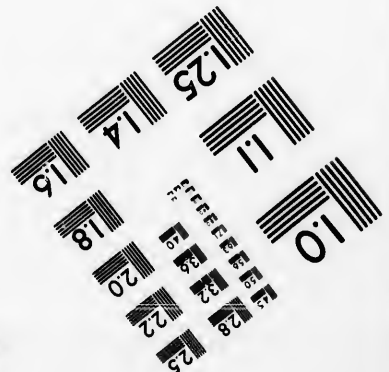
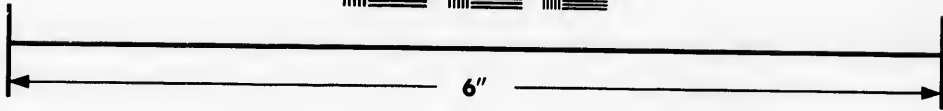
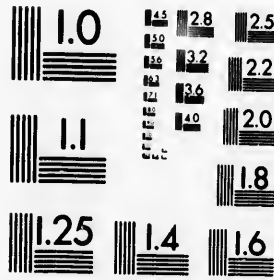


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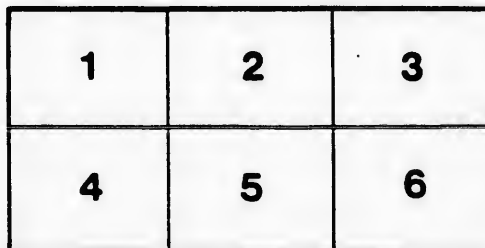
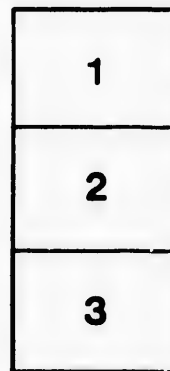
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D.

THE
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

UNDER THE HONOURABLE

SIR ADOLPHE P. CARON, K. C. M. G.;

AND THE

MILITARY FORCE OF CANADA.

1st JANUARY, 1887.



Compiled from information obtained from official sources.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MacLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET,
1887.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
History of the Department of Militia and Defence.....	5
Military System of Canada.....	5
Administrative Functions of the Department.....	6
The Minister of Militia and Defence.....	6
The Deputy Minister and his Office.....	6
The Store Branch.....	6
Tables—Issues of Military Clothing.....	7
do Ammunition.....	8
Amounts received from various sources.....	8
The Account Branch.....	8
Tables—Expenditures for Militia Service.....	10-12
do upon Military Works and Buildings.....	13
The Engineer Branch of the Department.....	13
Government Cartridge Factory.....	14
Military Branch of the Department.....	14
The General Officer Commanding the Militia.....	14
The Adjutant General and his Office.....	14
Head Quarters Staff.....	15
District Staff of the Dominion.....	15
Militia Commissions, qualifications required.....	15
Permanent Instructional Corps.....	15
Royal Military College of Canada.....	15
Permanent School Corps, detail of.....	16
Table—Numbers that have attended the Schools.....	17
Militia System, growth of.....	17
Active Militia, strength of.....	18
Tables—Numbers that have performed Annual Drill.....	18
Synopsis of Active Militia, by Arms.....	18
The Militia List, and the Annual Departmental Report.....	19
Past Services of the Dominion Militia.....	19
The North-West Campaign of 1885.....	19
Table—Occasions of Militia being called out for service.....	20

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THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

AND THE

MILITARY FORCE OF CANADA.

Up to the time of Confederation, the British Government, which then held all the fortifications, barracks, naval and military reserve lands, &c., maintained detachments of Imperial troops in each of the Provinces, and every Province had a more or less efficient Volunteer Militia as auxiliary thereto.

Her Majesty's Government, however, which never ceases to urge upon all Colonial branches of the Empire the adoption of every practicable measure of self-defence, and had indeed favored the union of the Provinces especially for the facilities thereby offered for their mutual protection, now offered every assistance, by the loaning of Imperial officers and otherwise, towards the organization of the military power of confederated Canada, and in 1869 commenced the gradual evacuation, which resulted in the withdrawal, within two years, of the whole of the regular troops from the new Dominion, except from Halifax, and in the transfer to the Government of Canada of all military and naval properties, fortifications, barracks, &c., except those on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where certain reserve lands were retained. These have recently been also given up by the War Office and the Admiralty, so that to-day the only occupation by Imperial forces in Canada consists of the garrison and naval establishment at Halifax, N.S., and the naval establishment at Victoria, B.C.

Canada was not slow in accepting the responsibility of organizing a military system. To the late Sir George Cartier is due the "Militia and Defence Act of 1868," which has formed the basis of an organization since very largely developed, but on practically identical lines, and which has been reproduced in all its main features by the amended and consolidated Act of 1883, introduced by the present Minister of Militia and Defence, Sir Adolphe Caron.

The military system of Canada consists, in brief, of:—

- I.—A permanent Departmental or administrative organization, a branch of the Civil Government of the Dominion.
- II.—A permanent Military staff at Headquarters, and in each of the twelve Military Districts into which Canada is divided.
- III.—A small number of permanent Coops, the members of which enlist for three years' continuous service under pay, and which, while doing garrison duty and available at a moment's notice for field service, form at the same time Schools of military instruction, to which Officers and Non-commissioned officers of the volunteer service can attach themselves for courses of study and training, under pay, to qualify them for Militia commissions. These instructional facilities are in addition to those afforded by the Royal Military College of Canada, with its highly organized Staff, and body of Gentlemen Cadets undergoing a four years' course.
- IV.—The Active Militia, consisting, in round numbers, of 37,000 volunteers, citizen soldiers in the truest sense, armed and equipped by Government, but paid only for the short periods of annual drill required by the regulations, or when called out by the Crown for the defence of the country from invasion or for the suppression of rebellion, or when ordered out upon written requisition of magistrates (to which they are likewise liable at all times) in aid of the civil power.

