

Drummond, in which encounter our Generals Brown and Scott were wounded. We judge that the Canadians think they bore off the honours on that occasion. * * Perhaps, if they were asked, our patriotic American citizens might be willing to aid the Canadians in erecting this monument. In that case it could be made with two faces, recording on one side the achievements of our Canadian brethren and on the other those of the Americans under Brown, Scott, Jesup and Ripley." No doubt the society would not be averse to having a few lines additional added to the inscription, if the Americans (i.e., United Statesmen) care to contribute towards a truthful record.

The Royal Military College.

ONE CENT per head of the population of Canada about covers the annual cost of maintenance of the Royal Military College, Kingston, since its establishment twelve years ago. That the investment has been a judicious one has been lately denied, in a series of newspaper articles remarkable chiefly for their display of the writers' lack of information with respect to the subject matter. In return for the comparatively trifling expenditure, the Dominion has secured:—

1. An institution with facilities for the instruction of militia officers generally in military topography and reconnaissance, strategy, tactics, military administration, and military engineering ;

2. The only training school for our Engineer officers, non-commissioned officers and men ;

3. A school which gives to young men admitted as cadets a military education equal to that obtainable anywhere in the world ;

4. An institution whose graduates are fitted to follow either a military or a civil life; their services being eagerly sought for to take officers' commissions in the Imperial service, and as civil engineers by governments and corporations at home and abroad.

The course—extending over four years—comprises instruction in military drill in the infantry, artillery and engineering branches, gymnastics, fencing, swimming, riding, signalling, tactics, strategy, military administration and law, fortification and military engineering, military topography and reconnaissance, geometrical and freehand drawing; mathematics and mechanics, French, English, civil surveying, practical astronomy, civil engineering, physics, geology and mineralogy, chemistry and electricity. All this is free to those who can pass the entrance examination, the conditions of which are noted elsewhere in this issue. Even the cost of board is borne in great part by the country, one hundred dollars per annual term being all required to be paid for this by the cadet himself. His other necessary expenses are simply the actual cost of his clothing and equipment.

Canada's permanent military force is so small that even were every commission given to a graduate of the Royal Military College, the number thus retained in military service would be a very trifling proportion of the those graduating. But if Canadians aspire to have their boys follow a military career, whether at home or abroad, it is only right that they should expect to give them their education in this country, just as Canada educates her sons to compete against the world in every other pursuit. The Royal Military College supplies the requirements in this respect, while its existence is at the same time essential to the well being of that portion of the militia force which receives from its staff instruction in the scientific branches of military learning not to be acquired elsewhere in the Dominion.

It is interesting to note what has become of the graduates; and the result of a study of the latest returns available—only to the close of 1886, though those up to a year later will be accessible in a few days—is highly gratifying, in that it shows that Canada has received very substantial service from the young men she has so well educated.

Of about 125 who had passed through the College prior to the date

above mentioned, 51 had taken commissions in the Imperial Army. These have since served in a great degree to cause the name of Canada to be more favourably known and her institutions to be honoured in all parts of the Empire.

Twenty-seven had passed into the employment of the Canadian government—three on the staff of the College itself, five in the permanent force, four in the Mounted Police, one in the Cartridge Factory, one in the Engineer branch of the Militia Department; two on the Hydrographic Survey of the great lakes; two on the Geological Survey; and the rest in various departments of the civil service. Twenty-two others are applying in civil occupations in Canada—mostly engineering—the instruction received in the College. Eleven residing in the Dominion have entered upon walks of life not directly connected with their College course of instruction. A number have become attached to the Active Militia, but the nature of the employment of the graduates prevents many who would otherwise like to, from joining the militia. Only twelve appear to have entered into engagements in the States, and of these several will undoubtedly return to this country upon the termination of the particular engineering undertakings which they are now carrying out.

When the Northwest troubles of 1885 broke out, nearly every available graduate volunteered his services. Several could not be placed, but twenty-three actually went to the front with the militia; this number forming more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole number of graduates to that date.

To enable the Royal Military College to continue unhampered in its career of usefulness to the young men of Canada, additional drilling and sleeping accommodation is required, should be ere long provided. Parliament has voted money to be devoted to this purpose, but for some reason or other the grant has been allowed to lapse. Perhaps it was through timidity occasioned by the criticisms of the expenditure for this service. If so it behooves the friends of the College to strengthen the hands of the government in the future, by outspoken testimony concerning the utility of this admirable institution.

It will only be a very few years until the Ex-Cadet Club will have become a power in the land. The fine body of young men now composing it are very much in earnest, and as year by year their number increases with the outgoing of graduates from the College, the influence of the Club—whose members are drawn together by the strong affections peculiar to military men—will be more and more felt in the decision of affairs affecting the institution. That their influence will be for good, may be safely assumed so long as they choose for guiding spirits such men as their presidents for the past and the coming year—men who while devoting themselves to useful and honourable civil occupations for which their College training has fitted them, have also connected themselves with the active militia, and, each in the onerous post of adjutant, are conferring upon that force the benefit of their own complete military training.

"Woman" is the title of an illustrated monthly magazine, of which we have just been favoured with the second number, that for January 1888. While, as its title implies, designed specially for the ladies, the new magazine will be found highly interesting to readers of both sexes. Some idea of its scope may be gathered by perusal of the following excerpt from the prospectus for 1888: "The publishers of *Woman*, appreciative of the general favour with which their enterprise has been received by the public, wish to call attention to the interesting features which will be presented to its readers during the present year. Among these may be mentioned a serial novel by Edgar Fawcett; a series of descriptive sketches of the Women's Colleges in the United States; characteristic stories by Julian Hawthorne, Margaret Sidney, William Ripley, Grace Winthrop, and other popular American novelists; an illustrated paper on the New Building of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York; sketches of Arctic life and incident, by the famous explorer Frederick Schwatka, and essays and papers on all the living themes of the day by well-known writers. In addition to the foregoing there will be departments regularly sustained in each issue, relating to practical subjects, such as home decoration; useful recipes and suggestions for household use; the Christian, charitable and benevolent societies of the United States; a mother's department and question department, and an open column, in which will be published as received correspondence on the subject of woman suffrage. The magazine is published at \$2.75 a year, by the *Woman* Publishing Co., 122 Nassau St., N.Y.