed that the Militia should be the foundation of the whole military system, and should be raised by conscription without substitution or dotation. Efficient Volunteers should be exempt from the conscription, making them thus take the place of the one year's Volunteers in Germany. We should not need all the young men in the kingdom, but he would have an extra proportion of them drawn from the Militia so as to feed the Line. He would let the Line soldier serve for ten years, and then discharge him, allowing good non-commissioned officers to re-engage for five years. The others should join the reserve for ten years. He would have twenty years' service from every man, and to the soldier who had served twenty years in the Line he would give him full pay on retiring. He then referred to the paper of Captain Trench, who had, like himself, contended for the gold medal, and approved of Captain Trench's plan of giving an extra 6s. a day to the soldier, to be paid him at the end of his term of service.—Captain Luard, R. E., was in favour of conscription, but, assuming that the voluntary system would be continued, thought that regimental enlistment was much the best way of carrying it out: The short service system had never been successful. He thought Sir Edward Waide's proposal to call upon men to serve in the Militia after leaving the army might succeed if they got full pay. Captain Hime's paper was an excellent historical essay, but was afraid it stopped there. The question had never been presented to the country in a proper light. It was not the duty of the army to provide its own recruits, but that of the country; but the nation had become too rich, and wealth had become its ruin, as had been the case with Rome, Spain, and other countries. It had led to moral blindness and the extinction of true patriotism. He thought we must have conscription.

Captain Hime, as he could not attend next day, replied briefly. He had become a sort of military Ishmael, and had been attacked as liking conscription, he did not like it; but he thought it inevitable. He did not propose either the German or the French system, but an English system should be adopted when the nation came to admit what was as positive a truth as that the three angles of a triangle were equal to two right angles.



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. Willy, Director of Stores, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, C.M.G., Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Ross, G.G. Foot Guards, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Egleson, O. B. G. A., Ottawa; Lieut. Col. MacPherson, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Stuart, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Jackson, D.A.G. Militia, Brockville; Lieut. Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., D.A.G. Militia, Montreal; Lieut. Col. Beer, 74th Battalion, Sussex, N.B.; Lieut. Col. Worsley, Brigade Major, Montreal; Major McDonald, Ottawa; Captain Tilton, G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa; W. McKay Wright, Esq., M.P., Ottawa Field Battery Artillery, Ottawa; Captain Mason, 13th Battalion, Hamilton.

Secretary.—Lieut. Col. Stuart.

Treasurer.—Lieut. Col. MacPherson.

Local Executive Committee.—Lieut. Col. Brunel, Chairman; Lieut. Col. Willy, 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 Parley, 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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and Amount. 1st Prize \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$30, 4th \$20, 15 Prizes at \$10.

To be shot for in Two Stages.

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

Ranges—1st Stages, 200 and 500 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, 60 cents. Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.

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

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

Dominion of Canada Match.

Open to all Certified 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.

Table for 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, Silver and Bronze Badges, value \$176.

To be Competed for in Two Stages, 1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 300 and 400 yards. The 10 competitors making the Highest Score to receive \$10 each and a Silver Badge; the next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a Bronze Badge.

Snider-Enfield Rifle; Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 60 cents.

2nd Stage—To be fired for by the first 30 highest scores in the First Stage. The competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$150; 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.

Table for Battalion Match prizes. 1st Prize to highest aggregate score \$200, 2nd to 10 Battalion or Corps making next highest aggregate score 75, 3rd Highest individual score 50, 4th to second highest individual score 40, 5th next highest 25.

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

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

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

The McDougall Challenge Cup.

VALUE \$200

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall.

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

Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

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

Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition Entrance free.

Provincial Match.

FOR LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP.

With \$150 added by the Association

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

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

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

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

Affiliated Association Match

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

Table for Affiliated Association Match prizes. 1st Prize \$150, 2nd \$75, Highest individual score 25, Ten next highest individual scores, \$10 each, 100 \$350.

Description of Rifle—Snider-Enfield. Government ammunition. 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 Association. Remaining Prizes to highest individual scores.

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

The Governor General's Prize.

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

Table for Governor General's Prize medals. 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.

Table for Prizes to Highest Aggregate Scores. 1st Prize, to the Highest Aggregate Score, Medal of the National Rifle Association, \$75, 2nd Prize to Second Highest Aggregate Score \$50, 3rd Prize, to Third Highest Aggregate \$25.

Wimbledon Match.

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

Table for Wimbledon Match participants. 8 men named by the Ontario Rifle Association, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, 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 Canada Team in 1876, at such time as the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association may require under the usual conditions, or such modification thereof as the Council of the Association may determine.

