

taxation, therefore those forefathers arose in their English manhood, protested against the abuse of governmental power, and asserted that where there is taxation there should be representation, and had Patrick Henry been admitted into the British Parliament to represent her American colonies, the United States of America to-day would have been the grandest portion of the Empire of Great Britain."

In the same discourse the orator said :

"Behold England of to-day in her rule at home, as well as her policy towards her colonies. She is pressing upon her colonial possessions practical independence. She demands that they shall be so far free as to legislate for themselves, and pay their own expenses, England is now gathering together her representatives from Africa, and proposes under her benign sway to form a republican government for long despised and down-trodden Africa. Whatever may be said of the Old East India Company under British protection, let me say, from personal observation, that from the eternal snows of the Himalayas to the spicy groves of Ceylon, India of to-day has a wise and paternal government given to her by Christian England."

FORT CHAMBLY.

M. P. de Cazes, in the *Monde*, of Paris, *apropos* of the memorable relic, Fort Chamby, urges that, in return for the "speculative and indelible attachment" entertained by the French Canadians towards France, every Frenchman should assist a society of Norman archaeologists of Bernay, who, acting upon the suggestion of M. Lemetayer-Masselin, a Norman-Frenchman, established for several years in Canada, and of the Abbé Forget, curé of Chamby, propose to purchase from the Canadian Government the ruins of an ancient fort built in 1711, upon the banks of the Richelieu River, distant twenty-four kilometres from Montreal, under whose ramparts were enacted a few of the last episodes connected with the cession of Canada to England. This fortress, he continues, was erected under the supervision of Captain de Beau-Cour, after plans prepared by M. de Levy, the King's engineer in New France, in order to protect Chamby village from the raids of the troops coming from the English colonies in North America, upon the site of fortifications erected in 1665, by Captain Jacques de Chamby. In 1758, the English, who were at this time masters of the greater part of the country, took and burned this fort, which, since that period, has remained exposed to the attacks of the weather and time, so as to present merely a heap of stones, as a remembrance of these glorious vestiges of French domination in Canada, if patriotic hearts had not caught the happy inspiration of restoring them to France.

Photographs representing the fort, in its present state, are being sold in France, to provide funds for its purchase and preservation; at the foot of the ramparts, on the side which faces the river, is found the site of an old cemetery, surrounded with palisades, to keep out the cattle which pasture in the neighbourhood.

"There," writes M. Bazin, an archaeologist living at Bernay, "repose forgotten, the great names of France, and above all of Normandy!" In order to preserve for future generations the memory of the illustrious deeds of which these places were the theatre, we desire to erect a cross in the Cemetery, and also upon the *socle* as well as the front part of the fort, to engrave, in golden letters, the inscription:—

To the Memory of Frenchmen
Who died upon the Field of Honour, for the
Achievement of the Independence
of New France.
Patriotic Inscription
of the
Sister Nations, France and Canada,
1875.

Let France prove, adds M. de Cazes, by generously assisting in the effort to purchase the last ramparts which remained erect for the defence of her rights upon the American Continent, that she repudiates the cold words with which Voltaire welcomed the cession of Canada to England.

Let the French remember on this occasion that they have the same origin with the strong and vigorous race planted upon the *few acres of snow*, of which the old philosopher of Ferney spoke with such sarcastic disdain.—*Montreal Gazette*.

BRITAIN'S COLONIAL EMPIRE.

