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7-8 EDWARD VII.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

A. 1908

# REPORT

OF

# THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING

MARCH 31, 1907

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1907

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Militia Council for the three months ending March 31, 1907, with statements of expenditure and revenue during the fiscal period of nine months ending the same date.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,  
*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA November 26, 1907.

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## REPORT

OF

## THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907

WITH

STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE FISCAL PERIOD OF  
NINE MONTHS ENDING THE SAME DATE.

---

## CHANGE IN THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE REPORT.

1. Heretofore the Annual Report of the Militia Council, with the exception of that part which deals with the revenue and expenditure during the fiscal year, has covered the period of the calendar year, and in order that the whole report may in future synchronize with the fiscal year which now ends on March 31, instead of June 30 as formerly, the present report covers only a period of three months, viz:—from January 1 to March 31, 1907. The statements of revenue and expenditure, however, are for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

2. Moreover, as it is considered inadvisable to withhold the report on the training during 1907, until the issue of the Annual Report for 1907-08, an interim report, dealing with the recent training, will be issued before the end of the present Session of Parliament.

## MILITARY POLICY.

3. No changes of importance in military policy, affecting the military forces of the Dominion, were inaugurated during the period under review.

4. Much attention was, however, given to examining and reporting upon the important military questions, affecting the Dominion as a part of the Empire, which it was known were to be laid before the Ministers representing Canada at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

5. As regards the working of the system of Commands, steady progress was made, and results in the Western Ontario and Maritime Provinces Commands were highly satisfactory. Much of this progress was due to the further organization of the Army Pay Corps and the financial decentralization thereby made possible. Of course a great deal still remains to be done.

6. The organization of Military District No. 13, a new district comprising the Province of Alberta and the District of Mackenzie, which formerly formed part of No. 10 Military District, was authorized.

## INTELLIGENCE.

7. The work of the Intelligence Division was carried on as usual. A considerable amount of useful information was collected and collated. The Intelligence Diary was compiled and issued monthly.

8. The Annual Returns of the Naval and Military resources of the Dominion were rendered to the Colonial Office as usual, for the information of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

## TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

9. The Survey Division during the period under review continued to do satisfactory work. Actual surveying out of doors was of course not practicable; but both transit and level parties were kept out, running transit and level lines so as to afford data on which to base subsequent topographic work.

10. At the same time the superintending officers and draughtsmen were employed in the office in reducing observations and preparing plans for the topography to be executed during the summer, and in preparing the completed field work for reproduction.

11. Up to March 31, 1907, eight sheets of the 1-inch topographic map series have been sent to the lithographers, of which two have been published. A liberal free distribution has been made of these two sheets with a view to awakening public interest in survey work, and demonstrating the value of reliable topographic maps for business purposes.

12. The drawing for reproduction by lithography, of the field work for the sheets covering the eastern portion of Ontario has made good progress during the same period.

13. The Interdepartmental Conference assembled to report upon the question of a national survey of Canada, which was referred to in the report for 1906, held several meetings during January and February and presented its report in March, 1907. The Department of Militia and Defence was represented at that conference by the Chief of the General Staff.

14. In their report the members of the conference were unanimous in recognizing the high importance to the country of a reliable and comprehensive topographic survey. Two of the members, however, entertained doubts as to the financial advisability of undertaking early action in this direction, and presented reports dissenting from the views of the majority, who, in their report, urged the importance of taking immediate steps to co-ordinate the work of the existing survey departments (which are now working independently and without co-operation), and to lay the foundation of a general topographic survey.

## TRAINING.

15. The annual winter "practice" mobilization of the fortress of Halifax took place in the month of February, with good results, and valuable experience was gained; several defects were brought to light which are being remedied. Also winter courses of instruction for the officers of the Halifax garrison were held and showed useful results.

16. The dates for the annual camps, and also the names of the officers selected for duty on the staffs were promulgated early in March, thus affording ample time for all ranks to make the necessary arrangements to attend annual training.

17. Correspondence has taken place between the Canadian and Imperial Governments relative to a proposal emanating from the latter, that officers of the Imperial Yeomanry Regiments in Great Britain, when visiting or temporarily residing in the Colonies should be attached to Colonial Mounted Forces for training purposes, and similarly, that members of Colonial Mounted Forces visiting the British Isles should be attached, for a like purpose, to Imperial Yeomanry regiments.

## MUSKETRY.

18. Special attention was directed to the subject of musketry training at the annual camps. A "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction," giving in detail a syllabus for the annual training of each arm was drawn up. In it specially detailed instructions for musketry and 'judging distance' practice were included.

19. As far as accommodation permitted, preliminary instruction by means of sub-target guns, gallery ammunition, etc., was carried out at schools of instruction and in drill halls. There is no doubt that more satisfactory results could be obtained along these lines if there existed proper quarters in which to carry out the work of instruction. This is particularly true of rural corps where the provision of inexpensive company armouries would, in a short time, greatly improve the efficiency in musketry and save thousands of rounds of ammunition now expended by men without proper preliminary instruction.

20. The issue of sub-target guns to civilian rifle associations and to cadet corps, on the necessary security being furnished, was authorized, as was also a free issue of ammunition to members of cadet corps 15 years of age and over.

21. It was decided to adopt, for marking, in connection with the class-firing of the active militia, the system of target divisions and values used by the Dominion Rifle Association.

22. Every effort is being made to increase the efficiency in musketry, and the steps already taken in that direction will, it is hoped, produce a beneficial result in the near future.

## SIGNALLING.

23. Instruction in signalling was carried out throughout the period under review, and special courses were held at large centres, which were well attended and showed satisfactory results.

## PERMANENT FORCE.

## GENERAL.

24. The organization of the Canadian Army Pay Corps was continued and Paymasters appointed for Commands and for No. 11 Military District.

The administration of the Royal Canadian Engineers was transferred to Halifax, as being the principal station of that corps.

