

engraving will convey some idea, although perhaps an inadequate one, of the dimensions of the main building (of which the height, width and depth are respectively eighty feet) and we may add that a range of two hundred and seventy feet awaits the gaze of customers on the ground floor. One hundred and sixty personages also await their patronage. The business done at the establishment, we understand, is represented by two and a half million dollars. We must leave the multifarious contents of this large building (aided by the ordinary advertising channels) to do their own advocacy.

EXPLANATION.—The unusual delay in the publication of the present number of this journal appears to us to necessitate an explanation to our subscribers. The delay is traceable to the treachery of a firm in Buffalo, which involved the proprietor of the journal in a serious loss.

The Bee Hive.

(INTERNATIONAL.)

Twelve Numbers of this Journal are being issued at intervals of not less than a month.

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INTRODUCTION.

The primary endeavour of the proprietor of **THE BEEHIVE** is to interest and to inform its readers with regard to their surroundings of all kinds, in town and country. The various phases of industry which characterize the Dominion of Canada and the United States occupy a prominent position in the Journal, and it is entirely impartial with regard to the respective interest of employer and employed. It is unconnected with sect or party, and, so far as it notices passing events, gives an unbiassed opinion upon them. To quote from the prospectus of the paper, "It aims chiefly at the social and national welfare of the people." Whatever may conduce to this end will be treated from an independent point of view. It is hoped that the illustrations of public and other buildings, with the description which accompanies them, will tend to impress those at a distance with the measure of advancement which these countries have made in the arts and sciences of civilized life.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TORONTO POLICE COURT.

"When we inquire into the character of the good that Government ought to produce, we find two essential principles which have been more or less acknowledged in all societies, and which depend on the nature of man himself. The first is the administration of justice. The second is the development of social improvement and well-being." When the political exigencies of the Ontario Government leave them time to act upon the "essential principles" above unfolded, we think they may effect a double stroke of policy, by devoting their attention to the administration of the Toronto Police Court. Without an exhaustive effort, they may discover that the presiding magistrate is wont to receive at one time a race-horse, at another six hundred and fifty dollars, from the tavern-keepers of this city. These bestowals are not termed bribes. The Government may perhaps draw some conclusions as to the probable administration of the law, in view of the generosity of the grog-shop proprietors.

Without stretching their imagination to an unhealthy pitch, they may possibly reflect on the amount of encouragement any honest policeman will be likely to receive from the magistrate whenever duty bids him report breaches of the law on the part of the generous liquor dealers. If they possess any knowledge of human nature, they will be aware that when every subordinate in an organization well knows that his chief habitually receives large sums of prize money, there is the strongest probability that the subordinate will seize his share, whenever he has a chance. The sooner "The Reformers" commence a reform at the Police Court, the less will it redound to their dishonour, and the more effectually will they fulfil the two principal functions of Government—"The administration of justice," and "The development of social improvement and well-being."

THE SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

Through the courteous kindness of the chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, we are enabled to give the following particulars relating to the working of that branch of the Service over which he presides. In order to convey an idea of the amount of silent labor bestowed by this department on its special work, we may observe that the letters despatched therefrom, during the last reported year, amount to 52,396. 477,562 letters were received by the department during the same year. The aggregate of the correspondence for the past year, therefore, amounts to 529,958 letters and documents, exclusive of publications and telegrams. The office is in communication with many foreign correspondents, and maintains its relation with scientists, and the chiefs of the meteorological services of nearly every prominent power in the northern hemisphere. The library of the office contains 3,255 volumes; the books are selected wholly with reference to their relation to the scientific branches of the department's work. An officer, in charge of the map room, has superintended the preparation of 202 maps and charts during the year, and, in stating this, we shall have said enough to indicate the amount of labor bestowed at headquarters, in pursuance of the objects of the Department. The post of Fort Whipple, constitutes the only School of Instruction in the United States, at which either officer or enlisted men can receive the full tuition and the thorough practice necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the Signal Service. All officers and enlisted men of this Service pass through the course of instruction at this post. The United States, have, therefore, always at command, soldiers, who effect a facility of communication for their forces, possessed by no other country.

We gather from the last Report of the chief Signal Officer, to the Secretary of War, that "The average force at the post to maintain the School of Practice, &c., has been 140 men. 54 private soldiers, applicants for promotion to the grade of sergeant in the Signal Service have been under instruction; of whom 38 were examined by the board convened for that purpose, and promoted. 100 enlisted men have been under instruction to be assistants to sergeants on stations. Instruction in the international code of signals has been added to the course during the year. A station room, equipped as are ordinary stations for meteorological observation, is set aside for station-practice, and in this room the soldiers are familiarized with all the forms of station-duty, before being detached on service. The preliminary board for the examination of applicants to be placed under the first course of instruction, has held a session at this office, every Thursday during the year, and has examined, (including re-examinations) 168 applicants, of whom 95 have passed. The Act approved June 16th, 1874, required the Service to be maintained at its organization of 150 sergeants, 30 corporals (to be selected from the privates), and privates, in the proportion of two to each sergeant. The average cost of maintaining and