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Lt.-Col. John Pitt Kennedy

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Friday, March 16th, 1860.

The Right Honourable The EARL of ELLENBOROUGH, G.C.B.,
in the Chair.

ON THE NECESSITY, DESCRIPTION, ORGANISATION, AND COST OF NATIONAL DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

By Lt.-Col. JOHN PITT KENNEDY, formerly an Officer of the R.E., Military
Secretary to the late General Sir C. Napier when Commander-in-
Chief in India, &c.

1. THE Defence of the Empire embraces the protection—

First. Of Great Britain and Ireland;

Second. Of British Colonies throughout the world;

Third. Of British and Colonial Commerce on the High Seas.

2. These important interests must be protected not only against the possible aggression of the most powerful states single-handed, but likewise against the combinations of such states taken collectively.

3. We may fairly reason on what may be attempted in future from what has actually been done in times past.

England was conquered by the landing of foreign forces on her shores.

In later times the military resources of the first Napoleon enabled him to provoke, and, with 180,000 men, for years to maintain, a conflict against England, Spain, and Portugal, and simultaneously to launch a million of men against the Russian Empire, whilst, having beaten Austria into temporary servility, he kept Prussia in a state of perpetual castigation; and although from his having undertaken too much at a time, from England's preponderating naval force in those days, from the tenacious resistance of British sailors and soldiers in every conflict, finally, from the combination of the very elements against him in Russia, his ruin was effected, it is not difficult to imagine how different might have been the results had he conciliated Russia, until, by concentrating and personally directing his vast resources against the Peninsula, he had settled the Spanish question, and had he above all succeeded in making his Navy equal to that of England, which latter appears to be a cherished policy of the reigning Emperor.

4. Neither is it difficult in the present day to conceive a French and Russian alliance for aggressive objects against England, thus opposing to her two absolute monarchs sustained by nearly a million and a half of first-rate soldiers, with large and increasing navies, and having the entire resources of their respective empires at their individual control.

5. Against these and all other combinations defensive measures must be effectually calculated. When the interruption of peace and industry depends upon the will of individual men representing half a million or a

million of well-trained warriors, their neighbours are bound to adopt the requisite precautions in due time.

6. The passage of the Pruth is but five years past. It was the headstrong act of one man. It lighted the torch of war, and extinguished a large amount of the commercial and industrial energy of the world, and particularly of England, from that day to the present time,

7. The still more recent passage of the Ticino was likewise the act of another individual leader of armies.

Fortunately both those aggressors were defeated in the conflicts they provoked, but no such penalties could atone for the wide-spread evils which their acts entailed. The precautions and attitude of peace-loving nations should be such as to control the occurrence of war, not merely to secure victory when attacked.

8. Up to the passage of the Pruth forty years of tranquillity had led England to imagine that improved political axioms had extinguished for ever her European wars, and, notwithstanding the recent proofs to the contrary, there are still those who venture to assert that the necessity for defensive measures is but a nightmare of weak minds.

As long as absolute rulers find themselves at the head of vast armed masses effectual preventatives must be established on a commensurate scale by their neighbours, and those nations that neglect the required precautions will sooner or later pay the forfeit of their improvidence.

9. The Duke of Wellington, scanning the effects of steam years ago, urged the necessity of national defensive measures. His was not the vision of a disordered or timid brain, but the calculation of the most capable mind that England has ever produced to deal with such a subject, on data derived from the most extensive practical experience. His admonition was neglected on the falsest principles of both policy and finance, and, whatever may have been the amount of *absolute aggressive peril which the country has since gone through with impunity*, there can be no doubt that the industrial and commercial injuries sustained by the neglect of his advice, in the *periodical commercial panics* which that neglect has produced, would have paid manifold the cost of any rational defensive system that could have been adopted.

What reasonable sacrifice in the way of national defence could be compared to the withholding of British capitalists' investments for the employment of the people and the development of home and colonial wealth and industry?

10. It may then be assumed that the power of both internal and external defence must be effectually established, cost what it may, and that the only question is, Upon what principle can it be most effectually and safely established?

11. This question involves the consideration of both our land and sea forces, their respective amounts compared with those of other countries, and the due application of each to its peculiar duties.

12. It is clear that British commerce on the high seas, which is the very breath of our nostrils, as it sustains the existence and progress of 206 millions of British subjects, can only be protected by the Navy.

That in like manner the British colonies spread over the globe must be mainly protected by the same force, and that the magnitude of these two

interests compared with those of any other nation, or of all other European nations put together, gives not only the right but the obligation to maintain a British naval force, which, whatever its strength, can excite no rational jealousy or suspicion on the part of other countries. The only limit to that force must be the prudential one, affecting ourselves alone, of what it may cost.

13. Great Britain, however, has a just right to look with distrust on, and narrowly to scan the motives of, any large naval increase in other states beyond what their own national requirements demand. This is the true scale by which the amount both of land and sea force in every state ought to be calculated, throwing out altogether the element which confers the power of foreign aggression.

14. Land and sea forces on a legitimate system should come down to the simple scale of a military police. They can only be forced beyond this, in states pacifically disposed, by the existence, as in Europe, of the aggressive scale adopted by some arbitrary neighbouring states; and where that scale exists, even in an individual case, other states, however pacifically disposed, must necessarily raise their own armaments to this standard, or place themselves in extreme peril.

15. To the European standard then by some means England must come, if she is to enjoy security, peace, and *free industrial action*.

It has been shown that under the present state of things British colonies, amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the area of Europe, with nearly as large a population, and British commerce, must be mainly protected by the Navy.

The first line of defence for the home empire must likewise be the British Navy; and yet it would appear that, after two unexampled years of activity in strengthening our fleet, it is still far below its proper comparative amount.

16. The relative scales of population and commercial activity existing under the protection of the respective flags would justify a British naval force more than fivefold that of France and threefold that of Russia, or twice their aggregate amount, and these considerations not only justify but demand that England should maintain, if not double the amount, at least a large preponderating naval force beyond the combined fleets of those two nations.

17. The administrative duties of the British Government to its widely-spread population justify a land force equal to twice the aggregate force of France and Russia; yet the actual amount of British troops of the Line is under one-fifth of the united forces of those two states, or one-tenth of what the comparison with them would justify! And it must not be forgotten that the 53 nations existing under the protection of the Sovereign of England are scattered through every part of the world, requiring that the British forces should be broken into a corresponding number of detachments, thus justifying a much larger comparative aggregate of force than where the subjects to be protected are concentrated, as they are in other states. Where, then, is the motive to be found for these disproportionate armaments of our neighbours, at least as regards their navies? This is a question which every statesman, nay, every English man, is bound to solve.

18. The Emperor of the French, with all his sagacity, would never

embarrass his finances to create an enormous navy merely as a yacht fleet.

That fleet is unquestionably composed of ships of war, built for some purpose of war, and the world cannot present him with any other antagonist than England against whom such a fleet as he has built could be required to act.

It is clear, then, upon every ground, that the naval preponderance of England must be restored, cost what it may.

19. The shortest and best mode by which this international adjustment of naval forces could be restored, would be by the French Emperor voluntarily handing over such a portion of his fleet, *at cost price*, as would effect the result. It would, in fact, be the soundest financial and political act of his reign, practically confirming his declaration "*L'Empire c'est la paix.*" Nor would it in any way affect the ultimate relative proportions of the respective navies, as otherwise England must accomplish the required result by building and expenditure. It is entirely a financial question, involving equally the interests of both nations.

20. A strong Home Fleet must undoubtedly be the first line of defence for the British Islands.

But to make the Navy the only defence, or even the principal defence, as regards England, would cripple the Government in the employment of its naval forces, and would either leave the distant possessions of the empire unprotected, or would require so preposterous an expenditure as must revolt the mind of any reflecting man, and still leave us insecure.

England, the focus of the Empire—the source from which investments extend to the vast British Colonies, and the consequent mainspring of their development; the cradle and asylum of civil and religious liberty throughout the globe; the most detested object of arbitrary power; the chief emporium of the world's wealth; the most tempting military booty—hence, the most inviting point of attack, but the most worthy and most easy of defence! What, then, is to be the principal permanent defence of England?

21. The estimates of the Army and Navy for the current year 1860-61 must be considered in reference to this question:—

Army	.	.	.	.	£14,842,275
Navy	.	.	.	.	12,802,200

Total Army and Navy	£27,644,475
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Of this very much increased amount as compared with former years, a considerable portion is to supply some of those lamentable deficiencies which had been permitted through views of mistaken economy to reach a point perilous to the security of the nation, and which are now being gradually remedied. Here, then, we have—

One year's estimate of military establishments	£27,644,475
Added to an annual charge for former wars of about	28,000,000

Making a total of	£55,644,475
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or about five-sixths of the entire state revenue, applied to the payment for past and present military establishments.

This includes, it is true, the charge for those 20,000,000*l.* which were expended to erase the stain of slavery from the flag of England.

Such an amount of military expenditure is no doubt most lamentable, though far preferable to the alternative of becoming a province of the French empire! This must be our consolation for past incumbrances, as well as the stimulus for future defensive preparations.

22. The Navy Estimates provide a force of 54,000 men of all ranks for the fleet, in addition to the Coast Guard and the crews of training, surveying, troop, and store ships. The average cost per man of all ranks appears to be about 60*l.* per annum. The estimates likewise provide a force of 18,000 marines of all ranks, at an average cost of 49*l.* each per annum. But the most important feature of these estimates is the determination evinced—

1st. To strengthen our naval position by the *required* numerical increase of steam ships of war.

2nd. To establish a certain rapid means of manning the fleets of England.

