

MILITARY COLLEGE SKETCHES.

About a year ago we presented to our readers a picture of the Military College, Kingston, as seen from Fort Henry. The admirable institution was then only in its incipency. We now present a picture of the College as it will appear upon the completion of the work which is now in progress under the superintendence of Mr. Gage, architect, Kingston,—Mr. John Erving being the contractor. The series of sketches surrounding the centre view illustrates different scenes noticed by our artist on his visit to the College. Up to the present date, the building situated on the right hand of our picture has been used for all the purposes of the institution, and has barely sufficed to accommodate the teaching staff, cadets, and attendants; and in view of the anticipated growth and importance of the establishment, the two additional buildings as shown in the picture are being built, and when finished the Canadian Military College will be one of the most complete and convenient in the world. Situated in the heart of one of Canada's finest military strategic points—in close proximity to the beautiful city of Kingston—with the broad bosom of Lake Ontario on one side and a picturesque country on the other, it combines all the necessary attributes for health, and the fostering of that martial spirit and manly vigor which will form an important feature in the high education of the cadets. We have already given our readers a sketch of Colonel E. O. Hewitt's military career previous to his appointment to the position of Commandant to the Military College at Kingston, as also his able coadjutors, Capts. Rideout and Kensington, and Professor Fergusson. Under these distinguished gentlemen the affairs of the College have been brought to a high state of discipline, and so far the cadets have made a very rapid advancement in the different branches of study. Indeed, a very marked improvement in the mental and physical condition of the first cadets has been noticed by their friends. The easy going, round-shouldered lad, with awkward gait and unpolished address, has entirely lost his identity under the military metamorphosis. He now walks erect and his bearing is dignified, manly and affable. There is no doubt but that the strict enforcement of the laws of etiquette at the Military College will make the cadets distinguished for that politeness and refinement so necessary for a youth's advancement in the world; and which, alas! there is a sad lack of in the rising generation.

There are at present thirty cadets at the institution, among whom are some very promising young men. The next examination for admission into the College will take place on the 3rd of July, and will be held in the different military districts of the Dominion. There will be fifteen admitted at this examination. In January, 1878, another examination will take place for the admission of fifteen more, and after that there will be a semi-annual examination at each of which there will be vacancies for fifteen cadets.

The cadets who joined at the opening of the College in June, 1876, will have completed their course of instruction in June, 1880. The course embraces all the branches of a military education, physical and mental, to fit them for any arm of the military profession, and the course being very comprehensive it will also fit the students for employment in any department of civil life. Nothing is omitted that can possibly be of benefit to the cadet in after life. Even riding, swimming, cricket, foot-ball, gymnastics, boating, skating and snow-shoeing have



THE MOST REV. DR. HANNAN, ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.
From a Photograph by Notman.

their allotted places in the programme of weekly studies, which also embraces drawing, painting, chemistry, electricity, signalling, etc. Music, also, though not officially recognized as a study, is fostered in the leisure hours.

The neighborhood of the College is splendidly adapted for the pursuance of the various games and amusements which tend to develop the body—having the lake on the one hand, and a large area of level ground on the other. His Excellency the Governor-General, with his usual liberality in advancing all worthy objects, has been pleased to offer three medals—one being of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze—to be awarded to the respective cadets who prove themselves to

be most proficient in combined mental, moral and physical qualities. The bronze medal will be competed for in June next. The silver one in June, 1878, and the gold one in June, 1879.

The final year of each cadet will be devoted to instruction in civil engineering. It will be the lot, no doubt, of the Military College graduates to superintend the future gigantic engineering achievements of their country, as it has been the lot of West Point graduates to control the great American works. The establishment of this College by the Government has been an important step in the right direction. Narrow minded individuals whose intellect cannot grasp the immense future that lies in store for Canada

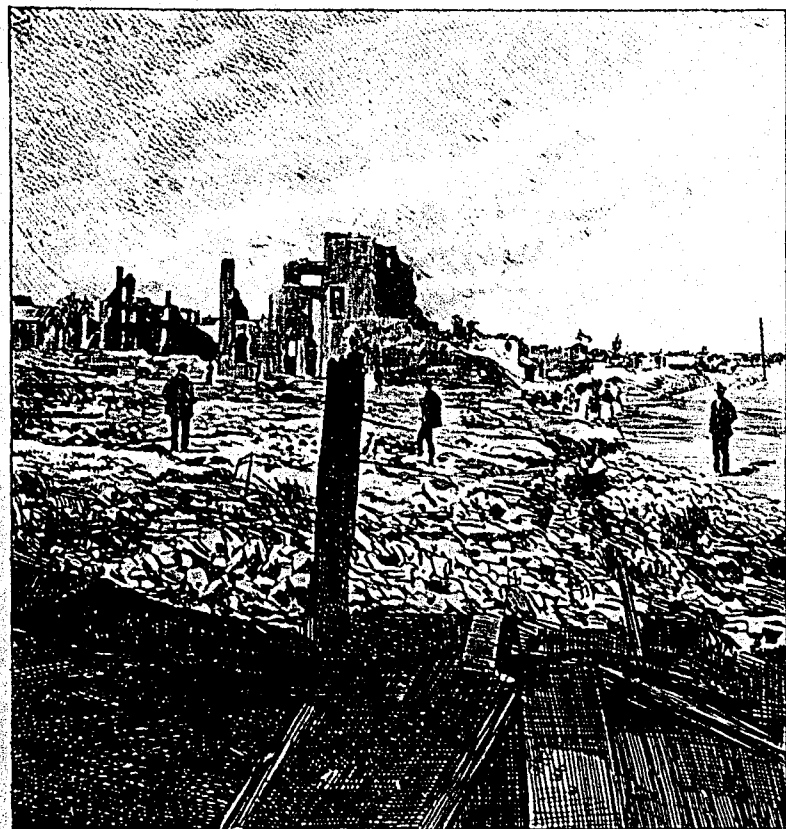
may raise objections to the outlay, but the wise man, as he watches the march of events throughout the world, cannot fail to comprehend that, in order to keep pace with civilization, our rising generation must have the opportunity of becoming educated to the very highest standard. It is intellect and not brute force that will make nations great in the future. Hitherto the cost of obtaining a classical and scientific education in Canada precluded worthy aspirants from undertaking it. Now, the Government has wisely smoothed the path of such; and for the trifle of \$200 the first year, and \$150 each succeeding year, a boy may be boarded, uniformed, fed and educated to the highest point of excellence. Indeed we question if there is among the great middle classes any youth whose board and clothing does not cost more than the above sum at home.

