

precaution, the militia ballot, though long disused, was not expressly abolished. Like the old militia, the 'Territorials' are organized under the county Lord Lieutenants, aided, however, by County Associations; and they are only subject to military law when actually embodied or 'called out' for service. This arrangement will be further explained at a later stage (pp. 200-203).

### SCOTTISH AND IRISH MILITIA

It appears beyond dispute, that the principle of liability for defensive service was recognized in Scotland long before the union of that country with England in 1707; for in the year 1483 we find the Scottish Parliament assuming the liability of all 'fencible' (*i.e.* defensible) men to serve the King in their 'wapin-shaws.' Unhappily, the peculiar circumstances of Anglo-Irish history rendered the liability for defensive service unenforceable in Ireland until a comparatively late date; and when, in the year 1715, the Irish militia was organized by Act of Parliament, it was composed exclusively of Protestants. But it is beyond question that the principle of liability for defensive service was admitted in the earliest North American colonies (where defence against the Indians was a constant necessity), and, probably, also in the other early colonial acquisitions of the British Crown, as it certainly was in the Channel Islands. But the growth of colonial independence on the one hand, and the necessity for keeping on foot a 'standing' or 'regular' army in the United Kingdom, as well as a permanent royal navy, on the other, tended, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to make the militia system of secondary importance. Of these two great institutions, the royal navy and the 'regular' army, an account will be more appropriate at a later stage. Here it is sufficient to emphasize that, quite apart from Parliamentary