23. All honour to the existing Government for their efforts to restore to its right relative standard the true characteristic force of the British Empire. Honour, too, to their immediate predecessors, who effected so much in the same direction, and in so short a time. How earnestly must that course still be pursued, when we find that the French steam navy is far beyond its proper relative strength, and is daily adding to that strength; that the Russian navy is making a similar progress; that the French and Russian navies can with safety be dismantled, because their shores are amply protected without them, and they can be re-commissioned with *facility*, certainty, and rapidity, whilst, if the British fleets be reduced, they can only be manned with difficulty, uncertainty, and delay; finally, that the French and Russians are still rapidly building new ships of war!

24. How is this destructive competition to end, and what is its object?

If continued, the result must be financial ruin to the weakest treasury, and great injury to all.

Its sole and unmistakeable object is hostility to the naval position of England, a position which England cannot compromise or risk whilst she has a man or a shilling left for its reinforcement and security. The destruction of the British fleet would be but the first step to the dismemberment of the British empire.

The Admiralty are frequently catechised as to where their ship-building is to have a limit. This question can only be answered by the Emperors of France and Russia.

25. The cessation of our naval competition rests entirely with Russia and France. Even were they to cease building, England must continue until she has her proper relative amount of ships; and, though France and Russia may dismantle their fleets, England must keep hers in commission, until she has actually established as certain and rapid a mode of re-manning those ships as that adopted by either France or Russia; when so situated, and not sooner, England can venture to reduce her fleet if others will do the same.

26. Hence, the effectual mode of securing moderate Navy Estimates,

together with national safety, in future years, must rest upon the measure intended to provide a copious reserve force of seamen; until that great fact is fully achieved, he will be a hazardous statesman who shall venture to reduce the fleet of England below a full war establishment, equal to cope with all that may be arrayed against it.

The start of a few months in completing 80 sail-of-the-line, or other preponderating force, for sea, after a mutual disarmament, would give to the first out an incalculable power of conquest and destruction.

27. The French are stated to have a reserve force of seamen amounting to 90,000 men. This would appear to be an incredibly large number—be that as it may, England should have a certain reserve force *equal to the difference between her lowest peace establishment and the complement required to man every effective ship in the navy.*

28. We may assume, for the sake of illustration, that this reserve complement would reach to 60,000 men, costing annually a retaining payment of 6*l.*, 7*l.*, 8*l.*, or even 10*l.* each as compared with the same number afloat, costing 60*l.* each per annum.

60,000 reserves at 6 <i>l.</i>	would amount to per annum	360,000 <i>l.</i>
” at 7 <i>l.</i>	” ”	420,000 <i>l.</i>
” at 8 <i>l.</i>	” ”	480,000 <i>l.</i>
” at 10 <i>l.</i>	” ”	600,000 <i>l.</i>

60,000 afloat at 60*l.* each, would amount to 3,600,000*l.* per annum. Thus the saving that would attend a reserve establishment receiving the high retaining salary of 10*l.* would on this comparison be 3,000,000*l.* annually.

In fact the establishment of a certain sufficient reserve force of seamen is the only principle which can justify any safe reduction of importance in the fleet during even the most profound peace as compared with a full war establishment.

29. Those who look back with confidence to British naval triumphs in former wars, as the index of what may still be achieved, must recollect that the transition from sailing-vessels to steamers destroyed the numerical superiority of our ships, which an improvident administration of affairs delayed to restore, and that the suppression of the arbitrary press-gang system, which formerly manned our ships with rapidity, was not followed by any certain mode of supply. The reserve principle recently suggested has not yet proved successful: *additional inducements*, however, must make it so.

30. The objects of a general defensive system for England must be—

1st. To be able to man as large a fleet with as much rapidity as any combination of hostile states can bring against us.

2nd. To leave the great mass of the navy disposable, if required, for the protection of commerce and the colonies, reserving only a strong channel fleet as a first line of defence for Great Britain and Ireland.

3rd. To establish so overwhelming an internal organisation of land forces as shall render the home empire perfectly secure against external aggression, *even in the absence of the channel fleet.*

4th. To accomplish these results effectually at the smallest possible cost.

31. The army estimates provide a line force of 143,362 men of all

ranks, with 14,632 horses charged to the British revenue, and 92,490 men with 9,710 horses charged to the Indian revenue.

Thus the effective British troops of the line amount to 235,852 men of all ranks, including artillery, engineers, cavalry and infantry, of whom 92,490 are for service in India, nearly 50,000 are detached to other colonies, and over 90,000 remain in Great Britain and Ireland. The average annual cost of British troops of the line of all arms and ranks appears to be about 68*l.* per man, exclusive of non-effective charges.

32. The presence of 90,000 troops of the line within the home empire is a consideration well calculated to remove alarm; rarely have the numbers of any British force, opposed to their foes in fight, approached one-third of that amount, and the marvellous power of conveying troops in Great Britain could effect the concentration of these 90,000 men upon any given point inviting an attack, within a few hours. Then why misgivings? The simple answer is, that the regular troops in England are but the fluctuating balance of the colonial garrisons, liable at an hour's notice to be called, as lately they were, to the most distant regions of the earth. In this extended empire, the possibility of such contingencies must ever be kept in view, and provided against.

33. Those whose fiat turns peace into war do not measure our troops by their prowess, but by their limited numbers as compared with their own vast masses; they do not look back to the unequal conflicts through which British troops have carried their country in triumph; and there is no question that the steady industrial progress of the people of England can only be secured by making it quite palpable that not only in quality, but in numbers, are their defenders most formidable. If those numbers can be arrayed without any considerable cost, and without diverting any class from the productive pursuits of industry, this difficult problem will have been solved.

34. A large increase of the regular army would not meet these conditions; neither would the militia principle, nor any other which involves payment for the service given.

35. The principle which does appear applicable, is a well-organised volunteer force, meaning an association of loyal men, so strongly attached to the institutions of the country as gratuitously to form themselves into a well-organised military force for internal defence, and to effect this with such hearty good will and perseverance as shall enable them to prefer the regular indispensable training which it will entail to *the usual recreations that fill up the leisure hours of industrious men.* Such is the high characteristic of the movement which is now exhibiting itself throughout Great Britain.

36. The difference between the militia principle and that of the volunteer is remarkable in several respects. The militia soldier must be paid by the State whilst embodied for training, because during that time he must neglect his ordinary means of livelihood, risking his power of resuming it when the training ceases, and, when disembodied, he neglects his practice as a soldier until he is again called out.

The volunteer costs, comparatively, nothing as a soldier, because his productive time for earning a livelihood is not interfered with, neither is his training or practice as a soldier interrupted, for he devotes to it

daily and weekly only his spare time, instead of following some other recreation. His military pastime injures neither his employer nor himself. The militia soldier ceases during his training to invest his industry in producing wealth; the volunteer continues as usual his productive industry.

37. On the other hand, unless the volunteer force be thoroughly organised, sufficiently numerous, and rightly distributed, its effect must be rather inimical than advantageous; it would lull the nation into imaginary security, whilst neighbouring rulers would be perfectly cognisant of its shortcomings.

A limited number of skirmishers would be a mere delusion; volunteers, to be effectual as a reinforcement to our regular troops, must be organised in battalions and brigades. They must be able to act in solid bodies, and to meet in line the best foreign troops.

38. The total male population capable of bearing arms in Great Britain may be estimated at about 5,000,000, of whom one-tenth would more than supply the demand for the navy, coast guard, marines, troops of the line, and militia, and one-tenth more would give an effective volunteer force of 500,000 men. The latter would not in any way be withdrawn from the productive industry of the country.

39. The most important element in a general volunteer organisation for Great Britain must be a proper selection of territorial districts and sub-districts, that shall be suited to the assembling for exercise of the different sized squads or bodies of men which constitute an organised force: viz.

One section of 25 men.

One subdivision of two sections, or 50 men.

One company of four sections, or 100 men.

One battalion of 10 companies, or 1,000 men.

One brigade of several battalions.

One division of several brigades.

One corps d'armée of several divisions.

40. The census registration districts offer the best existing arrangement in this respect, giving, as they do, the details both as to area and population of great divisions, counties, districts, and sub-districts, thoroughly ascertained, and classified on a principle quite analogous to what would be requisite for a methodised volunteer organisation for objects of national defence.

41. At the same time, the density of population in reference to area is so very variable in different localities as to require much forethought in adapting the proper details to the circumstances of every case.

The average population of town districts in

Great Britain per square mile is	.	.	3,337
That of country districts	.	.	120

Thus, on the assumption that 1 in 40 of the population, or 1 in 10 of adult males, would give a sufficient effective force of volunteers (say 500,000 men), one average mile of town district would produce 83 volunteers, whilst a like extent of average country district would produce but three.

42. Averages, however, give but vague, and often misleading, notions. Of 624 census districts of the third class, comprised in England and Wales, and containing an average area of about 90 square miles each, with an average population of about 28,730 souls, the most dense town district (No. 17, East London) contains a population of 185,751 to the square mile, whilst the least dense country district (No. 557, Bellingham, in Northumberland) contains but 18 souls to the square mile; and there is every intermediate variety of density per square mile between these two wide extremes.

43. In the district of maximum density, a single square mile would produce on the scale here proposed 4,643 volunteers, or a formidable brigade, whilst, in the district of minimum density, above 200 square miles, or a space 14 miles long by 14 miles wide, would be required to produce a single company of 100 men. In the former case of a dense town district, the volunteers forming a battalion of 1,000 men would be as convenient to a well-selected centre for training drill as a regiment of the line when in barracks.