And then while these youths at the Military College are storing their minds with knowledge, which will make them leading members in society in after years, it is assuring to know also, that every time a cadet finishes his course the country is the richer not only by a man of science, art and literature, but, if occasion requires it, a man thoroughly versed in the art and science of war, and ready to take his place where duty calls.

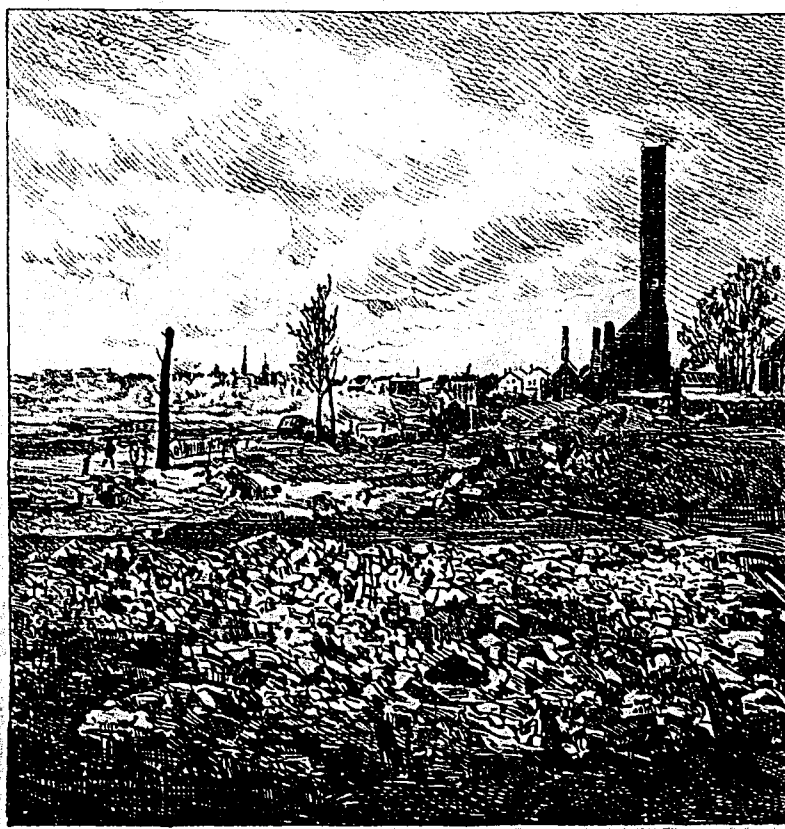
THE LION IN THE SCOTTISH SHIELD.—Antiquaries have found considerable difficulty in settling at what precise period the Scottish nation began to assume armorial bearings, although the obscure records of tradition assure us that they were first granted to the Scottish Kings by Charlemagne. One thing is sufficiently certain, that none of the predecessors of William, who began to reign in the year 1165, adopted a coat armorial, and that it was that sovereign who first assumed the cognisance of a lion on his banners, from which circumstance, as well as from his gallant bearing, he was termed *William the Lion*. We are told that the king of the beasts was anciently the cognisance of the Celtic nations, yet it is conjectured by George Chalmers that William did not assume the red lion on that account, but rather because it was already the armorial bearing of the earldom of Huntingdon, and as such the cognisance of William's father. The lion is first seen on the shield of Alander III., and appeared on gold coins in the reign of Robert III. It is said by Nisbit that the double tressure (or border) was anciently used on the royal shields to perpetuate the various leagues betwixt the French and Scottish monarchs. In the reign of James III., when an English faction predominated in the country, Parliament was induced to ordain "that in tyme to cum thair suld be nadouble tressour about the kingis armys, but that he suld ber hale armis of the lyoun, without ony mair." Yet the double tressure seems to have maintained its place in the armorial bearings of Scotland, even to our own times.

It is said to be a fact in the history of silver production that wherever in any part of the world silver mines have been worked, they are worked now, unless arrested for some explainable cause. The mines of the Andes have been worked for three centuries, those of old Spain from the Middle Ages, and are in working condition now. In Hungary the same mines worked by the Romans before the birth of Christ still yield their steady increase. Those of Freiberg in Saxony, worked from the eleventh century, know no diminution.

THE GREAT FIRE AT ST. STEPHEN, N. B.



RUINS OF FIRE FROM RESIDENCE OF N. MARKS, WATER STREET, LOOKING EAST.
From a Photograph by W. H. Edward.



RUINS OF FIRE FROM P. BRANNIFFS, LOOKING WEST ALONG WATER STREET.
From a Photograph by W. H. Edward.