

pays \$1.10 per day to her volunteers, more than eighty per cent of whom, born in the British Isles, ought normally to serve in the British army and get the pay of their brothers in the United Kingdom.

What conclusion is to be drawn therefrom? That the government and people of Great Britain are remiss in duty? No, far from it; but perhaps they have better calculated the possibility of their effort. Perhaps also have they been less preoccupied with the number than with the value of their troops.

As early as the 25th of August, Lord Kitchener declared his determination to "have an army in the field which in numbers will not be less than in quality and not be unworthy of power and responsibility of the British Empire."

In a country deprived, as England is, of the system of conscription, to organise in a few days an army strong in number and quality is no easy matter. The bravery of the soldiers is not the sole factor of a modern army: technical science on the part of officers, strength and efficiency of weapons, training, discipline and proper equipment of troops, all these count for much. In Lord Kitchener's thought, the best service Great Britain can render France and Belgium, the safest way to do honour to the British Empire, is to send to the front nothing but excellent troops, well armed, equipped and trained.

Training and equipment of troops

Canada is far worse prepared with war equipment than England herself, inferior as Britain may be in that respect to all continental countries. Yet, our ministers do not seem to have given a single thought to those considerations, which have weighed so heavily upon the mind of the British War Secretary. They seem to have thought only of one thing: raise quickly a big number of recruits. Out of the thirty-one thousand volunteers gone, and of the twenty thousand now being enlisted, how many are prepared to do honour to Canada, and maintain the power and responsibilities of the Empire?