In the latter case of a thinly, but uniformly, peopled country district, the drill centre for a single company of only 100 men would give a mean distance of nearly five miles for the volunteers to arrive at their assembling point, and the same distance to return after a drill of (say) two hours. This would be an impracticable task to impose for a continuance upon men in the evening, after an ordinary day's work, which would be their only available time for training.

44. In purely country districts, therefore, the drill squad would probably be one section of 25 men, or one-fourth of a company, which, assuming the full proportion of the volunteers, would rarely require more than one mile for any one to reach his drill centre.

45. Of the population of Great Britain, about one-half resides in town districts offering every facility for their assembling in considerable masses, say regiments of 1,000 men, for drill; one-half resides in country districts, where, for the reasons assigned, the drill squad must necessarily be small, as sections of 25 men, sub-divisions of 50 men, and, probably, companies of 100 men each, in the densest localities.

46. The Table No. 1 gives the principal census organisation of England and Wales in 11 grand divisions, subordinate to which there is the requisite classification of five progressive degrees of sub-districts.

47. The map shows how completely this arrangement can be made subservient to a military defence of the country by volunteer corps in support of the regular troops.

48. The proportional force of each grand division, referring to a total force of 500,000, would naturally be enrolled with reference to the strategical importance of each locality. In some districts one-twentieth of the adult males would be a sufficient force, whilst in others four times that ratio might be desirable.

49. In the First great military Division, London, comprising the town portions of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, an enrolment of one-fifth of the adult males would furnish a force of 118,000 men.

50. The Second, or South-Eastern, Division is equally important, and should have the same proportion, one-fifth; it would comprise the rural

portions of Surrey and Kent, with the counties of Sussex, Hants, and Berks, and would give a force of over 81,000 men. Head-quarters, Portsmouth.

51. The Third, or South Midland, Division would comprise the country portions of Middlesex, with Hertfordshire, Berks, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire, and, assuming an enrolment of three-twentieths of adult males, would furnish a force of 46,000 men. Head-quarters, Bedford.

52. The Fourth, or Eastern, Division would contain Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and, giving three-twentieths of adult males, would furnish a force of 41,000 men. Head-quarters, Bury St. Edmund's.

53. The aggregate of the forces of these first four divisions would produce 286,000 men, available against any enemy attempting to reach the metropolis. It would include the defence of the arsenal and various dockyards on the Thames, and the approach to London by that river, the dockyard of Portsmouth, &c.

54. The Fifth great Division, or South-Western, would comprise Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire. It embraces a considerable portion of the south coast, and should be estimated at the highest rate of enrolment, or one-fifth, which would furnish 90,000 men. Head-quarters, Plymouth.

55. Viewing the paramount importance of the foregoing five divisions, we have estimated as above the aggregate number of 376,000 men for their local defence. They comprehend, in fact, the most important portion of the empire, and that at once most inviting and most open to attack, which, if well secured, will go far towards protecting the whole.

It must be kept in mind, too, that a volunteer system of defence should be based upon the employment of the forces as near as possible to their own localities.

Thus the districts calculated to provoke or invite attack should have within themselves a much larger proportion of volunteers than the others; a proportion of one-twentieth of their adult males might probably suffice for nearly all the remaining divisions of Great Britain.

56. The Sixth Division would be the West Midland, containing Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire, which, taking one-twentieth of the adult males, would muster 26,000 men as a central reserve, ready to support any point attacked. Head-quarters, Birmingham.

57. The Seventh, or North Midland, Division, comprising Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, on the same scale of one-twentieth, would give 15,000—Head-quarters, Grantham—and would likewise be a disposable reserve.

58. The Eighth, or North-Western, Division would be Cheshire and Lancashire, which, enrolling one-twentieth, would muster 31,000 men. Head-quarters, Manchester.

59. The Ninth, or York, Division. The three ridings of Yorkshire, at one-twentieth, would furnish 22,000. Head-quarters, York.

60. The Tenth, or Northern, Division: Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, at one-twentieth, would give 12,000 men. Head-quarters, Carlisle.

61. The Eleventh, or Welsh, Division: Monmouthshire, with North and South Wales, at one-twentieth, would give 15,000 men.

62. The Twelfth, and last, Division would comprise the northern and southern counties of Scotland, mustering, at one-twentieth, 36,000 men, with head-quarters at Stirling.

63. The result of thus regulating the enrolment of volunteers would be to give a total volunteer force of about 585,000 men in Great Britain, of whom about 376,000, or over two-thirds of the entire, would be concentrated within those districts most exposed, and most inviting to any hostile attack. It will be a somewhat difficult, and a very important, matter, thus to regulate the formation of corps by stimulating their enrolment only in the ratio of the relative importance of their presence in the respective districts.

64. There is now a distinct course of action to be selected out of several that suggest themselves—

1st. Matters may go on as formerly, without any preparation whatever, accompanied from time to time, as hitherto, by discreditable acknowledgments of weakness, and followed by wasteful commercial panics, until the irremediable disaster which such a course invites and merits shall occur; or,

2nd. The regular line forces may be increased, and costly fortresses may be erected, until our means of resistance shall have become superior to any possible aggressive combination against us; but the consequence of such a course must be financial ruin, with other serious objections; or,

3rd. The present high national feeling may be fostered and wisely directed, until the volunteer force reaches those dimensions, and that efficiency in the precise districts calling for it, which, at small cost, shall reinforce the regular troops, and render the home empire perfectly secure, both from real danger and commercial panics.

65. Thus far the 12 principal divisions of Great Britain have been dealt with, as suited to an army organisation, in reference to the requirements of command, and the power of local inspection.

66. It is desirable to offer some more intelligible estimate as to how this territorial arrangement would tend to promote enrolment and practical organisation by the adoption of such small districts as would come within the personal knowledge and influence for good of every man in Great Britain.

This will be found in the 12 Tables of subordinate districts, which form sub-multiples not only of the great military divisions already referred to, but likewise of the counties composing those great divisions; thus retaining the indispensable co-operation of the existing county authorities under the respective lords lieutenant.

From these 12 Tables, which exhibit England and Wales in 624 districts, and Scotland in 72 districts, every man can find the locality with which he is intimately acquainted, and wherein, knowing what is expected of it, he would naturally promote by his labour and influence the great public object in which his personal interests are so deeply involved.

67. The Tables will show the number of males capable of bearing arms in each district; the average number of effective volunteers which the population would produce on the scale of one in 20, one in 10, or one in 5,

of males capable of bearing arms; they likewise contain a column to show the proper establishment of volunteers that should be enrolled in reference to the strategic importance of each division with a view to its efficient defence.

68. Assuming that the enrolment of effective volunteers may reach the estimate suggested for Great Britain, or about 500,000 men, the proportions of cavalry and field artillery suitable may be taken at two squadrons of 100 men each, and a field battery of six guns, to every brigade of three battalions of infantry, 500,000 volunteers would thus produce of

Infantry, 450 battalions of 1,000 men each;
Cavalry, 300 squadrons of 100 sabres each;
Artillery, 150 field batteries of six guns.

There can be no more difficulty or cost for those who already keep horses for objects of enjoyment, or even industry, to enrol themselves for the artillery or cavalry, than for those who do not keep horses to enrol themselves for the infantry.

69. Of the hundreds of English pastime clubs, from the horse-race to the cricket, the yacht down to the skittle, there is none that can give more excitement and amusement than the meets for training and practice of artillery, cavalry, and infantry corps.

70. It will be indispensable to the success of an efficient artillery, that the Government should be prepared to furnish the best description of guns and carriages for field batteries, where volunteers are found to provide the horses, gunners, and drivers.

71. The present volunteer movement is indeed a grand exhibition of wisdom, energy, and patriotism; and so long as such a national spirit exists, and is wisely directed, England can have nothing to apprehend. But, to produce its effect, it must be wisely directed. Like all first efforts, it must have its incidental errors.

72. One of the most general rules for enrolment is, that each volunteer should pay an entrance fee and an annual subscription, besides giving his time and exertions gratuitously, and meeting the expenses of his uniform.

The result of this rule in my own district is, that, whereas our proportion of an aggregate force of 500,000 men should be over 1,300, we have as yet enrolled less than one-tenth of that number.

The subscription principle would, in fact, exclude the working classes, and thus render the whole undertaking a failure. It is therefore essential that this rule should be erased, and that every good man who has the spirit to join for the common defence shall be received without either entrance fee or annual subscription, otherwise the required numerical force cannot be obtained.

73. In opening the volunteer corps to every class in Great Britain, it would be very wrong to overlook the qualification of unblemished character. This point should be especially secured, because the maintenance of discipline and good conduct cannot be so strictly enforced by "Articles of War" as in a regular army.

74. Whilst the most general rule now is to charge entrance fees and annual subscriptions, aid is in some districts given towards the supply of

uniforms. This would appear to be an error in the opposite direction. The uniform ought to be an inexpensive and neatly cut dress, such as would not exceed the cost of a mechanic's holiday suit. It might, therefore, be furnished by himself. The money subscription, as a rule, he cannot and will not pay.

If one-tenth of the able-bodied men devote their *spare* time and trouble gratuitously to the service of the State, it is not too much to expect that the remaining nine-tenths should furnish the small amount of money required for the general objects of organisation, if the Government itself should hesitate to do so.

75. An economical administration would probably keep the annual expenditure of a general character within 2*l.* per man enrolled, making, at the largest rate, the cost for 500,000 men 1,000,000*l.* per annum; and 2*l.* per man who serves, levied upon those who do not serve, would be but a nominal rating. In practice, the rich classes in this country would probably, as is usual, take such a contribution voluntarily upon themselves. Better still would be the principle of rendering it *quite certain*, by making it a public charge. Its effect would probably be to reduce, by many times its own amount, what must otherwise be the future taxation of the country.

