

## LOOK NOT BACKWARD.

Look not backward! 'Tis before thee  
That the glorious good is set;  
Onward rides the bright sun o'er thee,  
Forward rolls the ocean yet.  
All great souls are true and earnest,  
See their beacon stand aloft;  
And the strength for which thou yearnest  
Lieth not among the dead.

Look not backward! Radiant, shining  
Truth's bright sun adown thy path,  
Warms the heart that ne'er replying,  
Fears not aught the future hath.  
God, who guides the little sparrow,  
As it falleth to the sod;  
Joy will give thee for to-morrow,  
If thy life be true to God.

Look not backward! Onward pressing.  
Mark thy path with noble deeds;  
Patient toil will bring thee blessing—  
Earnest labor forward leads.  
Look not backward! 'Tis before thee  
That the glorious good is set;  
Onward rides the bright sun o'er thee,  
Forward rolls the ocean yet.

## LOSSES OF FRANCE IN THE LATE WAR.

The exact *résumé* of the French losses during the campaign of 1870-71 has now been given, though it is doubtful whether it will be published by the *Journal Officiel*. Eighty-nine thousand unfortunate soldiers remained on the battle field, or succumbed under the effects of their wounds in the ambulances. Out of these 89,000 soldiers, 26,000 died at Forbach, Reichshoffen, Borny Gravelotte, St. Perval, and in the fights waged near Metz from 1st September, to the 27th of October, and about 10,000 fell at Sedan. The siege of Paris cost no less than 17,000 men. The losses of the Army of the Loire, under the command of General d'Aurelle de Paladine and Chanzy, reached the figure of 22,000; under that of Bourbaki 7000. The losses of the Northern Army were 3500, those of Garibaldi were 1600. Finally the sieges of Strasbourg, Toul, Bitch, Thionville, Montmédy, Verdun, Phalsburg, Mezeres, and Belfort, cost France more than 2000 of children. As for the number of the wounded, that is not yet exactly computed, but there is every reason to suppose that it greatly exceeded the list of dead. A French journal in alluding to this declares that the final balance sheet is complete. More than 120,000 Frenchmen were left in the Crimea, 40,000 in Italy, 35,000 in Mexico, and about 10,000 in other distant expeditions. If we add to these the 89,000 who died during the last campaign we have a total of 291,000. At the approach of the elections of the *Conseils Généraux* it may be useful to put this *tableau* before the public, and they can add what is wanted to complete the reckoning—namely the loss of two provinces, the doubling of the public debt, and the territory occupied by foreign forces."

## A FRAGMENT.

"Wise was the founder and well," said he.  
"Where there's a woman mischief will be."

Thus wrote James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, referring to the tradition concerning the religious establishment founded by St. Columba at Iona or Icolmkill, in which it is said that he declared the law that no cow should be allowed on the island, for said he "where there's a cow there's sure to be a woman, and where a woman is there's sure to be mischief. As if to verify this it is stated by the press that the late conflagration in Chicago was caused by a cow kicking over a kerosene lamp while a woman was milking her.

Saint Columba never would allow  
In Icolmkill a single cow.  
"For," said the Saint, "where there's a cow  
There needs must be a woman, too,  
And where"—thus wisely reasoned he—  
"A woman is, mischief must be."  
But for a woman and a cow,  
Chicago were a city now.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.]

## FIELD vs. GARRISON BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—Lord Elcho in his letter to the *Times* of Sept. 26th ult. (which appeared in your last issue), has so happily expressed the well known conceit of the Garrison Gunner, that no words of mine could convey their meaning half so well; and to show you that "It is, perhaps, not unnatural that on the principle of nothing like leather, a Garrison Gunner should take this view of Volunteer Field Artillery," and also that the same expression may be applied to the other branches of the service; I will here relate a most amusing scene which was a source of much amusement to myself and others present at the time. A certain Garrison Gunner and a Musketry Instructor had been driving together, and later in the evening got into high and learned discussion as to the relative merits of their respective weapons, when to settle the question the Musketry Instructor suggested they should fight it out on the ice next day by a duel between the big gun and the rifle. I need scarcely say the scene was most amusing, as well as absurd, for each evidently thought there was "nothing like leather." Much the same feeling exists between the Field Artillery Man and the Garrison Gunner, as evidently existed between the two gentlemen above mentioned; and it is a feeling to be encouraged, to a certain extent, because an army composed of such men would be one in which a very high ratio of morale must naturally exist.

