### CANADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>9,542,000 sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (V. 1936)</td>
<td>11,028,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density per sq. km</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of railway system (XII. 1933)</td>
<td>68,122 km.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The organisation of the military forces of Canada is based mainly on what is known as the Militia Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927. The armed forces of Canada consist of naval, land and air forces under the control of the Department of National Defence.

**Naval Forces.**

The naval forces comprise permanent naval personnel with officers serving during pleasure and ratings serving under 7-year engagements; Royal Canadian Naval Reserve forces recruited from 5 port divisions from amongst seafaring Canadians for periods of 3 years' non-permanent service; and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve forces recruited from 16 division headquarters throughout Canada from amongst non-seafaring Canadians for periods of 5 years' non-permanent service.

**Land Forces.**

The land forces of Canada are based upon the militia system. There is an *active militia* (permanent and non-permanent), with *officer reserves* and a *reserve militia*.

The *active militia* forms the first line of defence. The permanent active militia exists for the purpose of providing for the care and protection of forts, etc., to assist in the instruction of the non-permanent active militia by means of schools, courses, etc., and provide instructors therefor. The non-permanent active militia corresponds very closely to the British territorial army and forms the great bulk of the military forces of Canada.

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 Governor-in-Chief may place the militia, or any part thereof, on active service in Canada, and also beyond Canada, for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable to do so by reason of any emergency.

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 local garrisons and training camps.

The reserves (non-permanent) of the active militia 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 military organisation in an emergency.

Air Forces.

The air forces of Canada comprise the permanent active air force, the non-permanent active air force, and the reserve. The permanent active air force fulfils at once the functions of a defence force, a nucleus around which service units may be formed in event of war, and an instructional cadre for the non-permanent active air force. The non-permanent active air force is analogous to the non-permanent active militia. The reserve (which at present consists of officers only) provides a supply of trained personnel whose services may be called upon in an emergency.

I. Army.

ORGANISATION OF COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.—THE DEFENCE COUNCIL.

The defence forces of Canada (naval, military and air) forming a part of the Department of National Defence, are under the control of the Minister of National Defence, 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: Chief of the General Staff, Chief of the Naval Staff, Senior Air Officer, R.C.A.F.
Associate Members: Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Master-General of the Ordnance, Judge Advocate-General.
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.

The naval service comprises the following directorates:

- Naval Operations and Training;
- Naval Intelligence and Plans;
- Naval Secretariat;
- Naval Engineering;
- Naval Reserves;
- Naval Stores.

4. **The Militia Service.**

I. 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;
- Historical Section.

II. The Adjutant-General's Branch.

This branch is divided into: Organisation and Personal Services; Pay Services; Medical Services.

III. The Quartermaster-General's Branch.

This branch is divided into: Engineer Services; Supplies and Transport; Veterinary Services.

IV. The Branch of the Master-General of the Ordnance.

This branch is divided into:

- Mechanisation and Artillery;
- Equipment and Ordnance Services (including military manufacturing establishments).

Central Investigation Committee established for the purpose of carrying out a comprehensive survey of Canadian industry to determine the potential capacity of the country to produce stores, supplies, etc., that might be required in event of emergency.
V. The Air Service.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is administered by the Senior Air Officer, assisted by a Staff comprising three Divisions, as follows:

The Air Staff Division;
The Air Personnel Staff Division;
The Equipment and Development Staff Division.

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.

(July, 1937.)

1. Higher Units (Non-permanent Active Militia).
   5 cavalry brigades.
   19 infantry brigades.
   2 motor machine-gun brigades.
   27 field artillery brigades.
   6 medium artillery brigades.
   2 coast artillery brigades.