It would be, in fact, the best and most provident national insurance ever effected against disaster and risk, and it would produce its annual bonus in the shape of reduced taxation.

76. The organisation being in battalions, and the drill centres regulated by the density of the population, either for an entire battalion, a wing, a company, a subdivision, or a section, in order to facilitate the regular attendance of the volunteers, by securing that the drill centres shall be as close as possible to their respective homes, the lieutenant-colonel of each battalion should have an adjutant and sergeant-major, both thoroughly trained soldiers. He should, with their assistance, train his officers. After the first week of such training, the officers would be sufficiently advanced to meet their respective companies in the evening, and communicate the first lessons they themselves had acquired to the men, and so go on progressively, until all were perfect. Where the battalion could assemble at one point there would be every facility for perfect training. Where the companies have separate drill grounds the adjutant should have training charge of the companies of one wing, the sergeant-major those of the other wing; each attending alternately the companies under his instruction at their evening drills to assist the company officers.

77. There has been much cost and inconvenience incurred, in consequence of the enrolment and drill having commenced at the wrong season, winter; rooms have been hired at heavy rents, and drill-sergeants paid to instruct only a few men. In the spring and summer all those inconveniences will vanish. The long evenings and fine weather will admit of drill parades in the open air, after the usual working hours of artisans, &c. The Saturday half-holiday, now so general, will facilitate much the training. It will enable the battalions to unite their companies, and turn out for a field-day once a week; and, in dense districts, to meet for brigade drill once a month, three or more battalions together.

78. The enrolment of volunteers demanded as a preliminary the appoint-

ment of a responsible officer, charged with the organisation and inspection of the entire force.

That appointment has just been conferred upon an officer admirably suited, by his past experience, for the task confided to him.

His military rank, however, should be increased, to give his opinions and advice due weight.

The counsel of a general officer would be received with respect, when his inferior in rank might be little heeded.

79. The tendency to introduce varieties, by way of "improvements," in different corps, will be strong in proportion to the inexperience of the parties seeking to make such innovations; and these can only be counteracted by judicious and patient perseverance on the part of the responsible inspecting general, who will necessarily require a local deputy inspector of sound discretion and military experience in charge of each of the 12 great military divisions.

This principle of inspection, sustained by the presence of an adjutant and sergeant-major on permanent duty with each battalion of infantry, each regiment of cavalry, and each field-battery of artillery, will produce a well-organised and efficient force. But without at least this proportion of officers, bound to devote their entire time to produce unity of action, and the observance of certain fixed military principles, it would be idle to expect any result of a permanent or useful character, notwithstanding the high motives and vigorous spirit by which this great national effort has been thus far so universally distinguished.

80. The power of concentrating troops upon any point is probably more perfect in Great Britain than in any other country in the world.

Taking London as the principal base of operations and the principal point of defence, our communications cannot be cut off. The worst that can happen is, that we should be attacked at some outpost, which at the shortest possible notice can be fully reinforced by any desired proportion of our entire forces.

Assume that six trains can convey a brigade of 3,000 men on a well-graded line furnished with perfect machinery;

That trains can follow each other, as they frequently do, at intervals of a quarter of an hour;

This will enable 3,000 men to be started along each railway going towards any given point every hour and a half, or in 12 hours 36,000 men, and in 24 hours 72,000 men by only one line of railway; and if there be two lines of railway converging to the point of concentration these numbers would be doubled, if three they would be trebled, &c.

As there are ten lines converging at London which ramify a little way from London into about twice the number, these could pour in their reinforcements at the rate of 20,000 men an hour.

Several points on the South Coast have two, some three, converging lines, and nearly every point is approached to within five miles by at least one line of railway. Thus the minimum power of concentration upon any point of that important district would be about 48,000 men in 24 hours, and the power to approach some of the most interesting points, as Portsmouth for example, would be thrice that ratio.

The power of concentration is perfect, and the whole question of defence

is confined to that of whether the troops themselves shall exist in sufficient numbers within the limits of the home empire.

81. Startling projects are whispered of costly fortresses, involving an expenditure of 10,000,000*l.* or 20,000,000*l.* England is precisely the country where fortresses would be least applicable. They would lock up our valuable but too scanty troops, who would be required to operate actively in the field against their foe, wherever he may present himself; and lamentable indeed will be our case if we ever give an enemy time to sit down before a British fortress.

82. The only fortresses we require are floating fortresses, and of those we cannot have too many. The cost of one fortress on shore, which would do more harm than good, would provide several additional ships of war, capable of adding their ubiquitous protection to the flag of England wherever it is hoisted, from our Sovereign's palace to the uttermost ends of the earth. We may indeed require on shore a few very powerful batteries, closed at the gorge, to defend certain approaches to harbours, &c. but this should be the extent of our preparation of that class. Then, with our preponderating ships of war, and a well-equipped field force, sufficiently numerous, well organised, and well commanded, to fulfil its important charge, we shall have nothing to apprehend.

83. Where is the commander to be found who would hazard to attack a better fleet than his own, for the purpose of landing an army on a shore protected by a nation of well-organised, well-commanded, and stout-hearted soldiers, more brave, better equipped, and far out-numbering the invaders? *These are the elements to be established for England's defence*, and not fortresses, which would keep no invader off if our fleets are inferior to his, and our troops less numerous and less efficient; the ships and the troops will do the work without the fortresses, but the fortresses will be of no avail without the same preponderance of ships and a larger amount of troops. It is to be hoped, then, that no financial effort to provide fortresses, which are not essential, may be permitted to cripple the establishment of the fleet, and the troops, which are essential not only to the military defence and security of England, but likewise to the *uninterrupted* progress of every class of her inhabitants engaged in or affected by the pursuits of trade, commerce, and industry, in their infinite and complicated ramifications.

TABLE No. 1.—SUMMARY OF TWELVE MILITARY DIVISIONS proposed for GREAT BRITAIN in reference to ORGANISATION of VOLUNTEER FORCES, showing the relative force of VOLUNTEERS that each DIVISION can furnish on different scales in proportion to their TOTAL NUMBER of MALES capable of bearing ARMS, and the best proportion suited to the required FORCE for each DIVISION.

DIVISION.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Effective Volunteers.				
		1-20th of Adult Males.	1-10th of Adult Males.	1-5th of Adult Males.	Best suited for Requirements of the Different Divisions.	
					Proportion of Adult Males.	Number.
1. London Division	122	29,511	59,042	118,099	4-20ths	118,099
2. South-Eastern Division	6,352	20,560	40,764	81,600	..	81,600
3. South Midland Division	5,002	15,265	30,832	61,689	3-20ths	45,795
4. Eastern Division	5,022	13,899	27,823	55,672	..	41,697
5. South-Western Division	7,804	22,505	45,047	90,135	4-20ths	90,135
6. West Midland Division	6,013	26,624	53,286	106,614	1-20th	26,624
7. North Midland Division	5,527	15,161	30,344	60,707	..	15,161
8. North-Western Division	3,141	31,252	62,504	125,008	..	31,252
9. York Division	5,710	22,337	44,704	89,433	..	22,337
10. Northern Division	5,457	12,100	24,211	48,438	..	12,100
11. Welsh Division	8,167	14,842	29,700	59,418	..	14,842
12. Scotch Division	31,324	36,108	72,218	144,436	..	36,108
Total of Great Britain	69,644	260,164	520,475	1,041,249	..	535,750

TABLE No. 2.—SUMMARY OF DIVISIONS, showing the COUNTIES included in each, and the relative force of VOLUNTEERS that can be furnished by each DIVISION and COUNTY, on different scales, in proportion to their TOTAL NUMBER of MALES capable of bearing ARMS; also the most suitable proportion for the required FORCE of each DIVISION and COUNTY.

DIVISION AND COUNTY.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Effective Volunteers.				
		1-20th of Adult Males.	1-10th of Adult Males.	1-5th of Adult Males.	Best suited for Requirements of the Different Divisions.	
					Proportion of Adult Males.	Number.
1. LONDON—						
Middlesex (part of)	51	21,808	43,630	87,271	4-20ths	87,271
Surrey (part of)	36	6,026	12,058	24,119	..	24,119
Kent (part of)	35	1,677	3,351	6,709	..	6,709
	122	29,511	59,042	118,099	..	118,099
2. SOUTH-EASTERN—						
1. Surrey	744	2,525	5,057	10,122	4-20ths	10,122
2. Kent	1,584	6,050	12,113	24,261	..	24,261
3. Sussex	1,434	4,256	8,580	17,171	..	17,171
4. Hampshire	1,553	5,014	10,039	20,090	..	20,090
5. Berkshire	882	2,685	4,975	9,956	..	9,956
	6,352	20,560	40,764	81,600	..	81,600
3. SOUTH MIDLAND—						
6. Middlesex (part of)	276	1,879	3,762	7,528	3-20ths	5,637
7. Hertfordshire	669	2,172	4,346	8,695	..	6,516
8. Buckinghamshire	629	1,792	3,588	7,179	..	5,376
9. Oxfordshire	749	2,124	4,253	8,507	..	6,372
10. Northamptonshire	938	2,628	5,341	10,686	..	7,834
11. Huntingdonshire	321	753	1,506	3,013	..	2,259
12. Bedfordshire	477	1,619	3,242	6,488	..	4,857
13. Cambridgeshire	893	2,293	4,794	9,593	..	6,894
	5,002	15,265	30,832	61,689	..	45,795

Table No. 2.—Summary of Divisions—*continued*.

