

each army corps having its due proportion, and each regiment of cavalry having its regiment of Landwehr.

The limits of a newspaper article will permit us to allude only to the admirable organization of the Transport corps, the Medical staff, the department of Military Justice, the military Telegraph, the factories of the now celebrated Needle rifle and of equipments. Everything necessary for war is provided during peace, and consequently Prussia, since she learned the bitter lesson in the school of NAPOLEON, has never been molested from without.—*Montreal Gazette*.

3. THE FORCE NECESSARY FOR CANADA TO ORGANIZE.

It is a matter of interest to enquire what force would be secured for Canada by an application or partial application of the Prussian System. The statement derived from the best French authorities republished on Saturday by us, sets the number of the French army at 700,000. That is indeed the number which the Government is authorized to call out and keep under arms, only from one-half to two-thirds doing duty in time of peace. This is about 1 in 57 of the population which is about 40,000,000. Prussia's 775,000 under the proposed system bears a wonderfully larger proportion to her total population of 19,000,000, or more than 1 to 25. France, like Britain, is left without an organized reserve when her 700,000 are exhausted. And Austria's system, which has just broke down, has been modelled after that of France. Prussia can put about 1 in 30 of her population in the field within a very few weeks of the call to arms. It is estimated that so soon as her added Provinces have raised her population to 23,000,000, and she has applied her military system to them, she will have of Army, Reserve and Landwehr 800,000 men, (or over 1 in 29) thus prepared for an emergency, besides the Landsturm at the back of them. We ought to be able to do proportionally as much. The grown up males of an ordinary population may be reckoned at about 1 in 5 or 1 in 6; the able bodied fighting population at 1 in 10. According to the last census we had a population of 2,500,000, and we ought to have a trained body, so soon as we have set an effective system fully in operation of 45,000 men, if we come up to the Prussian standard, with a backing of two or three times as many more in the various classes of Militia. Before the next census—nay, probably in the next year we may count upon a population of 4,000,000, in all these Colonies. Then at the same rate we should muster 72,000 the total fighting population being 400,000. So long as the obligation to serve does not include constant garrison duty, the youths learning their work need not be with their corps all the year round. Service ranging from 3 to 6 months in each of the earlier years of their enrolment would be amply sufficient,—in this approaching move nearly to the Swiss than the Prussian system. With this lighter duty we might at least have in our first and second classes 1 in 25 of our population, which would give us now over 100,000 men. Nay, if the terms of service were made light enough we might approach very nearly to the full number of 1 in 10 of the population fitted for duty, and this of course ought to be aimed at whenever practicable. The law of Canada has long set down 18 as the age at which military duty becomes obligatory and 45 as that in which men should pass out into the Reserve or Home Guard.—Thus we begin two years earlier than in Prussia or in France and allow retirement five years sooner than the former. Let us suppose the law to require an enrolment and training of all young men not physically disabled or exempted for some special cause—very few such cases ought to be recognized—like being in holy orders. Let us suppose that the preliminary service of the first levy for the active force should be three to six months duty under arms in each of three years from 18 to 21. According to the census we had in Canada somewhere between 75,000, and 85,000 youth of that age in 1861—80,000 would not be a large proportion now, if that census may be depended upon. Of these one-third ought to be of the earlier age—18. This would give us about 27,000 youths entering on their military duties each year, and serving for about 12 months out of the 36. If we make so large an allowance as one-third of these youths for those to be exempted—we should still have 18,000 per annum, or 54,900 for the period of three years, or (say, making allowance for losses meantime,) 50,000 men properly belonging to this division of our military force. This would be 1 in 50 of the whole population.