## ESTABLISHMENTS AND RECRUITING.

25. For the year 1906-07 it was determined that the recruiting establishment should not exceed the following:—

	All ranks.
Royal Canadian Dragoons . . . . .	200
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles . . . . .	120
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery . . . . .	312
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery . . . . .	792
Royal Canadian Engineers . . . . .	300
Royal Canadian Regiment . . . . .	1,067
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps . . . . .	100
Permanent Army Medical Corps . . . . .	100
Ordnance Stores Corps . . . . .	189
Canadian Army Pay Corps . . . . .	33
Corps of Military Staff Clerks . . . . .	31
Total . . . . .	3,244

26. During the three months ending March 31, 1907, 13 officers were appointed to the several branches of the permanent force, as follows:—

Cavalry .....	1
Artillery .....	1
Infantry .....	1
Permanent Army Medical Corps .....	1
Canadian Army Pay Corps .....	9
	13
Total .....	13

The permanent force is still many officers short of the establishment, although the vacancies are being gradually filled.

27. During the greater part of the period under review Lieut.-Colonel Gwatkin, Director of Operations and Staff Duties, was employed in England, under special instructions from the Militia Council, with a view to securing recruits for the Artillery and Infantry of the permanent force from among the men serving in those units of the British regular army which were about to be reduced. In all he engaged for the Service 200 artillerymen and 156 infantrymen. These men were of an excellent class, being intelligent, of good physique, conduct and habits, and certainly much above the average recruit usually obtained. Their selection has reflected the highest credit upon Lieut.-Colonel Gwatkin, and the expense occasioned in securing them has been fully justified.

28. It has been found that at times much dissatisfaction exists, especially at some of the smaller stations, such as Esquimalt and Fredericton, owing to the large amount of work entailed on all ranks in consequence of the reduction in the numbers of men serving every spring, caused by purchase of discharge, desertion, &c., at that time of the year. To offset this drainage of men it is proposed in future to recruit the permanent force in excess of its authorized establishment, during the autumn months of each year, care being taken, however, that the average establishment for the year, for which money is voted by Parliament, shall not be exceeded. It is also proposed, to authorize officers commanding dépôts to send recruiting sergeants into their respective vicinities for recruiting purposes. This is at present done at Toronto and Montreal, but not at the other stations of the permanent force.

29. It is thus hoped, in future, to ensure practically the maintenance of the full authorized establishment of the permanent force—that is, the establishment for which Parliamentary appropriations are made—by the inauguration of a proper recruiting system during the autumn, and by the re-distribution of the men at the different stations, as required by the exigencies of the service.

30. The maintenance of the authorized establishment at Esquimalt, owing to the very high rate of wages offered for civilian labour and the consequent impossibility of finding local recruits, has presented many difficulties. It has, therefore, been necessary to keep the garrison at that station up to its strength by drafts from the stations in Eastern Canada.

31. With a view to providing for the maintenance of a higher standard among the men of the Ordnance Stores Corps, it is proposed, for the future, to restrict enlistment in the corps to men who have served in other branches of the permanent force, or in the Imperial army and have been discharged therefrom with 'good character,' also to admit a higher percentage of men on the married establishment than allowed in other branches of the permanent force.

## DISCIPLINE.

32. The Officer Commanding Western Ontario has reported that the units of the permanent force stationed within his command were in a creditable state of efficiency during the period under review, the establishment being fairly up to strength, physique of men good, discipline properly maintained, and the administration generally in a satisfactory condition.

33. The Officer Commanding Eastern Ontario has reported that the discipline of the various units under his command was well maintained. Their strength was not, however, up to the establishment owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring recruits. Those obtained were, on the whole, of a satisfactory class.

34. The Officer Commanding the Maritime Provinces has reported that the discipline of the permanent force within his command was satisfactory.

35. The District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10 reports, with regard to the permanent force at Winnipeg, that the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles were in a most efficient condition in all departments, and that the work of No. 10 Section, O.S.C., was admirably carried out.

36. The District Officer Commanding Military District No. 11 has reported, with reference to the permanent force at Esquimalt, that the usual garrison duties were carried out in an excellent manner considering the very weak state of the force.

## STATE.

37. The following return shows the state of the permanent force on March 31, 1907:—

STATE of Permanent Force, March 31, 1907.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1906.	Strength on March 31, 1907.	BECOME NON-EFFECTIVE.								ENROLLED.				COMPOSITION OF PRESENT CONTINGENT IN PERMANENT FORCE.				Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
				Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged—Unsuitable.	Discharged—Invalided.	Discharged—Time expired.	Deserted.	Dead.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Desertion.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons.	240	167	172	5	3	1	1	5	2	16	29	2	31	74	37	27	34	1		
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles	120	82	84	3	1	1	2	3	1	9	10	1	11	34	21	13	16	1		
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	387	301	268	7	3	1	2	28	21	61	24	5	30	100	57	33	78	2		
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	1,072	523	685	2	7	2	2	9	1	21	173	8	186	316	245	37	87	28		
Royal Canadian Engineers	368	226	221	8	5	2	4	4	1	18	14	3	18	56	72	16	77	15		
Royal Canadian Regiment, No. 1 Depot.	121	73	69	1	3	1	1	5	1	11	5	1	7	34	23	3	9	...		
" " 2	123	82	85	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	14	1	14	43	12	8	22	...		
" " 3	121	63	62	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	8	1	10	30	9	4	19	2		
" " 4	721	533	689	1	1	2	4	8	3	20	172	2	176	58	178	194	259	29		
" " 5	121	75	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11	2	13	54	14	4	12	3		
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.	138	71	85	1	1	1	1	5	4	28	9	4	2	29	29	45	5	6		
Permanent Army Medical Corps.	133	71	84	1	1	1	1	4	6	13	9	1	7	15	23	14	22	2		
Ordnance Stores Corps	159	109	118	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	10	3	13	63	10	41	4	7		
Canadian Army Pay Corps	22	8	13	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	7	1	3	2	...		
Corps of Military Staff Clerks.	31	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	4	6	6	12	2		
Totals	3,877	2,412	2,737	38	26	5	11	86	42	229	490	17	546	917	753	408	659	97		

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ACTIVE MILITIA (OTHER THAN PERMANENT FORCE).

38. The establishments for the active militia, other than the permanent force, were authorized early in the year.

The following changes went into effect during the period under review:—

One squadron was added to the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

A company of the Canadian Army Service Corps (No. 12) was organized at Toronto.

STAFF.

39. The following changes in the Headquarters and District Staffs took place during the period under review:—

Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., R.C.A., appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, from Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major W. R. Ward, C.A.P.C., appointed Assistant Paymaster-General.

Brevet Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B., A.D.C., appointed District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10.