DIVISION AND COUNTY.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Effective Volunteers.				
		1-20th of Adult Males.	1-10th of Adult Males.	1-5th of Adult Males.	Best suited for Requirements of the Different Divisions.	
					Proportion of Adult Males.	Number.
4. EASTERN—						
14. Essex	1,536	4,293	8,594	17,197	3-20th	12,879
15. Suffolk	1,454	4,194	8,395	16,799	„	12,532
16. Norfolk	2,032	5,412	10,834	21,676	„	16,236
	5,022	13,899	27,823	55,672	„	41,697
5. SOUTH-WESTERN—						
17. Wiltshire	1,216	3,005	6,016	12,012	4-20th	12,042
18. Dorsetshire	962	2,208	4,422	8,850	„	8,850
19. Devonshire	2,671	7,146	14,301	28,611	„	28,611
20. Cornwall	1,377	4,451	8,909	17,826	„	17,826
21. Somersetshire	1,578	5,695	11,399	22,806	„	22,806
	7,804	22,505	45,047	90,135	„	90,135
6. WEST MIDLAND—						
22. Gloucestershire	1,119	5,237	10,481	20,968	1-20th	5,237
23. Herefordshire	665	1,236	2,474	4,953	„	1,236
24. Shropshire	1,413	3,055	6,117	12,240	„	3,055
25. Staffordshire	1,179	7,873	15,756	31,521	„	7,873
26. Worcestershire	678	3,227	6,461	12,931	„	3,227
27. Warwickshire	959	5,996	11,997	24,001	„	5,996
	6,013	26,624	53,296	106,614	„	26,624
7. NORTH MIDLAND—						
28. Leicestershire	831	2,932	5,869	11,743	1-20th	2,932
29. Rutlandshire	168	303	606	1,213	„	303
30. Lincolnshire	2,718	4,995	10,000	20,005	„	4,995
31. Nottinghamshire	937	3,676	7,355	14,715	„	3,676
32. Derbyshire	873	3,255	6,514	13,031	„	3,255
	5,527	15,161	30,344	60,707	„	15,161
8. NORTH-WESTERN—						
33. Cheshire	1,083	5,416	10,832	21,664	1-20th	5,416
34. Lancashire	2,061	25,836	51,672	103,344	„	25,836
	3,144	31,252	62,504	125,008	„	31,252
9. YORK—						
35. West Riding	2,637	16,737	33,489	66,992	1-20th	16,737
36. East Riding and York	1,142	3,174	6,355	12,715	„	3,174
37. North Riding	1,931	2,426	4,860	9,726	„	2,426
	5,710	22,337	44,704	89,433	„	22,337
10. NORTHERN—						
38. Durham	1,178	5,142	10,287	20,578	1-20th	5,142
39. Northumberland	1,932	3,790	7,583	15,172	„	3,790
40. Cumberland	1,565	2,440	4,883	9,770	„	2,440
41. Westmoreland	762	728	1,458	2,918	„	728
	5,437	12,100	24,211	48,438	„	12,100
11. WELSH—						
42. Monmouthshire	676	2,213	4,425	8,853	1-20th	2,213
43. South Wales	4,401	7,583	15,175	30,360	„	7,583
44. North Wales	3,090	5,046	10,100	20,205	„	5,046
	8,167	14,842	29,700	59,418	„	14,842
12. SCOTCH—						
45. Southern Counties	9,000	22,669	45,339	90,678	1-20th	22,669
46. Northern Counties	22,324	13,439	26,879	53,758	„	13,439
	31,324	36,108	72,218	144,436	„	36,108
	89,644	260,164	520,475	1,011,249	„	533,750

No. I. DIVISION.—LONDON.

Volunteer Force should be 4-20ths of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
MIDDLESEX.			East Districts.		
West Districts.			20 Shoreditch - - -	27,314	5,463
1 Kensington - - -	30,000	6,000	21 Bethnal Green - - -	22,543	4,509
2 Chelsea - - -	14,134	2,826	22 Whitechapel - - -	19,940	3,988
3 St. George's, Hanover Square - - -	18,307	3,661	23 St. George-in-the-East	12,094	2,413
4 Westminster - - -	16,402	3,280	24 Stepney - - -	27,691	5,538
5 St. Martin-in-the-Fields	6,160	1,232	25 Poplar - - -	11,790	2,333
6 St. James, Westminster	9,101	1,820		121,380	24,274
	94,105	18,819	SURREY.		
North Districts.			South Districts.		
7 Marylebone - - -	39,424	7,884	26 St. Saviour, Southwark	8,933	1,786
8 Hampstead - - -	2,996	599	27 St. Olave, Southwark -	4,844	963
9 Pancras - - -	41,739	8,347	28 Bermondsey - - -	12,032	2,406
10 Islington - - -	23,832	4,766	29 St. George, Southwark	12,956	2,591
11 Hackney - - -	14,607	2,921	30 Newington - - -	16,204	3,210
	122,598	24,517	31 Lambeth - - -	34,831	6,966
Central Districts.			32 Wandsworth - - -	12,691	2,533
12 St. Giles - - -	13,553	2,710	33 Camberwell - - -	13,667	2,733
13 Strand - - -	11,115	2,223	34 Rotherhithe - - -	4,451	891
14 Holborn - - -	11,655	2,331		120,609	21,119
15 Clerkenwell - - -	16,194	3,238	KENT.		
16 St. Luke - - -	13,514	2,702	35 Greenwich - - -	24,841	4,968
17 East London - - -	11,101	2,220	36 Lewisham - - -	8,709	1,741
18 West London - - -	7,197	1,439		33,550	6,709
19 London City - - -	13,993	2,793			
	98,312	19,661	Total of No. I. Division	590,554	118,099

No. II. DIVISION.—SOUTH EASTERN.

Volunteer Force should be 4-20ths of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
1. SURREY—exclusive of London Districts.			2. KENT—exclusive of London Districts.		
37 Epsom - - -	4,760	952	49 Bromley - - -	4,409	681
38 Chertsey - - -	4,037	807	50 Dartford - - -	6,832	1,366
39 Guildford - - -	6,268	1,253	51 Gravesend - - -	4,153	831
40 Farnham - - -	2,336	587	52 North Aylestone	4,142	823
41 Farnborough - - -	1,960	392	53 Hoo - - -	711	142
42 Hambledon - - -	3,388	677	54 Medway - - -	10,699	2,139
43 Dorking - - -	2,838	567	55 Malling - - -	4,805	979
44 Reigate - - -	3,592	716	56 Sevenoaks - - -	5,524	1,104
45 Godstone - - -	2,217	443	57 Tunbridge - - -	7,136	1,427
46 Croydon - - -	7,972	1,594	58 Maidstone - - -	9,021	1,804
47 Kingston - - -	6,696	1,339	59 Hollingbourn - - -	3,433	687
48 Richmond - - -	3,976	796	60 Cranbrook - - -	3,267	653
	50,630	10,122	61 Tenterden - - -	2,820	584
			62 West Ashford - - -	3,323	665

No. II. DIVISION—continued.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
<i>Kent—continued.</i>			<i>Hampshire—continued.</i>		
63 East Ashford - - -	2,990	593	93 Fareham - - -	3,431	696
64 Bridge - - -	2,791	558	99 Isle of Wight - -	12,581	2,316
65 Canterbury - - -	3,323	705	100 Lymington - - -	3,038	607
66 Blean - - -	3,665	733	101 Christchurch - -	2,120	424
67 Faversham - - -	4,171	834	102 Ringwood - - -	1,419	283
68 Milton - - -	3,006	601	103 Fordingbridge - -	1,708	341
69 Sheppey - - -	3,346	669	104 New Forest - - -	3,385	677
70 Thanet - - -	7,349	1,539	105 Southampton - -	8,524	1,704
71 Eastry - - -	6,290	1,253	106 South Stoneham -	3,993	798
72 Dover - - -	7,081	1,416	107 Romsey - - -	2,702	540
73 Elham - - -	4,695	939	108 Stockbridge - - -	1,870	374
74 Romney Marsh - -	1,359	271	109 Winchester - - -	6,415	1,283
	121,251	24,261	110 Droxford - - -	2,674	534
3. SUSSEX.			111 Caterington - - -	623	121
75 Rye - - -	3,037	616	112 Petersfield - - -	1,933	390
76 Hastings - - -	5,304	1,061	113 Alresford - - -	1,831	370
77 Battle - - -	3,558	711	114 Alton - - -	2,977	595
78 Eastbourne - - -	2,087	417	115 Hartley Wintney -	2,806	561
79 Hailsham - - -	3,322	664	116 Basingstoke - -	4,366	873
80 Ticehurst - - -	3,877	775	117 Whitchurch - - -	1,405	281
81 Uckfield - - -	4,408	831	118 Andover - - -	4,316	863
82 East Grinstead - -	3,304	660	119 Kingsclere - - -	2,227	445
83 Cuckfield - - -	3,902	780		190,498	20,090
84 Lewes - - -	6,430	1,286	5. BERKSHIRE.		
85 Brighton - - -	16,392	3,278	120 Newbury - - -	5,204	1,040
86 Steyning - - -	4,217	843	121 Hungerford - - -	5,101	1,020
87 Horsham - - -	3,504	700	122 Faringdon - - -	3,933	786
88 Potworth - - -	2,407	491	123 Abingdon - - -	5,236	1,047
89 Thakeham - - -	1,858	371	124 Wantage - - -	4,358	871
90 Worthing - - -	4,686	937	125 Wallingford - -	3,541	708
91 Westhampnett - - -	3,662	732	126 Bradfield - - -	4,095	819
92 Chichester - - -	3,759	751	127 Reading - - -	5,544	1,108
93 Midhurst - - -	3,400	680	128 Wokingham - - -	3,417	683
94 Westbourne - - -	1,736	347	129 Cookham - - -	2,942	588
	84,900	17,171	130 Easthampstead - -	1,588	317
4. HAMPSHIRE.			131 Windsor - - -	4,847	969
95 Havant - - -	1,803	360		49,806	9,956
96 Portsmouth Island -	18,031	3,606	Total of No. II. Division	407,085	81,600
97 Alverstoke - - -	4,227	845			

No. III. DIVISION.—SOUTH MIDLAND.