The question with us, Sir, is not shall we do away with Volunteer Field Artillery, but shall we increase the small force we have of that most important arm by adding more batteries to those already in existence.

Let us first see what artillery we possess (I leave out British Columbia and Manitoba) and what infantry we have on our last Canadian army list.

7 Brigades Garrison Artillery, number of men about 2,300.

19 Batteries Garrison Artillery, number of men about 7,100.

10 Batteries Field Artillery 46 guns number of men about 740.

With 80 Battalions of Infantry numbering (350 per Batt.) 28,000 men; I put the infantry down at the lowest computation, and as we have but few cavalry I shall merely put them in my calculations in a nominal way.

Lieut.-Colonel Owen, R. A. in his valuable work on "Modern Artillery" says in Part 3, Chap. 3, Sec. 3: "One or more batteries are attached to each division, to assist in all its operations, such batteries being called *Divisional Artillery*. Other batteries are formed into what is termed the *Artillery Reserve*, to be used separate or collectively

as occasion demands. Without the latter at the disposal of the chief of artillery, no decisive blow can be struck with the arm unless the divisions be deprived of their guns, which might lead to disaster. The artillery of an infantry division would consist of field batteries; that of a cavalry division, of horse artillery; the reserve artillery, of horse artillery and a few heavy batteries." In Sec. 4, he remarks: "Napoleon considered that with old and tried troops two guns to every 1,000 men were sufficient, if provided with a large quantity of ammunition; but he also asserted that if an army is inferior in numbers or badly disciplined, a powerful artillery will make up in a great measure for such defects." Further down in the same section he says:—"During the Crimean war the proportion of field artillery with the British force was not quite two per 1,000 combatants; but it is now proposed that a 'Corps d'armée' consisting of about 12,000 men, should have, altogether, 48 guns, thus distributed:—

	Guns.
5,000 } Infantry Divisions . . . . .	24
5,000 }	
2,000 } Cavalry Division . . . . .	12
Reserve Artillery . . . . .	12
	—
	48

giving four guns per 1,000 men, not probably too many for a regular force, considering the small number of men always put into the field by this country."

In the above quotations you will observe, Sir, that all this is laid down for a regular force and that the smallest number of guns are laid down as being absolutely necessary for a force of old and tried troops.

Now let us divide, for sake of example, our 80 Battalions into 20 Brigades of 1,400 men each; 5 Divisions, of 5,600 men each; and 2 Corps d'armée of 24 Divisions, which with cavalry would make them very large for volunteers. Thus in each Corps d'armée you would have 14,000 Infantry men and say 1,000 Cavalry; which Corps d'armée would require, according to the above quotation, 60 Horse and Field guns to warrant its being complete for the field.

You will ask, perhaps, "well how many guns have we among our Field Batteries? Why, Sir, 46 only, is my answer. Not enough to supply even 15,000 men with, and yet, Mr. Editor, we are told it is Garrison Artillery we require in this country. What for, forsooth? Why to take care of the stores, magazines, barracks, forts, etc., some of which took care of themselves for years.

True, it may be urged that it would be more costly to start the Field Batteries necessary to the proper defence of the country; but would it not be the wiser part to face the cost now rather than the disaster that might ensue hereafter from shirking it.

No matter how, or by whom it is put, the truth stares us in the face; we have not got enough *Divisional Artillery* for 15,000 men, to say nothing about the *Reserve Artillery*.