

Militia.

On the 31st December, 1871, the number of Active Volunteer Militia enrolled in the Dominion, was :

Nova Scotia.....	4,471
New Brunswick.....	2,864
Quebec	14,506
Ontario.....	21,453
Manitoba.....	943
Total.....	44,236

Of this number 34,414 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 16 days' continuous drill. Among them were 10 batteries, with 42 field guns. The Reserve Militia, at the same time, numbered :

Nova Scotia.....	80,345
New Brunswick.....	59,923
Quebec.....	222,854
Ontario.....	330,886
Total.....	694,008

This shows an increase, in two years, of 37,942, and gives a total available force for the defence of the Dominion, of nearly 700,000 men; of young unmarried men, between 18 and 30, there are 222,000. The Adjutant General reports that in some of the rural Battalions of the Active Militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the Backwoodsmen of Canada. Since the commencement of the year 1872, 4 new troops of cavalry, 1 of Engineers, 2 battalions of Infantry, and 3 Independent Companies, have been gazetted, and offers to raise corps are constantly being received. It was found, from the experience of the annual drill, that in a few hours, Brigades of from 2,000 to 5,000 men could be concentrated anywhere, and, if circumstances should require, 30,000 men, with 30 field guns, could be concentrated almost anywhere on the southern frontier of Ontario or Quebec in a very short time, without drawing a single man from the other Provinces. British Columbia has been added to the military district of the Dominion, but the enrolment has not yet been completed.

Dominion Militia Artillery Corps have replaced the Imperial Troops at Kingston and Quebec, and the fortifications and armament at Quebec have been handed over to the Dominion Government. The new forts

at "Point Levis" are not yet armed, but the Imperial Government have given notice that guns of a powerful description, suited to modern warfare, will be mounted on them. At Quebec there are 187 guns mounted, 85 at Kingston and 9 at Toronto, and many of these are powerful and of considerable calibre. Purchases were made in England for the use of the Militia, of 13,000 tunics, 10,500 trousers, 7,000 forage caps, and 7,500 great coats, of 50 marquee tents, 17 by 35 feet, and 500 circular linen tents, and various materials for their repairs, of 10,000 havresacks, and 1,000 nosebags, 1,000 pairs hunting spurs, 500 sets of saddlery, 500 cavalry swords, 2,500 carbines, 150,000 rounds of ball, and 75,000 rounds of blank ammunition for the same and a battery of 49-pounder muzzle loading field guns, with carriages and waggons complete, and 10 9-pounder muzzle loading rifled guns, without carriages, with a supply of ammunition. The Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec comprise about 300 officers and men. Great eagerness has been displayed by both officers and men of the militia to attend them. On the 1st of February, 1872, there were 189 cadets attending the different Infantry Schools. Since their first formation in 1864, 6,235 have passed these schools. Much just pride is felt by the Militia Department in the expedition to Manitoba of 1871, of which mention was made in the Year Book of last year. In a little more than a week from the date of the order to organize the expedition, 275 men, fully equipped, with an ample supply of winter clothing, much of which had to be manufactured, and forwarded from distant points, with a supply of provisions for 30 days, and a further supply for six months collected, ready for any emergency, sailed from Collingwood, and in four weeks, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, and the severity of the weather, (the winter having set in unusually early), and the great hardships and difficulties of the road, they were in Fort Garry, a distance of 1,000 miles, completely equipped and ready for service. Only two men were ill when they reached their destination, though "rain, snow, intense cold, and violent gales alternated in rapid succession." As this force, though small in number, was drawn from the military districts of Ontario and Quebec, it may be taken as a fair test of the average hardihood and determination of the Canadian Volunteers.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

In the *Year Book* of 1872 (p. 49) some account was given of the Union and Central Pacific Railway, which has been for some time in actual and profitable operation, between Omaha and Sacramento, and the progress which had been made with the Northern Pacific. The enormous altitudes traversed by the former were shown; together with the calculations put forth by the financial agents of the latter, to prove that a line from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound would be profitable.

We have now before us the progress report of the Exploratory Survey of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, under Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Engineer in Chief, of which

we purpose to give an analysis, in view of the immense importance of that great work, not only to the Dominion, but to the Empire at large.

A summary of the Act of Parliament under which this work is to be constructed, is given under the head of *Legislation* (which see elsewhere in this volume of the *Year Book*, but it may be repeated here.) Its main features are that the work is to be given to a Company or Companies to construct. The Dominion makes a land grant of 50,000,000 acres, and a cash grant, in aid, of \$30,000,000, to be paid as the work proceeds. There can be little doubt that the means thus voted are amply sufficient to build the