MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of Canada are based on the militia system. There is an active militia (permanent and non-permanent), an active militia reserve and a reserve militia.

The active militia forms the first line of defence. The permanent forces of the active militia are embodied for the purpose of providing for the care and protection of forts, etc., and to establish schools of military instruction for the militia and provide instructors therefor. The non-permanent active militia corresponds to the British territorial army.

The Governor-in-Council has the power to vary the establishment of corps of the active militia as required and to recruit further corps by ballot if the necessity should arise.

The permanent forces are trained throughout the year, and a certain number of their officers and N.C.O.s are detached for the training of the non-permanent militia in the local garrisons and training camps.

The reserve formations of the active militia (non-permanent) are intended for the purpose of providing for the organisation of the officers and men who have completed their service in the active militia or who have otherwise received a military training.

The reserve militia constitutes a framework designed to serve as a basis for a contingent military organisation.

The armed forces of Canada consist of the land army, the military air force and the navy, under the control of the Department of National Defence.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.—DEFENCE COUNCIL.

The defence forces of Canada (naval, military and air) are under the control of the Department of National Defence.

The Minister of National Defence is assisted and advised by a Defence Council.
The Defence Council is composed as follows:
President: The Minister of National Defence.
Vice-President: The Deputy-Minister of National Defence.
Members: The Chief of the General Staff, the Chief of the Naval Staff.
Associate Members: The Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Senior Air Officer.

2. Branch of the Deputy-Minister.

The Deputy-Minister is charged with the general control of the administration of the Department of National Defence, especially as regards finance, purchasing and legal branches, civil aviation and civil employees.

3. The Naval Service.

The naval service forms a separate branch of the Department of National Defence and is controlled and administered by the Chief of the Naval Staff, whose chief assistants are a Director of Naval Intelligence, a Director of Naval Engineering, a staff officer and a naval secretary.

4. The General Staff Branch.

The Chief of the General Staff is responsible for co-ordinating the work of the militia and air force. The following directorates come under his immediate supervision:

Military Operations and Intelligence, including Geographical Section;
Military Training and Staff Duties, including the Small Arms School;
Artillery Duties;
Corps of Signals;
Physical Training and Cadet Services;
Historical Section.

5. The Adjutant-General's Branch.

This branch deals with: Peace Establishments, Organisation and Personal Services, Pay Services, Medical Services, etc.

6. The Quartermaster-General's Branch.

This branch is divided into three directorates:

Engineer Services;
Supplies and Transport;
Equipment and Ordnance Services (including military manufacturing establishments).

Territorial Military Areas.

Canada is divided into 11 military areas. The boundaries of these areas are altered from time to time in accordance with administrative requirements, and tend to coincide with provincial areas, except that the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec are divided between five areas.
CONSTITUTION OF THE MILITARY FORCES.\(^1\)

1. Higher Units (Non-permanent Active Militia).
   - 9 mounted brigades.
   - 26 infantry brigades.
   - 2 motor machine-gun brigades.
   - 20 field artillery brigades.
   - 4 medium artillery brigades.
   - 3 coast artillery brigades.

2. Arms and Services.
   (a) *Permanent Force of Active Militia.*

   **Cavalry:** 2 regiments (headquarters and 2 squadrons each).
   **Artillery:** Horse artillery brigade (headquarters and 3 batteries),
   coast artillery (headquarters and 3 batteries) and medium artillery
   (1 battery).
   **Engineers:** 1 field company (H.Q. and 2 sections).
   - 14 detachments (including survey detachment).