2. Arms and Services.

   (a) Permanent 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), medium artillery (1 battery) and 1 anti-aircraft battery.
   Engineers: 1 field company (headquarters and 2 sections), 14 detachments.
   Corps of Signals.
   Infantry: 3 regiments (7 companies).
   Army Service Corps: 2 depots and 10 detachments.
   Medical Corps
   Corps of Military Staff Clerks 12 detachments each.
   Ordnance Corps
   Veterinary Corps: 6 detachments.
(b) The Non-permanent Forces of Active Militia.

The active militia (non-permanent) consists of the following units:

Cavalry.

20 regiments of cavalry and cavalry (armoured car).

Royal Canadian Artillery.

109 field batteries;
21 medium batteries;
10 heavy batteries;
4 anti-aircraft batteries;
1 light anti-aircraft battery;
1 artillery survey company.

Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers.

1 field squadron;
17 field companies;
6 field park companies;
9 army troops companies;
1 electrical and mechanical company;
1 workshop and park company;
2 anti-aircraft companies;
2 corps field survey companies;
2 fortress companies.

Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

7 cavalry signal troops;
2 armoured car regiment signal troops;
4 divisional signals;
7 district signals;
2 corps signals;
10 cable, wireless, etc., sections;
2 fortress signal companies.

Canadian Officers Training Corps.

22 contingents.

Infantry.

59 battalions (rifle);
26 battalions (machine-gun);
6 battalions (tank).

Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.
Canadian Postal Corps.

(c) Officers Reserves. Canadian Militia.

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

(a) Reserve regimental depots;
(b) Corps reserves and corps reserve lists of the non-permanent active militia, consisting of qualified officers who are permitted to withdraw from the training establishment of corps of the non-permanent active militia;
(c) The reserve of officers (general list).

(d) Officers' Training Corps.

The Officers' Training Corps consists of university contingents (22 contingents in 1937). 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.

(e) 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 212 military rifle associations, with a total membership of 16,582, and 47 civilian rifle associations, with a total membership of 2,349.

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.
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

The R.C.M. Police (Dominion Constabulary) is a police force 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 by the Federal Government throughout Canada and is used in the maintenance of law and order in the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories, and in the remote areas of Canada.

In the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, it also enforces the Criminal Code and all provincial statutes under agreements between the respective provincial governments and the Federal Government.

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, 2, 3 or 5 years and officers are commissioned by the Crown.

The training of the mounted police covers a period of six months and in recent years, except in the "Mounted Section", cavalry training is not carried out. Where practicable, an annual course of training is given.

The strength of the R.C.M. Police, as at December 31st, 1936, was 2,585 officers, non-commissioned officers and constables. There were then only 218 horses in the force.

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. Actually, the period of training which is undergone by non-permanent active militia varies from year to year (10, 12 or 14 days in 1936). Weapon training similar to that laid down for the British territorial army is completed annually.

On completion of service in the active militia, officers may join the reserve if they so desire.

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

Men joining the permanent active militia engage for a period of three years, with extension of service optional. The permanent active militia are trained according to the standards of the British regular army, so far as circumstances permit.
ANNUAL TRAINING OF NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA. 
(1935-36.)

I. UNIT TRAINING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>At local headquarters</th>
<th>At camps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ranks</td>
<td>35,651</td>
<td>14,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men days</td>
<td>384,831</td>
<td>106,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average period days</td>
<td>10.79</td>
<td>7.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. SCHOOL TRAINING.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>5,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,998</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, 1936, was 82,554.

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 1936.**

<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>62</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>8,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>1,104</td>
<td>13,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>4,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signals</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>5,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers' training corps</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>2,329</td>
<td>55,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army service corps</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>1,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-combatants</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>5,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total as at December 31st</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,960</strong></td>
<td><strong>99,585</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The peace establishment, the limited establishment and the actual strength of the permanent active militia, on March 31st, 1937, were respectively: 6,926; 4,163 and 4,034 officers and other ranks.

