

numerous wants of the army are to some extent more easily provided for than in time of peace, when all has to be purchased by the Control Department, instead of its being seized, if necessary though not paid for in an enemy's country.

This brings me to the supply branch of the department, where difficulties arose at various times from the bulk of fuel in the shape of wood, and of hay, straw, and corn, which all had to be carried by transport carts, instead of being taken by requisition or arrangement in the neighborhood of the various localities where the troops were temporarily encamped. In like manner cattle, which ordinarily are driven with the troops on the move, had all to be brought down from the supply markets by rail and carts, in consequence of the Acts rendered necessary by the late cattle disease, which being still in operation, prevented our moving the cattle by road in any direction. The food of all descriptions, both for men and horses, was available and ready for issue, but the amount of transport required to bring it to the spot where it was wanted was prodigious and added greatly to the labour of those who had to deal with the supply. For a similar reason the manoeuvres of the troops were curtailed within narrower limits, than otherwise might have been wished, from the difficulty of going far from the points where these supplies had to be drawn, as well as from circumstances incidental to a time of peace, where the existing laws can in no respect be infringed. Several experiments were made with rations of various descriptions which it was thought might be made available for troops in the field; tins of preserved meats, Australian preserved meats, &c. As a rule the troops objected very much to these rations, which, though good in themselves and wholesome, still did not produce the same bulk as the ordinary meat rations; and I think in future it will be well to confine the supply altogether to the ordinary ration for troops in the field. The bread was baked for the men in the field ovens, and was a great success; it added, however considerably to the transport, and although very valuable, I think that certain issues of biscuit would be very justifiable, as affording the men for certain days in a week a wholesome meal, whilst diminishing the amount of transport required.

I have thought it right to go into these details to show the exact amount of labour necessarily undertaken by the Control Department for the reasons specified above, and I again repeat that under all these difficulties I think that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the department, worked most zealously, and well under very great pressure and serious disadvantages.

As regards the duties of the Medical Department, I rejoice to think that nothing could be better than the sanitary condition of the entire force; and the principal Medical officer, Dr. Lawson, reported to me at the end of the manoeuvres there was actually a diminution of sick at Aldershot from the numbers in hospital when the divisions first marched out. We were favoured by the most lovely weather, which certainly was an immense advantage to our proceedings, and the camping grounds were all well situated, and favourable in a sanitary point of view; whilst the work, though hard, was all of a character to improve the condition of the men, being so continuously in the open air. All the necessary arrangements had, however, been made for amalgamated general hospitals by divisions and brigades, and the attendance upon such men as fell was all that could be wished or desired.

Having now referred in detail to the sev-

eral important subjects that came under my more immediate observation, and having endeavoured to give a fair and full account of all our proceedings during the period of concentration. I have only in conclusion to add the expression of my opinion, that the results of such manoeuvres as have been recently conducted, will prove of the greatest advantage to the efficiency of our Service, and that every effort should be made that these concentrations should for the future be annual. It will of course be desirable that each successive year the troops should be brought together from a different locality so as to vary as much as possible the ground to be worked over, and teach both men and officers the nature and value of different descriptions of ground specially selected for the purpose of manoeuvre. The greatest care will, however, be required in making such selection, for ground much broken by hedge and ditch has been found on this, as on former occasions, to be not only extremely difficult for purposes of instruction, but often impossible for purposes of combined operation, upon which after all so much depends. Having now completed this report, I trust it may be accepted in that spirit in which it has been prepared, and whilst gratefully acknowledging the willing and zealous assistance I received from all who participated in these manoeuvres, I have endeavored to do justice to the various branches of the Service that have come under my observation.

I am, Sir, yours,

GEORGE.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, &c. &c.
Secretary of State for War.

