

for the mere presence of right and good, the innate power to conquer and rule righteously. The Duke of Cambridge, and those who think with him, are not alone, quite so much imbued with the spirit of justifiability as those more corner observers who believe in the meekness of cornered notions, when met by pusillanimity; but he disclaims the idea that there is any moral power without physical power. An abstract proposition has no strength whatever till set in motion, and nothing can be set in motion without force. His Royal Highness holds that Great Britain's safety and prosperity depends on the weight she has in the councils of the world. That weight depends, no doubt, on something more than mere brute force. It is found in mental energy, and exemplified in the means and appliances by which that mental energy is made conducive to national elevation and the happiness of the race. It is not only recognized in the will and inclination to do righteously from purely moral and religious principles, but is more powerfully felt and respectfully acquiesced in, when backed by the physical and mechanical and money forces to compel the refractory to accept the moral obligations. All prosperity, all power, all dignity, rest on physical foundations; and the Commander-in-Chief only uttered a philosophical truth when he declared that moral power was nothing without physical power, and he asks—in the interests of peace—this physical power in the form of men trained to the best modes of resistance to other men resolved to evil. Nothing that is valuable, or calculated to excite the cupidity of others, is safe without force to protect. Hence in the most civilized communities, and under the shadow of church and school, we have bolts and bars, and men armed with authority to protect. Nations, no matter how civilized or how religious, have not yet learned to trust merely to the Gospel trumpet of peace, but depend more or less on cannon and rifles, on sword and bayonet, and men of war, not for their safety alone, but for the furthering of their national interests and their peoples' well being. Abstractly, no doubt, all this is wrong; but we have not yet reached that period of the world's development when mere abstractions can carry on the affairs of life. Therefore His Royal Highness, whose heart is Christian but whose trade is war, asks "for more men for England," and states his fears that if this country is to maintain her dignified place among the nations; we must have more soldiers and sailors than at present seem disposed to come to the nation's call. The Commander-in-Chief of the British army, like many other observers, reads in the political horizon of the world, the portents of a coming storm. Whether the safeguards are to be obtained by larger estimates merely, or by the inception of schemes which will necessitate larger estimates, still these safeguards must be forthcoming, and we know not how soon. His Royal Highness almost quails before the problem of supplying the army with men. Man, he tells the Saddlers of London, is an article that the most inventive cannot manufacture, and the demand is far greater than the supply. No doubt, this seems the case, but after all the proposition is based on an utter fallacy. Man in the business of life is wanted for the purposes of man. A community of men, large or small should have energy enough to spare, to perform all its social duties. No doubt there is an over activity in certain departments that seem to drain the whole, while the overflow of energy that seeks

