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nobly responded to every appeal? The history of the past is there to answer for them. And yet, what does the present law do when it has set them aside? Why it replaces them by municipal officers, who must be paid; and this useless expense, for the purpose of giving effect to a ridiculous idea, will be greater than is generally supposed; twenty-five cents for every hundred names copied; and why, after all, should we pay for having that done badly which has hitherto been so well done gratuitously.

Besides reorganizing the Sedentary Militia I restore the old names of territorial divisions for Militia purposes. Thus, the Regimental Division will contain within its defined limits one or more Battalion Divisions; each Battalion Division will include a certain number of Company Divisions, which will not in any case be less than four nor more than ten. The care of fixing the limits of these divisions will be left to the Commander in Chief, who in this case as in all others in connection with the working of this law will act through the Adjutant General's Department.

By this means the rolls will be made by companies, as in time past, and when the time comes for enrolling men in the Service Militia, each Captain will furnish his proportion, not exceeding one sixth of the Service men of his company; so that a Company Division, whether small or great, thinly peopled or populous, will contribute only in proportion to its effective force. By this means nothing is left to chance; each company furnishes its contingent with what may almost be called mathematical precision.

Now let us for a moment compare this system with the provisions of the present law for the levying of contingents; by the law now in force, each *municipality* is a Military District by itself, and whether it is large or small, populous or thinly peopled makes no difference. When a ballot is ordered the names of a whole parish or township, written on small pieces of paper, are placed in a box, and after having been well shaken and stirred about in the box, are drawn from it one after the other until a sufficient number for the requisite contingent have been obtained. It is evident that in this way all is left to chance.

Whereas by my system a large parish or township is divided into eight or ten company divisions, and each company division gives only in proportion to its strength, the present law acknowledges only *one division*, and the contingent, proportioned to the whole number of service men in that large division, is drawn by lot, thereby exposing the smallest portion of the township or parish to the risk of being compelled to furnish