   **Corps of Signals.**
   **Infantry:** 3 regiments.
   **Army Service Corps:** 4 depots and 8 detachments.
   **Medical Corps**
   - 12 detachments each.
   **Ordnance Corps**
   - 12 detachments each.
   **Pay Corps**
   - 12 detachments each.
   **Military clerks**
   - 12 detachments each.
   **Veterinary Corps:** 5 detachments.
   **The Canadian Small-Arms School.**

   (b) *The Non-permanent Forces of Active Militia.*

   The active militia (non-permanent) consists of the following units:
   **Cavalry:** 35 regiments of cavalry and mounted rifles (105
   squadrons).
   **Artillery:** 70 batteries of field artillery (light), 16 medium batteries
   (including 11 howitzers), 11 heavy batteries (coast artillery) and 3
   anti-aircraft sections.
   **Engineers:** 6 divisional and 4 district engineers comprising 15
   field companies, 2 fortress companies and 7 Field Troops.
   **Signals:** 10 divisional signals comprising 32 (including 2 fortress)
   companies, 7 signals troops.
   **Officers' Training Corps:** 18 contingents.

---

\(^1\) In April 1934.
Infantry: 123 battalions.

Machine-Gun Corps: 11 battalions and 1 squadron.

Army Medical Corps: 34 field ambulances and 22 other units.

Canadian Dental Corps
Army Veterinary Corps 11 detachments or sections each.

Canadian Ordnance Corps

Canadian Postal Corps: 12 detachments.

Army Service Corps: 12 divisional corps comprising 48 supply, baggage, ammunition and attached maintenance companies.

The total establishment of the non-permanent militia as at June 30th, 1933, is 9,029 officers and 125,722 other ranks.

Actual strength (June 30th, 1933): 7,005 officers and 45,622 other ranks; number trained (maximum 12 days) during 1932: 5,931 officers and 36,043 other ranks.

(c) Reserve Formations.—Active Militia.

The reserve formations of the active militia, as distinguished from the reserve militia, comprise:

(a) A reserve unit for each active unit;
(b) Reserve regimental depots (cavalry and infantry);
(c) Reserve of officers.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

The direction and control of aeronautics in Canada, both civil and military, come under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence.

I. THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

The Royal Canadian Air Force administers and controls all military air operations and air operations for civil Government departments. The policy of the Royal Canadian Air Force is as follows:

To provide adequate training facilities for the air force;
To provide a nucleus air force around which service units can be formed in the event of war;
To build up a reserve of pilots and mechanics.
To assist in the expansion of civil aviation (air photography for mapping purposes; investigation of air mail routes; forest protection, etc.).

The principal station of the Royal Canadian Air Force is at Camp Borden, Ontario, with other stations at Vancouver, Winnipeg and Trenton.

The Royal Canadian Air Force consists of the active air force for instructional and operational duties and the reserve of officers. This reserve is inactive except for such special courses as may be authorised.
The Royal Canadian Air Force comprises (1933):

1. Permanent Active Air Force.
   - Headquarters.
   - 1 training station.
   - 2 service stations.
   - 2 operational stations.
   - 1 stores depot.
   - 1 photographic section.

   - 3 army co-operation squadrons (in process of organisation)—each squadron to comprise 3 flights.

2. Royal Canadian Air Force Training.
   The Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Camp Borden, provides training for officers and airmen of the permanent and non-permanent R.C.A.F.
   The training covers flying and ground subjects. Seaplane training is given at R.C.A.F. Station, Ottawa.

   The Royal Canadian Air Force administers and controls all air operations carried out by State aircraft. In addition to military air operations, the work carried out includes air photography, forest-fire detection, co-operation with Royal Canadian Mounted Police in preventive services, etc.

4. Test and Development.
   The Aeronautical Engineering Division, in addition to its air force duties, is required to act in a consulting capacity respecting all the technical and engineering matters pertaining to civil aviation. It deals also with research mainly as concerned with conditions peculiar to Canada, the calculations for airworthiness of aircraft, the inspection of aircraft during construction for the Royal Canadian Air Force or civil aircraft, etc.

5. The Controller of the Civil Aviation Branch.
   This branch, under the controller of civil aviation, who is responsible to the Deputy Minister, is charged with the licensing and registration of aircraft, air-harbours, commercial and private air pilots, air engineers and air navigators. In addition to these duties, the location and construction of air routes and matters connected with airship services are administered in this branch.