The law provides for the maintenance of a due strength of Active Militia by ballot, when necessary; but so high has proved the military spirit of the people that the Department has always had applications for permission for the organization of Volunteer Corps, much in excess of the quota for the proper equipment and training of which the resources of the Department would provide.

V.—The Reserve Militia, consisting, as the statute declares, of "the whole of the men who are not serving in the Active Militia," between the ages of 18 and 60, with a few clearly defined exemptions; it comprises therefore the entire able-bodied male population, liable to military service upon emergency, but neither mustered, armed nor drilled. The strength of the Reserve, according to former enrolments, and the present statistics of the Census Branch, Department of Agriculture, would now be about 1,000,000 men, whom the law divides into four classes, according to their age and the strength of family claims upon them for support.

The administrative duties of the Department of Militia and Defence may be briefly classified as dealing with:—

- (a.) Fortifications, armaments and ammunition, and other matters connected with the Defences; and the proper organization of the Militia of Canada, for the protection of this portion of the Empire against foreign attack.
- (b.) The maintenance of the Militia in equal readiness for action in aid of the civil power, for the internal peace of the country and the supremacy of the Crown.
- (c.) The various matters requisite for keeping up the efficiency of the Force maintained for both of the above purposes; clothing and equipment, training, pay, &c.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

is charged, under the statute, with the responsible administration of all Militia affairs, under the Governor General in Council. His Department, the great and ever-increasing importance of which to the protection and security of the country is now generally recognized, is composed as follows:—

THE DEPUTY MINISTER

is the permanent official head, under the Minister, of the Department. His office staff consists of a Chief Clerk, a Register Clerk, and three corresponding Clerks.

The work of this Office has steadily increased from the organization of the Department down to the present time. The system of registration and index of correspondence here used, it may be observed, met with the marked approval of the members of the Civil Service Commission of 1880, the Chairman of which was furnished, at his request, with a memorandum upon it.

The Deputy Minister, by the Minister's authority, has the approval of all financial matters and claims within Departmental jurisdiction, and the communication of all Departmental decisions upon matters submitted by the General Officer Commanding and the respective Officers of the Store and Pay Branches, the Architect of the Engineer Branch and the Superintendent of the Cartridge Factory.

In this Office are also drawn up the Reports to Council, and resumé of important cases from time to time under consideration, in addition to the usual correspondence with Officers of the Department and Military branch and the public, upon matters such as Pay, Transport and subsistence, Contracts for supplies, Claims for compensation in cases of wounds or injuries received on Militia service; the pensions of Veterans of 1812 are paid from this Office; the Annual Departmental Report to Parliament is here compiled and printed, as was also the special Report upon the suppression of the North-West Rebellion.

THE STORE BRANCH.

The Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia properties is responsible for all Militia stores, clothing, munitions of war and Militia properties entrusted

	Cavalry.	Artillery.
6,180		
	23,144	

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to his charge. The staff of the Store Branch of the Department consisted, when first organized, of the Director of Stores (a Chief Clerk in the Civil Service) and three Clerks. At present, the Director is assisted by two Clerks, that number being one short of the establishment now authorized.

There are Superintendents of Stores in each of the Military Districts, who have charge of the Stores and of all military buildings, magazines, &c., not in actual occupation by the military branch of the service. They are assisted by competent storemen. The Superintendents act upon all requisitions for issues and return of military stores, when duly approved by the Deputy Minister; and they render monthly reports of the same to the Department. At present, these Officers also perform the duties of District Paymaster for their respective stations.

The Store Branch is likewise charged with the care of military lands, together with their plans and leases, and the collection of the rents of the numerous properties not in military or departmental occupation which are leased to individuals or corporations.

The Dominion Store buildings and magazine at Ottawa are more immediately under the charge of the Director of Stores, this being also the distributing point for the issue of all clothing for the Militia of the Dominion.

The establishment of the Royal Military College and the permanent Schools of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, has materially increased the work in this Branch, in regard to the issues and local purchases of Barrack stores required from time to time.

The preparation of forms of Tender and Contracts for the supply of clothing and other military stores now procured in Canada also appertains to this Branch, together with the supervision of the inspection of the articles when received from the contractors. The inspection reports and claims for payment for the same are duly submitted to the Deputy Minister for approval and final action.

A Report is submitted annually for incorporation in the printed Report of the Department.

During the North-West Rebellion of 1865, the Store Branch was put to a severe test in meeting the sudden demands for large supplies of clothing, necessaries and war material then required for active service in the field; the result proved the Department to be equal to the emergency, although the Office Staff was only augmented by one temporary Clerk.

The following Tables show the quantities of Stores, Ammunition, &c., handled by this Branch of the Department, since the coming into operation of the Militia and Defence Act of 1868.

RETURN of Clothing issued from 1867 to 30th June, 1886.

Tunics, Cloth.			Tunics, Serge.			Trousers, Cloth, Pairs.			Trousers, Serge, Pairs.			Forage Caps.				Great Coats.			
Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry and Rifles.
6,180	22,144	700	109,756	766	9,314	33,391	7,428	12,473	20,346	22,595	14,751	135,533	3,765	13,891	84,687				

RETURN of Ammunition for practice issued from 1867 to 30th June, 1886.

	Ball.	Blank.
Rounds.....	12,424,689	6,428,057

AMOUNTS received from all sources for Stores, Ammunition, &c., issued on repayment, and for Rents collected on Militia property, from 1867 to 30th June, 1886. (This, it will be understood, is outside of the regular issues to the Active Militia, which are of course gratuitous.)

Ammunition.		Clothing.		Arms and Accoutrements.	Deficiencies made good.	Rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total Amount.
Rounds.	Amount.	Officers.	Men.					
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8,724,933	153,077 76	3,911 29	30,596 21	10,855 13	745 09	78,696 65	87,463 40	368,932 21

The above by no means represents the whole of the work connected with the Store Branch, as a large quantity of Camp and other stores are issued out of Store to various Corps when the annual Camps are held and are received back again when the Camps are over; in addition, stores and supplies are received for and issued to the permanent establishment of Schools of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. A considerable amount of work is necessitated in connection with the supervision of the purchase of Barrack stores and supplies for these Corps, and the auditing of the Monthly Returns of receipts and issues.