Major A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., R.C.R., appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Maritime Provinces Command, *vice* Major P. E. Thacker, R.C.M.R., undergoing a course at the Royal Staff College, England.

Lieut.-Colonel P. Weatherbe, R.C.E., Director of Engineer Services, appointed to command the Royal Canadian Engineers in the Maritime Provinces Command, and Major G. S. Maunsell, R.C.E., appointed Temporary Director of Engineer Services in his place.

REGULATIONS.

40. The following regulations were revised and promulgated:—

Pay and allowances regulations.

Dress regulations.

Regulations for Rifle Associations.

41. The duties of caretakers of government armouries were defined and published, for the information of all concerned.

42. The revision of the King's Regulations and Orders for the Militia of Canada is still in hand, as is also the revision of the Equipment Regulations, and it is hoped that both works will be completed and ready to be sent to the printer about the end of the year.

INSTRUCTION.

43. The first Artillery Staff Course at Quebec was commenced in January, and 8 officers and 13 non-commissioned officers attended.

44. The result of the Promotion Examination held in November, 1906, was as follows:—

Eight officers passed for the rank of Major, six for that of Captain, and twelve officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery passed in subject "E" (Artillery).

45. Fifteen officers were authorized to attend the Long Course at the Royal Military College, which commenced in February last—those of them belonging to the permanent force, in preparation for the Promotion Examination in May.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

46. Majors H. E. Burstall, R.C.A., and A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., R.C.R., passed successfully out of the Staff College at Camberley, at the end of 1906.

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47. Captains P. E. Thacker, R.C.M.R., and H. Kemmis-Betty, R.C.R., who qualified for admission to the college in August, 1906, commenced their study thereat in January.

48. The following officers are also at present undergoing instruction in England:—

Majors G. la F. Foster and F. L. Vaux, at the dépôt, Royal Army Medical Corps; Captains E. de B. Panet and J. E. Mills, R.C.A., at the Gunnery Staff Course; Captain S. S. Weatherbie, O.S.C., at the Ordnance College.

#### SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

49. In addition to the Royal Schools of Instruction previously existing, a Royal School of Military Engineering was established at Halifax.

50. The number of certificates issued during the nine months ending March 31, 1907, to officers and non-commissioned officers, was as follows:—



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## LITERARY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE PERMANENT FORCE.

51. With a view to determining their educational qualifications and of ensuring that they are up to a certain fixed standard, it has been decided that, in future, all candidates for commissions in the permanent force, who are not graduates of a chartered University of the British Isles or Canada, or who have not passed the entrance examination to the Royal Military College of Canada, must pass a literary examination before they can be attached for duty and a Long Course. This decision came into effect from the 1st January, 1907.

## COMMISSIONS.

52. The number of commissions in the active militia issued during the three months ending March 31, 1907, was 193.

## WARRANTS.

53. The number of warrants issued during the three months ending March 31, 1907, was 11.

## COMMISSIONS IN IMPERIAL ARMY.

54. Arrangements are in progress between the Imperial and Dominion Governments and also the Principal of McGill University, whereby commissions in the Imperial army and Canadian permanent force may be granted to undergraduates of Canadian Universities.

## MEDALS.

55. The number and description of Medals issued between January 1, and March 31, 1907, was as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces, Officers' Decoration.....	30
Long Service.....	48
Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, (Permanent Force).	5
General Service Medal .....	102

## CADET CORPS.

56. The number of new cadet corps formed was 6. The number of cadet corps disbanded was 2.

57. The Officer Commanding Western Ontario reports that the units within his command are, with few exceptions, in good order, so far as their drill is concerned, and that many of them are interested in musketry. He strongly urges the issue of a lighter rifle, as noted in his previous report. This is being considered by the Militia Council.

58. The formation of more units needs encouragement, there being a lack of enthusiasm in many localities, which should not exist in connection with so important a movement.

59. The formation of Cadet Engineer Companies in connection with Universities was authorized, and a company formed at Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia.

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT, (DEFICIENCIES.)

60. The question of large deficiencies in arms and equipment, which are generally found to exist upon the transfer of the command of a corps from one officer to another, and which are of too frequent occurrence on other occasions, is receiving the attention of the Militia Council.

Steps will be taken to protect the public against these losses by holding to stricter

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account the officers responsible for them, and also the inspecting officers who allow the deficiencies to accumulate.

## ARMAMENT.

61. During the period under review the armament of the troops remained the same as reported on at the end of 1906. It is, however, earnestly hoped that no obstacle may arise to prevent the carrying to completion the armament required for the Militia. This armament and equipment cannot be improvised and its supply at best is only gradual.

## ARTILLERY.

62. Construction in England by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim of guns and their carriages, to complete the armament of the force and to effect the change from 12-pr. to 18-pr. Q.F. guns for the Field Artillery, was continued, if somewhat slowly.

63. The Inspector of Warlike Stores for Canada, under whom all inspections are made at Woolwich Arsenal, reports the results as very satisfactory. The same remarks apply to the gun ammunition under order from the same firm.

64. The time already taken to partially supply these various equipments illustrates the necessity of early preparation, for they could not in any way be obtained quickly on emergency, nor improvised.

## CONSTRUCTION OF GUN LIMBERS AND WAGONS, ETC.

65. The supply of limber wagons and other vehicles for the new artillery equipment, which work the Ottawa Car Company have in hand, progressed somewhat more slowly than was anticipated and the work as yet is only in its initial stages. The specifications governing the construction are those laid down for Woolwich Arsenal.

## SMALL ARMS.

66. No purchase of rifles was made abroad. The manufacture, however, of the Ross rifle in Canada was well maintained in point of number.

67. This rifle having been issued to the permanent force in the summer of 1906, an insight into its performance and suitability was fairly established. A number of defects and shortcomings developed, all of which have been the subject of much thought and earnest endeavour to rectify. It is not considered that any troubles abnormal to the introduction of a new arm and in the working of a new factory are involved.

68. Owing to the manufacture of a military rifle in the country the formation of a standing Small Arms Committee, under whose supervision experiments could be carried out and results reported, is in contemplation.

## DOMINION ARSENAL.

69. The output of small arm ammunition was continued quite up to the quantity estimated for, and its quality was fully up to the highest standard. The cost of manufacture was not greater than in England.

