

feet in length of the bridge, the weight will be as follows:—

	lbs.
12 Pounder	4,428
6 Horses and 3 drivers....	6,800
Load on 43 feet.	11,228lbs.
Load on each foot.....	261
Weight of one foot.....	87

Load on each foot.....	348lbs.
Load on 18 feet, 6,264 lbs.	

It would appear from the above that a continuous train of Field Artillery can pass the bridge in safety, supposing the stiffness of the structure to be sufficient to distribute the load equally over all its parts.

Taking the most unfavorable view for its stability, which would be when the carriage and pole horses are upon the same bay, the four lead horses on the same on the bay, in front and a pair of the lead horses of the next gun in line on the bay in rear, the two pontoons would have to bear:

	lbs.
12 Pounder, &c., &c.	4,428
Two pole horses.....	2,267
Half of 4 lead and two of next gun.....	3,400
Weight of one bay and two half bays.....	3,120

Weight borne by two pontoons.....	13,215lbs.
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Weight borne by each pontoon	6,607lbs.
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So that Field Artillery can pass with perfect safety.

A 24-pounder siege gun drawn by eight horses will occupy 54 running feet of bridge, the weight being as follows:—

	lbs.
24 Pounder, &c., &c.....	9,200
8 Horses, 4 drivers.....	9,000

Load on 54 feet of bridge...	18,200lbs.
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Load on each foot.....	337
Weight of do	87

Aggregate weight per foot.	424
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Weight on bay of 18 feet...	7,632lbs.
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So that a siege train could pass without difficulty.

The Engineers, Quarter masters or provision trains, having no waggons heavier than a 12-pounder field gun and carriage can pass in safety and with facility.

The adoption of India-rubber pontoons reduced the transport one half, thirty five waggons of an average weight of 4,105 lbs.; each about equal to a brass 12-pounder field piece, can be easily drawn by six horses wherever artillery can travel will supply material for bridging a stream 600 feet wide.

Seven of those waggons will be ample equipment for an advanced guard.

Military operations are so circumscribed by transport that every improvement not only effects a direct saving in the cost of material, but has a direct and decided influence on the operations as well as lessening the cost in a more than corresponding degree.

The following letter from our good Queen to her people will be read with interest, it is taken from the *Broad Arrow* of the 2nd inst.

"A Supplement to the *London Gazette* last night contains a letter from the Queen, which is rendered doubly interesting by the painful, though happily harmless outrage, committed on Thursday evening. This historical document reads as follows:—

"Buckingham Palace,
February 29, 1872.

"The Queen is anxious, as on a previous occasion, to express publicly her own personal very deep sense of the reception she and her dear children met with on Thursday, February 27, from millions of her subjects, on her way to and from St. Paul's.

"Words are too weak for the Queen to say how very deeply touched and gratified she has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards her dear son and herself, from the highest down to the lowest, on the long progress through the capital, and she would earnestly wish to convey her warmest and most hearty thanks to the whole nation for this great demonstration of loyalty.

"The Queen, as well as her son and dear daughter-in-law, felt that the whole nation joined with them in thanking God, for sparing the beloved Prince of Wales's life.

"The remembrance of this day, and of the remarkable order maintained throughout, will for ever be affectionately remembered by the Queen and her family."

"The 'remarkable order maintained throughout' the proceedings on last Tuesday is indeed not too strong a phrase, and the best of it is that the preservers of order were the people themselves, the military and the police merely acting for them as the stewards of a public ball or a dinner might act for the guests. This fact must have been obvious to the most indifferent spectator. None the less were the military arrangements on the occasion deserving of the warmest commendation; but, as we cannot mention all, we must confine ourselves to remarking that Lord Lucan and the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., who had the carrying out of the details, are entitled to the highest praise. A body of seamen by the way, from Chatham, Plymouth, and Portsmouth, occupied Waterloo Place under the command of Captain Boys, of the *Exceller* who was mounted on horseback for the occasion, and thus realized for once, the existence of such an arm as the 'Horse Marine.' The immense pressure of the crowd made it extremely difficult to preserve the line, but Jack never for a moment lost his popularity. In the midst of the applause with which the presence of the seamen were greeted the inspiring strains of 'Rule Britannia,' broke from the crowd, followed by the 'Red White and Blue,' and other favourite melodies, till the approach of the procession caused these enlivening strains to decline into the hum of expectation. We understand it had been proposed by Colonel Mackenzie, that the seamen should be in one block between the clubs, and the Horse

Artillery on the other side, in which case the crowd would have been kept back with less difficulty.

In our last issue, a letter from our gallant and talented correspondent, "Miles," re-opens a subject on which we endeavoured to attract the attention of the proper authorities some time ago.

Our correspondent may be more fortunate, as it is a question of vital importance to the future efficiency of the Canadian Army.

The practical lesson proposed in strategy and tactics could be well worth any money it could possibly cost, but unfortunately the Canadian Militia Department is not a Prussian War Office and sundry pragmatical economists of the *five and a half cent* school have to be consulted, and they will declare it to be a wanton and sinful waste of money.

The plan, moreover, is worthy the talented and intelligent soldier who proposed it, and we cannot see the value of lessons in minor tactics if they do not lead to the intelligent working out of the design for which soldiers are trained.

In our present issue will be found a letter from the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 18th Battalion, on a cognate subject, and one of great importance to the public interests.

It is perfectly true as Colonel Higginson states that the agricultural population feel the burthen of military service far more grievously than any other class, and it is time the evil should be redressed, of their spirit and patriotism the gallant Colonel affords convincing proofs.

At the late meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade in this City, a talented delegate showed that the commercial class paid a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. of the revenue of the country, the farmer pays not only his proportion but also the balance of the commercial class, and he is taxed again in time and risk to protect the property of that class who take very good care to bear no portion of the risk or burthen.

Common sense and justice will sustain Colonel Higginson in demanding that those who will not serve must pay for those who do, and the volunteer force should see to it in their capacity as citizens, that no representative goes to Parliament without being pledged to a capitation tax, proportioned to the individual's capital or property without reference to his income, for the express purpose of remunerating the willing volunteer for his services in risking his life to preserve both.

We quite agree with the view our gallant correspondent takes of this question, a dollar per diem with ration and all necessaries found is after all small remuneration for a man that risks his life as well as neglects his business to provide for the security of his own and neighbor's property, and