THE ACCOUNT BRANCH

of the Department of Militia and Defence is a most important one, corresponding in the Dominion service to the Army Pay Department of the British Army.

From this Branch payments for Militia service are made and all expenditures controlled, subject to the approval of the Deputy Minister, who combines with that office the functions of a Paymaster General to the Militia Force, all warrants for expenditure requiring his approval and signature before they become effective.

The Accountant is the financial Officer of the Department, having the rank of a Chief Clerk in the Civil Service, with six Clerks attached to his office. The duties of the Branch are various, and, as in the case of every portion of the Department, of ever increasing importance, as the permanent Corps and educational establishments have been created and added to, entailing great care in checking and regulating the accounts for pay, maintenance and subsistence. To these duties have, within the last two years, been added the responsibilities connected with the accounts for repairs and maintenance of military Works and buildings, transferred from the Department—that of Public Works—which formerly made all such payments.

The strain put upon this Branch in connection with the operations in the North-West Territories in 1885 was very great. The payments for the respective services amounted to:—

30th June, 1886.

Blank.

6,428,057

issued on repayment,
30th June, 1886.
to the Active Militia,

Miscellaneous.	Total Amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.
87,483 40	368,932 21

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	1881-85.	1885-86.
For ordinary Militia services.....	\$1,009,906	\$1,163,558
For Militia services consequent upon the North-West Rebellion.....	1,697,851	2,859,189

These figures show how large a measure of extra work and responsibility devolved upon the Account Branch during that period.

The Militia Paymasters of the respective military districts receive their instructions direct from the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence. Bank credits, signed by the Deputy Minister and countersigned by the Accountant, are issued to these Officers from time to time, for the payments which it becomes their duty to make. The claims for all Militia services are rendered by the Paymasters, and require the recommendation of the Senior Staff Officer of the district; they are then forwarded to the Account Branch for audit and authority before any payment can be made, except for the actual pay of the Force, where rates of pay are defined by the Regulations and Orders; all Militia expenditure is thus kept closely under the control of the Department. The Estimates for Parliament, for Militia services, are also drawn up by the Accountant under the Deputy Minister's direction.

The following statement of Militia expenditures since Confederation shows what Canada has spent upon her defences, as well as the magnitude of the operations conducted through this Branch:—

STATEMENT of Militia Expenditure under the various

Services,— (Fiscal Year up to 30th June)	1869.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries, District Staff	34,252 37	47,426 53	34,591 12	29,140 01	31,148 93
Military Clothing and Stores	5,264 80	61,985 24	179,337 50	98,289 23	132,771 22
Barrack Accommodation	65,112 83	61,369 53	29,997 33	30,531 58	4,002 00
Drill Sheds, Rifle Ranges and Arm- ouries	37,751 51	70,651 39	19,592 03	6,680 34	3,348 12
Brigade Majors	18,876 68	16,007 22	32,015 15	28,634 95	27,611 98
Drill Instruction	33,899 81	43,676 57	62,387 77	44,570 66	41,709 00
Military Schools	58,955 02	92,280 59	84,819 76	41,256 23	37,768 26
Efficient Corps, Bands of	4,859 00	5,661 00	25,368 66	37,065 87	55,403 74
Care of Arms, Public Armouries, &c	33,529 24	4,821 37	23,558 22	2,606 05	2,267 81
General Militia Service	3,821 37	15,561 97	2,606 05	902 73	902 73
Dominion Day Review	15,561 97	2,606 02	2,606 05	2,267 81	902 73
Special Surveys (Military)	2,606 02	1,997 70	33,688 05	14,275 18	44,750 06
Compensation for injuries at Drill.	1,997 70	33,688 05	14,275 18	44,750 06	43,513 93
Contingencies	33,688 05	450 00	404,854 39	322,644 36	331,033 44
Annual Drill	450 00	123,433 33	70,993 68	47,611 16	33,685 46
Ammunition	123,433 33	70,993 68	47,611 16	33,685 46	10,813 26
Expense of Force in Nova Scotia	70,993 68	100,658 71	18,509 09	14,313 81	15,922 99
Gunboats	100,658 71	18,509 09	14,313 81	15,922 99	14,628 04
Expense of Force in New Brunswick	18,509 09	37,401 82	36,764 25	7,810 79	41,946 67
Making the Enrolment	37,401 82	5,375 15	12,990 51	1,760 00	5,000 00
Targets	5,375 15	12,990 51	1,760 00	4,944 92	284,648 04
Rifle Associations	12,990 51	1,760 00	4,944 92	284,648 04	114,294 88
Damages to Arms	1,760 00	4,944 92	284,648 04	114,294 88	9,777 31
Frontier Service	4,944 92	284,648 04	114,294 88	9,777 31	142,663 96
Military Stores	284,648 04	114,294 88	9,777 31	142,663 96	2,331 36
Care of Military Properties	114,294 88	9,777 31	142,663 96	2,331 36	8,190 61
Red River Expeditionary Force and Forces in the North-West	9,777 31	142,663 96	2,331 36	8,190 61	163,119 78
Ordnance and equipment of Artil- lery	163,119 78	510,450 22	83,259 61	35,563 75	510,450 22
Batteries, Pay, &c., of, "A," "B" and "C"	510,450 22	83,259 61	35,563 75	88,055 23	142,055 67
Improved Firearms	83,259 61	35,563 75	88,055 23	142,055 67	19,180 46
Royal Military College	35,563 75	88,055 23	142,055 67	19,180 46	19,180 46
Guard at Rideau Hall	88,055 23	142,055 67	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Expenditure, Precautionary Mea- sures for Defensive Purposes	142,055 67	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Conversion of S.B. Guns into 64-pr.	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Organization of Militia in N.-W. T.	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Purchase 40-pr. Rifled Guns	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Dominion Artillery Association	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Cavalry and Infantry Schools	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Purchase of Medal, Winnipeg Team	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Purchase of Store Building, Ottawa	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Construction and Repairs	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Improved Rifle Ordnance	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Militia on Active Service, N.-W.	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Rebellion	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
Lingan Riots	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46	19,180 46
	734,364 66	937,513 35	1,409,092 61	1,419,183 08	1,645,282 76

STATEMENT of Sums Paid on account of

Militia Pensions	26,644 19	14,836 80	17,504 89	17,132 49	18,552 59
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Militia
18,009

under the various

Appropriations from 1867 to 1886, inclusive.

