

that is evidently some personal spite against an officer of the team.

We are assured by other members and on the best authority, that the man's assertions are entirely groundless. In any case writing in such a way to the press is in the last degree unskillful and utterly subversive of all discipline. However the man in question can well afford to treat such things with contempt.

We shall be surprised, if the author of these false and contemptible strictures (should he be discovered) will be allowed to remain in a force to which he is a disgrace, and which we trust I think does not contain another like him.

**England, her Trade and her Colonies.**

(From St. James's Budget.)

Lord Darnley contributes a remarkably sound and sensible article to the new number of the *Nineteenth Century*. In it he ranges over nearly every subject of importance that now engages or should engage the mind of the country. Foreign affairs, the position of the House of Lords, the decline in trade, the future of agriculture, the failure of free trade, our commercial relations with our colonists and with foreign Powers,—these and other matters are discussed in what seems to us a broad and wise spirit; the differences between Liberal and Radical being strongly brought out in every page. One passage which squares with a great deal that we ourselves have written lately we will quote: but every line of the article is worth attention:—

Experience shows that asking for free trade from foreign nations is about as profitable as crying for the moon. Our artisans are unwilling that out, and like sensible men they will give up crying for the moon, and will decide either to abandon the idea of free trade altogether, or be content with things as they are, or they will try and obtain free trade within the limits of the empire—a empire which fortunately produces everything that man can want. And here again the Radicals are in fault. They do not set enough store by the colonies. Our colonies are not only our best customers, they are very nearly our only customers. We have exported very little of late years except our plant, coal and machinery; and if the colonies ceased to buy from us, the English nation would starve, or the world would see such a migration as has not occurred in modern times.

Our colonies can supply us with every kind of raw material, and we can return to them all manner of manufactured goods. With them we could be independent of all the world, and independence is a good thing for men and nations. The future of England certainly depends upon her relationship with her colonies. She may remain the centre of a great empire, or become a small, scantily populated and unimportant kingdom. The dream of the Radical appears to be to withdraw as much as possible from business, to embarrass ourselves from all colonial responsibilities, and to confine within the limits of these islands, occupying ourselves with our own singular affairs, and settling down quietly to enjoy a green old age, feeding our bodies with the proceeds of our savings, and warming with the memory that England once led the van in the march of civilization, peace, and civil and religious liberty. The dream is not an unpleasant one, but unfortunately it can never be fulfilled. England might gradually descend from the position of a first-rate Power and a great and growing empire, into that of a small fifth-rate nation, tolerably prosperous, still doing a considerable trade and a very large banking business, provided that she could get some one to guarantee her existence, and the integrity of those possessions which are necessary for her trade. But no person power will guarantee England. Nobody has any interest in doing so except her own King and his boyards. The British Islands might not greatly tempt annexation; but British possessions will remain British as long as we can hold them, by force if necessary. Lying as she does partially outside the plane of European politics, and revolving not altogether in the same track as the other European States, the fall of England would not necessarily overturn the balance of power in Europe. The property of no other nation could be divided without causing protracted wars, but the English estate might be peaceably and easily distributed among neighboring proprietors. Russia could take India and Mediterranean roads not being necessary for her, she would not interfere with France, Italy and Spain, who could divide her possessions and interests in the Mediterranean among themselves. The Channel Islands, the West Indian Islands, and our various coaling stations could be shifted from Power to Power, so as to counterbalance any displacement of weight consequent upon alterations in the circumstances of Belgium and Holland, or any other of the smaller Powers, until a state of nice equilibrium was reached.

Our food supply, the very bread we eat day by day, depends in time of war—and wars have not ceased of late years—upon our naval supremacy. Our naval supremacy depends not only upon our ships, but also upon our coaling stations, situated in the numerous dependencies and colonies that encircle the globe. Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Ceylon and India, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Vancouver Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, Bermuda and the West India Islands form a chain of coaling stations that enables our fleet to traverse every sea. War ships are useless without coal at comparatively short intervals. Other nations might rival us in ships, but no nation, or combination of nations, can rival us in the possession of this one thing, without which ships are useless. Upon our colonies and possessions does our supply of bread depend in the sense, and upon them, as being our best customers, depends our earning the money wherewith to buy the bread.

The estimate formed by Radicals of the importance of our colonies, and their contracted view of the present condition of the British people—a view bounded by the narrow limits of Great Britain—will not only arrest the growth of the English nation, but will doom it to premature and unnecessary decay. Their theories on the subject of land will be detrimental to the country, for they are contrary to natural laws, and aim at preventing the land of England from being utilized in the most profitable way. In trade matters they will be equally wrong if they refused even to consider whether something cannot be done to give us free and fair trade, and whether free trade throughout the British Empire is not better than no free trade at all. "Universal free trade or none at all" may be a very fine sentiment; but "free trade throughout the world as soon as possible, and free trade in our own dominions in the meantime," is a more practical one.

**The Canadian Census.**

The return of this year's census of the Dominion of Canada has just been received, and the result shows that the increase in the population in the decade has been equal to 18.05 per cent., the inhabitants in 1871 numbering 2,786,590, while in 1881 the record is 4,352,080. It will be remembered that during the past year reports have been circulated that a large exodus was taking place from Canada to the States, but this is certainly disproved by the detailed figures which have come to hand, for all the older provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island) show an addition ranging from 12.44 to 18.05 per cent., while a very great increase is apparent in British Columbia and in the newly opened up province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, the population there having nearly trebled, although the country was but little known only five or six years ago. The growth of the city of Winnipeg has been very remarkable, its inhabitants in 1871 numbering 200, while now it counts a population of 11,000. Now that these districts are being developed by railway enterprise, and emigration of all kinds is setting in, it will be a matter for surprise if the population of Canada, and particularly of the prairie provinces, does not show an even more satisfactory advance in 1891 than in 1881.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**"B" BATTERY, R.S.G., KINGSTON.**

The following is the list of certificates granted during the month of September, 1881:

Third Class Gunnery Certificate.—Gr. and Dr. R. Rathford, Kingston Field Battery.

Fourth Class Gunnery Certificates.—Sergt. R. King, Welland Canal Field Battery; Gr. and Dr. H. Henderson, "B" Battery, R.S.G.; Sergt. T. H. Elkott, Prescott Bty. of Garrison Artillery; Corpl. H. O'Connor, do; Corpl. J. Crawley, do.

**MILITIA INSPECTION AT VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

This out-of-the-way part of the world, although little known except to Her Majesty's Navy, who make this the summer resort, presents very many attractions in its charming climate, much resembling that of the Isle of Wight, and in the magnificent scenery surrounding it, which is perhaps, in grandeur and in accessibility, unequalled throughout the world. The population, although small in number, is intensely English in feeling, being largely drawn from a class not so often found in our colonies—Oxford and Cambridge graduates, and retired