CANADA

Area .......... 9,542,000 sq. km.
Population (V.1934) ...... 10,835,000
Density per sq. km.... I.I
Length of railway system (XII.1933) ...... 68,122 km.

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 Director of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

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;
Corps of Signals;
Cadet Services;
Historical Section.

5. The Adjutant-General's Branch.
This branch deals with: Organisation and Personal Services, Pay Services, Medical Services, etc.

6. The Quartermaster-General's Branch.
This branch is divided into:
Engineer Services;
Supplies and Transport;
Veterinary Services.

7. The Branch of the Master-General of the Ordnance.
This branch is divided into two directorates:
Mechanisation and Artillery;
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 (including 1 reserve brigade).
2 motor machine-gun brigades.
20 field artillery brigades.
5 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 heavy batteries) and medium
artillery (1 battery).

Engineers: 1 field company (headquarters and 2 sections).
14 detachments.

Corps of Signals.

Infantry: 3 regiments (6 companies).
Army Service Corps: 4 depots and 8 detachments.
Medical Corps Ordinance Corps 12 detachments each.
Veterinary Corps: 8 detachments.

(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 batteries each of 4 guns.

Engineers: 16 field companies (including survey detachment),
2 fortress companies and 7 field troops.

Signals: 32 (including 2 fortress) companies, 7 signals troops.

Officers' Training Corps: 22 contingents.

Infantry: 123 battalions.

Machine-Gun Corps: 15 units.

¹ June 1936.
Army Service Corps: 12 divisional units and 12 attached maintenance companies. Each divisional unit includes 1 supply, 1 baggage and 1 ammunition company.

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

Army Veterinary Corps: 11 detachments or sections each.

Canadian Ordnance Corps

Canadian Postal Corps: 11 units.

Actual strength (December 31st, 1935): 6,888 officers and 41,873 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.

OFFICERS’ TRAINING CORPS.

The Officers’ Training Corps consists of university contingents (18 contingents in 1936). 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.

The organisation and administration of rifle associations formed in units of the Canadian Militia and R.C.A.F., and civilian rifle associations, are under the supervision of the District Officer Commanding. The organisation and administration of rifle associations formed in units of the Naval Service are under the supervision of the Chief of the Naval Staff or his representative.

There are 210 military rifle associations, with a total membership of 16,358, and 53 civilian rifle associations, with a total membership of 3,108.

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 the Minister of Justice. It is employed in the maintenance of law and order in the different territories and regions of Canada.

The force is divided into 15 divisions of varying strength, distributed over the entire country.

The term of engagement is 5 years for recruits, with re-enlistment for 1, 2, 3 or 5 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. The course of training covers six months. Where practicable, an annual course of training is given.

The strength of the R.C.M.P. as at December 31st, 1934, was 2,605 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.

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.
(1934-35.)

I. UNIT TRAINING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number trained</th>
<th>At local headquarters</th>
<th>At camps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ranks</td>
<td>34,123</td>
<td>12,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men days</td>
<td>347,550</td>
<td>105,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average period days</td>
<td>10.18</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. SCHOOL TRAINING.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>3,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,149</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 August 31st, 1935, was 82,373.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

I. 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. SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Schools of instruction for all arms and services 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 these schools, provisional schools are formed at unit local headquarters, normally for periods varying from six to ten weeks.

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.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PERMANENT AND NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA IN 1935.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arms of service</th>
<th>Permanent active militia</th>
<th>Non-permanent active militia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff and general list</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry and mounted rifles</td>
<td>415 (16,637)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field artillery</td>
<td>409 (9,165)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium artillery</td>
<td>53 (2,232)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy artillery and A.A. sections</td>
<td>227 (1,532)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>273 (3,421)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signals</td>
<td>276 (4,507)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway corps</td>
<td>— (363)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers' training corps</td>
<td>— (4,422)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>906 (79,866)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-gun corps</td>
<td>— (6,516)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army service corps</td>
<td>274 (1,286)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-combatants</td>
<td>874 (5,177)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total as at December 31st</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,760</strong></td>
<td><strong>135,184</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reorganisation of the militia has been under consideration for a number of years. The request for the reorganisation became definite in 1932; it was submitted to a sub-committee in 1933, and the suggestion was made that the strength of the militia forces should be reduced from the post-war figure of eleven infantry and four cavalry divisions to a composite strength of six infantry and one cavalry divisions.
So far the full strength of what is known as the peace establishment has been reduced from a personnel of 135,000 to about 90,000. For a number of years, the peace establishments, both of the permanent and non-permanent active militia, have not been completed.