1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
29,140 01	31,146 93	28,839 38	28,016 10	32,116 75	33,169 49	32,500 00	34,780 37	37,830 00	39,137 46
38,289 23	132,771 32	76,782 74	32,928 94	97,736 81	74,938 42	25,394 33	44,477 54	55,965 34	47,106 28
30,531 59	4,002 00	323 46							
6,680 34	3,348 12	4,035 19	5,422 26	14,574 62	8,998 09	23,609 55	11,033 84	23,453 73	13,154 96
9,634 35	27,611 98	24,906 72	27,199 31	28,988 06	27,487 23	24,521 21	19,183 19	15,913 54	16,091 27
4,570 68	41,700 00	41,232 95	42,645 40	40,281 42	39,959 79	39,774 98	39,915 19	39,770 40	42,515 21
4,356 23	37,768 26	27,169 22	29,891 38	11,475 21	9,526 06	7,735 72	8,455 14	7 54	3,856 77
5,403 74	50,518 04	52,200 80	56,037 21	50,037 83	51,940 85	51,874 83	51,874 89	51,835 13	51,977 29
902 73			5,311 62						
513 93	81,265 84	50,056 43	50,864 31	56,010 01	62,237 01	46,511 75	44,757 29	49,657 32	45,856 22
083 44	561,561 68	569,342 11	366,897 38	315,557 28	392,938 68	124,678 85	151,005 24	151,284 34	172,944 59
618 26	139,108 96	74,348 12	57,749 30	60,000 00	28,128 29	18,805 05	9,427 50	52,297 18	8,693 53
628 04	24,953 89	27,952 86	9,459 61						
948 67	1,972 98	49,999 21							
900 00	4,884 86	350 50		4,697 58	569 52				
		758 73				20 43			
91 88	1,881 27								
77 31	142,663 96	49,819 53	69,302 64	74,969 16	69,953 90	11,797 47	4,763 40	111,734 97	60,594 88
31 39	8,180 61	7,960 91	9,663 73	52,548 54	2,847 02	6,283 08	9,930 49	8,669 84	9,283 18
50 22	83,259 61	147,367 91	209,169 42	133,227 10	81,916 53	29,959 17	11,210 18		
	35,583 75	21,750 45	37,314 39	20,000 00	19,662 72	243 20	635 09	4,577 25	
	86,055 23	79,913 61	108,713 40	114,950 56	109,945 00	109,691 85	114,735 21	113,923 48	116,943 23
	142,055 67	65,991 93	38,933 33	40,000 00	39,428 39			41,422 26	58,070 38
					16,813 28	28,550 53	30,113 10	2,103 95	2,971 22
								14,493 13	581 94
									5,000 00
									4,258 47
08	1,645,282 76	1,896,031 84	1,186,545 69	1,147,170 93	1,080,416 94	580,421 04	618,136 58	777,698 90	690,018 93

account of

Militia Pensions, from 1867 to 1886, inclusive.

16,552 59	18,009 80	16,311 39	15,604 45	64,510 25	63,906 76	55,395 97	48,573 25	41,876 50
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STATEMENT of Militia Expenditure under the various Appropriations, from 1867 to 1886.—*Concluded.*

Services,— (Fiscal Year up to 30th June)	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Salaries, District Staff	\$ cts. 28,724 84	\$ cts. 24,769 55	\$ cts. 23,462 37	\$ cts. 21,524 93	\$ cts. 25,399 99	\$ cts. 25,512 06
Military Clothing and Stores	53,977 47	47,890 95	56,121 22	47,719 67	106,254 43	74,750 96
Barrack Accommodation						
Drill Sheds, Rifle Ranges and Arm- ories						
Brigade Majors	9,861 47	10,079 56	9,950 29	9,986 65	11,739 36	9,853 42
Drill Instruction	15,289 48	13,221 60	14,912 35	14,362 75	14,050 29	12,932 79
Military Schools	39,974 55	38,471 90	37,476 33	38,382 63	37,166 75	35,955 00
Efficient Corps, Bands of	2,821 58	5,370 24	4,637 70	2,264 80		
Care of Arms, Public Armouries, &c						
General Militia Service	51,884 00	51,589 67	51,953 65	61,438 27	58,007 17	59,739 01
Dominion Day Review						
Special Survey (Military)						
Compensation for Injuries at Drill						
Contingencies						
Annual Drill	58,439 58	48,415 26	41,377 42	40,227 88	37,227 52	43,721 37
Ammunition	157,125 51	264,969 19	318,801 37	314,473 56	230,151 19	240,937 87
Expense of Forces in Nova Scotia	3,198 54	49,591 38	39,787 19	24,044 83	52,336 87	73,610 88
Gunboats						
Expense of Forces in New Brunswick						
Making the Enrolment						
Targets						
Rifle Associations						
Damages to Arms						
Frontier Serv. co.						
Military Stores						
Care of Military Properties	52,624 35	34,148 86	29,632 55	71,557 98	39,573 32	50,410 41
Red River Expeditionary Force and Forces in the North-West	7,975 94	7,977 06	7,963 49	9,894 58	12,185 45	11,935 97
Ordnance and equipment of Artil- lery						
Batteries, Pay, &c, of "A," "B" and "C"						
Improved Firearms	114,909 57	117,179 14	134,883 36	129,671 40	128,746 68	149,543 32
Royal Military College						
Guard at Rideau Hall	58,690 69	58,937 52	53,678 81	57,620 28	53,531 01	57,727 66
Expenditure, Precautionary Mea- sures for Defensive Purposes		250 00	794 52	81 25		
Conversion of S B Guns into 64-pr. Organization of Militia in N.-W. F. Dominion Rifle Association	11,600 00					
Purchase 40-pr Rifled Guns			8,000 00	8,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Dominion Artillery Association			1,916 67			
Cavalry and Infantry Schools				2,000 00	2,000 00	
Purchase of Medals, Wimbledon Tenn.				125,032 76	152,193 63	201,321 55
Purchase of Store Building, Ottawa				214 00		
Construction and Repairs				8,000 00		
Improved Rifle Ordnance					42,188 72	70,654 15
Militia on Active Service, N-W Rebellion					148 81	
Lingan Riots					1,697,851 32	2,851,921 69
						1,472 00
	667,000 51	772,811 79	734,354 25	939,498 22	2,707,757 77	4,022,080 11