6. Strength of the Air Armed Forces
   (on December 31st, 1933).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Airmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-permanent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The peace establishments for 1933-34 are: 249 officers and 908 other ranks for the permanent force and 123 officers and 603 other ranks for the non-permanent force.
118 CANADA

7. AIR MATERIAL.
(1933.)

The total number of aircraft in the Royal Canadian Air Force is 189, with a total horse-power of 42,865.

OFFICERS’ TRAINING CORPS.

The Officers’ Training Corps consists of university contingents (22 contingents in 1932). These contingents are corps of the active militia, but are not included as a corps in the organisation for war.

In addition to the various courses, training is carried out at local headquarters for a period of 12 days in each year.

The organisation of the corps is the same as that of the infantry of the non-permanent active militia.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Rifle associations, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency in rifle shooting, are of two kinds: military rifle associations, which are composed of enrolled militiamen, and civilian rifle associations.

There are 200 military rifle associations, with a total membership of 16,640, and 66 civilian rifle associations, with a total membership of 4,142.

Civilian rifle associations are composed of members between the ages of 16 and 60, must maintain a strength of 30, and must annually report their activities. Under Sections 57 and 58 of the Canadian Militia Act, members of civilian rifle associations in case of emergency become members of the militia.

Members of military rifle associations use the rifles on charge to the unit. Civilian rifle associations are issued with rifles in the proportion of one for every four members.

MOUNTED POLICE.

The mounted police (Dominion constabulary) is a formation organised on a military basis. It is maintained at the expense of the Federal Government, and is controlled and administered by a Minister other than the Minister of National Defence. It is employed in the maintenance of law and order in the different territories and regions of Canada.

The force is divided into 14 divisions of varying strength, distributed over the entire country.

The term of engagement is 5 years for recruits, with re-enlistment for 1 or 3 years, and officers are commissioned by the Crown. The training of the mounted police is that of a cavalry regiment, and, in addition, instruction is given in police duties. Where practicable, an annual course of training is given.

The strength of the R.C.M.P. as at September 30th, 1932, was 2,348 officers, N.C.O.s and constables.
RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

The military service is voluntary.

All male inhabitants of the age of 18 years and upwards and under 60, not exempt or disqualified by law, and who are British subjects, are liable for service in the militia.

The militia is liable for service in Canada and beyond Canada for the defence of the dominion. In time of war and when being exercised, its members become subject to the Army Act.

The active militia is recruited by voluntary enlistment on a basis of 3 years' service, subject to an extension of 1 year in case of emergency.

The members of the non-permanent active militia are liable to be called out annually for training not exceeding 30 days in any one year. Weapon training similar to that laid down for the British territorial army is completed annually.

During the fiscal year 1932-33 training was limited to 10 days for all arms, except anti-aircraft artillery (7 days) and C.O.T.C. (12 days).

On completion of service in the active militia, men are not posted automatically to reserve formations of the active militia. These formations are recruited by specific enlistment.

Drill and training in the reserve militia are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINING.
(1932-33.)

1. UNIT TRAINING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At local headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ranks</td>
<td>32,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men days</td>
<td>298,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average period days</td>
<td>9.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. SCHOOL TRAINING.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>4,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CADETS.

The Minister of National Defence may authorise boys over 12 years of age who are attending school to be formed into school cadet corps. He may also authorise boys over 14 years of age and under 18 years of age to be formed into senior cadet corps. Cadet corps are subject to the authority and under the orders of the District Officer Commanding. They are drilled and trained as prescribed and may be furnished with arms, ammunition and equipment. Cadet corps are not liable to service in the militia in any emergency, save only in the case of a mass levy.

