

becoming more difficult every year to perform, when the necessities of the Empire and its peculiar position throughout the world are considered. A marked improvement has of late years taken place in rifle shooting, much time and money having been given and carefully expended on practice. Greater facilities should, however, be granted by the Government, both in rifle, ammunition and in financial grants to corps showing themselves worthy of it. In fact, this carrying out of rifle practice, which is the most important of the necessities of the service, should be rendered absolutely free of cost, both to battalions and individual members. In this district, especially, at present it is an exceedingly expensive duty, though the administration of the financial affairs of our ranges has been characterised by every good management; nearly all the corps paying their proportions of costs for expenses, which we must all admit have been carefully administered. The entire cost of our ranges should be borne by the Government, and I am sure that only the want of sufficient means has prevented the department from adopting this expenditure; and in this connection it can fairly be stated that a very large part of the energy and ability of the department officers is taken up by their endeavors to decide how best to distribute the Government vote from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, instead of being able to devote it all purely to the welfare of the active militia.

Following these remarks, it may be of probable interest to give you a few figures compiled from official sources, more especially in reference to matters already alluded to. Before doing so, however, I would just say that the Government should at once increase the strength of the four 6-company infantry rifle regiments in this city to eight companies each, of not less than 35 files each, or, say, a total strength of 568 to each corps. The cost of the change financially is not worth considering, when the advantages are considered. Indeed, if this change is not at once granted it will be exceedingly difficult to drill under your new orders for 1894, in fact almost impracticable.

In 1870-71 the militia expenditure was \$1,240,972. Of this the amount for annual drill was \$322,664; pay for active service on frontier, \$284,809; total amount under heading of pay, \$607,473, or nearly half the total expenditure. The actual amount for annual drill was \$322,664, or nearly quarter of the total grant. Rifle associations received this year \$125 each.

In 1871-72 the Government appreciated the services of the active militia to such an extent that they increased the vote for militia purposes to the large sum of \$1,726,870, about half a million increase. The annual drill pay of 23,000 men was \$500,000; A and B batteries of Royal Canadian artillery appear this year at a cost each of \$37,500, total \$75,000; while the military schools, which granted certificates of qualification to officers, cost \$65,000. The schools were very useful and qualified many of the best officers the force has had, and as will be seen, at an exceedingly small cost com-

pared with that now expended on the Royal Schools of Instruction.

In 1872-73 the amount allowed for annual drill was \$550,000; A and B batteries \$80,000; military schools, \$65,000.

In order not to detain you by too many figures, I would ask you to come at once to 1892, when we find the militia expenditure down to \$1,259,708, or nearly half a million less than in 1872. Of this amount the permanent force, consisting of 1,012 men all told, cost, for A, B and C batteries, \$195,269; school of instruction and cavalry, \$283,896; reaching a total cost of \$479,165; or about 40 per cent. of the total money voted to the department by Parliament. The amount of money devoted to annual drill pay comes down to in 1892, \$251,125; against \$550,000 in 1872. The following are the chief items of expenditure for 1892, from the Auditor General's report, and as they are very interesting I give them in full:

Major-General - - - - -	\$ 4,000
Adjutant-General - - - - -	2,600
Salaries of military branch and staff - - - - -	10,983
Brigade-Majors, salaries and transport - - - - -	13,684
Ammunition - - - - -	54,946
Clothing and great coats - - - - -	86,250
Military stores - - - - -	50,205
Public arms and care of arms - - - - -	59,884
Drill instruction - - - - -	36,314
Drill pay - - - - -	251,125
Contingencies - - - - -	38,882
D. R. A. - - - - -	10,000
Dominion artillery - - - - -	2,000
Imperial ordnance - - - - -	1,703
Drill sheds, rifle ranges - - - - -	95,150
Royal Military College - - - - -	63,949
Permanent A, B and C batteries - - - - -	195,269
Schools and cavalry - - - - -	283,896
Grant to kilted regiment in Toronto - - - - -	5,000

When first requested to read a paper before your institute, I readily consented, not, however, with the hope of proving successful in my efforts, but more with the hope of doing what an individual member could toward forwarding the very useful objects for which our institute was founded, and after the general observations regarding your relations with the Government, which have preceded, I think perhaps the most important matter to allude to is one of the duties to which you are liable to be called on in a community of this kind any day. I refer to aid to the civil power which, in a country like this, where there is no regular army, is possibly one of the most important and frequent duties you may be called upon to perform, and while our Militia act is fairly full and plain regarding your duties in this connection, probably a few words off hand may be more easily understood than the actual reading of an act of Parliament. Every officer of the force, and indeed, every member as well, should consider it part of his duty to acquaint himself fully with what, in this respect, may be expected from him as a member of the force in regard to civil power, as, while being called out in this service may possibly not be considered one of the most pleasant duties, it is certainly one of the most important. I think I am safe in claiming that nothing has so thoroughly maintained the majesty of the law in this country as the fact that there has existed and exists a force, ready when called upon, to main-

tain the decisions of any of our courts of law, and to prevent the breaking of any laws which have been framed by the legislature for the safety of the lives and property of our citizens. It is a very easy matter, if carefully looked into, to call out any number of the members of the active militia in aid of the civil power, and it should be done where a possibility exists that the services of the militia may be required. The manner of calling out the militia, which on paper may appear somewhat difficult, is in reality a simple affair. Granted that any three magistrates may be convinced that there is a possibility of the law of the province or country being broken, or that there is a probability of a riot or an illegal assembly occurring upon any day it only remains for these three magistrates, of whom the mayor, warden, or head of the municipality, in which the riot is expected to occur, may be one to make a requisition upon the senior officer at the time placed in any military district, calling upon him to turn out such forces as he may deem necessary to maintain order. In former times, two magistrates were considered sufficient for the calling out, but, owing to large expenditure having been forced upon municipalities by the action of two magistrates, it was deemed wise to increase the number to three, which change was, no doubt, a good one. It was suggested while this change was being made, that the mayor should be one of the three magistrates calling out the force. It was so obvious, however, that in the event of the mayor refusing to become a party to the organization through local or political reasons, it might prevent the calling out of the militia, thus nullifying the intentions of Parliament to provide aid by the military to the civil power. In fact it was virtually vesting the power of the intentions of the country in one man instead of, as previously, in two magistrates. Parliament, however, very wisely decided that it would not be objectionable for the mayor to be one of the three magistrates calling out, and also decided that it would not be necessary. For obvious reasons this was a very wise decision, and has frequently proved itself so since the time when this change was made. Many suggestions of supposed improvements have been made regarding this manner of calling out the militia, owing to the fact that delays frequently arise in payments of the troops, through municipalities declining to pay. Efforts have been made in Parliament to amend the law in such a way so that funds should be provided in advance for pay and maintenance by the municipality requiring military assistance. This, if carried out, would doubtless save the Government some embarrassment, as they, being permitted to advance the money from the consolidated revenue funds, frequently find themselves unable to reimburse themselves from political and other complications of jurisdiction. This would be the only advantage, and it could not be considered an advantage, as if carried out it would almost effectually have prevented any aid being granted. In fact, it was so objectionable and so apparent-