

in their place a mongrel production termed a "drama" a compound of sensation and buffoonery; and vulgarity does not produce disgust, or indecency arouse indignation, in either the highest or lowest resorts for amusement. The public press, indeed, asserts its great power; but fashion or public opinion is vastly its superior in influence on all matters relating to art.

—*Antiquarian.*—The Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society held its first meeting of the season at the Natural History Society rooms, on Wednesday evening (27th. ult.) when there was a fair attendance of members. A number of antiquities, coins and books were received from kindred societies in the United States, as well as from individual members. Some of the members also exhibited a number of choice gold and silver coins. Messrs. Sandham and Mott laid before the meeting a scheme proposed by them for the publication of a monthly journal, to be devoted to Canadian Archæology and numismatics. The opinion of the meeting seemed to favor the publication of such a work under the direction of the Society as preferable to that of being a private enterprise. The matter was held over for discussion at a future meeting. Mr. Mott presented specimens of the Hudson's Bay Co., paper money forwarded to him by Dr. Schultz. Dr. S. A. Green, Rev. E. F. Shafter and Dr. Francis Parkman, of Boston, with J. M. Lemoine, Esq., of Quebec, were elected corresponding members. We are informed that arrangements have been made to meet regularly, in the Natural History Society rooms, and also to place the cabinet in the Museum. The Society being regularly incorporated by the Quebec Legislature, bids fair to become a permanent institution, and all who may possess articles of curiosity, or coins of interest, would do well to remember these facts, and make additions to the cabinet, that the public may share the pleasure of inspecting the same.—*Gazette.*

Statistics.

—*European Armies.*—A series of tables showing the strength of the various armies of Europe has just been published at Vienna. The *Eastern Budget* extracts from these tables the following particulars, which show the actual force that each country has at its disposal in time of war:—

Russia—47 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry, 8 brigades of rifles and reserve, 149 regiments of Cossacks, 219 batteries of artillery, and 150 of mitrailleuses, making altogether 862,000 men, 181,000 horses, and 2084 guns. (This includes the troops in the Caucasus, Siberia, and Turkestan.)

Germany—18 corps, including 37 divisions of infantry and 10 of cavalry, and 337 batteries of artillery. This force numbers 824,900 men, 95,724 horses, 2022 guns.

Austria—13 corps, including 40 divisions of infantry and 5 of cavalry, and 205 batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses. The total force is 723,926 men and 85,125 horses, with 1600 guns and 190 mitrailleuses.

England—Army in process of reorganization. Turkey—6 corps of Nizam (regulars), 12 corps of Redifs (reserves), and 132 battries—making 253,289 men, 34,845 horses, 732 guns.

Italy—4 corps, with 40 infantry and 6 cavalry brigades, and 90 batteries. Total force—415,200 men, 12,868 horses, 720 guns.

France 10 corps with 32 infantry and 12 cavalry divisions, and 140 batteries. Total force—456,740 men, 47,995 horses, and 984 guns, including mitrailleuses.

Belgium—145,000 men, 7,000 horses, and 152 guns.

Switzerland—160,000 men, 2,700 horses, and 278 guns.

Roumania—106,000 men, 15,675 horses, and 96 guns.

Servia—107,000 men, 4,000 horses, and 194 guns.

Greece—125,000 men, 1,000 horses, and 48 guns.

Sweden (including Norway)—61,604 men, 8,500 horses, and 222 guns.

Denmark—31,916 men, 2,120 horses; and 96 guns.

Spain—144,938 men, 30,252 horses, and 456 guns.

Portugal—64,393 men, 6 320 horses, and 95 guns.

From the above data, it appears that the total of the forces available for war purposes in Europe, taking the English disposable force at 470,775 men and 336 guns, is 5,164,200 men, 512,294 horses, 10,224 guns, and about 5000 mitrailleuses.

Meteorology.

