

MILITIA.

By the Union Act, 1867, the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada is vested in the Queen, and the control of the same is placed in the Parliament of Canada.

At Confederation the Parliament of Canada established a Department of Militia and Defence, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier. The first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., Chap. 40, in accordance with the provisions of the fifteenth section of the Union Act, 1867.

The following is a statement of the regimental establishments of the permanent and active militia for the year ended 30th June, 1899:—

REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PERMANENT AND ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA, 1898-99.

Permanent Militia.

Regiments of	Officers.	Staff-Sgts. and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	12	27	112	151	101
Royal Canadian Artillery.....	24	49	312	385	98
Royal Regt. of Canadian Infantry.	22	61	244	327	4
Total	58	137	668	863	203

Active Militia.

*Cavalry.....	299	255	1,962	2,456	2,248
†Artillery, Field.....	121	157	1,456	1,734	875
‡Artillery, Garrison.....	165	138	2,075	2,378
§Engineers.....	12	14	186	212
Mounted Rifles.....	4	4	38	46	46
¶Infantry.....	2,512	2,421	23,583	28,516	343
Total.....	3,053	2,989	29,300	35,342	3,512
Grand total.....	3,111	3,126	29,968	36,204	3,715

* 9 Regiments; Squadron; 3 Troops. † 1 Brigade; 15 Batteries. ‡ 5 Battalions; Companies. § 2 Companies. ¶ 91 Battalions; 6 Companies.

A government cartridge factory was established in Quebec in 1882.

The ammunition manufactured during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897 was as follows:—

1895—392,700 rounds .303" blank cartridge.

1,215 9-Pr. R. M. L. common shells.

1,752 9-Pr. R. M. L. Shrapnel shells

1896—2,272 9-Pr. common shells.

304 9-Pr. R. M. L. Shrapnel shells.

604 40-Pr. R. B. L. tin caps.

1897—491,700 cartridges S. A. .303" Cordite ball.

1,720 9-Pr. R. M. L. common shells.

2,248 9-Pr. R. M. L. Shrapnel shells.