

ion averse to bearing arms to be exempt, but required to give notice in order to obtain the exemption.

With regard to actual service.—The second men (18-40) are divided into

1st class, composed of unmarried men and widowers without children.

2nd class, composed of married men and widows with children.

And in time of war the Militia were to be called out as follows:

1. Volunteers.
2. 1st class service men.
3. 2nd class service men.
4. Reserves.

The Commander in Chief was authorized to divide the Provinces into 18 districts, 9 in Lower Canada and 9 in Upper Canada; the districts into regimental and regimental into battalion districts; to appoint a colonel for each military district and lieutenant-colonel for each battalion, and the latter to divide his battalion division into companies, each of which to be composed of captain, lieutenant, ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, and not less than 75 privates. The captains of each of these companies (Sedentary Militia) were to enroll their men annually with the assistance of their subalterns and non-commissioned officers, and within 20 days after each annual muster to send their rolls to the officer commanding the battalion.

The following Active or Volunteer Militia were authorized to muster in all 5000 men:

- Sixteen troops of cavalry.
- Seven field batteries of artillery.
- Five foot companies of artillery.
- Fifty companies of riflemen.

Each company to be composed of 43 privates, except riflemen, who might muster 75. Field batteries each 4 officers and 75 non-commissioned officers and men.

Marine companies were also authorized on the lakes and a corps of engineers for each military district.

Arms, accoutrements and horses of officers to be furnished by themselves, and with those of all ranks (non-commissioned officers and men being armed at the public expense) to be exempt from service.

Annual drill to be performed as might be ordered, but not more than 20 days each year for field batteries and 10 days for others.

The adjutant-general was authorized to draw up a drill-book for use.

The annual drill pay allowed by the act was: Captains, 10s. 6d.; lieutenants, 7s. 6d.; ensigns, 6s. 5d.; non-commissioned officers and men, 5s. per day.

Ammunition for practice to be furnished at public expense.

It was further provided that the volunteers might be called out in aid of the civil authority, the captains of any company to call out his men when required in writing by the mayor, warden, or other head of the municipality, or any two magistrates, and to obey such instructions as might lawfully be given him by the magistrate as to quelling of a riot.

For such service volunteers to receive from the municipality pay at the above rate and in addition 46c. per day and lodging, and during such service such volunteers were declared to be special constables and authorized to act as such.

By this act all volunteers were exempted from service as jurors or constables, and after seven years' service the exemption to continue.

No volunteer could claim his discharge without one month's notice.

Inspecting officers were for each provision room, to be appointed at a salary of £400 per annum.

Officers were declared to hold their commissions during pleasure from the commanding chief, and non-commissioned officers to be appointed by their command-

ing officers and to hold their rank during his pleasure.

The adjutant-general was to rank as colonel at a stipend of £750, two deputy adjutants-general as lieutenant-colonels at (each) £500, an assistant adjutant-general for each district as major at £300, and each district was also to have an assistant quarter-master general, who was to have knowledge of all roads, etc., in his district.

No Courts Martial were allowed, but all penalties were to be awarded on trial before a justice of the peace, except in time of actual service.

The commander-in-chief was authorized to call out the militia or any part of it, and in case of emergency the colonel of any district or lieutenant-colonel of a battalion division might call out the whole or any part of his command.

When the Militia should be called out the volunteer companies were included in the order—the first portion drafted to serve one year and then to be replaced by others, and to be marched to any place in Canada contiguous thereto.

No officer of Her Majesty's regular forces was to be allowed to sit at a Militia Court Martial.

Billeting of the troops was also provided for arms.

19 20 Vict. (1856) cap. 44, made some few amendments to the act of 1855 as to enrolling of unpaid volunteer corps, and provided for the appointment of surgeons; while the battalions formed in Montreal and Quebec in 1837, 1838, 1846 and 1847 were recognized and declared to be still lawfully embodied, and the commissions of their officers to be valid.

As will have been seen, all the foregoing acts were declared on enactment to be in force only for a limited period, and had to be continued from time to time by Act of Parliament, the act 22 Vict. (1859) cap. 18, declared the permanency of the acts of 1855 (18 Vict., cap. 17) and 19-20 Vict. (1856) cap. 44, and made the following amendments to them:

1. Sedentary service to confine all men between the ages of 18 and 45 (instead of 40, as previously ordained) and reserve from 40 to 60.
2. Annual drill shortened to 12 days for field batteries, 6 days for other corps.
3. Two months' notice required to obtain discharge.
4. A new and important feature, the formation of battalions of volunteer corps, permitting that any number of volunteer companies not less than six nor more than ten should be formed into a battalion. Under this act the first battalion was gazetted in November, 1859, acting as the Guard of Honor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Military Books and Magazines

Gunner Jingo's Jubilee—By Major-Gen. T. B. Strange (late R. A.)

What possessed the author to wilfully damn his own work by such a title it is hard to discover—for one reader attracted by it, fully 49 must have been repelled; but the 49 are the losers, for the title covers the life-history of a man who has much to tell us, and, on the whole, does so in clear, readable style. His experiences in the Mutiny will attract most attention, and will form valuable evidence, in competent hands, for future histories of that era. We specially commend it to the study of young officers who have not yet undergone the ordeal by fire. In it they will find the corrective to be applied to the purely theoretical study. All strategical and tactical

principles ultimately depend for their soundness on the conduct of human beings under circumstances of imminent danger—a point too often neglected; and since nowadays a few months with the armies in the Netherlands perforce no longer form a part of the educational curriculum of a gentleman, nothing but the study of the works of those who have had the experience of which the young officer necessarily lacks is left him, and, to our mind, will bring far more substantial profit than hours spent in the perusal of theoretical works which treat the soldier as an inanimate pawn, and of war as a glorified game of chess.

Standards and Colours of the Army.—By S. M. Milne (late Major 3rd W. Y. B. V.)

Mr. Milne has devoted many years to the careful study of the successive changes in the uniforms, standards and colors, and badges of the British Army, and he is widely recognized as the best authority on the subject of this book. Much valuable information has been imparted by his contributions to the records of regiments, and in other forms, and he has largely increased our obligations to him by this his latest work. In the arrangements of the various parts of his subject several modes were open to him. Of these he has adopted that which seems most reasonable and convenient; for, as the headings of the chapters show, the contents are generally presented in chronological sequence, but where a rigid adherence to this order would be evidently inconvenient he classifies his descriptions differently.

The first chapter tells us what is known about the standards and colors used during the Civil War, and the next continues the account till the death of Charles II. This strict chronological order is maintained till we come to the eighth chapter, which treats of infantry colors only; and in several succeeding chapters cavalry and infantry are, for convenience, treated separately. The small space available precludes any notice of many interesting topics and incidents, and only a few can be mentioned. And here it may be observed that the author, following most authorities, tells us that the Admiral's regiment was incorporated in the Coldstream Guards in 1689. But Major Edye has shown, from authentic documents, in the first volume of his "History of the Royal Marine Forces," that the Admiral's regiment was disbanded, officially, on the 28th February, 1689, and actually, soon after that date. We are informed, on p. 102, that the name of "Emsdorf," borne by Elliott's Light Horse (now 15th Hussars), was the first name of an action ever granted to a British regiment. In writing of the removal of many heraldic devices and the substitution of plain numbers in 1751, Mr. Milne says, "In their place boldly and resolutely stands the regimental number, simply in form, easily recognized, easily remembered, forming a rallying point in the minds of soldiers, which, as decade after decade