

have delayed to the end before dealing with the cost which practical universal military service, a reorganisation of her militia forces and the necessary preparations for war would entail. The reorganisation of the personnel and especially of the staff of her army would have to be very thorough, but the most expensive duty which would befall, would be the erection of magazines, arsenals, stores and perhaps barracks. Canada must make up her mind to carry out these necessary works. The Minister of Militia has already intimated that the militia will be rearmed and rifles manufactured within the Dominion; but there must be provided for a complete supply of arms and stores within reach of the forces when called out, if not in each Province, yet so placed that the distribution can be made within short notice. Large magazines for gun and rifle ammunition and for explosives must also be built, and these should be placed where they cannot be readily reached by an invading army; smaller magazines must be maintained in all districts. The larger magazines and arsenals must be connected by rail with the different railway lines. The Western Provinces must have their supplies intact, and independent of those in the East. The artillery guns, stores, and ammunition must be of the latest pattern and sufficient in amount for 18 months expenditure. Harness, saddlery, clothing and accoutrements will also have to be furnished, and the essential necessaries connected with the hospital and commissariat departments are important factors to be provided for. A skeleton organisation capable of great and sudden expansion has also to be provided for the transport and remount branches of the service.

It will thus be manifest that the calls upon the Government of Canada to provide for a possible war, and to be prepared in every way to meet such a calamity are of a most onerous nature. They represent an initial expenditure of large amount, and it would be well that the taxpayers should prepare himself to bear a burden on this account, somewhat analogous to what the people of the United Kingdom have to bear. It would be folly to attempt to impose an addition of one-fifth to the present taxation, but it is an equal folly, indeed it is a worse folly, to con-

tinue on the lines of the past and the present military system.

A thorough and complete organisation of the military forces of Canada based upon compulsory military service would require not only a permanent war office staff, but also a permanent staff at the headquarters of the different Provinces. For some years to come and until the military system approached completion, the full strength of these offices would not be necessary, but when the whole manhood of the Dominion was on the armed strength we might expect to see such establishments as the following:

WAR OFFICE STAFF.

- The General Commanding and Staff.
- The Adjutant-General, Staff and Office.
- The Quartermaster-General, Staff and Office.
- The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Staff and Office.
- The Commissary General, Staff and Office.
- The Surgeon-General, Staff and Office.
- The General of Transport and Army Remounts, Staff and Office.
- The Inspector-General of Artillery and Mounted Services and Office.
- The Auditor and Accountant-General, Staff and Office.
- The Judge Advocate-General, Staff and Office.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF PROVINCES.

- The Officer Commanding and Staff.
- The Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General and Office. (These two offices would at first be combined.)
- The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery.
- The Officer in Charge Commissariat and Transport and Office.
- The Assistant Auditor and Accountant-General and Office.

In 1900 the sum of \$1,850,000 only was voted by the Parliament of Canada for the maintenance of the Dominion Forces; it is manifest that such a sum