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

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

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

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

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

In this stage there will be 30 prizes amounting in the aggregate to \$1,200, divided as follows:

Table for Wimbledon Stage 1 prizes. 1st Prize \$100.00, 2nd 75.00, 3rd 50.00, 7 Prizes each \$20 140.00, 10 \$10 100.00, Total \$165.00.

The Second Stage will be open to all winners of prizes in the first stage, and not exceeding 15 additional competitors to be selected by the Executive Committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Entrance Fee—\$1.00. 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 Gzowski, \$250, distributed as follows

Table for Wimbledon Stage 2 prizes. 1st Prize \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$20, Total \$270.

Seventeen prizes, amounting to \$50 Given by the Association to be divided among the 17 competitors making the highest scores, after the first three, in proportion to the scores made.

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

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

By order,

O. Stuart, Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary D. C. R. A.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR
IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provision of the 123 section of the Act passed in the 33rd of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 1st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6, and entitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Bonding Warehouses in the Dominion be and the same are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:—

REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I. Warehouses for the storage of imported goods shall be known and designated as follows:—

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

Applications for establishment of Bonded Warehouses.

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

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

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

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

Warehouses of Class 1.

ARTICLE IV. At all ports where there are Government stores, they shall be used for the examination and appraisement of imported goods, and for the storage of unclaimed and seized goods, and where there are no such stores, the Collector may, under direction of Minister of Customs, make temporary arrangements for suitable premises for those purposes, or may deposit such unclaimed or seized goods in any Warehouses of class 3.

Warehouses of Class 2.

ARTICLE V. A Warehouse of class 2 shall consist of an entire building, or not less than one whole floor of such building and in the latter case must be so arranged as that the Customs locks will prevent all access to the floor set apart and established as a Bonded Warehouse, and no partition of slats shall in any case be allowed, but all divisions between the part of a building occupied as a Warehouse, whether door or partition shall be of the most solid and secure description possible in each case.

Warehouses of Class 3.

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

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

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

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

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

Applications for Warehouses of Class 4.

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

Class 5—Warehouses for refining Sugar in Bond.

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

Class 3—Sufferance Warehouses.

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

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

ARTICLE XII. The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 2 and class 4 shall pay for the privileges granted him in the use of such Warehouse, the sum of forty dollars per annum in half yearly payments in advance to the Collector of Customs.

The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 3 and class 5 shall pay in like manner not less than forty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per annum, according to the capacity of the building and the nature and amount of business—the exact sum to be determined by the Minister of Customs at the time of accepting the proprietor's application.

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

General Provisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"V. R.

No.—

Customs Warehouse."

ARTICLE XV. Sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Regulations dated 50th March, 1850, and the Order in Council dated 25th of June, 1869, relating to payments for the privilege of using stores as Bonded Warehouses in certain ports, are hereby repealed.

W. A. HIMS WORTH,

27-31n

Clerk Privy Council.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

In Winter. The mails to leave Mattawa on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a.m., and arrive at Rapids des Joachims, on Tuesdays and Fridays at noon. To leave Rapids des Joachims on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m., or upon arrival of mail from Pembroke and arrive at Mattawa on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p.m.

In Summer. To leave Mattawa on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m., and arrive Deux Rivières at 6 p.m. To leave Deux Rivières on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 7 a.m., and arrive at Mattawa at 8 p.m.

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

J. P. FRENCH

Post Office Inspector.

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

31n 29



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 16th July, 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN
INVOICES until further notice, 13 per cent

J. JOHNSON.

Commissioner of Customs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Rifle Association.

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

JOHN FLETOHER, Lt.-Col.,

31n 29

Secretary.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED!

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

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

BONDS \$20 EACH.

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

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

The Industrial Exhibition Company is the first to adopt the plan so long in use by the European governments of issuing bonds when the principal is made secure and not risked, but where there is a chance for a large premium, an investment of \$20 is sure to return to the investor \$21—one dollar more than cost—and the holder of a \$20 bond may obtain a premium either of \$20, \$100, \$200, \$300, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000 or \$100,000. The interest, which is ordinarily distributed to all the bond-holders pro rata, is in this loan distributed by chance. The purchaser of a bond knows he will receive back his investment, with a small rate of interest added, and in consideration of taking this small rate of interest, he has a chance in the above named premiums, which are simply the distribution of interest on the whole loan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.,
No. 12 East 17th Street,
Bet. B'WAY & 5th AVE.,
NEW YORK CITY.

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

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GEO. MORTIMER,
Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex street

O. L. W. A., July 23th, 1876.

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