

would be furnished in time of peace such service companies to be trained as would make up the number of 40,000 men, as at present. Judging from the amount paid for drill, he believed the active volunteer force of the late Province of Canada was between 20,000 and 24,000 men. At the time of the Fenian raid there were about 31,000 enrolled volunteers, but the number had diminished since. According to the statistics he had received from New Brunswick, the number of volunteers there was about 2,000. As regarded Nova Scotia he had no accurate data. The present measure was to some extent compulsory; the volunteering system was left, but if, under that system, the number was not brought up to 40,000, then the ballot would be brought into requisition; so that each regimental division should furnish its quota. To make up the number to 40,000, Upper Canada would have to furnish 17,500; Lower Canada 13,500; New Brunswick 4,000; and Nova Scotia 5,000. Each regimental division would furnish its quota, not according to its strength in population, but according to its actual strength on the roll of men enrolled for militia service. If the ballot should be necessary in any regimental division, the service company men would be selected,—1st. from unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 30, and if these were not sufficient, then from the unmarried men between 30 and 45; next, from the married men between 18 and 45; lastly, although he supposed that would never be necessary, from those between 45 and 60. As regarded the organization of the regimental divisions, the enrolment would be made by the Captain of each Company, with the help of the other officers and non-commissioned officers. The Captain was empowered to call at every house, to make such inquiry with regard to the militia men owing militia duty, and to obtain such other information as would enable him to make out his rolls. This duty would not be repeated each year, but only each alternate year. The cumbrous system of calling upon the assessors in each municipality to make the enrolment, had proved unsuccessful, the returns not being accurate. Under the existing system there was the inconvenience of three operations; first, a return by the assessors; second, a drawing from these returns by the Sheriffs in Upper Canada, and Registrars in Lower Canada, the active service battalions; and third, the going from house to house by the captains of each company in the service battalion to enrol his men. Under this law some 80,000 or 90,000 men had been drawn, but no use had ever been made of them. Another defect of the existing laws was that it did not provide machinery for showing what was the strength of the non-service militia. Of all the pro-