Much of the training period is devoted to instruction in physical exercises and elementary drill, while those cadet corps which have facilities for carrying out miniature rifle practice are issued with rifles and cartridges of .22" calibre. The cadet year commences on September 1st and ends August 31st following. The number of cadets enrolled on March 31st, 1933, was 126,800.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. Royal Military College, Kingston.

The Royal Military College, Kingston, was established in 1876 to give cadets a complete military education and to afford a practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying and physics. The course is for four years, and the accommodation is for a total of 200 cadets. To be eligible to enter the college, candidates must be over 16 and under 19 years of age on January 1st preceding the date of entrance. The training given there involves technical and tactical training in the use of individual and collective arms used in war, and training for field service in varied terrain. The duration of training is 245 days on an average per annum. All first appointments to commissions in the Canadian permanent cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry, Army Service Corps and Ordnance Corps are offered in the first instance to graduates of the college.

Facilities also exist for cadets to qualify for commissions in the Royal Canadian Air Force, or the Royal Canadian Navy.

While the greater proportion of cadets, on graduation, take up civil professions, it is compulsory for all such cadets to serve as commissioned officers in the non-permanent organisations of the defence forces; also, such service is compulsory for cadets who do not graduate, but who complete successfully at least one year at the college.

2. Canadian Small-Arms School.

(a) The headquarters of the Canadian Small-Arms School are located at Ottawa, where the main courses are held.

(b) A branch school is also established for the Western Provinces, the locality depending on annual requirements.

(c) The objects of the Canadian Small-Arms School are under three general heads:

1. To qualify officers and other ranks as instructors in small-arms—i.e., rifle, bayonet, revolver, light automatics, machine-gun, grenades and section-leader training—and anti-gas measures.

2. To carry out tests of small-arms and ammunition as may be required.
3. To assist the co-ordination of all unit training in the above subjects, in the direction of uniformity and adherence to the latest accepted precepts.

(d) The instruction given at the C.S.A.S. is divided into three wings:

"A" Wing: Rifle, bayonet, light automatics, revolver, grenades and section-leader training.
"B" Wing: Vickers machine-gun and rangefinder.
"C" Wing: Anti-gas measures.

3. SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Royal schools of cavalry, artillery, engineers, signals, infantry and machine-guns, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps and Ordnance Corps are established at various centres throughout Canada for the purpose of imparting instruction to and qualifying personnel of the active militia.

In addition, when personnel of the non-permanent active militia cannot, for various reasons, attend full-time courses at Royal schools, provisional schools are formed at unit local headquarters, normally for a period of six weeks.

4. SIGNALS.

The Royal Signals are situated at Camp Borden, and are maintained for the purpose of producing qualified instructors for the training and instruction of the active militia. A Signal Inspection and Test Department is established at Ottawa for the inspection, manufacture, upkeep and repair of signal equipment. This organisation also carries out radio work for other Government Departments.


Such schools exist in London, Halifax, Winnipeg and Victoria for the former and at Winnipeg for the latter.

ARSENALS, ETC.

There is a Dominion arsenal at Quebec and another at Lindsay in Ontario. The former is in active operation, but the latter is temporarily closed. The arsenal at Quebec is chiefly concerned in the manufacture of field artillery and small-arms ammunition. No arms of any kind are manufactured.

EFFECTIVES.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land army</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Total effectives 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>. . . . . . . . . .</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>4,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formations organised on a military basis</td>
<td>59 2</td>
<td>1,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military air force</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>920 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air formations organised on a military basis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Periods of leave and furlough are not deducted from the number of days' service during the year.
2 Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
3 Officers or officials ranking as officers.
4 176 officers and 704 airmen, permanently employed; 104 officers and 76 airmen, non-permanent, who underwent short courses of instruction.
The peace establishment of the permanent active militia is limited by law to 10,000 all ranks. The peace establishment now authorised (October 1931) comprises 514 officers and 6,647 other ranks.

