

countries of the civilized world, and that to it was mainly due the saving of Canada to the British flag in 1812-14.

In my paper I indeed alluded to "our old Militia Laws" which to-day are crystalized in our present Militia Act under "the dormant 'Levée en masse' clauses," and to the law in operation in Nova Scotia up to the time of the union of the Provinces "under which there was in Nova Scotia alone a militia of 58,000, of whom 45,767 were actually drilled in 1866, and the total expense of that year was only \$114,460." Yet at the time I gave my paper it had not been my good fortune to read the Militia Law of 1808, of which I now purpose to produce extracts. Indeed, the chief aim of this paper is to bring to the attention of the members of the Institute the very important fact that we had in Canada a patriotic or Universal Service Militia Law when the war of 1812-14 commenced, and that it had been the law of the land for many years previous to the invasion of our country. It was undoubtedly due to that enactment, coupled with the loyalty of the Iroquois, that Canada was saved to the crown; for no one can read the Act of 1808 without recognizing that when the invader came in 1812 he found an armed people such as the British found in South Africa in the first and second Boer Wars, but with the advantage to the Militiamen of 1812 of a back-bone of regulars.

Then again perhaps it will be within your recollection that I supplemented my paper of 1906 ("A Military Model for Canada") with another paper last year (1909), entitled "Patriotic Military Service." The object of this latter paper was to show: (1) That practically all civilized nations in the world have Universal Military Service. (2) That this form of service is immeasurably cheaper than our present system, and (3) that it has an important beneficial influence on the physique, manners and bearing of the whole people, as well as on their industrial progress.

Having, therefore, given in my two previous papers the types of military service throughout the civilized world, and an example in detail of one of them in the case of Switzerland, it would not seem out of place to reproduce parts of the 1808 Canadian Militia Act and the present Australian and New Zealand Defence Bills as examples on the one hand of an old-time type of Universal Military Service and on the other hand of the latest adopted laws within the Empire looking to the same end.

FRENCH PERIOD.

To appreciate our 1808 Militia Act we must go back to the French occupation of Canada, to the old French laws or regulations, and then to the ordinances founded on them and issued by British Governors.