vent in emigration perhaps does locally affect the physical balance to some extent, yet only comes to this after all, that what the state demands are upon its subjects, the State must compel them to obey. If we cannot get the right sort of stuff to fill up our necessary warlike establishments by hire, then the people must do honorable work themselves; and with the Duke of Cambridge we ask a solution of the question, in the interests of peace, because the great object we have in view is that we shall remain a great and powerful country, and, at the same time contribute to the peace of the Empire.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—Some three years since the organization of the Royal Artillery formed the subject of a careful inquiry by Sir Richard Airey, assisted by three distinguished officers of the regiment. Sir Richard submitted a report on May 1, 1872, the only alterations suggested in which were the disassociation of colonels from the command of brigades, and the placing of them as staff officers in command of artillery in districts, the brigades being commanded by lieutenant-colonels; and the arrangements of the batteries of horse and field artillery into a greater number of brigades, so as to equalize the latter at home and in India and to simplify reliefs. Small as the proposed changes were, in comparison with the extensive ones which were advocated by many, it appears to have taken a long time for the authorities to make up their minds as to the desirability of carrying them out. They have, however, been at last carried into effect by an order issued by the Horse Guards on the 31st ult. By this order one new brigade of Horse Artillery of five batteries, and two new brigades of Field Artillery, each of seven batteries, are constituted. This, however, only involves the formation of one new battery, the remainder being taken from existing brigades. Regimental colonels are disassociated from the command of brigades from 1st inst., and will be placed on a list for employment at home and abroad, and will hold the commands to which they may be appointed for five years. Under this arrangement there will be a regimental colonel in command of all the artillery in each district at home, and at the principal stations abroad. At each brigade head quarters the senior lieutenant colonel belonging to the brigade is, when practical to be present, and to be responsible for matters strictly pertaining to the brigade. At Woolwich a regimental colonel is to be appointed to the command of each branch of artillery at the station—viz, horse, field, and garrison—who will conduct the duties of his particular command in the same manner as prescribed for colonels holding district commands. Minor arrangements are ordered with regard to the miscellaneous duties connected with the Garrison Artillery at Woolwich. The head quarter staff of the depot brigade is abolished, and each of the two present divisions will in future communicate direct with head quarters. This, in fact, constitutes two separate depot brigades. Of the changes above mentioned the first—viz, the re-arrangement of batteries of horse and field artillery into smaller brigades—appears to have been absolutely necessary in order to avoid constant difficulties in the relief of brigades in India; and there can be but little doubt that the disassociation of colonels from brigades is a step in the right direction. In many districts there are batteries of more than one brigade; in-

stead, in many cases colonels hardly had any batteries of their own brigade with them, and it manifestly could not be to the advantage of the Service that the officer commanding the Artillery in any district should have more interest in the batteries of one brigade stationed therein than in those of another. We may congratulate ourselves however, that whatever may have been the defects of the system which has obtained for the last 15 or 16 years, they have only been connected with administration, and have not prevented our Artillery attaining a state of efficiency which, it may safely be said, the regiment never before reached.

Various letters and other comments in the daily press have kept alive the interest in the revived discussion on the merits of our heavy guns, naturally excited by the questions put by Captain Price in the House of Commons, and answered on the spot "categorically," without doubt or hesitation, by Lord Eustace Cecil. The old differences of opinion are of course once more cropping up, as was to be expected, and these must be allowed, so far as we are concerned, to run their course until, like certain rivers, they are lost in the sands of barrenness. Facts, however, come strictly within our province, and when these are misrepresented, we are only doing a public duty in making the necessary correction. During the week, for example, we have seen the initial velocity of the 38 ton gun spoken of as being in excess of that obtained by any other heavy rifled gun, a statement which is entirely incorrect. The mean initial velocity of the 6½-ton rifled gun is 1526, while that obtained by the 38-ton gun with specially manufactured gunpowder of larger cubes, was 1501; and it is even doubtful if the charge of 150lbs is not more than the gun could stand when it had become hot. We must be thankful, however, if the authorities have at length woken up to the fact that the penetrating power of a projectile is not simply as the velocity, but as the square of the velocity, as there is hope that having learnt A they may in time learn B, and gradually get through the whole alphabet of the subject. As the worst point is, after all, the weakness of the projectile, owing to causes which we have frequently explained, we are most anxious, for the moment, to know what evidence Lord Eustace Cecil can give that the shell at present manufactured are capable of withstanding the battery charges of 18 ton and heavier guns. We asked for this evidence last week, and we repeat the question. If a shell cannot be fired with a battery charge at close quarters, of what use is it likely to prove in a life-and-death struggle between two ironclads? As for the guns—admitting, as we always have done, the perfection of the workmanship in their construction—the serious question remains whether we are not at this moment constructing a gun some thirty tons heavier than it needs to be for the same work if it were rifled on correct scientific principles, and served with a projectile made to suit. If there is the least reason to believe that this may be so, the time has surely come when the House of Commons should insist on something more than Lord Eustace Cecil's "categorical" answers to awkward questions. The question resolves into a question of England's safety in the next great war.