Volunteer Force should be 3-20ths of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
6. MIDDLESEX—exclusive of the London Districts.			7. HERTFORDSHIRE.		
132 Staines - - -	3,493	522	133 Ware - - -	4,120	618
133 Uxbridge - - -	4,869	729	139 Bishop Stortford -	5,089	762
134 Brentford - - -	10,331	1,543	140 Royston - - -	6,589	987
135 Hendon - - -	3,979	594	141 Hitchin - - -	6,182	927
136 Barnet - - -	3,655	546	142 Hertford - - -	3,772	564
137 Edmonton - - -	11,324	1,698	143 Hatfield - - -	2,125	318
	37,651	5,637	144 St. Albans - - -	4,501	675
			145 Watford - - -	4,700	705
			146 Hemel Hempstead -	3,230	492
			147 Berkhamstead - -	3,132	468
				43,490	6,516

No. III. DIVISION—continued.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
8. BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE.			11. HUNTINGDON-SHIRE.		
148 Amersham - - -	4,659	696	176 Huntingdon - - -	3,225	783
149 Eton - - -	5,372	804	177 St. Ives - - -	5,143	771
150 Wycombe - - -	8,890	1,237	178 St. Neots - - -	4,706	705
151 Aylesbury - - -	5,568	864			
152 Winslow - - -	2,344	351		15,079	2,259
153 Newport Pagnell - - -	5,777	861			
154 Buckingham - - -	3,602	540			
	35,912	5,376	12. BEDFORDSHIRE.		
9. OXFORDSHIRE.			179 Bedford - - -	8,880	1,332
155 Henley - - -	4,474	669	180 Biggleswade - - -	5,859	876
156 Thame - - -	3,910	585	181 Ampthill - - -	4,135	618
157 Headington - - -	3,943	591	182 Woburn - - -	3,019	450
158 Oxford - - -	5,043	756	183 Leighton Buzzard - - -	4,285	642
159 Bicester - - -	3,890	582	184 Luton - - -	6,272	939
160 Woodstock - - -	3,613	540		32,450	4,857
161 Witney - - -	5,889	882			
162 Chipping Norton - - -	4,357	651	13. CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.		
163 Banbury - - -	7,442	1,116	185 Caxton - - -	2,766	114
	42,561	6,372	186 Chesterton - - -	6,292	942
10. NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.			187 Cambridge - - -	6,954	1,041
164 Brackley - - -	3,437	513	188 Linton - - -	3,537	528
165 Towcester - - -	3,201	360	189 Newmarket - - -	7,664	1,149
166 Pottersbury - - -	2,666	399	190 Ely - - -	5,724	858
167 Hardingstone - - -	2,239	342	191 North Witchford - - -	4,061	618
168 Northampton - - -	8,464	1,269	192 Whittlesey - - -	1,922	288
169 Daventry - - -	5,481	822	193 Wisbeach - - -	9,054	1,356
170 Brixworth - - -	3,693	402		47,974	6,894
171 Wellingborough - - -	5,342	801			
172 Kettering - - -	4,424	828			
173 Thrapston - - -	3,210	450			
174 Oundle - - -	3,914	585			
175 Peterborough - - -	7,239	1,083			
	53,460	7,884	Total of No. III. Division	308,577	45,795

No. IV. DIVISION.—EASTERN.

Volunteer Force should be 3-20ths of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
14. ESSEX.			<i>Essex—continued.</i>		
194 West Ham - - -	8,599	1,287	203 Tendring - - -	6,927	1,038
195 Epping - - -	3,908	585	204 Colchester - - -	4,861	729
196 Ongar - - -	2,954	444	205 Lexden - - -	5,416	810
197 Romford - - -	6,152	921	206 Witham - - -	4,025	603
198 Orsett - - -	2,660	399	207 Halstead - - -	4,818	720
199 Billericay - - -	3,447	516	208 Braintree - - -	4,390	657
200 Chelmsford - - -	8,068	1,209	209 Dunmow - - -	5,124	768
201 Rochford - - -	3,959	591	210 Saffron Walden - - -	5,179	774
202 Maldon - - -	5,534	828		66,031	12,879

No. IV. DIVISION—continued.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
15. SUFFOLK.			Norfolk—continued.		
211 Risbridge - - -	4,531	678	231 Erpingham - - -	5,430	813
212 Sudbury - - -	7,703	1,155	232 Aylsham - - -	5,002	750
213 Cosford - - -	4,527	678	233 St. Faith's - - -	2,972	441
214 Thingoe - - -	4,753	711	234 Norwich - - -	17,049	2,556
215 Bury St. Edmunds	5,475	519	235 Forchae - - -	3,391	507
216 Mildenhall - - -	2,588	337	236 Hensstead - - -	2,836	432
217 Stow - - -	5,277	789	237 Blofield - - -	2,893	432
218 Hartismere - - -	4,757	711	238 Loddon - - -	3,774	561
219 Iloxne - - -	3,975	594	239 Depwade - - -	6,599	987
220 Bosmere - - -	4,305	645	240 Guiltcross - - -	3,186	477
221 Samford - - -	3,123	468	241 Wayland - - -	3,035	453
222 Ipswich - - -	8,189	1,227	242 Mitford - - -	7,317	1,101
223 Woodbridge - - -	5,914	891	243 Walsingham - - -	5,470	819
224 Plumegate - - -	5,369	804	244 Docking - - -	4,537	678
225 Blything - - -	6,971	1,014	245 Freebridge Lynn	3,389	507
226 Wangford - - -	3,503	525	246 King's Lynn - - -	5,132	768
227 Mutford - - -	5,041	756	247 Downham - - -	5,246	786
	84,031	12,532	248 Swaffham - - -	3,580	537
			249 Thetford - - -	4,760	714
16. NORFOLK.					
228 Yarmouth - - -	6,720	1,008		103,425	16,236
229 Flegg - - -	2,124	318			
230 Tunstead - - -	3,903	585	Total of No. IV. Division	278,437	41,697

No. V. DIVISION.—SOUTH-WESTERN.

Volunteer Force should be 4-20ths of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
17. WILTSHIRE.			Dorsetshire—continued.		
250 Highworth - - -	4,405	881	273 Wareham - - -	4,354	870
251 Cricklade - - -	2,850	570	274 Weymouth - - -	5,509	1,101
252 Malmesbury - - -	3,725	745	275 Dorchester - - -	6,250	1,250
253 Chippenham - - -	5,352	1,070	276 Sherborne - - -	3,270	654
254 Calne - - -	2,293	458	277 Beaminster - - -	3,567	713
255 Marlborough - - -	2,566	513	278 Bridport - - -	4,216	843
256 Devizes - - -	5,559	1,111			
257 Melksham - - -	4,704	940		44,270	8,850
258 Bradford - - -	2,502	580			
259 Westbury - - -	3,132	626			
260 Warminster - - -	4,267	853	19. DEVONSHIRE.		
261 Pewsey - - -	3,126	625	279 Axminster - - -	5,076	1,015
262 Amesbury - - -	2,062	412	280 Honiton - - -	5,956	1,191
263 Alderbury - - -	3,727	745	281 St. Thomas - - -	12,201	2,440
264 Salisbury - - -	2,232	446	282 Exeter - - -	8,206	1,641
265 Wilton - - -	2,585	517	283 Newton Abbot - - -	13,076	2,615
266 Tisbury - - -	2,545	509	284 Totnes - - -	8,805	1,701
267 Mere - - -	2,108	421	285 Kingsbridge - - -	5,344	1,068
			286 Plympton St. Mary	4,931	956
	60,210	12,042	287 Plymouth - - -	13,055	2,611
18. DORSETSHIRE.			288 East Stonehouse - - -	2,995	599
268 Shaftesbury - - -	3,257	651	289 Stoke Damerel - - -	9,545	1,900
269 Sturminster - - -	2,595	519	290 Tavistock - - -	6,962	1,392
270 Blandford - - -	3,709	741	291 Okehampton - - -	5,100	1,020
271 Wimborne - - -	4,321	864	292 Crediton - - -	5,432	1,086
272 Poole - - -	3,222	644	293 Tiverton - - -	9,891	1,978
			294 South Molton - - -	5,141	1,029

No. V. DIVISION—continued.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
Devonshire—continued.			21. SOMERSETSHIRE.		
295 Barnstaple - - -	9,544	1,908	313 Williton - - -	4,974	994
296 Torrington - - -	4,373	874	314 Wellington - - -	5,530	1,106
297 Bideford - - -	4,902	980	315 Taunton - - -	8,778	1,755
298 Holsworthy - - -	2,845	569	316 Bridgwater - - -	8,297	1,659
	143,080	28,611	317 Langport - - -	4,642	928
20. CORNWALL.			318 Chard - - -	6,521	1,304
299 Stratton - - -	2,145	429	319 Yeovil - - -	7,116	1,422
300 Camelford - - -	2,112	422	320 Wincanton - - -	5,323	1,065
301 Launceston - - -	4,193	833	321 Frome - - -	6,331	1,266
302 St. German's - - -	4,136	827	322 Shepton Mallet - - -	4,230	847
303 Liskeard - - -	8,438	1,691	323 Wells - - -	5,335	1,067
304 Bodmin - - -	5,123	1,024	324 Axbridge - - -	8,265	1,653
305 St. Columb - - -	4,350	870	325 Clutton - - -	6,307	1,261
306 St. Austell - - -	8,018	1,603	326 Bath - - -	17,462	3,492
307 Truro - - -	10,567	2,113	327 Keynsham - - -	5,404	1,050
308 Falmouth - - -	5,513	1,102	328 Bedminster - - -	9,536	1,907
309 Helston - - -	7,100	1,420			
310 Redruth - - -	13,407	2,681		114,065	22,806
311 Penzance - - -	13,379	2,675			
312 Scilly Islands - - -	657	131			
	89,158	17,826	Total of No. V. Division	450,813	90,135

No. VI. DIVISION.—WEST MIDLAND.

