clear that the force being assembled was not an Imperial or Regular Force, but that it consisted of specially formed units of the Canadian Militia.

The Government of Canada had no power to raise, equip and send overseas a military force except under the provisions of the Militia Act; and while His Majesty might possibly have levied troops in Canada to form part of his regular forces he did not see fit to do so.

Until the end of the war the Canadians were referred to in the London Gazette under the heading "Regular Forces," though it was well understood by that time that they were nothing of the kind.

The Army Act, sec. 190, defines "regular forces" and "His Majesty's regular forces." The expressions mean "officers and soldiers who by their commission, terms of enlistment, or otherwise, are liable to render continuously for a term military service to His Majesty in any part of the world."

The Canadians clearly did not come within the terms of this definition. The statutory authority by which they were governed was sec. 69 of the Militia Act under which "the Governor-in-Council may place the Militia or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada, for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears reasonable to do so by reason of emergency."

By sec. 2 (e) "Militia" was defined as meaning "all the military forces of Canada."

Sec. 71 provides for the immediate summoning of Parliament when the Militia has been placed on active service thereby enabling the Canadian people through their representatives to determine whether an emergency exists which renders it desirable to place the militia on active service beyond Canada, and to determine from time to time where Canadian troops may be employed "for the defence thereof."

By sec. 72 in time of war when the militia is called out for active service to serve conjointly with His Majesty's regular forces, His Majesty may place in command thereof a senior general officer of his regular army.