STATEMENT of Sums Paid on account of Militia Pensions, &c.—*Concluded.*

Militia Pensions	36,030 29	36,348 44	29,880 50	27,668 10	23,216 47	*17,983 00
North-West Rebellion Pensions (1886) included herein						\$8,805.57

s Appropriations,

1885.	1886.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.
25,399 99	25,512 06
100,251 43	74,750 96

11,739 36	9,853 42
14,050 29	12,932 79
37,168 75	35,855 00
59,007 17	59,739 01

37,227 52	43,721 37
330,151 19	240,987 87
52,336 87	73,610 88

39,573 32	90,410 41
12,183 48	11,935 97

29,746 88	149,543 32
53,531 01	57,727 66

10,000 00	10,000 00
-----------	-----------

2,000 00	201,321 85
32,193 63	

2,188 72	70,654 15
148 84	

7,851 32	2,851,921 69
	1,472 00

7,737 77	4,022,080 11
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—Concluded.

7,216 47	*17,983 00
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	\$6,805.57
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The following statement is from the Department of Public Works, under which all new Works for Militia purposes, and (up to 1884) repairs and maintenance of existing ones, have been carried on. These figures, taken with those of the preceding Table, show the total expenditure of Canada since Confederation upon its defensive system (exclusive of the salaries of the Department itself, which forms a branch of the Civil Government and is included in the expenditure thereof).

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Department of Public Works on account of Military Works and Buildings, from 1st July, 1837, to 30th June, 1886.

Year ended 30th June,	Construction and Improvements	Maintenance and Repairs.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872.....	25,600 00		25,000 00
1873.....		10,493 23	10,493 23
1874.....		15,069 25	15,069 25
1875.....	29,514 10	17,522 04	47,036 14
1876.....	58,963 24	16,685 75	75,628 99
1877.....	33,729 79	12,391 45	46,123 24
1878.....	50,937 60	49,537 20	90,534 80
1879.....	27,529 15	85,029 09	112,558 24
1880.....	76,897 03	15,333 66	92,230 69
1881.....	60,490 82	11,465 49	71,928 31
1882.....	53,669 82	20,038 19	73,648 01
1883.....	66,903 77	23,093 14	89,906 91
1884.....	163,689 93	34,159 51	199,849 44
1885.....	114,187 55	2,357 89	118,545 44
1886.....	157,783 10	2,306 46	160,089 56
Totals.....	923,265 90	314,404 65	1,237,670 55

THE ENGINEER BRANCH.

Owing to the transfer of the care and maintenance of all the military buildings and Fortifications from the Department of Public Works to that of Militia and Defence, to which they properly appertain, in July, 1884, it was found necessary to organize an Engineer Branch.

This Branch has charge of all Works and repairs carried out on properties of the Department, and through it is made the expenditure of the annual vote for maintenance and repairs of such Works. Its Staff, consisting of an Architect and one assistant, is charged under the direction of the Deputy Minister with the following duties:—

(a.) The preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings and works, the erection of which in the first instance is still carried on under the Public Works Department, though the responsibility for the due efficiency of these buildings when completed falls upon this Branch, together with their subsequent maintenance in good repair.

(b.) Preparation of plans and specifications for additions, alterations and repairs to all existing works and buildings, the Branch being likewise responsible for the carrying out of the same.

(c.) Preparation of the annual Estimates for alterations and repairs to military properties.

(d.) The supervision of the several Clerks of Works employed as occasion requires, to carry out works under construction at a distance.

(e.) The checking and certifying of all accounts for construction and repairs.

(f.) The necessary correspondence in connection with the duties of the Branch.

(g.) An annual report to the Deputy Minister for the Departmental Report to Parliament.

THE CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

In 1882 an important step was taken by the Department in the establishment of a Government Factory at Quebec for the home manufacture of small Arm Ammunition, previously procured entirely by purchase in England. The buildings utilized for this purpose were the Artillery Park Barracks, their interior arrangements being changed as requisite.

The machinery was mainly purchased in England; but many additional articles were required, which were made in Canada. All the minor tools were obtained from the trade in Canada, special ones being made at the Factory. Many and considerable defects, also, in the machinery as received were remedied, some important modifications made in the design of the machines, and two or three new ones added of purely Canadian invention.

The plant at present comprises about seventy machines and apparatus. The steam engines, boilers, shafting, &c., have all been calculated with a view to the producing machinery being further increased whenever required.

All difficulties have been overcome, and the whole machinery rendered complete and effective, under the able and zealous management of the Superintendent (a Canadian, and formerly an officer of "A" Battery of the permanent Artillery), who is under the direct orders of the Deputy Minister. There is an Assistant Superintendent, and a permanent staff of 28 employes, other operatives being employed on piece-work as required.