## INSPECTION OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

70. The provision of new guns and their equipment, the manufacture of large quantities of small arm ammunition, and the custody of munitions of war in charge of the troops and in store renders the appointment of an Inspector of Warlike Stores and an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery very necessary. This is in contemplation.

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## ENGINEER SERVICES.

71. Work carried on under Engineer services progressed satisfactorily, but during these months of midwinter little could be undertaken. Arrangements, however, for the further construction of Petawawa camp were prepared, plans made, specifications drawn up and tenders let.

72. A piece of work carried out under the supervision of the Royal Canadian Engineers was the removal of a dangerous portion of overhanging rock below the Citadel, Quebec.

## MILITARY PROPERTIES.

73. The rent collected for military properties under lease, for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, was as follows:—

Military District No. 1, Headquarters, London, Ont. . . . .	\$	83	00
“ 2, “ Toronto, Ont. . . . .		280	25
“ 3, “ Kingston, Ont. . . . .		485	52
“ 4, “ Ottawa, Ont. . . . .		88	50
“ 5 & 6, “ Montreal, Que. . . . .		464	44
“ 7, “ Quebec, Que. . . . .		1,052	93
“ 8, “ St. John, N.B. . . . .		248	00
“ 9, “ Halifax, N.S. . . . .		44	17
“ 11, “ Victoria, B.C. . . . .		605	00

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\$3,351 81

## LANDS ACQUIRED.

74. The only lands acquired during the three months ending March 31, were 401 acres, being part of the Petawawa Camp site, for which \$2,640 was paid. This made the actual number of properties, within the boundaries of the Petawawa Camp site, acquired to that date, 78—having an acreage of 12,375 acres, and costing \$100,140.25, legal fees included, or an average of \$8.09 per acre.

75. The negotiations which were in progress at the end of the year 1906, between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Ontario, with a view to the Crown, as represented by the Minister of Militia and Defence, obtaining a 99 years' lease of the Crown lands within the boundaries of the Petawawa Camp site, resulted in these lands being assumed by the Dominion Government on March 20, 1907, by virtue of authority vested in it, under Section 117 of the British North America Act, subject to the existing rights of timber licensees. The Dominion Government was forced to take this action, as the Provincial Government would neither withdraw its condition that the consent of the timber licensees should be first filed with the Department of Lands Forests and Mines at Toronto, before a 99 years' lease would be granted, nor accept the alternative proposal made by the Dominion Government to purchase the Crown lands within the boundaries of the site, at 25 cents per acre.

## CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

76. Contracts for fuel were called for this year by newspaper advertisement in all cases where the estimated quantity of coal required was 25 tons or over; in other cases arrangements were made with the former contractors, or tenders obtained by letter.

77. Tenders for camp supplies were obtained, as before, by poster. Contracts were made this year, for the first time, for the camps at Calgary, Winnipeg, and for an additional camp at Aldershot.

## INTERNAL ECONOMY OF DEPARTMENT.

78. The new system of keeping records of officers' services at headquarters, which was instituted last year, has given every satisfaction.

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79. A loose-leaf record system has been installed for requisitions upon the War Office.

80. The form of requisition upon public works has been changed so that the original requisition is now sent to the Public Works Department, the duplicate goes in the proper Central Registry file, and the triplicate remains in the Contract Branch. Officers making requisitions are now able to note the action taken, from the papers on file. Formerly the result of these transactions did not appear in the Central Registry. A much closer watch is kept on these requisitions than in former years, with the result that they are much more promptly filled, and fewer are in arrear.

81. New forms have been prepared for the correspondence dealing with Security Cheques deposited with the Receiver General, making the work easier, and a record of cheques received and sent out has been established.

## CLERICAL STAFF.

82. The work of the Clerical Staff of the Department has been performed in a most satisfactory manner. During the Session of Parliament and on other occasions it was necessary for them to work long after the ordinary office hours, and this work was cheerfully and willingly performed whenever the occasion arose.

## EXPENDITURE.

83. The expenditure for 1906-7 (9 months) was \$4,347,320.74, a decrease compared with that for 1905-6, which was \$5,594,009.80. Comparisons, however, cannot very well be made with the preceding year, owing to the fact that the date of closing the fiscal year was changed in 1906-7 from June 30 to March 31.

84. For the majority of the Services the rate of expenditure was not in excess of that of the previous year. In some cases such as clothing and necessaries, provisions and supplies, it was somewhat less.

85. Owing to the removal from the Tariff of the provision for the free entry of goods imported by the government, a new vote, namely, Customs Dues, became necessary in 1906-7. The expenditure under this head was \$71,803.

86. On the other hand the vote Contribution to the Imperial Government for Defences of Esquimalt ceased with 1905-6.

87. There was comparatively a slight increase in the amount of expenditure on repairs to military buildings, fortifications, and other military properties in 1906-7 over 1905-6, the figures for 1906-7 being \$275,586, and for 1905-6, \$254,427. This was due largely to the buildings, works, &c., taken over at Halifax and Esquimalt from the British Government.

## ANNUAL DRILL.

88. For Annual Drill, the expenditure in 1906-7 was greater proportionately than in 1905-6, owing to the fact that proportionately more troops were paid for training in the nine months than in the preceding twelve. The following statement shows the number for each of these years:—

	Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	Total, all ranks.	Horses.
1905-6.....	2,919	8,013	28,168	39,100	6,775
1906-7.....	2,423	6,584	23,877	32,884	4,621

The total of 32,884 for 1906-7, 9 months, is at the rate of 43,745 for twelve months, an increase compared with 1905-6 of 4,645, supposing the proportion to be constant.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

89. Under head of "Capital" the expenditure for 1906-7 was three-fourths that of the preceding year, the total amount being \$975,283, expended on the following Services:—

Ordnance.....	\$393,848
Rifles.....	301,480
Military Stores.....	31,429
Rifle Ranges.....	61,879
Saddlery and Harness.....	46,904
Clothing.....	22,814
Lands.....	60,679
Dominion Arsenal.....	56,250

Total..... \$975,283

In addition \$25,000 was expended out of the Jamaica Relief Fund for the purchase of new tents to replace those issued out of reserve stores and sent to Jamaica.

90. On pages 15 and 16 will be found a statement of expenditure for 1906-7 under the various votes, and also a comparative statement of expenditure for the past ten years.