Volunteer Force should be 1-20th of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
22. GLOUCESTER-SHIRE.			24. SHROPSHIRE.		
329 Bristol - - -	16,429	821	352 Ludlow - - -	4,263	213
330 Clifton - - -	19,457	974	353 Clun - - -	2,330	126
331 Chipping Sodbury - - -	4,631	231	354 Church Stretton - - -	1,542	77
332 Thornbury - - -	4,113	205	355 Cleobury Mortimer - - -	2,158	107
333 Dursley - - -	3,701	185	356 Bridgnorth - - -	3,902	195
334 Westbury on Severn - - -	4,531	226	357 Shifnal - - -	2,871	143
335 Newent - - -	3,144	157	358 Madeley - - -	6,907	345
336 Gloucester - - -	8,011	400	359 Atcham - - -	4,793	239
337 Wheatenurst - - -	1,997	99	360 Shrewsbury - - -	5,776	288
338 Stroud - - -	9,346	467	361 Oswestry - - -	5,699	284
339 Tetbury - - -	1,563	78	362 Ellesmere - - -	3,920	196
340 Cirencester - - -	5,332	266	363 Wem - - -	4,237	211
341 Northleach - - -	2,746	137	364 Market Drayton - - -	3,540	177
342 Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	2,483	124	365 Wellington - - -	5,182	259
343 Winchcomb - - -	2,534	126	366 Newport - - -	3,905	195
344 Cheltenham - - -	11,046	552		61,225	3,055
345 Tewkesbury - - -	3,783	189			
	104,877	5,237	25. STAFFORDSHIRE.		
23. HEREFORDSHIRE.			367 Stafford - - -	5,697	284
346 Ledbury - - -	3,935	164	368 Stone - - -	4,836	241
347 Ross - - -	3,875	193	369 Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	5,203	260
348 Hereford - - -	8,788	439	370 Wolstanton - - -	10,479	523
349 Weobly - - -	2,179	108	371 Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	14,485	724
350 Bromyard - - -	2,923	146	372 Leek - - -	5,758	287
351 Leominster - - -	3,727	186	373 Cheadle - - -	4,535	226
	24,777	1,236	374 Uttoxeter - - -	3,785	189
			375 Burton-upon-Trent - - -	7,961	399
			376 Tamworth - - -	3,499	174
			377 Lichfield - - -	6,320	316

No. VI. DIVISION—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
<i>Staffordshire—continued.</i>			27. WARWICKSHIRE.		
373 Penkridge - -	4,212	210	394 Birmingham - -	43,488	2,174
379 Wolverhampton - -	26,039	1,301	395 Aston - -	16,713	635
380 Walsall - -	10,761	533	396 Menden - -	2,817	140
381 West Bromwich - -	17,432	871	397 Atherstone - -	2,862	143
382 Dudley - -	26,632	1,331	398 Nuneaton - -	3,383	169
	157,634	7,873	399 Foleshill - -	4,872	243
26. WORCESTERSHIRE.			400 Coventry - -	9,203	460
383 Stourbridge - -	14,337	716	401 Rugby - -	5,869	293
384 Kidderminster - -	8,229	411	402 Solihull - -	2,983	149
385 Tenbury - -	1,762	88	403 Warwick - -	10,453	524
386 Martley - -	3,453	172	404 Stratford-on-Avon - -	5,197	259
387 Worcester - -	6,919	345	405 Alcester - -	4,370	218
388 Upton-on-Severn - -	4,517	225	406 Shipston-on-Stour - -	5,163	258
389 Evesham - -	3,616	180	407 Southam - -	2,626	131
390 Pershore - -	3,383	169		120,029	5,996
391 Droitwich - -	4,533	226			
392 Bromsgrove - -	6,205	310			
393 Kings Norton - -	7,718	385			
	64,682	3,227	Total of No. VI. Division	533,224	26,624

No. VII. DIVISION.—NORTH MIDLAND.

Volunteer Force should be 1-20th of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
28. LEICESTERSHIRE.			30. LINCOLNSHIRE.		
408 Lutterworth - -	4,043	202	421 Stamford - -	4,939	246
409 Market Harborough - -	3,960	198	422 Bourn - -	5,590	279
410 Billesdon - -	1,732	87	423 Spalding - -	5,322	266
411 Blaby - -	3,547	177	424 Holbeach - -	4,783	239
412 Ilkeley - -	3,899	194	425 Boston - -	9,611	480
413 Market Bosworth - -	3,408	170	426 Sleaford - -	6,138	306
414 Ashby-de-la-Zouch - -	6,474	323	427 Grantham - -	7,462	373
415 Loughborough - -	6,342	317	428 Lincoln - -	10,515	525
416 Barrow-on-Soar - -	5,015	250	429 Horncastle - -	6,272	313
417 Leicester - -	15,160	758	430 Spilsby - -	7,234	361
418 Melton Mowbray - -	5,133	256	431 Louth - -	8,357	417
	53,738	2,932	432 Calster - -	8,573	423
			433 Gleanford Brigg - -	8,446	422
			434 Gainsborough - -	6,814	340
				100,056	4,995
29. RUTLANDSHIRE.			31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.		
419 Oakham - -	2,878	143	435 East Retford - -	5,639	281
420 Uppingham - -	3,190	160	436 Worksop - -	4,788	239
	6,068	303	437 Mansfield - -	7,536	376
			438 Basford - -	16,231	811
			439 Radford - -	6,694	334
			440 Nottingham - -	14,605	730
			441 Southwell - -	6,404	320
			442 Newark - -	7,587	379
			443 Bingham - -	4,000	203
				73,594	3,676

No. VII. DIVISION—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
32. DERBYSHIRE.			<i>Derbyshire—continued.</i>		
444 Shardlow - - -	8,080	404	449 Bakewell - - -	7,470	373
445 Derby - - -	10,921	546	450 Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	2,874	143
446 Delper - - -	11,718	585	451 Hayfield - - -	7,423	371
447 Ashbourne - - -	5,233	261		65,173	3,235
448 Chesterfield - - -	11,449	572	Total of No. VII. Division	303,620	15,161

No. VIII. DIVISION.—NORTH-WESTERN.

Volunteer Force should be 1-20th of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
33. CHESHIRE.			<i>Lancashire—continued.</i>		
432 Stockport - - -	25,052	1,252	469 Bury - - -	22,204	1,110
453 Macclesfield - - -	15,832	791	470 Barton-upon-Irwell - -	7,896	395
454 Altrincham - - -	8,511	425	471 Chorlton - - -	30,960	1,548
455 Runcorn - - -	6,452	322	472 Salford - - -	21,881	1,094
456 Northwich - - -	7,800	390	473 Manchester - - -	57,108	2,855
457 Congleton - - -	7,623	381	474 Ashton-under-Lyne - -	29,780	1,489
458 Nantwich - - -	9,496	475	475 Oldham - - -	21,697	1,085
459 Great Boughton (Chester) - - -	13,321	666	476 Rochdale - - -	18,129	906
460 Wirrall - - -	14,289	714	477 Haslingden - - -	12,606	630
			478 Burnley - - -	15,967	798
			479 Clitheroe - - -	5,592	280
			480 Blackburn - - -	22,684	1,134
34. LANCASHIRE.			481 Chorley - - -	9,425	471
461 Liverpool - - -	64,509	3,225	482 Preston - - -	24,136	1,207
462 West Derby - - -	38,319	1,916	483 Fylde - - -	5,500	275
463 Prescot - - -	14,018	701	484 Garstang - - -	3,174	159
464 Ormskirk - - -	9,577	479	485 Lancaster - - -	8,665	433
465 Wigan - - -	19,385	969	486 Ulverstone - - -	7,639	382
466 Warrington - - -	9,041	452			
467 Leigh - - -	8,183	409			
468 Bolton - - -	29,678	1,484	Total of No. VIII. Division	625,024	31,252

No. IX. DIVISION.—YORK.

