

INSPECTION OF CANADIAN MILITARY FORCES.

ment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries, the Commission being required to report to the Minister of Labour. On June 4, 1913, the Report of the Commission, consisting of four parts and dated May 31, 1913, was tabled in the House of Commons, and was subsequently printed in four large volumes. It includes the results of inquiries made in Canada, the United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States. The main finding of the Commission provides for a system of technical education for Canada, which while preserving provincial control, encouraging local initiative and developing local responsibility, involves a generous measure of encouragement by the Dominion Government. It is proposed in the Report that \$3,000,000 be provided annually by Parliament for a period of ten years, and paid annually into a Dominion Development Fund, 75 per cent. of this sum being paid to the provinces direct, on a per capita basis, and the remaining 25 per cent. retained for expenses through a central Dominion Board. All kinds of industrial work are proposed to be provided for, including agriculture, manufactures, household science, etc. In order to encourage handwork, drawing, domestic science, etc., in elementary schools, the Commission suggest a fund of \$350,000 per annum from which payments shall be made to the Provincial Governments during a period of ten years.

A special part of the Report is devoted to the application of the proposed vote to schools for fishermen and schools for the teaching of navigation. Other matters dealt with include industrial training and technical education in regard to apprentices and foremen, rural communities, housekeeping, industrial research, vocational guidance and compulsory attendance at continuation classes for boys over the age of fourteen years.

Inspection of Canadian Military Forces.—On June 5, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector General of the Oversea Forces, landed at Quebec for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the military institutions of Canada in compliance with the request of the Canadian Government. Accompanied by the Minister of Militia and Defence and other officers, General Hamilton and his staff traversed the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific and inspected 112 units of cavalry, infantry and artillery, visiting the annual training camps and the fortresses and military schools. In his report to the Minister, dated July 30, General Hamilton made a number of recommendations, and stated that since 1910, when the previous inspection was carried out by General (now Field Marshal) Sir John French, great progress had been made in many directions, organization being markedly more thorough and training and education improved.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.—For the fourth time the King's Prize at the Annual Meeting of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain went to a Canadian marksman and member of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, the winner at Bisley on July 26 being Private William A. Hawkins, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto.