

gade of Infantry in the 1st Army Corps; in a year's time one battalion may have gone to India, a second to the Cape, and so on. This difficulty is overcome by detailing not the actual units themselves, but the units quartered at given stations to form the various formations in the larger combinations, brigades, divisions, and army corps.

It will be well here to refer very shortly to the German system for mobilization. Germany is divided into 17 Army Corps districts, each containing roughly the same number of inhabitants. Each district provides recruits for its own Army Corps; the number of recruits joining annually is always about the same on account of universal service; there is no change of stations of the various units; no foreign service except in time of war; consequently there is no difficulty in detailing the actual units in time of peace for larger combinations. The General Officer who commands the Army Corps district in time of peace commands the Army Corps in time of war; and in the same way the Army Corps Staffs, the Divisional Staffs, the Brigade Staffs are the same in war time as in peace time, the only difference is that by calling out the reserves on mobilization the establishments are increased from peace to war strength. There is an absolute simplicity in the system which leads to decentralization. Each district is complete in itself, and references to Berlin are few.

We, in England, cannot copy the German system entirely, advantageous though it might be, on account of (1) our voluntary service; owing to that we can never say how many recruits will present themselves in a given year, much less how many a given district will produce; the numbers depend on the labor market, with which we have to compete, consequently the country cannot be divided into districts, each district supplying one of the larger combinations, say Divisions or Army Corps. (2) Our Indian and Colonial service, which entails a constant change of units and thus prevents the formation in peace time of the larger tactical combinations; the largest units that can be maintained permanently are those suitable for the periodical reliefs at Colonial stations, namely, regiments of cavalry, battalions of infantry, and batteries of artillery; the Colonial stations in many cases are not garrisoned with larger numbers than these.

The result is that, as I have already said, on mobilization we have to make up the larger combinations by combining the troops who happen to be quartered at given stations. It is the best arrangement possible, but it prevents the commander of a Brigade, Division or Army Corps from having that knowledge of the officers and men under him which a German General would have.

I have endeavored to sketch very briefly the general organization of the English Army. I want now to make some remarks in detail about the Militia and Volunteers. My reason is that compari-

sons have frequently been made between those forces and the Canadian Militia, and I fancy that a closer enquiry into their organization would be of some interest.

The Militia are in general recruited from the rural population; anything therefore in the nature of evening drills becomes an impossibility, as the men are scattered and cannot be collected for an hour's drill. The men are not of the class who take up military pursuits as a pastime; their prime object in view on enlistment is the pay, but it should be noticed that the pay is sufficient to keep the men in the ranks for the full period of their enlistment, *i.e.*, six years. Desertion is uncommon. When a deserter is apprehended he is punished by Court Martial or Civil Power, and re-engagement is frequent. I specially notice this point, because the period of drill being so short it is of paramount importance to have as many old soldiers as possible in the ranks. With regard to their training, the men are not too well educated, and require systematic instruction, which is obtained as follows:—(a) Preliminary, for recruits only, not to exceed 6 months, generally 2 months, as a rule at the headquarters of the territorial regiment. (b) Annual, not to exceed 56 days, generally 28 days. They receive pay when up for training or when embodied at slightly higher rates than the regulars, which goes to the men absolutely. The officers, in addition to ordinary pay during training at the same rates as the officers of the regular forces, receive a liberal mess allowance during the same period. The English Militia may be compared with the Rural Battalions in Canada.

The Volunteer Corps are generally recruited from towns, and in their qualifications are very similar to the Canadian city regiments. The men are in general of a superior class to the Militiamen; They join the force either on account of a desire for military knowledge or from patriotic feelings. On account of their superior education their training in camp or barracks is not of such absolute importance as in the case of the Militia, although for any class of soldier this kind of training is a great advantage. The superior education of the men also necessitates a correspondingly superior military knowledge of the officers. In the case of the Volunteers pay is not a matter of daily bread, and the fact that they receive none directly is the essential difference between them and the Militiamen. As this is the case, their engagement cannot be under the same rigid rules as with other troops. A man can be enrolled by simply taking the oath of allegiance, and can quit his corps by giving 14 days' notice.

The expenses of the corps, rents for armories, ranges, uniforms, accoutrements and equipments of N.C.O.'s and men, band, etc., are met mainly by capitation grants. A capitation grant means £1 15s. (\$8.50) paid by the government to the corps for each "efficient." To become an efficient a man must attend a given number of drills (60 in the first and second year combined, and nine annually afterwards), attend the annual inspection and rise to a given standard in musketry. Officers and sergeants who have passed examinations in certain military subjects receive for the corps further grants in addition to the efficiency grant. The maximum total for each officer is £7 5s. No grants are given unless the equipment of the corps is found to be in good condition at the annual inspection. The drills are held as a rule in the evenings; the regiment generally goes into camp for three or four

days at Easter or Whitsuntide. Discipline: subject to the Army Act when on actual military service.

I want specially to point out that there is no pay between the government and any individual man, but between the government and the corps, and consequently there is no need for officers to make private arrangements with recruits to refund their pay for regimental purposes.

The arrangements with the Artillery Volunteers are generally similar to those of the Infantry. Until 1886 the 48,000 artillery volunteers were entirely garrison gunners. It was then realized that owing to modern developments in ordnance and gunpowder, the garrison gunner, pure and simple, has no longer a *raison d'être* in England except in coast fortresses. Those inland towns, notably London, which require artillery defence, need batteries of position. I do not propose to enter into the details of this change; it is an artillery matter, of special interest to us gunners, but probably not so interesting to officers in general. All I need say is, that if this or any other city were likely to be attacked by an enemy possessing a modern siege train, you would endeavor to overcome him at such a distance from the city that neither could his siege howitzers bombard your buildings nor could any garrison guns of yours range to him. Instead of garrison guns you would require a moveable armament. The artillery volunteer companies are therefore to a large extent converted into batteries of position, armed with 40-pr., 20-pr., and 16-pr. guns; a grant is allowed for the hire of horses. The change, as well as being beneficial to the country, is appreciated by the men, as, rightly or wrongly, we all know that when men get into uniform people will look at them, and consequently they like to make a show. In that respect the infantry has the score over the garrison gunner. I have seen a battery of position march out of the Arsenal at Woolwich for a mounted parade on a Saturday afternoon with half the town gazing at them, whilst, with the exception of the bands, the infantry battalions were entirely neglected.

The Times has published some highly interesting Chinese State documents, which clearly indicate that there were not wanting officials in the civil service of the Middle Kingdom who foresaw years ago that war with Japan was inevitable. Oue Chang Pei-Long, who is described as a clever, ambitious man, was appointed a member of the Board of Control as far back as 1882, and in a memorial which he addressed to the Emperor he expressed his opinion that peril threatened from Japan; and that it was necessary "to establish definitely the supremacy of China over its neighbor." In order to do this he added, "the increase of our naval power is of paramount importance, and must be seriously attended to." The memorial was referred to Li-Hung-Chang, who expressed his concurrence with it. "It is necessary for us," he wrote, "to make preparations for a war with Japan, and consequently we must develop our naval armaments in order to be able to carry out this object." However, Chang Pei Long came to grief when the troubles with France occurred, and Li-Hung-Chang, whatever he may have thought about the matter, took no adequate steps to prepare for the war he expected.