

authority, except such as necessary in performance of duty. It may be compared with that of inspector in our educational system in Ontario.

Though the familiar volunteers are popularly known as the militia, the law applies the name to all the able bodied men between 18 and 60 years of age. Some classes such as Privy Councillors, judges, members of parliament, clergymen and college professors, are exempt. The active militia are those who at any time are members of a regiment. But the Reserve Militia is the manhood of the land, and it is within the power of the Government to order out at need the Reserve as well as the Active Militia. The chief difference between the two is that the latter is trained and the former untrained. The latter also can be called upon to aid the civil authorities at any time to restore or to maintain order.

The achievement of sending the Canadian contingent to South Africa was remarkable. The distances were so great and the resources for supply were so inadequate in a new country, that a real precedent was set in Canadian affairs. "Suppose," says W. Sandford Evans, "a Government with headquarters at Berlin should undertake to raise an entirely new regiment, and it should choose as its recruiting points, Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Lyons, Paris, Cologne, Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Constantinople, Bagdad, and one other point still nearer the Persian Gulf; suppose this Government had never attempted anything of just the same kind before; suppose it had little in its stores except rifles and ammunition; and suppose it got this regiment of more than 1,000 men together, fully clothed and equipped, and on shipboard, sailing out of the harbour of Hamburg, all within seventeen days of the time it first made up its mind to raise a regiment at all—well, it would congratulate itself. Yet, in terms of European and Asiatic geography this was the achievement of the Canadian Government".

The Canadians won a good name in South Africa, especially at Paardeburg; and established fine traditions. So when the need once more arose last summer the answer of both the Government and people was swift and decided. First, the intention was to raise an expeditionary force of 22,000 men, but the supply of men knew no bounds, and finally it was a force of 33,000 men which the ocean liners transported to Plymouth. A second contingent whose strength is unknown, is being transported at the present moment, (early February) and when this article appears all will perhaps be in Europe. A third contingent is being recruited, and there seems to be no limit to the numbers of those willing to fight for King and Country. It is not a spirit of adventure that prompts the volunteers. Canadians in general have a horror of military action. The numbers of educated and refined young men who are leaving good positions to risk their lives for their Empire proves that nearly fifty years of complete self-government has not weakened the sentiment which binds Canada firmly to the mother land.