A paper was recently read by Mr. H. B. T. Strangways, late Attorney-General for South Australia, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, on the progress of the British Colonies within the last fifty years. It was proved by irrefutable evidence what extraordinary progress the colonies had made since the year 1835. In that year—as we have already recorded—the imports of the colonies amounted to £11,758,427 whereas in 1872-3 they had increased to £113,339,283. The exports for the same dates were £12,829,948 and £113,525,185, respectively. Thus a total trade of

£24,588,385 in 1835 had risen to £226,864,468 in 1872-3. The shipping employed in colonial trade forty years ago made a total of 6,061,125 tons which in 1872-3 had increased to 32,434,906 tons, of which British ships were represented by a tonnage of 24,434,177. A similar rate of increase in the next 37 years would raise the commerce of the colonies to more than £2,260,000,000, or more than two and a quarter times the commerce of the United Kingdom with the whole world at the present time. The shipping trade of the Colonies, it was also to be observed, was now much more than four and a half times the amount of the total shipping trade of the United Kingdom with the entire world in 1835. As illustrating the rapid progress of some of the Australian Colonies, Mr. Strangways referred to a statement made by Sir George Bowen, that on his first arrival at Queensland, he found only 7½d in the treasury. At the same time the exchequer of South Australia was in even a worse condition, the officer in charge reporting its sum total at 2½d. Now Melbourne and the Provinces of Victoria count their imports by millions and their exports by more than millions, and in Canada, New South Wales, New Zealand and South Africa a similar rapidity of progress could be traced. In fact, whatever England had expended on her Colonies had been amply repaid. There was nothing wanted at home which the colonies could not supply—gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, coal, wheat, meat, wine, &c. England required more than two-fifths of the food of her population to be brought from abroad, and it was a great consideration that the Colonies could do so much in rendering this service.—*Montreal Gazette*.

III. Papers on Scientific Subjects.

THE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF PLANTS.

Teachers and students alike will find it interesting to collect and preserve plants. In every pursuit there are required hours of recreation and exercise. A stroll in the woods is then of all things the most enjoyable. A walk becomes delightful when a definite object is in view. As soon as one begins to search for and collect any special class of objects, he becomes deeply interested. If his attention is called to plants, he sees many which have hitherto escaped his observation. Each walk adds to the number until he begins to wonder how he used to blindly pass by so much of beauty.

It is a pleasant thing for two persons to walk together, one of whom is a botanist, and the other a zoologist. Each supplements the knowledge of his friend, and gives information in return.

An herbarium, or cabinet of shells, fossils, minerals, or rocks, becomes a treasure to the possessor. It is often even of pecuniary value. In looking over it, he sees not only the specimens but the locality in which he found them. Many an incident of his life, long since forgotten, will be thus recalled. On a winter's evening one may ignore the season, and in looking over an herbarium imagine himself in the summer fields and woods. Each plant which is named and mounted adds so much to his stock of information. He may turn to it again for reference, or exhibit it to some friend who is puzzled over a problem which by chance he himself has solved. To those who ask "What is the good of an herbarium?" and there are those who will persist in exposing their narrowness by that question, we have little to reply. Independently of any direct utility in natural history pursuits—and our agricultural and entomological reports annually show their value—we claim that no one is wasting time who studies God's works for their own intrinsic loveliness. The pursuit of beauty is educational in itself, and often a practical adaptation is offered where one little expects. It is with the object of helping beginners in the collection of an herbarium that we offer these few hints.

Flowering plants must be gathered, if possible, both in fruit and flower. It may take two or more seasons to secure both conditions, but many herbs can be found where both fruit and blossom are present simultaneously. Most beginners, in their haste to secure large numbers of plants, gather their specimens too young. The result is that the first herbarium is in a few years cast aside, and a new one begun. In the case of willows—a very difficult order—where the sexes are separated and the flowers precede the leaves, recourse must be had to labels. Attach a tin label to a tree in flower by means of wires, and visit it again when in leaf or fruit. String will not do tie the labels, as the birds are sure to appropriate it for their nests.

Care should be taken to secure presentable specimens, and such as fully illustrate the characteristics of the plant. With most herbs root and all should be secured; with shrubs and trees, a small branch in flower or fruit is sufficient. If the wood and bark are desired, keep them in boxes and drawers, neatly labelled. A field label should always be used, showing the locality, habit, and