—From the Records of the Montreal Observatory, Lat. 45° 31' North; Long. 4h. 54m. 11 sec. West of Greenwich; Height above the level of

the sea, 182 feet; For the month of Sept., 1871,—By CHARLES SMALL wood, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

DAYS.	Barometer at 32°			Temperature of the Air.			Direction of Wind.			Miles in 24 hours.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
1	30.273	30.274	30.310	56.1	81.0	66.0	W	W	W	97.24
2	.298	.245	.206	55.3	85.1	67.0	W	N by W	W	81.14
3	.221	.203	.249	63.7	85.1	72.0	W	W	W	107.11
4	.211	.071	.052	66.4	89.0	74.1	S	S	SW	68.24
5	.006	.004	29.972	68.0	90.1	75.0	S	SW	W	101.11
6	29.981	29.974	.764	68.8	91.0	68.7	SW	SW	W	214.16
7	.871	.980	30.161	58.5	79.7	57.0	W	W by N	W	197.24
8	30.350	30.347	.300	50.1	73.6	58.2	N	N	S	202.14
9	.274	.180	.111	53.1	81.2	65.0	SW	S	S	64.21
01	.281	.249	.226	54.1	72.7	58.7	NE	NE	NE	90.16
11	.321	.314	.320	52.2	76.4	61.0	W	W	W	50.21
12	.346	.311	.200	54.2	78.1	63.1	W	W	W	64.10
13	.065	.120	.287	58.5	70.6	49.2	W	W by N	N	164.21
14	.386	.332	.348	41.2	70.6	.05	NW	W	S	146.24
15	.351	.326	.150	45.6	55.0	53.1	W	S	S	68.11
16	29.900	29.864	29.900	50.2	53.1	53.5	S	NE	NE	94.00
17	.800	.886	30.121	52.7	70.1	48.1	W	W	NW	62.18
18	30.236	30.116	.103	40.2	64.1	52.1	NW	W	W	71.11
19	29.725	29.712	29.782	48.5	64.1	51.0	S	W	W	80.22
20	.761	.897	30.104	45.5	56.2	46.3	W	W	W	92.14
21	30.272	30.300	.376	39.1	57.2	44.2	NW	W	W	118.14
22	.375	.166	.027	40.2	65.2	51.0	W	W	S	72.13
23	29.851	29.617	29.625	49.3	61.0	62.3	S	S	W	91.12
24	.621	.600	.751	60.1	79.1	69.4	W	W S W	W	184.12
25	.942	.876	.876	55.0	66.6	60.7	W	W	W	79.24
26	.779	.768	.700	57.0	56.6	53.3	E	S	S	57.12
27	.721	.673	.649	50.1	59.0	52.2	W	SW	SW	84.21
28	.500	.676	.801	50.1	54.1	49.1	W	W	W	79.20
29	30.000	30.052	30.060	45.1	52.0	45.7	W	W	W	151.10
30	.300	.231	.262	40.2	68.7	49.2	NW	W	W	86.12

REMARKS.

The highest reading of the Barometer was on the 14th day, and was 30.386 inches; the lowest reading was on the 28th day, and was 29.500 inches, giving a monthly range of 0.886 inches.

—Observations taken at Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the month of July, 1871; Lat 44°39' North; Long, 63°36' West; height above the Sea 175 feet; by Sergt. John Thurling, A. H. Corps, Halifax.

Barometer, highest reading was on the 9th.....	30.368 inches.
" lowest " " 28th.....	29.534
" range of pressure.....	0.834
" mean for month (reduced to 32°).....	29.849
Thermometer, highest in shade was on 3rd.....	81.0 degrees
" lowest " " 23rd.....	32.7
" range in month.....	48.3
" mean of all highest.....	67.1
" mean of all lowest.....	45.0
" mean daily range.....	22.1
" mean for month.....	56.0
" maximum reading in sun's rays.....	128.0
" minimum reading on grass.....	31.0
Hygrometer, mean of dry bulb.....	59.2
" " wet bulb.....	54.6
" " dew point.....	50.6
" elastic force of vapour.....	369
" weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air... ..	4.2 grains.
" " required to saturate do.....	1.4
" the figure of humidity (Sat 100).....	73
" average weight of a cubic foot of air.....	532.1 grains.
Cloud, mean amount of, (0-10).....	5.7
Ozone, " " (0-10).....	2.5
Wind, mean direction of North.....	8.25 days.
" " East.....	2.00
" " South.....	5.50
" " West.....	14.25
" daily horizontal movement.....	316.7 miles.
" daily force.....	2.3
Rain. No. of days it fell.....	10 days.
Amount collected on ground.....	5.78 inches.
Fig. No. of days it prevailed.....	1 days.
Aurora Borealis. No. of nights.....	7