

whose efficiency and good conduct has given a name and status to the Canadian Army. The Dominion is not so poor nor its people so parsimonious as to preclude the possibility of sending a division to represent its military force at the next Autumn Manœuvres in England.

A battalion from each Province with a proper quota of artillery, cavalry and engineers, fully equipped for service in the field with its own commissariat staff and every arm complete, would not only show the good people of Great Britain the stuff of which the Canadian soldier is made, but materially advance the interest of the Dominion, as an example of her material power and resources.

Suppose the four battalions should number 440 bayonets each—1 763 men; 120 officers; 500 sabres, 30 officers, 250 gunners and drivers (two field batteries) 8 officers; 110 engineers, 6 officers, divisional commissariat and staff, 10 officers, commissariat department, 8 officers—total, 182 officers and 2 620 men; 600 horses.

Taking the transport, cost of the equipment; and time occupied as *three months*, \$1,000,000 (one million dollars) would be ample to cover all expenses, and it is quite certain that it would be the very best laid out money this country ever invested.

If, as all history and experience tells us constant preparedness for war is the price to be paid for peace, a demonstration of this description by giving tangible and actual evidence of our condition and efficiency would carry more conviction to the minds of our English brothers than all the reports and speeches ever issued or uttered.

This country has great and varied interests to be developed. In order to enable us to make necessary progress we want the investment of the surplus capital of Great Britain as well as the aid of her surplus population, who have hitherto failed in securing any great amount of either, and a movement such as that intimated by the *Gazette* correspondent is precisely the very thing to induce an influx of both, and we put the idea in tangible form as an effort within the power of the country.

Last financial year we had a surplus revenue of \$5,000,000, the expenditure of one million for the purpose of shewing our young men what war looks like and what their English brothers are in their dear mother land, is surely a sum the country can spare, and we hope to see it in the Estimates next Session of Parliament.

While on this subject, as the Canadian militia ranks amongst the reserve forces of the Crown, it ought to be styled either the *Royal Canadian Army*, or *Militia*, and the details of its organization should appear in the *Royal Gazette*.

Broad Arrow blamed somebody for this omission some time ago, the error, intentional or otherwise has not been yet repaired.

The advantages to be gained by the proposed measure would be incalculable, it would give our officers an idea of what the real work of campaigning should be, it would give them an opportunity of seeing the mode in which the Regular Army is handled, and by compelling them to depend on their own organization, it would have all the effect, as far as they were concerned, of actual service in the field.

In the report upon the operations of the second French Army corps during the late war we read: "If the losses of the French army at Gravelotte were relatively inconsiderable, the circumstance must be attributed beyond all dispute, to the precaution taken to provide shelter for the combatants, in the shape of earthen screens and epaulements at certain points and to the enforced observance to the injunctions to take advantage of undulations and hollows in the ground, not for the purpose of hiding the troops and remaining inert behind the shelter so provided, but to protect them in the delivery of their fire. So convincing a proof of the efficacy of hasty entrenchments in the field of battle has not before come under our notice, and we commend it accordingly to the attention of all future commanders." Thus General Frossard, a foreign military critic, who quotes the above, has lately observed: "Now a days, an army repudiating the aid of pick and shovel will expose itself to enormous loss, as surely as one immobilizing itself in an entrenched position will see its opponents pass unharmed and out of range, to turn its flank or to take it in rear." Without presuming to dogmatize upon the subject, we may fairly question whether the full force and import of this conclusion, which appears to us to be incontrovertible, has not yet been quite realised in our own Service. Have the holders of the military purse strings fully weighed and considered the possible effect of lack of means for improvising cover, or of a practical knowledge of its application, in narrowing the plans and restricting the movements of a general operating with a small force in an open country, like certain portions of the theatre of the present manœuvres? The late Sir John Burgoyne, when treating of the pressing requirements for providing the greatest amount of cover in a limited period of time against the destructive effects of modern rifle fire," in a brief memoir on "Hasty Entrenchments," which appeared in the "Royal Engineer Papers for 1870," noted amongst other matters, well worthy of consideration, "trials, experiments, and practice; firstly, in respect of the provision of the most necessary implements, with every regulation for their transport, care, and preservation; and secondly as to the means of employing them to most advantage; firstly for cover, and secondly for defence, particularly defining the time and means requisite for each distinct operation, not as regulated by accomplished Sappers at Chatham, and under every advantage, but which may reasonably be expected from soldiers of the Line, under all the fatigues, hardships, and privations of a campaign." More than three years have elapsed since this was written; and the "trials, experiments, and practice," desired by the lamented Field Marshal, are still, so far at least as concerns the Line, amongst the "good things coming." How long are they to remain so?—*Broad Arrow*.

There can be no doubt that the spade and pickaxe will double the strength of any force

enabled to use them intelligently in an action.

In another column will be found an extract from General Hazen's (of the United States service) recent work on the *School* and the *Army*, which gives decisive and practical evidence on this point.

Like any other manœuvre, it must be taught and enforced as a portion of discipline, and is quite as necessary a knowledge as that of the manual and platoon exercise.

It is stated that the cost of repairing the *Glatton* turret ship, will amount to ten or twelve thousand pounds sterling. Our readers are aware that all the damages were inflicted by the *Holspur* in the recent experiments.

The question naturally arises as to what the cost of a general action at sea is likely to be, seeing that two shots alone inflicted sufficient damage to cause such an expenditure of money, and nearly four months of labour.

As a matter of course the conditions are not likely to occur in actual fighting, but it gives an idea of what the cost of such an operation may be. It is a far better guarantee for peace, than all the platitudes of statesmen, or the foolscap of Treaties.

We have received from the Secretary, Capt. R. Y. ELLIS, the prize list of the Ingersoll Rifle Association, which offer \$384 in prizes. The Matches are to come off at the Ingersoll Rifle Ranges on Tuesday and Wednesday the 22nd and 23rd inst.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful *Chromo* lithograph, "The Unwelcome Visitor," from the publishers of the *American Land and Law Adviser*, published by Messrs. Croft and Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

It is one of those rare gems from a painting by F. J. Kattenbach, which for simplicity of design and beauty of color indicates unity of taste and the hand of a master.

The subject is the interior of a barn, Dame Partlet and her brood, is surprised by the appearance of Monsieur Reynard, a pet fox whose chain just enables him to show a portion of his head and shoulders through the hole he has slyly eaten in the door between his kennel and the barn.

The consternation and terror of the chickens, the rage and alarm of the hen, the stately courage of the rooster, in which his knowledge of the danger is plainly portrayed, and the disappointed as well as baffled longing of the fox is plainly depicted.

In fact it is altogether a beautiful picture, and it is creditable to the energy of Messrs. Croft and Phillips to give their subscribers and friends such a splendid gift.