

sional instruction of candidates for commissions. Even in the scientific corps a comparatively small amount of mathematical attainments is exacted from the artillery, and at the War Academy only a low course of mathematics is obligatory on the students. The general principle upon which mathematics are taught in Prussia—even to officers of the artillery and engineers—is, that the higher branches of the subject can only be studied with advantage by a few who have real mathematical talent, and that it is mere waste of time to force the study upon those who have not a taste for it.

To the subject of reconnaissance and field sketching great importance is attached in both countries. For the execution of reconnaissance sketches and reports, a much shorter time is allowed than at English schools; rapid sketching on horseback is frequently practised; the work has to be done much as it would on service, and comparatively little importance is attached to the mere prettiness and finish of the drawings. In both countries also theoretical instruction on topography is given by lecture, in addition to the knowledge picked up by practice, and there is an examination in the theory of the subject as well as in the manual execution of drawings.

Both in France and Prussia thorough instruction in military law and regulations, in regimental interior economy, in the mode of conducting official correspondence, of preparing returns, and of keeping company accounts, is made a very important element of the education of candidates for commissions. Instruction is also given in the practice of writing military reports as they would be required from regimental officers under various circumstances; and the acquirement of a correct, grammatical, and concise style for such reports is strongly insisted upon.

The advantage which is taken in both countries of visits to military establishments, manufacturing departments, and fortresses, to illustrate the subjects taught in the lecture room, has been noticed in the remarks on the French schools.

As a general rule, at all the French and Prussian military schools proficiency in practical subjects of instruction—such as drill, riding, fencing, gymnastics, etc.—as well as conduct, has more or less effect upon the final result. In France the influence of these subjects is more direct than in Prussia, actual marks being awarded for them; but even in Prussia, though their value is not numerically estimated, they are much taken into consideration. Indeed, in Prussia so great importance is attached to the practical military qualifications (both moral and physical) which go to make a good officer, that their possession is often allowed to compensate for a partial failure in theoretical attainments. A thorough knowledge of drill, both as soldiers in the ranks and as officers in command of troops, and acquired not merely on the parade-ground, but also by the study of the drill-book, is made an object of the greatest importance at the schools of both countries. In France especially a large amount of time is devoted to lectures on drill in addition to the practical instruction on the subject.

In regard to the study of military history, the practice somewhat varies. In France the subject is taught at the lower school of St. Cyr, but not at the more advanced schools for the scientific corps and the staff, where its place is supplied by military art, tactics, and strategy. At the staff school, however, the exchange is not considered an advantage. In Prussia an exactly opposite course is followed; the subject of tactics is

taught to the young candidates for commissions at the war schools, while the study of military history is reserved for the older students at the Artillery and Engineer School and the War Academy. Even, however, at the war schools the course of tactics is supplemented by historical illustrations, although no complete campaigns are studied.

A knowledge of at least one foreign language is a necessary condition of admission to the army in both countries. In Prussia, French is obligatory on all candidates in the ensign's examination. In France, for admission to St. Cyr, a choice of five languages is allowed, but at the school itself only English and German are studied, of which the latter is necessary for admission to the staff corps. At Metz also German alone is taught. It does not appear that power of fluent conversation in foreign languages is generally acquired by the students, either in the French or Prussian schools.

Both in France and Prussia an important part is played by *vivâ voce* examinations. At the French schools the examinations are almost exclusively oral; and in Prussia, except for the officers of the higher schools, every examination consists in part of *vivâ voce* questioning, to which the same importance is attached as to the paper work.

In both countries the special education of the artillery and engineers is conducted at the same establishment, but in both a difference is made in the instruction given to the officers of the two services. In France the distinction is less marked than in Prussia, the theoretical studies being to a considerable extent the same for both arms. But in Prussia, by the modifications recently introduced, the instruction of the artillery is from the commencement conducted entirely apart, and differs very considerably from that of the engineers.

THIRTY-THIRD BATTALION RIFLE MATCH.

These matches took place on the range, at the Maitland Flats, Thursday and Friday, 22nd and 23rd September. The shooting was very good, especially when it is taken into consideration that the bull's eye, this year is only one-fourth of the size it was last year. The Battalion Challenge Cup goes back to Exeter Company, which had the honor of holding it last year.

1ST MATCH—BATTALION CHALLENGE CUP.

Winners of Cup—No. 6 Company, Exeter.  
Best shot in each Company.

No. 1. Sergt. Potts .....	\$4
2. Pte. Fritzley .....	4
3. Pte. Sparling .....	4
4. Ens. Proctor .....	4
5. Sergt. Joslin (best shot) .....	8
6. Lieut. Howard .....	4
7. Sergt. McDonald .....	4
8. Pte. Robert .....	4
9. Pte. Girvin .....	4

2ND MATCH—NON-COM. OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

1. Jas. Bailey, Dunganon, Col. Ross' prize	\$20
2. Sergt. Joslin, Exeter .....	12
3. J. Greenway, Bayfield .....	11
4. P. Bisset, Exeter .....	10
5. J. Roberts, Gorrie .....	9
6. Sergt. Potts, Goderich .....	8
7. P. Wilson, Goderich .....	7
8. T. Bisset, Exeter .....	6
9. P. Biggar, Goderich Township .....	5
10. J. Saunders, Exeter .....	4
11. S. McDougall, Goderich Township ..	3
12. P. Tenson, Bayfield .....	2
13. J. Young .....	1

3RD MATCH—OFFICERS.

1. Lieut. McDonald .....	\$10
2. Lieut. Lee .....	8
3. Ensign Wilson .....	6
4. Capt. Sheppard .....	4
5. Ensign Proctor .....	2

4TH MATCH—NON-COM. OFFICERS

1. Sergt. Lewis .....	\$10
2. Sergt. McLaughlin .....	8
3. Corpl. Piko .....	7
4. Sergt. Hart .....	6
5. Sergt. Saunders .....	5
6. Sergt. Williamson .....	4
7. Sergt. Yull .....	3
8. Sergt. Watkins .....	2
9. Sergt. Potts .....	1

5TH MATCH—PRIVATE

1. Private Horn .....	\$11
2. " Copp .....	10
3. " F. Bisset, No. 2 .....	9
4. " Greenway .....	8
5. " Stinson .....	7
6. " F. Bisset, No. 1 .....	6
7. " Robson .....	5
8. " Keating .....	4
9. " S. McDougall .....	3
10. " Sparling .....	2
11. " Saunders .....	1

6TH MATCH—RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

1. Sergt. McIntosh .....	\$10
2. Sergt. Joslin .....	8
3. Pte. F. Bisset .....	5
4. Sergt. Hart .....	3

7TH MATCH—ALL COMERS.

1. Mr. McFavish, Clinton .....	\$8
2. Sergt. McLaughlin .....	6
3. Sergt. McIntosh .....	4
4. Sergt. Potts .....	2

THE GOVERNMENT PRIZES,

For the best shooting made at the ordinary target practice of the Battalion, were awarded as follows:

1st. Sergt. Joslin, Bayfield .....	\$10
2nd. Sergt. Potts, Goderich .....	5

Washington, 13th.—The papers in the case of the Fenian prisoners were all received at the Attorney-General's office yesterday, and transmitted to the President for his signature. The President signed them all, and the pardons will at once be transmitted to the keepers of the prisons where these prisoners are confined. The following is a list of those pardoned:—John O'Neil, John J. Donnelly, Owen Starr, William L. Thompson, Edward J. Mannix, David Murphy, John H. Brown, Hugh McGinness, and John T. Monahan.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½lb., 1lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.