## COMMAND PAYMASTERS.

91. Pay is issued and payments are now made largely through Command Paymasters. The work is being satisfactorily done, and the system works well, especially at camps where experienced paymasters are absolutely necessary, owing to the increase of work consequent upon checking efficiency pay and the closer examination of all accounts.

## EFFICIENCY PAY.

92. Efficiency pay is deserving of a few remarks. The rates are as follows, in addition to the fixed rate of 50 cents per diem:—

Recruits.....	20 cts. p.d.
Men who have had one previous training.....	40 cts. p.d.
Men who have had two or more previous trainings.....	50 cts. p.d.

The men must also become efficient generally and pass all the tests in musketry before this extra pay can be drawn.

93. A comparison of the numbers who have drawn efficiency pay the past three years is interesting, as it shows that the percentage of men with two or more previous trainings is increasing. The following are the figures for each year:—

	Recruits.	Men with one previous training.	Men with two or more previous trainings.	Amount of efficiency pay.
1904-5.....	12,413	5,413	9,486	\$113,432
1905-6.....	13,540	6,920	14,725	155,428
1906-7 (9 months).....	9,032	5,542	13,171	129,665

94. The average of efficiency pay for 1904-5 was a little over 34 cents, and for 1906-7, a little over 38 cents. For 1907-8 it will, in all probability, be nearly 40 cents, which with the fixed rate of 50 cents, will make the average pay of a private about 90 cents.

95. Complaint has been made that it is difficult to get recruits at 70 cents a day. A flat rate of \$1 p.d. to all men who can pass the musketry tests has been recommended regardless of whether the men have served previously or not. No doubt with the high rates of wages now existing there is difficulty in inducing men to leave their work

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and turn out for training 12 or 16 days at 70 cents p.d.—the present pay of a recruit. If the pay were raised to \$7 for all efficient men, it would mean only 10 cents p.d. over and above the average now paid, entailing a total cost of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 per year—according to the numbers trained and the number of days training.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 9 MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1907.

Expenditure, 1906-7. (Nine months, July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.)		Expended.	
		s cts.	
By Statute—			
	Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Master-General of the Ordnance.....		16,200 00
By Vote—			
	Pay of Staff, Permanent Force and Active Militia, including allowances.....	1,020,211	08
	Military Survey—Intelligence Branch.....	17,759	91
	Annual Drill.....	724,377	98
	Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees.....	67,063	37
	Military Properties—Maintenance.....	38,434	75
	"    "    Construction and Repairs.....	275,586	52
	"    Stores.....	124,911	54
	"    Clothing and Necessaries.....	274,509	83
	Provisions, Supplies and Remounts.....	274,941	19
	Transport and Freight.....	54,965	15
	Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations, Bands, and Military Institutes.....	45,240	50
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingences.....	39,999	56
	Royal Military College of Canada.....	68,897	52
	Dominion Arsenal.....	224,401	35
	Departmental Library.....	679	60
	Capital Account—Ordnance, Arms, Ammunition, Rifle Ranges, Lands, Reserve Clothing, Equipment, &c.....	944,032	87
	Capital Account—For manufacture of reserve ammunition at Dominion Arsenal.....	56,250	00
	Gratuity to C. L. Worrell, late Professor R.M.C.....	2,012	50
	"    widow of R. Q. M.-Sgt., A. Costin, 2 months salary.....	112	85
	Compensation to Lt.-Col., J. B. McLean, illness in camp, 1901.....	1,813	00
	Compensation to Surg.-Lieut. Rodolph, injuries in camp, 1904.....	1,095	00
	Customs Dues.....	71,803	38
	Buckingham, Que., strike.....	1,960	25
	Hamilton, Ont. ".....	61	04
	Total.....	4,347,320	74
PENSIONS.			
By Vote—			
	Pensions—Militia, Rebellion, 1885, and general.....	16,072	75
	"    Militia, Fenian Raid, &c., (New Militia).....	1,850	60
By Statute—			
	Pensions—Militia, Upper Canada, Rebellion of 1837-38.....	160	00
	"    Act, 1901.....	9,664	44
	Total.....	27,747	79
REVENUE.		s cts.	s cts.
Casual.....			691 23
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing.....	9,458 51		
Rents.....	3,437 02		
Miscellaneous.....	3,722 91		
Royal Military College.....			16,618 44
			24,368 41
			41,678 08
Pension Act, 1901.....			12,573 55
			54,251 63

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the ten years 1897-98 to 1906-07.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	(9 mos.) 1906-07.
Pay of headquarters and district staffs.....	\$ 38,592	\$ 39,525	\$ 41,769	\$ 41,093	\$ 44,203	\$ 67,296	\$ 69,544	\$ 83,816	\$ 143,880	\$ 109,643
Pay of Permanent Force, including officers, n.c.o.'s and men attached.....	249,457	222,745	193,813	246,639	287,027	281,772	398,610	543,944	1,099,420	878,005
Allowances for care of arms, drill instruction and post- age to Active Militia.....	77,876	74,526	99,603	70,882	51,746	51,696	82,268	56,791	122,897	44,949
Guards of Honor, Escorts, &c.....	1,646	2,970	1,842	2,000	3,001	2,702	2,098	1,246	13,518	3,814
Military Survey.....	299,628	422,533	424,991	454,357	529,625	385,190	562,236	699,724	809,924	724,378
Annual drill, including supplies and transport.....	65,420	68,994	70,000	86,495	93,956	94,994	64,682	64,984	72,003	67,063
Salaries and wages of civil employes.....	33,447	34,819	39,930	39,203	47,760	49,201	50,511	49,854	50,523	38,435
Military properties—maintenance.....	66,433	86,114	118,704	191,858	220,785	140,173	162,682	205,799	254,427	275,586
" " rifle ranges and lands (Cap. act.).....	14,659	62,758	96,949	76,104	74,961	64,165	140,326	90,404	132,747	122,558
Warlike and other stores.....	46,868	73,084	58,087	85,171	99,079	89,319	673,075	536,511	174,980	124,912
Clothing and necessaries for Permanent Force and Active Militia.....	87,344	169,978	185,079	209,657	224,805	142,364	401,958	424,983	429,727	274,510
Provisions and supplies for Permanent Force.....	119,911	109,973	117,934	121,790	129,694	199,896	158,378	165,189	463,668	274,941
Transport and freight, other than annual drill.....	39,976	44,970	39,863	39,824	39,308	39,091	54,855	54,783	84,565	54,965
Grants to rifle associations and bands.....	35,000	42,426	36,942	36,035	39,950	37,987	40,499	49,100	45,825	45,240
Royal Military College.....	58,232	65,395	69,230	72,520	81,912	75,006	90,387	86,477	86,243	68,897
Dominion Arsenal.....	72,832	84,276	102,952	110,783	149,914	149,989	224,911	225,563	290,037	280,651
Arms and ammunition.....	173,740	393,688	161,498	131,651	224,736	299,689	197,401	427,718	1,092,128	821,475
Gratuities and compensation.....	42,915	28,018	2,574	5,411	1,210	2,823	394	4,736	582	5,034
Miscellaneous votes.....	119,318	423,124	202,138	48,046	70,122	168,748	59,433	53,543	41,470	42,700
Customs dues.....	44,899	44,670	12,989	128,140	122,432	111,943	109,987	109,987	179,256	71,804
*Defences of Esquimaux.....			1,427,502	558,811						
*Special services, South Africa.....			118,265	349,871	254,961	131,256				
*Halifax, provisional garrison.....										
Totals.....	1,688,213	2,500,635	3,624,654	3,106,241	2,828,887	2,515,309	3,551,941	3,953,162	5,594,069	4,347,320
*Total expenditure of an Imperial nature.....	44,899	44,670	1,558,756	1,036,822	377,393	243,199	109,987	109,987	179,256	.....