The present establishment can, without difficulty, turn out 2,400,000 rounds of Small Arm Ammunition per annum; and this amount could be largely increased by employing additional men as required. Cartridges for any description of arm can be produced here, by making slight additions to the existing plant.

The present machinery could likewise be used for the manufacture of common shrapnel and battering shells for the largest guns in the Dominion (of 7-inch calibre and over). Indeed, this manufacture—a very important step—has been actually carried on during the past year (1886) with a view of testing the adaptability of the present plant for producing artillery projectiles. Excellent shells have been produced, for both Field and Garrison Artillery, superior in some particulars to those imported, up to the present, from England, for the Artillery of the Dominion.

THE MILITARY BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT

consists of the Major General, who, in addition to the command of the Militia, is charged with its drill and training, and all matters of discipline, and the Adjutant-General, who assists the General Officer commanding, and acts on his behalf whenever the latter is absent from Headquarters, his duties being generally similar to those of the Adjutant-General in the Imperial service.

The General Officer commanding has also the services of an Aide-de-camp; and the Adjutant-General's Office has five Departmental clerks for the correspondence thereof. The correspondence of this office, which is the channel of communication with the whole of the Militia Force, including the Royal Military College and permanent School Corps, is both important and voluminous, a complete system of register and index of all documents being kept. The following may be mentioned as showing in some detail the clerical work devolving on the office: consolidation and promulgation of Regulations and Orders for the Militia, three complete editions of which have been issued since the Militia and Defence Act of 1863; the promulgation (in two languages) of all changes made therein, and additional regulations made, from time to time, in the *Canada Gazette*. Regulations have also been printed for the Royal Military College and all the new School Corps as organized. The printing of all blank forms for the Force and the various permanent establishments is here supervised, including examination papers for entry of candidates, and those during the educational course up to graduation. Registers of the Active and Reserve Militia are here kept, with a very careful record of all changes therein, which also involve considerable correspondence previously to their publication in General Orders in the *Gazette*, together with the

issue and registration of all Militia commissions. The Annual Militia List is here compiled, and periodical corrections made of the same as printed in the Imperial Army List. It may be incidentally mentioned that this Office forms a connecting link between the old Provincial Militia organizations and that of the Dominion, at times entailing much reference and research.

The North-West Rebellion specially augmented the work and correspondence of the Adjutant-General's Office, the work necessarily continuing long after the suppression of the outbreak and down to the present time; all the certificates of service for the issue of Land Warrants by the Department of the Interior to those who served having, among other things, to be searched out and prepared here.

The Headquarters Staff further comprises the Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores for the Dominion, who likewise commands the Regiment of Canadian (permanent) Artillery; the Commandants of "A" and "B" Batteries thereof are Assistant Inspectors. The Professor of Fortification of the Royal Military College is the Inspector of Engineers; there are two Staff Officers of Engineers, but not under any permanent pay.

THE DISTRICT STAFF

of permanently paid Officers consists of a Deputy Adjutant-General, commanding the Militia within his District, assisted in nearly all cases by a Brigade Major. The Officers performing the combined duties of Superintendent of Stores and District Paymaster have been mentioned and their duties described, under the Civil Branch of the Department. Ontario is divided into four Military Districts; Quebec into three; and each of the other Provinces forms one District, number ten comprising, together with Manitoba, the North-West Territories and Keowatin. One Deputy Adjutant-General at present commands numbers nine and twelve, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Commandants of the Schools of Infantry at Fredericton, N. B., and Toronto have recently been appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of their respective Military Districts (numbers eight and two).

The Officers of the Active Militia are appointed provisionally, unless they possess the requisite certificates of military qualification, or have served as Officers or Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army; but, when thus provisionally appointed, they are not promoted until they acquire substantive rank, after passing the prescribed examinations and obtaining certificates.

While the permanent Corps of Militia form the nucleus of an Army Corps, the Schools of Military Instruction, which they likewise constitute, furnish the principal facilities offered to the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Active Militia for acquiring the main elements of a military education; but foremost among the military institutions of the Dominion, and a credit alike to it and to the Mother Country, from whose service the Commandant and principal Officers of the College Staff have been obtained, stands

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

The Royal Military College was founded at Kingston, Ont., in 1875, and opened in June, 1876, with a class of 18 Cadets and a Staff consisting of a Commandant, a Captain of Cadets, and three Professors, one of whom was a civilian.

The only building available at first was the old Naval Barrack, at Point Frederick, which is now used only as a dormitory. The present College building was completed in the summer of 1878. New batches of Cadets were at first admitted every six months, and by June, 1880, when those who originally joined completed their course, the number had increased to about 90. The Staff had in the meanwhile been gradually added to and was now complete.

The total number of Cadets approved for admission to the present date is 235. Of these 235 actually joined. The number who have graduated is 103. The following is the number of Cadets who have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial Army:—

Cavalry.....	1
Royal Artillery.....	13
Royal Engineers.....	22
Infantry.....	20
Total.....	56

In addition to the above, four ex-Cadets have been appointed to commissions in the Mounted Police, three to the School of Artillery, two to the Schools of Infantry and two to the Staff of the Royal Military College; thus making a total of about 67 who have obtained permanent military employment. One is now Assistant Superintendent of the Government Cartridge Factory; and one is an employé of the Engineer Branch, Militia Department.

Three of the Royal Military College superior Staff, viz., one Instructor and two Assistant Instructors, are graduates of the College. Of the Cadets who have not obtained military employment the greater portion have become Civil Engineers, and the services of these gentlemen have been much sought after and very highly valued, not only in Canada, but in the United States.

Two of the graduates are employed on the Hydrographical Survey of the Lakes, two on the Geological Survey, and about six in other Government Departments. About 30 Cadets took part in the suppression of the Rebellion in the North-West Territories in 1885.

The present strength of Cadets is 73. This may be expected to be increased shortly to 96, as 24 are admitted every year.

The age for admission is over 15 and under 18 on the 1st of January preceding the entrance examination, which is held annually in June.