II. 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, Trenton, Ottawa and Dartmouth.

The Royal Canadian Air Force consists of the active air force, including a Reserve of Officers, for instructional and operational duties. The Reserve of Officers is inactive except for such special courses as may be authorised.

The Royal Canadian Air Force comprises (1935):

1. Permanent Active Air Force.
   - Headquarters.
   - 1 training station.
   - 2 service stations.
   4 operational stations.
   1 aircraft depot.

   - 3 army co-operation squadrons; one fighter and three bomber squadrons (in process of organisation).
2. **Royal Canadian Air Force Training.**

The Royal Canadian Air Force Training Group, 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.

3. **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.

4. **Strength of the Air Armed Forces**

   (on March 31st, 1936).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Airmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-permanent</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Air Material.**

   (1936.)

The total number of aircraft in the Royal Canadian Air Force is 145, with a total horse-power of 37,815.

6. **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.

### III. 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.

---

1 It is expected that civil aviation will be transferred from the Department of National Defence to the Transport Department.
LIST OF UNITS.
(May 18th, 1936.)

Destroyers:
4. Vancouver (1918-1919)

Miscellaneous: 3 mine-sweepers and 2 depot ships.

EFFECTIVES (March 31st, 1936).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royal Canadian Navy</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Canadian Navy Reserve</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Canadian naval volunteer reserve</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>968</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>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National defence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Civil government</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Militia services</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Naval services</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Air services</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) General services</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>(g) Unemployment Relief Acts</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Other expenditure</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimates

|                          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Index numbers of:
Wholesale prices (1929-30=100) | 74     | 69      | 72      | 75      | 76      | 75 ¹    |
Retail prices: Cost of living (1929-30 = 100) | 86     | 79      | 77      | 78      | 79      | 79 ²    |

¹ Average, April-May 1936.
² April 1936.
NOTES. — 1. In addition to the expenditure on national defence shown above, some further amounts are included under Public Works for maintenance, repair, rentals, etc., of military buildings; the aggregate amount of such expenditure varies from $500 to $600 thousand annually.

2. The items “Air” and “N.W.T. Radio Services” include expenditure for civil purposes.

3. The item “Unemployment Relief Acts” consists mainly of expenditure on rifle ranges, training-camps, roads, repairs to fortifications, air ports, air stations and aerodromes.

4. The item “Other expenditure” includes unforeseen expenses and expenditure for war claims adjustment, battlefield memorials, Imperial war graves, “Book of Remembrance”, etc.

5. Pensions.—Pensions and other allowances are charged to the chapters “Pensions and National Health” and “Soldier and General Land Settlement”, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
<th>1935-36</th>
<th>1936-37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) European war and active militia</td>
<td>46,794.9</td>
<td>43,141.1</td>
<td>41,839.8</td>
<td>41,953.0</td>
<td>42,000.0</td>
<td>41,650.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Militiamen:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebellion 1885 and general</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Militia Pension Act 1901 (service)</td>
<td>950.8</td>
<td>1,020.6</td>
<td>1,063.8</td>
<td>1,166.1</td>
<td>1,250.0</td>
<td>1,300.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Civil flying pensions</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Soldiers’ civil re-establishment (care of patients, compensation, war veterans’ allowances, etc.)</td>
<td>11,156.7</td>
<td>10,076.5</td>
<td>9,123.9</td>
<td>9,677.7</td>
<td>12,621.9</td>
<td>13,018.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Soldiers’ land settlement</td>
<td>1,002.7</td>
<td>1,237.3</td>
<td>2,642.0</td>
<td>1,788.0</td>
<td>777.5</td>
<td>786.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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