

ber of the Ottawa delegation prepared a statement, which was laid before the Dominion Board of Trade which showed that for ten years of Reciprocity our export trade with the United States amounted to \$150,333,434, and for the five years since its abrogation to \$139,781,167, leaving a difference of \$10,552,167 between the two periods showing that our trade with the United States had increased 93 per cent. in the five years since they commenced their Japanese policy of putting heavy duties on our exports. That their own people pay those duties, and that it has the effect of enhancing the value of our products in a most beneficial degree to ourselves, is a fact the most rabid protectionist will not presume to question, and of this we give the following proof.

Mr. David A. Welles, late United States Commissioner of Revenue in a very able report states it is an unquestioned fact that, in 1870, the people of the United States used less sugar and coffee, and fewer boots, shoes, hats, and other articles of universal consumption per head, than they did in 1859. Yet, it is averred, that the whole population of the country, in 1870, exceeded that of 1860 by nearly eight million souls.

As an evidence of the declining prosperity of the country during the same period, he furnishes the following table of the value of exports in 1860 and 1869 respectively:—

| | Value of Exports. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | 1860 | 1869 |
| | In Gold. | In Currency |
| | \$ | \$ |
| Animals. | 1,835,091 | 689,508 |
| Beer, ale, and porter | 53,573 | 9,755 |
| Boots and shoes | 782,525 | 356,290 |
| Candles | 760,528 | 324,995 |
| Carriages | 816,973 | 299,487 |
| Garden and other seeds | 596,010 | 44,816 |
| Gunpowder | 467,972 | 122,562 |
| Hides and skins | 1,036,260 | 219,918 |
| India rubber manufactures | 240,844 | 128,216 |
| Marble and stone manufactures | 176,230 | 65,515 |
| Paints and varnish | 223,800 | 91,452 |
| Paper and books | 561,066 | 290,098 |
| Pot and pearl ashes | 882,820 | 187,004 |
| Sop | 494,405 | 384,950 |
| Tobacco (manufactured) | 3,337,082 | 2,101,335 |
| Trunks and valises | 37,748 | 24,800 |
| Wool and Woollens | 389,512 | 237,325 |

With such a record it will not be easy to persuade the Canadian people that any particular benefit will be likely to arise from closer commercial relations with the States or that annexation is the *summum bonum* of all earthly good.

The Dominion Board of Trade by giving prominence to those questions and thoroughly investigating their value has proved its usefulness as an institution and demonstrated the fact, that Free Trade is our true policy, and the improvement of our internal canals necessary to the development of our resources.

Lieut Colonel G. T. Denison, jun. possesses the happy faculty of "crystalizing an idea," at the right time and placing it before the public in such an attractive form as to

command attention; a comparatively young man he has carved his name in deep and lasting letters on the roll of literary soldiers which this age has produced, and in the peculiar arm of the profession to which he belongs, he has achieved the enviable reputation of being at once the theoretical and practical expositor of its organizations and application which this or any other country has produced, his work on modern cavalry has been translated into most of the modern European languages, and in the *Canadian Monthly* for January he has furnished an article on "The Cavalry Charges at Sedan," which is not inferior in style, analysis, or practical conclusion to anything in the shape of a military essay we have ever read.

In the space of six pages he has managed to give a neat historical review of the modern history of heavy cavalry, of the musket, the theories deduced from the introduction of breech loading weapons of precision, the tactical lessons of the autumnal campaign, the disastrous charge of the French light cavalry at Sedan, and the conclusion arrived at that "sooner or later heavy cavalry will have to be done away with; but the late civil war in America fought over a country much like our own, has shown us that there is looming up in the future a species of light cavalry—the mounted riflemen—which is destined to play a great part in the wars of the future."

Colonel Denison shows that such a force is peculiarly adapted to the topography of Canada as well as to its circumstances, and says. "Although there is no service which requires so much individual intelligence we have as good material from which to organize a force of mounted riflemen as can be found in any part of the world. In the young farmers of this country we find a class owning their farms, accustomed to out-door life, and possessing in addition to physique and intelligence two great qualifications for a dragoon, namely, a good seat on a horse and a general knowledge of the use of the rifle. A small amount of drill and a little practical training in outpost and reconnoitering duty would make these young men a most valuable force for defensive war."

The writer then shows that our cavalry according to General Macdougall's theory of war, should be one fourth of our whole force while it is positively less than one-thirtieth, and that in a country where a large number of our infantry volunteers ride their horses to drill and leave them tied to fences and under driving sheds while they are being taught infantry manœuvres in the drill room.

Our army is in a state of progressive organization, it would neither be wise or prudent to press it too much. Cavalry equipment costs heavily, and the Canadian House of Commons is not famous for extra liberality for military purposes. It is to be hoped, however, that Legislators will be brought to

see what the true interests of the country really demands in this case, and we would earnestly recommend the perusal and study of Lieut. Colonel Denison's article to them, the concluding portion of which accurately describes the future of the country, the duty and aspirations of its people.

"The Northern portion of this continent is destined to be the home of a great and powerful Nationality. It is our duty, therefore, now in the youth of our Dominion while it is gathering strength under the protection of the mother country, to lay the foundations of a military power. As long as our people are defensively warlike we have the best safeguard for peace. It is our duty to let other nations see that while we desire to live in friendly terms with our neighbours and with the whole world, nevertheless, if any attempt be made to deprive us of our independence and our National existence, it will be met by the energies of a determined and united people, organized, armed and led so as to give the utmost possible effect to our small population, a thorough organization and a confident self-reliant spirit it is all that is required to secure the peace which we all desire."

While Canada can produce native officers like Colonel Denison, it is very evident she will have little to fear from the efforts of any power, the country feels proud of such men and with good reason.

The Cavalry Charges at Sedan should be read and studied by every Canadian Officer.

Our gallant correspondent *Subscriber* (whose communication appears on another page) takes exceptions to our idea of the organization of an Engineer corps for the Canadian army, and gives a very interesting synopsis of the composition, duties, education and training of the Royal Engineer Corps.

It would be very desirable to establish a force of that description in Canada, if the country could afford to pay for their services—but as our military force is organized on the voluntary principle, and the rate of remuneration for the rank and file, about one third what they could earn without any risk whatever, at ordinary labour it would not be very likely that artisans earning two or three dollars per diem would voluntarily relinquish the advantages for about sixty-five cents per diem, with the privilege of wearing a scarlet coat and being made a target of in addition.

Canada does not require an elaborately trained corps such as the Royal Engineers,—the rank and file of such a corps would be useless to her, she has no extensive fortifications or dependencies, where their services could be rendered available, and where it would be cheaper than that of an equal number of officers—for it must be remembered that the rank and file of the Royal Engineers more frequently perform the duties of Assistant Engineers and Surveyors than that of artisans.