Volunteer Force should be 1-20th of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
35. WEST RIDING.			36. EAST RIDING (with York City).		
487 Sedburgh	1,143	57	515 York	14,279	713
488 Settle	3,440	172	516 Pocklington	4,024	201
489 Skipton	7,191	359	517 Howden	3,609	180
490 Fateley Bridge	1,895	94	518 Beverley	5,010	250
491 Ripon	4,662	233	519 Sculcoates	11,180	559
492 Knaresborough	6,946	347	520 Hull	12,667	633
493 Otley	7,161	358	521 Patrington	2,352	117
494 Keshley	11,476	573	522 Skirlaugh	2,320	116
495 Todmorden	7,432	371	523 Driffield	4,566	226
496 Saddleworth	4,450	222	524 Bridlington	3,580	179
497 Huddersfield	30,965	1,543			
498 Halifax	30,239	1,511		63,587	3,174
499 Bradford	45,491	2,274	37. NORTH RIDING.		
500 Ilkley	22,170	1,108	525 Scarborough	6,154	307
501 Leeds	25,336	1,266	526 Malton	5,782	289
502 Dewsbury	17,942	897	527 Easingwold	2,862	143
503 Wakefield	12,239	611	528 Thirsk	3,190	159
504 Pontefract	7,431	374	529 Helmsley	3,174	155
504a Hemsworth	2,039	101	530 Pickering	2,494	124
505 Barnsley	8,745	437	531 Whitby	5,398	269
506 Wortley	8,003	400	532 Guisbrough	3,050	152
507 Ecclesall Bierlow	25,906	1,295	533 Stokesley	2,166	108
508 Sheffield	8,270	413	534 Northallerton	3,115	155
509 Rotherham	8,669	433	535 Bedale	2,245	112
510 Doncaster	3,971	198	536 Leyburn	2,514	125
511 Thorne	3,421	171	537 Askrigg	1,409	70
512 Goole	3,857	192	538 Beeth	1,705	85
513 Selby	4,983	249	539 Richmond	3,461	173
514 Tadcaster				49,659	2,426
	335,009	16,737	Total of No. IX. Division	447,255	22,337

No. X. DIVISION.—NORTHERN.

Volunteer Force should be 1-20th of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
38. DURHAM.			39. NORTHUMBER- LAND.		
540 Darlington	5,401	270	552 Newcastle-upon-Tyne	22,289	1,114
541 Stockton	13,233	661	553 Tynemouth	16,062	803
542 Auckland	7,521	376	554 Castle Ward	3,474	173
543 Teesdale	4,953	247	555 Hexham	7,609	380
544 Weardale	3,642	182	556 Hailwhistle	1,821	91
545 Durham	13,988	699	557 Bellingham	1,638	81
546 Easington	5,449	272	558 Morpeth	4,532	226
547 Houghton-le-Spring	4,891	244	559 Alnwick	5,250	261
548 Chester-le-Street	5,227	261	560 Belford	4,718	236
549 Sunderland	17,644	882	561 Berwick	6,053	301
550 South Shields	8,917	447	562 Glendale	3,587	179
551 Gateshead	12,020	601	563 Rothbury	1,538	72
	102,919	5,142		75,891	3,790

No. X. DIVISION—continued.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
40. CUMBERLAND.					
564 Alston	1,704	85	41. WESTMORELAND.		
565 Penrith	5,577	278	573 East Ward . . .	3,415	170
566 Brampton	2,831	141	574 West Ward . . .	2,039	101
567 Longtown	2,424	121	575 Kendal	9,143	457
568 Carlisle	10,339	519			
569 Wigton	5,915	295		14,597	728
570 Cockermouth . . .	9,627	481			
571 Whitehaven	8,903	445			
572 Dootle	1,502	75			
	43,872	2,440	Total of No. X. Division	242,279	12,100

No. XI. or WELSH DIVISION.

Volunteer Force should be 1-20th of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
42. MONMOUTH-SHIRE.			Radnorshire.		
576 Chepstow	4,764	238	603 Presteigne	3,787	189
577 Monmouth	6,845	342	604 Knighton	2,370	118
578 Abergavenny . . .	14,807	740	605 Rhayader	1,699	84
579 Pontypool	6,993	350		7,856	391
580 Newport	10,863	543			
	44,282	2,213	44. SOUTH WALES.		
43. SOUTH WALES.			Montgomeryshire.		
Glamorganshire.			606 Machynlleth . . .	3,024	151
581 Cardiff	11,623	581	607 Newtown	6,277	313
582 Merthyr Tydal . . .	19,201	960	608 Montgomery . . .	5,995	294
583 Bridgend	5,555	292	609 Llanfyllin	4,884	244
584 Neath	11,618	580		19,280	962
585 Swansea	11,727	586	Flintshire.		
	60,024	2,999	610 Holywell	10,261	513
Carmarthenshire.			Denbighshire.		
586 Llanelli	5,877	293	611 Wrexham	10,574	528
587 Llandovery	3,764	188	612 Ruthin	4,213	210
588 Llandilofaur . . .	4,492	224	613 St. Asaph	6,322	316
589 Carmarthen	9,535	476	614 Llanrwst	3,119	155
	23,668	1,181		24,223	1,209
Pembrokeshire.			Merionethshire.		
590 Narberth	5,532	276	615 Corwen	3,854	192
591 Pembroke	5,740	287	616 Bala	1,684	84
592 Haverfordwest . . .	9,845	492	617 Dolgelly	3,243	162
	21,117	1,055	618 Festiniog	4,045	202
Cardiganshire.				12,826	640
593 Cardigan	5,046	252	Carnarvonshire.		
594 Newcastle-in-Emlyn .	5,043	252	619 Pwllheli	5,447	272
595 Lampeter	2,463	123	620 Carnarvon	7,611	380
596 Aberayron	3,306	165	621 Bangor	7,702	385
597 Aberystwith	5,933	296	622 Conway	2,907	145
598 Tregaron	2,601	130		23,667	1,182
	24,402	1,218	Anglesey.		
Brecknockshire.			623 Anglesey	10,811	540
599 Builth	2,086	101			
600 Brecknock	4,543	227	Total of No. XI. Division	297,095	14,842
601 Crickhowell	5,424	271			
602 Hay	2,740	137			
	14,793	739			

No. XII. OR SCOTCH DIVISION.

Volunteer Force should be 1-20th of Males capable of bearing Arms.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.			Roxburghshire.		
Dumfries.			650 Hawick	4,024	201
625 Eskdale	1,959	98	651 Melrose	2,690	135
626 Annandale	8,785	439	652 Jedburgh	2,550	128
627 Nithsdale	8,787	439	653 Kelso	3,637	182
	19,531	976		12,911	646
Kirkcudbright.			Berwickshire.		
628 East Kirkcudbright .	7,551	378	654 Berwick	9,074	454
629 West Kirkcudbright .	3,230	162			
	10,781	540	Haddington.		
Wigtown.			655 Haddington	9,097	454
630 Wigtown	10,847	542			
Ayrshire.			Fifeshire.		
631 Carrick	7,823	391	656 St. Andrew's	8,019	401
632 Kyle	19,071	903	657 Cupar	8,608	430
633 Cunningham	21,568	1,078	658 Kirkcaldy	12,955	648
	47,462	2,372	659 Dunfermline	8,805	440
Buteshire.				33,337	1,919
634 Arran	1,437	74	Kinross-shire.		
635 Bute	2,665	133	660 Kinross	2,231	112
	4,102	207			
Renfrewshire.			Clackmannan.		
636 Renfrew, Lower . . .	12,218	611	661 Clackmannan	5,733	287
637 Renfrew, Upper . . .	28,035	1,403			
	40,273	2,014	NORTHERN COUNTIES.		
Dumbarton.			Perthshire.		
638 Dumbarton	11,276	564	662 Perth, West	5,246	263
Lanarkshire.			663 Perth, East	23,861	1,193
639 Glasgow City	86,247	4,312	664 Perth, City	3,558	278
640 Lanark, Lower	6,453	323		34,665	1,734
641 Lanark, Middle	29,777	1,489	Forfarshire.		
642 Lanark, Upper	10,067	503	665 Dundee	23,815	1,191
	134,544	6,627	666 Forfar	24,001	1,200
Stirling.				47,816	2,391
643 Stirling	21,559	1,078	Kincardine.		
Linlithgow.			667 Kincardine	8,649	432
644 Linlithgow	7,531	377	Aberdeenshire.		
Edinburghshire.			668 Aberdeen	21,565	1,078
645 Edinburgh, West . . .	5,113	256	669 Kincardine O'Neil . .	3,935	199
646 Edinburgh, City . . .	43,482	2,424	670 Alford	3,166	158
647 Edinburgh, East . . .	11,264	563	671 Strathbogie	2,577	129
	64,859	3,243	672 Garioch	4,537	227
Peeblesshire.			673 Ellon	3,844	192
648 Peebles	2,685	134	674 Deer, or Buchan . . .	9,736	486
Selkirkshire.			675 Turriff	3,593	180
649 Selkirk	2,452	123		53,008	2,649
			Banff.		
			676 Banff	13,543	677
			Elgin.		
			677 Elgin	9,739	487

No. XII. DIVISION—continued.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.	COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total Males capable of bearing Arms.	Effective Volunteers required.
Nairn.			Ross and Cromarty.		
678 Nairn	2,489	124	688 Lewis	4,928	247
			689 Ross, Wester	10,132	507
			690 Ross, Easter	5,617	281
				20,677	1,035
Inverness.			Sutherland.		
679 Inverness, East . . .	9,652	482	691 Sutherland	6,448	323
680 Inverness, West . . .	4,670	233			
681 Inverness Islands . . .	9,803	490	Caithness.		
	24,125	1,205	692 Caithness	9,677	484
Argyleshire.			Orkney Islands.		
682 Argyle	4,305	215	693 South Isles, Orkney . .	1,342	67
683 Islay	3,975	199	694 Mainland, Orkney . . .	4,189	209
684 Kintyre	4,479	224	695 North Isles, Orkney . .	2,332	117
685 Cowal	2,234	112	696 Shetland Isles	7,769	389
686 Lorn	3,534	176		15,632	782
687 Mull	3,797	190			
	22,324	1,116	Total of No. XII. Division	722,185	36,108

Shewing the
TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS
suited to a

And Coincident with the
Registration and Census Arrangements.

The Population of Towns
are represented thus

2,000 Inhabitants.....	+
5,000	•
10,000	o
25,000	•
50,000	⊕
100,000	⊙
200,000	⊙
300,000	⊙