WORK AND WAGES IN CANADA

Last night Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P. presided at the Surrey Chapel on the occasion of M. Thos. Connolly (stonemason) delivering a lecture on the subject of emigration to Canada. It was one of a series of Monday addresses being given at that place of worship, and attracted a very large audience, amongst whom were Mr. M'Arthur, M. P., Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., Mr. C Gilpin, M. P., Mr. Dixon, the Rev. Newman Hall, and the Rev. G. M. Murphy. Mr. Morley prefaced the lecture with a few words of introduction, remarking that an American traveller had recently said to him that the great thing wanting in England was more elbow-room for its labouring population. There was much truth in the observation, and though emigration might prove a loss to the nation in one respect, it was yet a necessity, and working-men was not to blame for desiring to study beforehand whether it was preferable to make for our own colonies or the United States. He should, however, prefer to see them choose the former. Mr. Connolly for upwards of two hours entered into a physical, historical, and political description of Canada, where he had lately spent many months with a view of judging for himself the advantages it possessed as a field for emigration. He found both Upper and Lower Canada offering the most tempting inducements to the redundant population of the mother country, and believed the Canadians would never forsake the British flag or be subdued by the United States should the course of events produce a rupture between the two nations. The result of all his travels and investigations had brought him to the conviction that Canada was the place for agricultural labourers, artisans, and hard-working servant girls to go to. Wages were high, indeed fabulous compared with what they were at home, living was cheap, rent was scarcely known as our poorer classes un-

derstood the term; but on the other hand clothing was about 25 per cent dearer, with the exception of boots and shoes, which were low priced owing to the manufacture of those articles having become a staple trade in Montreal and Quebec. He supported his statements with figures, and declared that as a rule his own board and lodging while on his travels, which were always excellent, never cost more than 14s 6d to 15s per week. The lecture was full of anecdote and humour, and closed with a graceful allusion to the Queen, whose character and virtues he found everywhere acknowledged both in the United States as well as Canada. As for the loyalty of the latter, he had never seen so many lions and unicorns as in the Dominion. A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, and to Mr. Morley for presiding.—*London Daily News*, March 5.

The *Standard* referring to this lecture by Mr. Connolly, thus hits off the liberals who regard with indifference the question of the Colonial Convention:—

In the course of a lecture delivered last night at the Surrey Chapel, by a working man of practical experience, on the industrial openings offered to emigrants in Canada the lecturer said incidentally, while giving a highly favourable account of the colony as a field of emigration, that he believed the Canadians would never forsake the British flag or allow themselves to be subdued by the United States in the event of a rupture between England and that Power. We are not called upon at present to discuss the chances which Canada might have in such a struggle. Of course, on the one hand a spirited population, animated by strong national feeling and hatred of invaders, can do wonders, even when numerically weak; on the other, the history of the world, as well as of America herself, is full of examples to show that big nations can crush small ones when they make up their minds to commit the crime. But it is curious to observe in connection with all speculation concerning the future of Canada, that people who look forward to its ultimate amalgamation with the Union always talk of the difficulty of defending it against the superior forces of the Republic, or the impossibility of supposing that the Canadians would resist the onset of the Power that conquered the Southern Confederacy. When do we hear the future republicanization of Canada predicted on the ground that the Canadians want to belong to the Union, that they are tired of the British connection, or disloyal to the British Crown? Nothing of this kind is ever said, and the explanation is very simple. We all know that the Canadians do not want to belong to the United States, that they cling tenaciously to the present status of their country, as a part of the British Empire, that they are ardently loyal to the British Crown. Under these circumstances is it not a shocking fact that people who call themselves "Liberal" in their political sentiments, who affect to admire freedom and the independence of states from alien tyranny, who pretend to look with horror on wars of spoliation and conquest, should complacently contemplate the conquest of Canada, the defeat of its people in fighting for their own views concerning liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the subjection of a spirited and independent people beneath what would be to all intents and purposes the yoke of a foreign despotism? No man of enlightened sympathies with freedom could think of such a contingency without the deepest pain, however personal connexion he might have himself with the country whose fate would be subject of speculation. But in the case before us, the country supposed to be