

entirely peaceful for Canada. First came the Rebellion of 1837, then there were the Fenian dangers, and the North West Rebellions, led by Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont, and finally the South African War. From 1850 onward, the familiar names of our modern regiments appear. The Governor-General's Body Guard came first in 1855, closely followed in 1860 by the Queen's Own Rifles. In 1862 and 1863, there was a large crop, among them the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, the Victoria Rifles of Canada, also at Montreal; the Royal Rifles of Quebec, and the Royal Grenadiers or Toronto. The military spirit suddenly flourished at this period, owing partly to the Fenian danger, partly to the North-West agitation. In 1866, '67, '68, '69, '70 and '71 were organised a score or more of regiments, well-known to-day. Again in 1883, '85 the spirit revived, owing no doubt to the second Riel rebellion. Since then regiment after regiment has been formed, hardly a year passing unmarked by the birthday of one or more. Naturally, the South African War rousing, as it did, so much feeling among Canadians, inspired the advent of several more, and they have continued to appear till 1914. There are now 109 on the militia list. On paper, Canada provides for more than 130,000 citizen defenders. Judging from the manner in which volunteers have joined all of these regiments since the war cloud burst, it was no idle boast when the Minister of Militia remarked that if necessary, Canada could raise and equip 100,000 men for defence of the Empire in Europe. Since there are over 90,000 in training now, this seems to be a mild statement indeed.

The British North America Act, which created our Dominion, provided for a Department of Militia and Defence in the Canadian Government. The Minister of Militia is a member of the Cabinet and responsible through the House of Commons to the people for the administration of military affairs. He is not necessarily a military man, and is the link between the military organisation and the civil power.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Governor-General, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. This office is not to be confused with that of Chief of the General Staff, held at present by Major General Gwatkin, or with that of General Officer Commanding, now abolished. The Commander-in-Chief is the titular head of all the military forces. The General Officer Commanding formerly exercised the military command of all the active militia. In place of this office there is now the Militia Council, of which the Minister of Militia is President, and on which the Chief of the General Staff has a place as first military member. This council advises the Minister and interprets and executes the military measures of the House.

In addition, there is the office of Inspector-General held by General Cotton until his death and now divided between Major General Lessard and Major General Steele. The office is advisory and carries no direct