

Dominion Militia.

The total number of Active Militia who performed their annual drill in 1874 was only 1,828 officers, and 27,488 men. These were divided as follows:—

Ontario.....	915 officers	11,868 men.
Quebec.....	543 "	7,644 "
New Brunswick..	14 "	1,897 "
Nova Scotia.....	212 "	2,571 "
Manitoba.....	2 "	58 "
Totals.....	1,828 "	27,488 "

From Prince Edward's Island 788 men are returned (provisionally). In Manitoba the authorized strength of the local corps is 5 companies, with 15 officers and 296 men. Only one—the Winnipeg Field Battery—performed the twelve days' consecutive drill. In British Columbia, the Militia Companies were inspected at several places; but owing to the unfavorable weather, and the absence of the larger number from head-quarters, the muster was very small, both for drill and inspection. One company only of 3 officers and 28 men performed their annual drill. 12 batteries of artillery were inspected in Ontario. The inspecting officer reports a general deficiency in knowledge of ammunition and a crew, owing principally to the limited time allowed for their annual training. Clothing generally in good order; a good deal of repairs, painting, &c., needed for the batteries, and careful instruction necessary in the minor details of harnessing, driving, &c. The general appearance, efficiency, zeal, and *esprit de corps* gave unqualified satisfaction. In Quebec the Batteries number ten, but two of the corps have not drilled for two years, and the inspecting officer recommends their being struck from the roll. Some of the corps are very efficient, but there is great want of proper equipment. 5 officers and 147 men joined the School of Gunnery at

Kingston during the year 1874. 22 first-class and 20 second-class shot-course certificates were granted during the year. At the Gunnery School in Quebec 4 officers and 181 men joined the school; 5 first-class certificates were granted, and 41 second-class. The Dominion forces in the North-West only comprise at present a total of 200 of all ranks. Besides the ordinary services of the year, these were called upon to make an expedition to the Qu'Appelle lakes, on the occasion of the conclusion of a treaty with the Cree and Ojibbewa Indians. A point in the interior was reached farther west than had before been visited by any of Her Majesty's troops; and the fact was demonstrated that infantry can be marched over the plains with rapidity and facility without any such large supporting bodies of cavalry or heavy wagon trains as are used in United States expeditions. The expedition performed the entire journey and return to Winnipeg—a distance of 333 miles—in 16½ days, inclusive of one day occupied in taking on supplies; averaging over 20 miles a day. No accident occurred; there was no sickness and no irregularities; no horses were lost; and it was fully demonstrated that, with proper management, infantry can be economically and expeditiously marched on the prairies, though, from the nature of the soil and the grass, the marching is exceptionally difficult.

A number of improvements in the training, equipment, &c., of the Active Militia force are in contemplation. This year the force enrolled was 42,000 men, besides the Grand Trunk Brigade; and the Reserve Militia of the three classes were 655,000. The amount of money voted did not allow of the training of more than 80,000 men, which was about the number of officers and men actually returned. 662 companies of infantry are enrolled, and 39 independent companies; 61 garrison batteries and 16 field do., and 40 troops of cavalry, 16 of them independent troops.

Fisheries of Dominion.

The following information is taken from the Report of the Marine and Fisheries Department for 1873-74:—

The Fisheries are steadily improving. The yield last year was considerably larger than that of the previous one. The money value in 1874 was \$11,081,886, an increase of nearly one million of dollars. This is chiefly on fish for exportation. About 10 per cent more should be added for home consumption; and the produce of British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West is also to be added. The value of the fish production by Provinces in 1874 was:—

Nova Scotia - - -	\$4,652,301.50
New Brunswick - -	4,085,793.91
Prince Edward Island	388,868.00
Quebec - - - - -	1,908,660.20
Ontario - - - - -	442,367.50
Total - - - - -	\$11,081,886.20

The production increased in every Province. The largest actual increase was in New Brunswick. The largest, in proportion to the amount, in Ontario, where the increase was more than a third of the whole amount in 1873. This increase was chiefly in White Fish and Trout, the latter having more than doubled, and the former having increased from \$155,000 to \$232,000. In Quebec the cod-fish fishery showed a decrease, but there was a large increase in herrings, mackerel, salmon, lunge, lobsters, and mixed fish. In Prince Edward Island the increase was in mackerel, herring, and lobsters. In New Brunswick the principal increase was in cod fish, hake, salmon, smelts, and lobsters. In Nova Scotia there was a decrease in cod fish and herrings and mackerel, and an increase in haddock, salmon, shad, and lobsters.