

the 30,000 men to be stationed at Aldershot "3000 tents, 150 marquees, 70,000 extra blankets, 8,000 ablution tubs and 600 hospital marquees for officers messes;" this is decidedly campaigning made easy, and if the practice can be carried out in the face of the enemy there is nothing to hinder the use of feather beds and warming pans. As one evidence of it the men of the First Regiment of Life Guards picketted their horses on the first night after their arrival in camp on the Prussian system; the howling of a dog or the cackling of geese caused a general stampede and the horses, probably from a dislike to the *Prussian system*, scattered wildly over the country dragging halters and picket pins after them. The *Broad Arrow* seems to be in a paroxysm of delight and the exuberance of the imagination of the writer of the article on the subject ranges from the scenes of the Prussian chase through the passages of the Vosges after MacMahon's army, defeated at Woerth, to the echoes awakened when "King Charles rode for his life from Hampton, or the teams of the south coast smugglers," as they sped across the country. The good feeling displayed in all this is hardly a matter of question, it is merely taste which should be consulted, and we suppose the alert to have been contrived on purpose by Cromwell-Mirabeau-Cardwell, the great Calico Field Marshal, that at present controls the armies of England. Indeed the only English member of the Fourth Estate who seems to take in the whole situation is the celebrated *Punch*, which says:—

The Department of Army Control
Gave up Berkshire's intended campaign,
And got Government into a hole,
Because they were afraid it would rain.
Better soldiers they could not desire
Than our troops for the warm work of slaughter,
They knew they'd behave well under fire,
Feared they wouldn't get on under water.

It appears that the horses were eventually recovered after two or three days, some dead, others crippled and many unfit for service. What the effect in the face of the enemy would be we will leave our readers to imagine. To ourselves this playing at soldier, for it is nothing else, affords a serious example; the evils affecting the British army may be resolved into one word and that is the *concentration* of all its administrative departments at London.

This very system of control is one which should be nothing more than the mere skeleton of a department. Every company, battalion, Brigade and Division should have all and every one of its own stores and equipments complete, instead of having them collected in one mammoth establishment the cost of which is enormous.

In order to show how this could be effected, every company of 55 men should have six tents and one officer's marquee; each man and officer should have one pair of blankets and one water-proof sheet; each should have a tin cup, a tin plate, a tin dish, a knife, fork and spoon. The company would form five messes of 11 men each; the cooking utensils would be one bake kettle and

three tin kettles into which the whole mess apparatus should fit, the whole with two or four days provisions fitting into two army covered carts, which should follow the company or battalion as close as possible in the field: two men will be ample to drive the four horses—two in shafts and two in reserve. To every company a Quartermaster-Sergeant should be attached who would be accountable for the whole of this equipment, leaving out the ablution tubs, feather beds and other fair weather appliances, we are quite sure that this arrangement, which need not exceed 1000lbs., exclusive of provisions, of which as much more could be carried, would at once dispense with the services of nine-tenths of the attachées of control. The true principle is to throw the burden of feeding their men on the company officers during a campaign and there is very little doubt but that service would be much more satisfactorily performed; at all events it is the only practicable mode in Canada, nor do we see anything to prevent its application in Britain. With all appliances a hurried advance might leave the company commissariat an hour or two in the rear, it certainly need not be more, and if detached, provisions were always accessible.

It may be asked what about crossing rivers? The answer is simple, the waggon boxes could be converted into boats, a few men ferried across, a raft used as a flying bridge and the horses swam over. Our people could find no difficulty in passing these *impedimenta* across any river in Canada and we hope to see our next year's campaign conducted on the principle laid down. Stationary camps are all very well for a beginning, let us have experimental warfare on a proper scale, and by testing the capacity of our officers to undertake what ought to be a prominent part of their duty we could ascertain the capacity of the country to supply transport and provisions. Our Militia Department cannot yet "rest and be thankful," it has a large amount of work yet before it, and the organization of the Quartermaster General's Department must be its next task.

The *Montreal Herald* of the 14th instant, contains an article on the quantity of land available for settlement in the United States, from which it would appear that an additional population of less than one million and one quarter would exhaust all that available for settlement within its territories. It is very evident that the inducements which that country holds out to emigrants will gradually become of less value, that even now a settler in British territory is in a far better condition every way, and that we have a far greater area of land available for settlement than that covered by the flag of the republic at any period of its existence; the area of the Dominion of Canada is 3,440,345 square miles, which would equal 2,237,820,800 acres, of which seventy-five per cent are arable which would leave over one

thousand six hundred million acres available for settlement, which at twenty acres to each head of population would provide for eighty millions of people. The recent treaties with the Indians of the North West have thrown open for settlement 26,000,000 acres of the richest land in the world; the Province of Manitoba, in the centre of the district, produces this year, with a population of a little over ten thousand souls, one million bushels of wheat, the development of the resources of that immense area should be the first duty of the Government and the principal political dogma of the people. Great Britain, the parent country, has a plethora of wealth and a superabundant population, the latter a source of real danger to the social economy under which the British Empire is organized. The mere act of removing what is a lasting disgrace to British statesmanship would cause capital to flow into this country and supply the only want it acknowledges—that of labor. It is time that the Dominion Government moved in this matter; the various Provinces have done well hitherto. In the most economical manner they have endeavored to spread a knowledge of the advantages the country offers to emigrants, taking great care to avoid giving the most remote material assistance or spending sixpence in forwarding the objects for which their agents are sent out. It is high time the farce connected with this emigration business should cease at once as it is necessary it should become a national policy, the Dominion should take such measures as it may deem requisite to import labour from Great Britain under, if possible, a capitulation by which the Imperial Government would pay a fair share of the cost. That such a measure would be successful while the Gladstone administration, *those friends of the people*, are in power, cannot be expected. They are too firmly bound to Manchester traditions of cheap labour to warrant any far-sighted statesmanship on their part, but it is the duty of the Dominion Government to procure the labour for this country, and we hope to see a comprehensive measure for that purpose brought forward.

In our last issue a notice of the strength of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, on the occasion of its marching out for the purpose of putting in the annual drill, showed a force of 353 non-commissioned officers and men, and a gallant display it was indeed, such as any soldier's heart might be proud of; but it awakened serious considerations as to its value as an artillery corps at all. It is now over five years since it was first organized and during all that time its whole acquaintance with the peculiar weapon belonging to that arm of the service would be about eight days, and it is doubtful if more than 50 men of the corps then serving, are in its ranks to day. The period of drill it is destined to undergo at Kingston