

ment for garrison duty during the continuance of the war. They should also garrison the military posts at present maintained within the limits of each colony, and such other points within the colony as might be deemed necessary by the military commission.

The troops they would be called upon to furnish under this arrangement would be as follows, viz. :—

India, for Aden, Straits, Ceylon, and Hong Kong	3,000 to 4,000
Canada, for Halifax and Bermuda	3,750 " 5,000
West Indies, Barbadoes, and Jamaica	1,500 " 2,000
Cape Colonies, for Mauritius, St. Helena, Ascension, &c.	1,500 " 2,000
Australasia, for Fiji and Labuan	800 " 1,000

By giving these points a fair share of naval assistance, by furnishing all necessary armaments and munitions of war, and by holding the colony in whose charge they were placed strictly responsible for the retention of the various posts, the Central Government would be left at leisure to administer affairs more nearly at home, and would have at its disposal at least 10,000 regular troops from the relieved garrisons.

But in addition to this measure, the Central and Colonial Governments should unite upon a plan by which each colony should bear its share in the Imperial defence. This could not be arranged by means of a money tax or subsidy as most of the colonies are too much engaged in developing their internal resources to be able to afford such payments, but by means of a contingent of troops proportioned to their population and warlike character. Canada, with its population of 4,000,000 and a fighting strength of nearly 700,000, could, and no doubt would, most cheerfully furnish a contingent, independently of the garrisons before named, of say 10,000 men; Australasia, with an European population of 2,500,000, would doubtless furnish 5,000. The smallness of the European population at the Cape (some 320,000) and its exposed position would prevent their furnishing more than the contingent required for the defence of the colony; as would likewise be the case with the West Indies and the military colonies. But India could spare from her Indian troops man for man with the European soldiers which she retained, and still have the vast armies of the native Princes to draw upon as possible contingents, were the theatre of war to be in Eastern Europe or Asia.

To enter into the details of such a scheme would imply much time and space, and I shall therefore content myself with describing the share that Canada would bear in carrying it out.

Suppose that Great Britain has established in each of her great colonies a Royal Colonial Militia Reserve, the force being enlisted for six years, and being liable for service in the Army in case of war, with the distinction that they should not be drafted into line regiments, but serve together under their own Officers as a colonial contingent. This force should be placed on the same footing as the militia of Great Britain, being clothed, armed, equipped, and paid by the Imperial Government, and subject to being called out for drill for three or four weeks in each year, the men receiving in addition to their pay a bounty of £1 per head per annum. To each regiment would be attached a permanent instructional staff and a sufficient dépôt, the whole being subject to the inspection and supervision of the Officer commanding Her Majesty's troops in the colony.

We will take it for granted that Canada's quota is 10,000 men, who are distributed as follows :—

Ontario (3 regiments, 2 batteries, 1 company Engineers)	3,500
Quebec (2 regiments, 2 batteries, 1 company Engineers)	2,500
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (2 regiments)	2,000
Nova Scotia (2 regiments)	2,000
	<hr/> 10,000

There could be no difficulty in raising that number, as the 1st Class Militiamen of these four provinces numbered 23,555 in the enumeration of 1873 (see Appendix). Nor could the Canadian Government take exception to the enlistment of such a number, since for the past three years they have drilled 20,000 of the 45,000 men provided for in the Militia Act. Of course, the advantages afforded in the Royal Colonial Reserve would attract to its ranks all the more adventurous and bolder spirits, with whom the possibility of foreign service and a more extended sphere of action than can be found in the active militia would be the inducements to enlist. In this way a corps d'élite would be formed; and by keeping up a standard of physique and character, the Canadian contingent would prove no discredit to its country. And what more substantial and acceptable contribution to the Imperial defence could be made than a division of Canadian soldiers?

To be continued.

Cavalry.

ORDRE DE BATAILLE.

"La réserve sera composée de la cavalerie (trois cents cinquante) les troupes légères (la colonie, volontaires, &c., mille quatre cents) et de sauvages (quatre cents cinquante) le total deux mille deux cents; aux ordres de Monsieur B. Hibert," and we learn with reference to this order of Knox, at page 115, when he says :—"The late Town-Major of Quebec favored me with the following table of regulations which were the result of a council of war held last May, upon the arrival of a squadron from France, with artillery, stores and provisions," so that the reliability of the perfect correctness of this order is sufficiently vouched for.

Then General Townshend, in a letter to His Majesty's Secretary of State, dated Camp before Quebec, 20th September 1759, describes the conclusion of the battle thus : "This the situation of things, as I was told in the action that I commanded: I immediately repaired to the centre, and, finding the pursuit had put part of the troops in disorder, I forced them as soon as possible. Scarcely was this effected, when General de Bougainville, with his corps from Cape Rouge of two thousand men, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of artillery and two battalions towards him, upon which he retreated. You will not, I flatter myself, blame me for not quitting the advantageous ground and risking the fate of so decisive a battle by seeking a fresh enemy, posted perhaps in the very kind of ground he could wish for, viz: woods and swamps."

After the battle the greater portion of the French retreated to Point-aux-Trembles covered by the cavalry, who, however, still continued as active as ever, for on the 23rd October, page 177, we are told : "Our weather changed again the last night, and continued this day without intermission. The French cavalry came this morning into our neighborhood, carried off some prisoners, and a considerable number of cattle belonging to the General Hospital. The Government resolved to make severe reprisals for these outrages, and oblige the enemy to keep at a greater distance from our environs. Again next day—a skulking party of the enemy, supported by some light cavalry, attempted to force our passage; the great redoubt on the north side of Charles' river, but soon repulsed by the detachment there, without any loss of horse and rider were killed on the part of the assailants; the latter fell his companions threw him across another stream and carried him off. It is conjectured they had several wounded," and on the 12th Nov. we find some of these ubiquitous Uhlans across the River St. Lawrence, for at page 204 we are told : "As an unfortunate Canadian was taking boat one day ago, at Point Levi, to come over here with a quantity of fresh provisions, he was set upon by ten of the light cavalry, who, not content with plundering him, beat and abused him most inhumanly, by wounding him with their sabres, and