

in a direct sense, and occasioning indirectly the stimulating effect on trade already alluded to, only in this case less general in its influence than in the former, because mainly confined to those particular branches of industry whose products formed a part of the purchase.

We will now go to our Indian Empire for an example, and imagine that the Government has determined to raise an additional Indian army of two hundred thousand natives of India, and, as an inducement to enlist, gives to each suitable man who proffers himself a bounty equal to fifty shillings. The half million thus invested is equivalent to so much wealth gone from the home country, which, taken alone, would be so much the poorer, but as both the home country and India belong to the British Empire, the direct benefit and gain to India constitutes an indirect benefit and gain to the home country. And to India itself, it would be similar

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average soldier at the present time, after a few years of military service, and comparing him with the raw recruit, is not the soldier worth more to the nation to which he belongs than the untrained man? If it be allowed that the trained soldier is of more value than the recruit, it must be admitted that the increase in value, whatever it may be, is a product of the military service. So much increased value per man, multiplied by the number of the men in the army, will then give an item of gross profit or gain to the nation, as a set-off to the expense of that army's maintenance.