The peace establishment of the authorised corps, units and formations of the non-permanent active militia comprises 9,061 officers and 125,782 other ranks. The strength as at December 31st, 1931, was: officers, 6,911; other ranks, 44,962.

Calculated on the basis of Article 3 of the draft Convention of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, this would give a total number of effectives, if the Canadian forces were at their maximum legal strength, of 1,258 officers and 18,243 total effectives.

For a number of years, the peace establishments, both of the permanent and non-permanent active militia, have not been completed. For the year ending March 31st, 1933, the strength of the permanent active militia was 3,570 officers, N.C.O.s and men.

As regards the non-permanent active militia, although the commissioned and enlisted strength on December 31st, 1932, was 7,021 officers and 45,504 other ranks, for reasons of economy only 5,931 officers and 36,043 other ranks were given a short training period (maximum thirteen days) during the year.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PERMANENT AND NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA.

The figures in the following table differ in character from the figures in the preceding table. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arms of service</th>
<th>Permanent active militia</th>
<th>Non-permanent active militia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and general list</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry and mounted rifles</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse artillery</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field artillery</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium artillery</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy artillery and A.A. sections</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signals</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers' training corps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-gun corps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army service corps</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-combatants</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total as at December 31st</td>
<td>3,504</td>
<td>3,542</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 9,029 officers and 125,722 other ranks, at June 30th, 1933.
2 7,005 officers and 45,622 other ranks, at June 30th, 1933.
II. Navy.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY.

Note.—The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship; the second that of its completion.

LIST OF UNITS.

(February 1st, 1934.)

Destroyers:

1. **Saguenay** (1930-1931)  
   - Displacement: 1,337 tons.  
   - Length: 322 feet.  
   - Beam: 32 1/2 feet.  
   - Draught: 12 feet.  
   - H.P.: 32,000 = 35 kts.  
   - Guns: 4 4.7-inch; 2 2-pdr.; 2 quadruple sets torpedo tubes (21-inch).

2. **Skeena** (1930-1931)  
   - Beam: 32 1/2 feet.  
   - Draught: 12 feet.  
   - H.P.: 32,000 = 35 kts.  
   - Guns: 4 4.7-inch; 2 2-pdr.; 2 quadruple sets torpedo tubes (21-inch).

3. **Champlain** (1919-1919)  
   - Displacement: 905 tons.  
   - Length: 275 1/2 feet.  
   - Beam: 27 feet 5 1/2 inches.  
   - Draught: 11 feet.  
   - H.P.: 29,000 = 36 kts.  
   - Guns: 3 4-inch; 1 2-pdr.; 4 torpedo tubes (21-inch).

4. **Vancouver** (1918-1919)

Miscellaneous: 3 mine-sweeping trawlers.

**SUMMARY TABLE OF NAVAL UNITS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,484</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EFFECTIVES (1933).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>1,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Civil salaries and contingencies</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Militia services</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Naval services</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Air services</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) General services</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) N.W.T. radio services</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

- Wholesale prices \((1913 = 100)\)...
- Retail prices: Cost of living \((1926 = 100)\)...

1. Revised series.
2. Average, April 1933 to February 1934.
3. Average, April 1933 to January 1934.

**NOTES.**

1. The item “Air services” includes civil aviation.

2. **Pensions.**—Military pensions are not included in the above tables but are shown in the schedule of pensions as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) European war and active militia</td>
<td>39,093.3</td>
<td>44,234.2</td>
<td>46,794.9</td>
<td>43,141.1</td>
<td>45,000.0</td>
<td>42,000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Militiamen: Rebelion 1885 and general</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Militia Pension Act 1901 (service)</td>
<td>854.0</td>
<td>879.2</td>
<td>950.8</td>
<td>1,020.6</td>
<td>1,000.0</td>
<td>1,100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Civil flying pensions</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. For 1934-35 civil flying pensions are included in (b).

(a) and (b) are for disabilities; (c) are for service only.