The College course being a four years' one allows ample time, not only for a thorough military training, but also for the study of Civil Surveying, Civil Engineering, Physics, Practical Chemistry and other subjects which may be of great use to the Cadets in civil life. The course comprises Military drills, both Infantry, Artillery and Engineer, Signalling, Gymnastics, Fencing, Swimming, Riding, Tactics, Strategy, Military Administration and Law, Fortification and Military Engineering, Military Topography and Reconnaissance, Drawing both Geometrical and Freehand, Mathematics and Mechanics, French, English, Civil Surveying, Practical Astronomy, Civil Engineering, Physics, Geology and Mineralogy, Chemistry and Electricity.

The College possesses a small observatory, and a very valuable assortment of surveying instruments, a most complete chemical laboratory, physical apparatus of almost every description, and a good selection of drawing and other models. All this has been gradually built up, and it is needless to say at great expense; but the college is rapidly growing in public estimation, and quite recently a paragraph appeared in one of the leading English military newspapers in which it was spoken of as an institution of which Canada might well feel proud. In fact its success has been so noted that it seems likely that a Military College will shortly be started in Australia.

Besides the education of the Cadets, the College Staff carry out every year the three months' course of instruction in Military Engineering, Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration, Military Surveying and Reconnaissance, which Militia Officers have to go through to qualify for long course certificates.

THE PERMANENT CORPS AND SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION

may be more fully particularized as follows:—

“A” Troop of Cavalry, forming also a School of Cavalry, established at Quebec in 1884.

In 1883 the Inspector of Artillery (formerly Commandant of one of the Batteries) was gazetted to the command of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery, which is now composed of the following Batteries, Royal Schools of Artillery:—

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Officer
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Cavalry
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Regimen
"A"
"B"
"C"
School of
Infantry
"A"
"B"
"C"
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"A" Battery, Kingston.
 "B" Battery, Quebec.
 "C" Battery, in process of organization at Victoria, B. C. (its Commandant being also the Acting Deputy Adjutant General in command of that Military District, No. 11).

"A" and "B" Batteries are partly Field, partly Garrison Artillery. "C" Battery will be a Garrison Battery only.

The Infantry School Corps, organized in 1884, consists of the following Companies:—

- "A" Company, Fredericton, N. B.
- "B" Company, St. Johns, Que.
- "C" Company, Toronto, Ont.

A fourth Company will be formed at London, Ontario; barracks for its accommodation are now in course of preparation.

A School of Mounted Infantry has also recently been organized at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The following Table shows the numbers of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who have attended these Schools since their establishment, the courses of instruction lasting from three to twelve months:

Schools.	Date of Establishment	Total Number Attending.	Number of Certificates Issued.	
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.
Cavalry School Corps—				
School of Cavalry, Quebec	Dec. 21, 1883...	150	26	45
Regiment of Canadian Artillery—				
"A" Battery, Royal School of Artillery	Oct. 20, 1871...	1,675	108	393
"B" do do	do do	1,325	214	623
"C" do do	do do	41	10	22
School of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg	Aug. 10, 1883... (*)	63	6	5
Infantry School Corps—				
"A" Company, School of Infantry	Sept. 18, 1885...	232	53	106
"B" do do	do do	239	75	76
"C" do do	do do	206	89	113
Total		4,031	581	1,363
Total Certificates				581
				1,964

(*) This School is not completely organized. Special authority was given to hold two courses, one in 1884, the other in 1886.

Although the total strength of these embodied Corps is limited to 1,000 men, they will form nine Schools in all; and by their being located in different Provinces, they are calculated to afford the best opportunities for military education that have ever been practicable in Canada.

The growth of the Militia system, naturally slow in countries where the energies of the people are so largely devoted to civil pursuits, has progressed as rapidly in Canada as can reasonably be expected under the circumstances of the country. The Active Force, as now organized, seems to accord with the genius of the people and the institutions of the Dominion; and evidences are not wanting that the germ of

military education which has been planted will in the course of time produce highly satisfactory results. The North-West campaign of 1885 is a proof that the training already attained is of a solid and practical nature, and has reflected credit upon the military discipline no less than the personal character and courage of the citizen soldiery of Canada.

The nominal strength of the Active Militia is upwards of 43,000; but for economical reasons it has been reduced, for purposes of Annual Drill, to about 37,000, of whom the City Corps, about 10,000, are drilled during twelve days annually, and the Rural Corps, about 27,000, during the same period biennially, in Camps of Exercise, where, in addition to Drill, the several Corps have acquired some experience in using the facilities for transport, and in providing subsistence and shelter.

The following statement shows the approximate number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Active Militia of the Dominion who performed annual drill, either in Camps of exercise or at the Headquarters of their respective Corps, in the years noted:—

Years.	Number who Performed Drill.
1869.....	30,000
1870.....	30,000
1871.....	22,544
1872.....	30,144
1873.....	19,963
1874.....	30,000
1875.....	28,845
1876.....	23,000
1877.....	20,000
1878.....	21,000
1879.....	19,780
1880.....	21,250
1881.....	15,173
1882.....	16,101
1883.....	22,307
1884.....	17,203
1885.....	18,070

The following is a synopsis of the Active Militia, by Corps, showing the strength of the different Arms of the Service. The Company strength in all Arms (except the Field Artillery, a Battery of which has 75 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, and the few permanent Corps, which have a special organization) is 42 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, with the usual complement of Officers:—

Cavalry—

1 Cavalry School Corps.....	1 Troop.
6 Regiments composed of.....	31 do
1 Provisional Regiment composed of.....	3 do
2 Squadrons do.....	4 do
4 Independent Troops do.....	4 do
Total.....	43 do

Field Artillery—

1 Provisional Brigade.....	2 Batteries.
16 Independent Batteries.....	16 do
Total.....	18 do

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 ys annually, and the
 Camps of Exercise,
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f Officers, Non-Com-
 inary who performed
 of their respective

	Number who Performed Drill.
..	30,000
..	30,000
..	22,544
..	30,144
..	19,963
..	30,000
..	28,845
..	23,000
..	20,000
..	21,000
..	19,780
..	21,250
..	15,173
..	16,101
..	22,307
..	17,203
..	18,070

showing the strength
 in all Arms (except
 of Officers and men,
 is 42 Non-Commis-

..	1 Troop.
..	31 do
..	3 do
..	4 do
..	4 do
..	43 do
..	2 Batteries.
..	16 do
..	18 do

Garrison Artillery—

1 Regiment, Royal Schools of Artillery.....	3	do
4 Brigades.....	22	do
1 Provisional Brigade.....	5	do
15 Independent Batteries	15	do

Total. 45 do

Mountain Artillery—1 Half Battery..... ½ Battery.