Let us keep these men in the second division from 21 to 30, liable during the time to similar duties as are now done by our volunteers—i. e., periodical musters and inspections, with a certain number, say 25 to 30 days of drill or musketry instruction in each year—a portion of this duty being of course done in camp. There will be the same liability to be called out for active service also at anytime, as is now the case with volunteers. Between these ages there seem to have been, according to the last census, about 190,000 men in Canada. These proportions look large—so large as to

make us doubt the accuracy of the census, for they would give of males between the ages of 18 and 30, 270,000, or about 1 in 9 of the population. But we are forced to take the figures as we find them.

And dealing with this last number as the former, and taking off between a third and a half—say 80,000 to cover errors—we should then have 100,000 left, or of the two classes, an army of 150,000 men for Canada alone. The 4,000,000 should give in like proportion 240,000. Behind this would stand a second army of Landwehr, composed of men from 30 to 45, numbering, according to the census, over 180,000 more. Take a third again off this and we add another 120,000 to the 150,000 of the other classes—making an effective force altogether of 270,000 men. This latter class would be liable to duty when needed in war. And behind all these there would be a Home Guard or Sedentary Militia of men between 45 and 60, good for garrison duties. Practically, a man's military life would thus be divided into three great portions, i. e., the first of twelve years (18 to 30)—three spent in learning his duty, the other nine in keeping up his knowledge and fighting if need came. The next of fifteen years (30 to 45), in which he should be liable to no duty in time of peace, but would be held in reserve, bound to do duty like the others in case of war. A third of fifteen years (45 to 60) is passed in a sort of veteran ease, only disturbed even in case of war by garrison duty, unless his martial ardour induces him to volunteer for the front. We would thus have also the three classes of the active, the reserve, and the sedentary militia. The ages and limits of service are in a great measure those with which the people of Canada are already familiarised both by custom and law. The one great reform absolutely needed is the compulsory militia education of all for the three last years of their nonage. The remainder of the scheme would require very slight alteration in our present law regulating the service and sedentary militia.—*Montreal Gazette*.

III. Papers on Education in Canada.

1. NEW UNIVERSITIES IN UPPER CANADA.

The Rev. Doctor Snodgrass, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, at the recent opening of the faculty of arts and inauguration of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, thus alluded to the University question:

"The last session of the Legislature, remarkable for some peculiar measures, distinguished itself by the extraordinary addition it made to the number of Universities established in Upper Canada. The number of institutions having power to confer degrees has been increased by three, so that now there are no fewer than seven. This state of things may be accepted as a legitimate consequence of the recognition of the claims of denominationalism to be regarded as a controlling power in the erection of Universities, a principle which, when once a government proceeds to act upon it, can have no check, until the number of denominations be represented, except the demand, which it is to be hoped our government will do its utmost to enforce, that those institutions upon which University powers are conferred shall be both willing and able to assume their proper responsibility and take their proper parts in the higher education of the country. Of course we have no right to complain if the principles upon which we ourselves exist be fairly applied in calling other bodies into existence; but in a matter of such vital moment as the conferring of University honors, it need not surprise us if it do appear, by the application of the principle which at present governs the granting of University powers, that we easily reach an extreme from which it is most desirable to recede. Without entering upon any of those arguments which might prove that an extreme has been actually reached, the number and proximity of our Upper Canada Universities are of themselves sufficient grounds on which to express the hope that those who are capable of taking a leading part in the matter and of carrying it to a successful issue, will speedily combine to secure the establishment of one University Board or Council charged with the duty of fixing a common compulsory standard of qualification for the reception of degrees, and of framing suitable regulations for the awarding of them."—*The Canada Christian Advocate*. (See, also, p. 160.)

2. NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA.

In consequence of the lamented illness and death of Mr. Robertson, the following appointments have recently been made by the Council of Public Instruction, in the Normal School for Upper Canada, viz: to be Head Master, John Herbert Sangster, Esq., M.A., M.D.; to be Assistant Master in the Normal School, (or acting Second Master) the Rev. Henry W. Davies, B.D., late Head Master of the Cornwall Grammar School. The following additional appointments were also made, viz: to be Lecturer in the Normal School on the School Law of Upper Canada, J. George