The total authorised peace establishment of the non-permanent active militia is 7,647 officers and 91,938 other ranks. The strength as at December 31st, 1936, was 6,321 officers and 39,425 other ranks.
So far the full strength of what is known as the peace establishment has been reduced from a personnel of 127,000 to about 81,000. The strength on the rolls for training purposes is 46,000 (1937). For a number of years, the peace establishments, both of the permanent and non-permanent active militia, have not been completed.

II. Air Force.

(1) Organisation.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is organised as follows:

Permanent:
- R.C.A.F. Headquarters;
- 1 fighter squadron;
- 1 bomber squadron;
- 1 army co-operation squadron;
- 1 flying boat squadron;
- 1 coastal reconnaissance squadron;
- 1 torpedo bomber squadron;
- 2 general purpose squadrons;
- 1 training group;
- 2 depots.

Non-permanent:
- 1 fighter squadron;
- 4 army co-operation squadrons;
- 4 bomber squadrons.

(2) Personnel.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force is as follows (March 31st, 1937):

Permanent:
- 153 officers;
- 959 airmen.

Non-permanent:
- 76 officers;
- 493 airmen.

Reserve:
- 166 officers.

The following increases in personnel are provided for in the 1937-38 estimates:

Permanent:
- 48 officers;
- 565 airmen.

Non-permanent:
- 21 officers;
- 280 airmen.
(3) Air Material (March 31st, 1937).

The total number of aircraft is 183:

- 8 fighter planes (obsolete);
- 14 army co-operation (obsolete);
- 4 flying-boats (obsolete);
- 7 torpedo bomber planes;
- 105 various types of training planes;
- 45 transportation and photographic planes.

The present 1937-38 estimates provide for the purchase of 104 planes:

- 12 fighter planes;
- 7 flying-boats;
- 18 bomber planes;
- 13 torpedo-bomber planes;
- 18 coastal reconnaissance planes;
- 36 training planes.

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.

LIST OF UNITS.

(June 18th, 1937.)

Destroyers:

1. **Fraser (1931-1932)**
   - Displacement, 1,375 tons. Length, 317\(\frac{3}{4}\) feet. Beam, 33 feet. Draught, 12 feet. H.P. 36,000 = 35.5 kts. **Guns:** 4 4.7-inch; 1 3-inch (A.A.); 5 smaller guns; 8 torpedo tubes (21-inch).

2. **St. Laurent (1931-1932)**
   - Displacement, 1,337 tons. Length, 322 feet. Beam, 32\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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. **Saguenay (1930-1931)**

4. **Skeena (1930-1931)**

Miscellaneous: 3 mine-sweepers and 2 depot ships.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Organised in 16 division headquarters with a total authorised complement of 100 officers and 1,112 ratings.
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>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollars (000,000's)</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>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Militia services</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Naval services</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Air services</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>11.7</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>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Unemployment Relief Acts</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h) Other expenditure</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

- Wholesale prices (1929-30 = 100) 69 72 75 76 81
- Retail prices: Cost of living (1929-30 = 100) 79 77 78 79 80 81

1 April 1937.

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></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) European war and active militia</td>
<td>43,141.1</td>
<td>41,839.8</td>
<td>41,953.0</td>
<td>41,521.6</td>
<td>41,650.0</td>
<td>41,500.0</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>21.5</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Militia Pension Act 1901 (service)</td>
<td>1,020.6</td>
<td>1,063.8</td>
<td>1,166.1</td>
<td>1,247.6</td>
<td>1,300.0</td>
<td>1,400.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Civil flying pensions</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>—1</td>
<td>—1</td>
<td>—1</td>
<td>—1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Soldiers' civil re-establishment (care of patients, compensation, war veterans' allowances, etc.)</td>
<td>10,076.5</td>
<td>9,123.9</td>
<td>9,677.7</td>
<td>10,541.8</td>
<td>13,018.8</td>
<td>14,048.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Soldiers' land settlement</td>
<td>1,237.3</td>
<td>2,642.0</td>
<td>1,788.0</td>
<td>1,249.3</td>
<td>786.3</td>
<td>750.6</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.