Engineers—3 Companies..... 3 Companies

Infantry and Rifle—

Infantry School Corps.....	4	do
Royal Military College Cadets.....	1	do
94 Battalions.....	635	do
1 Provisional Battalion.....	4	do
7½ Independent Companies	7½	do

Total..... 651½ do

Total Troops, Batteries and Companies..... 761

The subject of Fortifications and armaments, and of the Canadian equipment generally, is not within the objects of the present sketch. In this regard, the country has the great advantage of procuring at cost price, from Her Majesty's stores in England, arms and war material of the very latest patterns and highest efficiency, whenever required from time to time.

The Department issues annually, on the 1st of January, a Militia List, giving very accurately all the details of the Active Force, Staff, permanent Corps and general organization; summaries of the strength of the Force by Military Districts, by Provinces and by arms of the service; the *personnel* of the Officers and the class and description of their certificates of qualification.

The Blue-Book presented annually to Parliament comprises reports from the heads of branches, from the Commandants of the Military College and the School Corps, and from the District Staff, upon all matters within the scope of their respective duties. These Departmental Reports thus contain progressive records of the gradual development of the Militia organization, in all its details, and of the state of the Force, as well as suggestions for its greater future efficiency which the experience of the respective Officers has enabled them to offer.

The present sketch would not be complete without a brief reference to the different occasions on which the Militia has been called out for actual service since Confederation, to all of which summonses men have vied with men, and corps with corps, in readiness of response, as well as in steadiness, discipline and courage under arms. The record of the Militia of Canada upon these occasions, and particularly in the suppression of the North-West rebellion of 1885, stands too high, however, to require any extended comments here. The mode in which a force of over 5,000 men, placed in motion practically at a moment's notice, was brought together from different and far distant Provinces, and concentrated at a most inclement season, by arduous marches, at points in the most isolated and unsettled regions (adequate commissariat and medical staff arrangements being likewise promptly made), and the good discipline, steady conduct and courage which that force displayed in the campaign, have won the admiration of the highest military authorities abroad.

That campaign especially has very emphatically proved the adaptability of the

present Militia system to the military spirit of our people, as well as the efficiency of the Departmental administration for developing this system as rapidly as the financial resources of the Dominion will warrant.

ACTIVE MILITIA called out in Defence of the Country or in Aid of the Civil Power since 1st July, 1867.

On what Occasion.	When.	Number Called Out.	Period they remained under Arms.
Anticipated Fenian Raid, extending all along the frontier ..	April —, 1870...	6,000 and 2 guns.....	About 10 days.
Manitoba Contingent, under Col. Wolsley (Red River Expedition)	May 1, 1870...	750, increased to 1,000	
Fenian Raid—Eccles Hill, &c.	May 24, 1870	13,489, with 18 guns....	About 10 ds.
St. John, N. B., anticipated riot	June —, 1870		
Grand Trunk Railway disturbance, employés at Belleville and along the line	July 12, 1870...		
Quebec riots, between ship laborers.....	Dec. 31, 1876...	240	2 or 3 days.
Montreal, to maintain peace on 12th July, 1878.....	June 12, 1878...	1,300	do
do riots on Ottawa and Occidental Railway.....	July 5, 1878...	3,000	Until after 12th July.
Anticipated riots, St. Andrews, N. B., execution of T. Down.	Aug. 31, 1878 ..	239	4 days.
Quebec riots, ship laborers.....	Jan. 17, 1879...	45	2 or 3 days.
Anticipated riots, Long Point, County of Norfolk, Ont., prize fight.	Aug. 15, 1879...	600	do
Port Dover, County of Norfolk, Ont., to prevent prize fight.	Jan. 18, 1880...	71	1 day.
	May 12, 1880...	Strong detachment of 39th Batt. and Co. of 44th Batt....	
Riot at Lingan Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., miners	March 24, 1883...	100	30
Anticipated election riot at Rat Portage.....	Sept. 25, 1883...	42	2½ months.
Pontiac and Pacific Railway at or near Aylmer, disturbance between farmers and laborers.	July 28, 1884...	45	1 day.
To quell disturbance at Tamworth, Ont., railway laborers.	Oct. 6, 1884...	45	do
Anticipated riot at Winnipeg, Man.	Nov. 11, 1884...	247	do
North-west Rebellion, an actual service.....	March —, 1885...	5,400	About 3 ms.*
do force held in readiness.....		1,140	12 dys under canvas.
do in barracks at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Quebec, relieved by others from time to time, to make good deficiencies caused by permanent Corps going on service.	Different dates...	942	Different periods.

* Portion of permanent Artillery remaining till September, 1886.

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1887.

as the efficiency
as rapidly as the

f the Civil Power

Number killed Out.	Period they remained under Arms.
0 and 2 ns.....	About 10 days.
Increa to 1,000	1 year, and continued at reduced strength.
9, with guns....	About 10 ds.
45	1 day.
240	2 or 3 days.
300	do
000	Until after 12th July.
239	4 days.
45	2 or 3 days.
600	do
71	1 day.
ing de- ment of Batt. Co of Batt....	do
100	2½ months.
42	1 day.
45	do
45	do
247	do
400	About 3 ms.*
140	12 dys under canvas.
942	Different periods.