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PENSIONS.											
1837-38	1,480	1,520	840	800	600	360	320	280	160	160	160
Fenian Raid	2,871	2,583	2,339	2,339	2,261	2,268	2,373	2,337	955	955	1,851
Northwest Rebellion, 1885	18,918	18,712	18,571	18,103	18,317	18,188	17,916	16,420	16,262	16,262	16,073
Pensions Act, 1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,304	7,101	9,423	9,423	9,664
Totals	23,269	22,815	21,750	21,242	21,178	20,816	28,913	26,138	26,740	26,740	27,748
REVENUE RECEIVED.											
Militia	21,033	51,429	26,291	25,658	18,513	17,836	19,894	20,695	32,191	32,191	16,618
Casual	401	961	2,120	37,777	1,821	483	595	19,988	24,641	24,641	691
Royal Military College	15,884	21,536	21,464	22,636	23,230	23,956	23,323	25,472	23,067	23,067	24,368
Pension Act, 1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,573
Totals	37,318	73,926	49,875	85,471	43,564	42,275	43,812	66,155	79,899	79,899	54,250

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

96. Major-General Lord Aylmer, who was Inspector-General during the period under review, reports that owing to the season of the year he did not make any inspections of either the permanent force or the active militia, and that he has nothing further to add to the remarks contained in his last report and published in the Annual Report of the Militia Council for the year 1906.

## APPENDICES.

97. Appended are the following reports:—

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services, for the three months ending March 31, 1907—Appendix A.

Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College, for the year ending June 30, 1907—Appendix B.

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1907—Appendix C.

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, for the nine months ending March 31, 1907—Appendix D.

E. F. JARVIS,  
*Secretary, Militia Council.*

F. W. BORDEN,  
*President, Militia Council.*

## APPENDIX A.

OTTAWA, October 23, 1907.

From the Director-General, Medical Services, Ottawa,  
To the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Medical Services from December 31, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

1. I assumed duty as Director-General a few days before the close of the year 1906, and found a considerable portion of the work already admirably mapped out by my predecessor.

## MILITARY HYGIENE.

2. The development of military hygiene in all armies during the past few years has been most marked, and it is now recognized that in order to carry out to its fullest extent the practice of army sanitation, it is necessary to have all branches of the service trained to some extent in its principles. With this in view, classes of instruction in military hygiene were held at the various depôts, and all officers of the permanent force were obliged to attend. These lectures were as follows:—

1. General idea of sanitation.
2. Infectious diseases and disinfection.
3. Camps, camp sites and barracks.
4. Water supply, purification of water.
5. Disposal of excreta and refuse.
6. Food, clothing and personal hygiene.

3. This course will be somewhat more elaborate next year, for hygiene is now one of the subjects in which officers must qualify before promotion to rank of captain.

4. It is intended to issue a copy of the new 'Manual of Military Hygiene,' to all officers of the permanent force, and also a copy of the 'Health Memoranda for Soldiers' to all non-commissioned officers and men.

5. Instructions were sent to all permanent medical officers, advising that hygiene was to be the feature of this year's camp, outlining the methods to be adopted and pointing out the importance of its development.

## REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

6. The recommendation outlined in last year's report was carried out, and surgical haversacks, water-bottles and stretchers were issued to all infantry units.

7. In order to organize the brigades from a medical point of view, senior medical officers were appointed to each cavalry and infantry brigade. These officers to be responsible for all medical duties in their brigades, and to be in charge of the brigade medical equipment.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

8. A course of instruction in army medical corps duties was started at the Station Hospital, Halifax, and is now being attended by six non-commissioned officers.

9. The examination of officers of the Army Medical Corps and the Regimental Medical Services before promotion to field-rank was instituted. This examination will deal chiefly with questions of military hygiene and a course will be given at the various Camps of Instruction.

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## ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

## FIELD AMBULANCES.

10. No. XVI. Field Ambulance with headquarters at Winnipeg was organized. Nos. VI. and XIII. Field Ambulances were converted into cavalry field ambulances.

## MILITARY BUILDINGS.

11. I only had the opportunity of inspecting two stations, Toronto and Quebec. As regards the first-named depôt, I can only say that the buildings are most unsuitable in every particular. I need not particularize, except to state that the barrack-room accommodation is insufficient, and the married quarters are old and not fit to be lived in. The hospital is most unsuited for such a purpose, and it is a waste of money trying to improve it. The surroundings of the Old Fort Buildings are most unsanitary, and there is no attempt at any regular system of drainage.

12. Quebec is somewhat better, but there is still room for much improvement. The new latrines are to be built at once, but the systems of ventilation and providing conveniences in the married quarters are very unsatisfactory. More could be done to the hospital to make it brighter and a pleasanter abode for the sick soldiers.

## HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

13. The general health of the permanent force has been excellent, as is shown by the accompanying statistical report:—

## STATISTICAL RECORD.

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimalt.
Abscess .....	1		7	5	13	11	7	19		
Abrasions .....		10	7	1		9		18		
Adenitis .....					3				1	1
Accumulation of wax.....								1		
Ague .....			1							1
Alcoholism .....				5		10		17		2
Asthma .....		3	3							
Amblyopia .....								2		
Ametropia .....								1		
Anemia .....								3		
Appendicitis .....				1			1			
Atrophy, progressive muscular.....								3		
Balanitis .....										2
Blood poisoning.....			3							
Bladder irritation.....			1							
Boils .....	2		5	4	8	1	2	14	11	
Bronchitis.....	6	25	3	15	1	44	10	51	4	
Bromidrosis .....								1	1	
Bruises .....		10								
Bright's disease.....								1	1	
Bullet wounds.....			2							
Burstis .....					1					

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## STATISTICAL RECORD—Continued.

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals  
from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimaux.
Buboe.....									1	2
Burns.....				1					2	
Bunion.....				1						
Caries.....								1		
Cerebral hemorrhage.....			1							
Colitis.....			1	4	3	2		1		
Colic.....			1	4	3	1	1	1		
Contusions.....			5	9	1	11		25		2
Concussion.....			1							
Coryza.....			10	2	13					1
Congestion of liver.....				2	1					
Constipation.....	1			2		4		3		
Corns.....				3				1		
Cow pox.....								8		
Conjunctivitis.....				3			1	1		
Condyloma.....								1		
Cyst.....							1	2		
Diarrhoea.....	9	4	2	4	1	6	4	4	4	
Dislocation.....								2		
Dyspepsia.....			3	1	5					
Dysentery.....			1							
Delusional insanity.....								2		
Deafness.....								2		
Eczema.....			1	1		3		4		
Effects of heat.....								3		
Encephalitis.....					1					
Endocarditis.....					1					
Epilepsia.....			1					1		
Erysipelas.....					1	1		1		
Erythema.....								1		
Fever, rheumatic.....			1		4	8			1	
" scarlet.....								2		
Febricula.....	6		4			4				1
Fever, typhoid.....	2		1			2				
Fractures.....	1	1	5	3	2			9	3	1
Frost bite.....		2			1	2	1	4	1	
Gastritis.....			1		4				4	2
Gleet.....							1			
Gonorrhoea.....		2	25	2	6	54	7	128	2	9
Gunshot wound.....								1		
Hæmorrhage.....								3		
Hæmoptysis.....										1
Hæmoglobinuria.....						1				
Hæmorrhoids.....	1		1		1	6	1	12		
Hernia.....					1			3		
Hemiplegia.....				1						
Herpes.....									2	1
Hyperidrosis.....									2	
Hysteria.....								2		
Icterus.....					1				1	1
Impetigo.....			2		1			5		
Incontinence of urine.....								2		
Indigestion.....	7	6		4		7		5		1
Inflammation of ear.....	1	1						4		
" bladder.....		1						2		
" face.....							1			

## STATISTICAL RECORD—Continued.

ASBTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals  
from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimalt.
Inflammation of glands								11		
"    groin						6				
"    pharynx		4				2		6		
"    stomach						23		5		
"    larynx								3		
"    tonsils	12					17		56		
"    conn. tissue								5		
"    nose	1					2				
"    joints								3		
Influenza			43	26			14		33	
Injuries				16			1			
Iritis			1							
Keratitis								2		
Laryngitis				5	1					
Lumbago				4	1				1	
Malarial fever								4		
Measles		2	4					1		1
Myalgia		4			3	13		10		
Mumps			1				1			
Necrosis		1								
Neuralgia	2	5	2		5	6		11		
Neuritis					1					
Neurasthenia	1			3		1	4		1	
Nephritis								2		
Onychia								6	1	
Ophthalmia			11							
Orchitis			1	2		4		9	3	
Ostitis								1	1	
Paralysis, local								1		
Palpitation of heart					2					
Paraphimosis										1
Periostitis			1					1	1	
Pernicious Anaemia								1		
Pediculosis					2	2				
Pleurisy	1	1		2				3		
Pneumonia			1		2	1	1	3	1	
Poisoning, Potomaine			1						1	
"    Cocaine									1	
Phymosis								1		
Quinsy			2						1	
Rheumatism			9	8			2	24	6	1
Ringworm								1		
Septicaemia								1		
Scabies			3					14	15	1
Sprains	6	5	18	10	9	31	17	56	12	3
Synovitis	5		6	5	1	1		4	2	
Syphilis						1		16		4
Syphilis, Primary				2		1		1		
Stye								2		
Taenia solium								3		
Teeth extracted					6					
"    cavies of								1		
Tonsillitis		16	13	7	8				14	1
Tumor of face										1
Tubercle of lung								6		
"    of hip								1		
Ulcers				2		1	1	5	8	

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STATISTICAL RECORD—*Concluded.*

ABSTRACT from Admission and Discharge Book—Cases treated in Station Hospitals  
from June 30, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

Disease.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
	R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Esquimalt.
Vaccinia .....								8	1	
Varix .....								5		1
Varicocele .....								1		2
Venereal warts ..			2					2		1
Wounds .....	1		2	6	5	2	1	24	8	1
Totals .....	66	103	219	169	119	301	80	696	144	46
Operations .....		2	2		9	8	2	28	7	1
Discharged by Medical Board .....			1	1			2	23		1
Died .....			1		1		1	8		
Grand totals .....	66	105	223	170	129	309	85	755	151	48

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

G. C. JONES,  
*Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Director-General, Medical Services.*

## APPENDIX B.

KINGSTON, ONT., July 1, 1907.

To the President  
of the Royal Military College of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report on the year now ending.

## STRENGTH.

1. The number of cadets on the strength in September, 1906, was 90; two have since withdrawn, leaving a present strength of 88.

## CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

2. The conduct and discipline of the cadets have been good. The standard of discipline depends, to a great extent, on what the senior non-commissioned officers make it, and I wish to express my high opinion of the way in which Battalion Sergeant-Major Rhodes has carried out his duties.

## EXAMINATIONS.

3. The result of the term examinations has been, generally speaking, not as satisfactory as I could wish, except in the case of the 3rd class.

## DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

4. The normal standard has been maintained. The interest shown by the staff and the grants made by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have brought about a keenness with regard to musketry which is having a good effect.

## CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

5. Lieut. Bodwell, who joined the staff as Instructor in Civil Engineering in September last is, to my regret, resigning this appointment.

Lieut. Blair, R.F.A., has joined as Instructor in Artillery since my last report.

## COMMISSIONS.

6. The following Gentlemen Cadets obtained commissions:—

Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes, Royal Engineers.

Corporal P. de L. D. Passy, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Sergeant T. C. Greenwood, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Sergeant J. G. Gibson, Indian Army.

Gentleman Cadet A. C. T. Lewis, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Corporal G. S. Browne, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Gentleman Cadet R. J. S. Langford, Royal Canadian Regiment.

## DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

7. Diplomas of Graduation 'with honours' have been awarded to the following gentlemen:—G. D. Rhodes, F. P. V. Cowley, C. P. Tisdale, H. R. Hammond, G. L. Ridout, H. R. McQueen, A. E. Humphrey, F. O. Hodgins.

8. Diplomas of Graduation to:—P. deL. D. Passy, E. G. Hanson, C. T. Trotter, F. G. Malloch, T. L. Tremblay, A. T. C. Greenwood, R. C. Darling, J. G. Gibson, G. S. Browne, M. A. Scott, W. J. Moffat, C. B. Russell, H. E. Snider, A. C. T. Lewis.

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## ANNUAL PRIZES

9. The College prizes won during the year have been awarded as follows:—

Gold Medal, Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

Silver Medal, Company Sergeant-Major F. P. V. Cowley.

Bronze Medal, Sergeant C. P. Tisdale.

Sword of Honour (prize for conduct, drills, and exercises) Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

10. Class prizes for highest number of marks in each class:—

1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

2nd Class, Corporal E. Bristol.

3rd Class, Gentleman Cadet C. E. Reade.

11. Subject prizes for the highest number of marks in several subjects:—

1st Class—Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes wins the prizes for military engineering, tactics and reconnaissance, surveying, civil engineering, chemistry, drills and exercises, and conduct. Company Sergeant-Major F. P. V. Cowley wins the prize for physics.

2nd Class—Sergeant C. F. Carson wins the prize for mathematics and mechanics. Gentleman Cadet W. D. Adams for geometrical and engineering drawing. Corporal E. Bristol, for military law and military administration, and field sketching and map reading. Gentleman Cadet Langford, for French.

3rd Class—Gentleman Cadet J. A. A. Côté wins the prize for French and Gentleman Cadet C. E. Reade wins the prize for English.

12. The Dundonald Mounted Patrol competition was won by "D" Company 2nd team, Battalion Sergeant-Major Rhodes in command.

13. The Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden's shield, for revolver competition, was won by Corporal F. O. Hodgins.

14. During the year several other prizes have been presented, and are as follows:—  
Riding Challenge Cup presented by Major G. R. Hooper, won by Gentleman Cadet M. A. Scott.

The Lt.-Col. Ernest F. Würtele Gymnastic Shield, presented by Lt.-Col. Würtele, with cups for the best gymnast in each class, were won as follows:—

1st Class—Sergeant T. L. Tremblay; 2nd Class—Sergeant C. F. Carson; 3rd Class—Gentleman Cadet W. D. Weller.

The Ontario Government Cups for the best shot in each class in the annual musketry course were won as follows:—

1st Class—Company Sergeant-Major G. L. Ridout; 2nd Class—Gentleman Cadet G. A. R. Spain; 3rd Class—Gentleman Cadet D. A. White.

The Quebec Government Cups for the three cadets making the highest score at 200, 500, and 600 yards, at a rifle meeting held on June 15, were won as follows:—  
1st, Gentleman Cadet C. W. Coursol; 2nd, Gentleman Cadet A. E. Grasett; 3rd, Company Sergeant-Major G. L. Ridout.

Tent-pegging Challenge Cup, presented by Captain E. C. Hamilton, was won by Corporal W. T. Moffat.

A pair of Binoculars, presented by graduates, 1880 to 1885, now in the Imperial Service, to the cadet obtaining the highest marks in the military subjects, were won by Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. Rhodes.

A pair of Binoculars to the cadet making the best marks in cadastral surveying, presented by Major Ernest Hubbell, R.O., were won by Company Sergeant-Major F. P. V. Cowley.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

*Commandant, R. M. College.*

## APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,  
1907.

OTTAWA, March 25, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College for the year 1907.

The Board much regret the unavoidable absence of their esteemed colleague, Monseigneur O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., the rector of Laval University, who was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. LAKE, *Major-General,*

*Chief of the General Staff, Canadian Militia.*

Hon. Sir F. W. BORDEN, K.C.M.G., M.D., M.P.,  
Minister of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.

## REPORT.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 9.30 a.m., March 14, 1907.

## PRESENT:

Chairman:—Major-General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., C.M.G., Chief of the General Staff.

Members:—Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.B., A.D.C., Comdg. Western Ontario Command; C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., M.I.C.E., Halifax, N.S.; Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., R.C.H.A., A.A.G.

Acting Secretary:—Major C. F. Winter, 'The G.G.F.G'

Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Taylor, Commandant of the Royal Military College, was in attendance.

Monseigneur O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., Rector of Laval University, was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending.

The Board decided to follow the procedure adopted in 1906 and to record the results of their inquiry and their recommendations under the same headings, viz.:—

- (a) Admission to the College and Course of Instruction.
- (b) Personnel and Administration.
- (c) College Grounds and Buildings.

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## ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE AND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

### ELIGIBILITY OF SONS OF GRADUATES SERVING OUTSIDE CANADA.

1. The Commandant reported that the recommendation of the Board last year upon this head had been adopted by the Militia Department, and that sub-para. 7 of the R.M.C. Regulations had been amended accordingly. The sons of graduates who are on government service anywhere within the Empire are now eligible for admission.

### PREFERENCE TO SONS OF OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA.

2. The Board desire to repeat their recommendation of last year. They then advocated that, with a view to preserving better the military characteristics of the College and its connection with the militia, some preference should be given to sons of militia officers. This preference might advantageously take the form of a reduction of the college fees, either upon entrance or during the course. To entitle a cadet to this reduction he should be the son of an officer who had given not less than twenty years' service in the militia, and who would thus receive some recognition of his public services.

### GRADUATES SERVING IN THE MILITIA.

3. The Board cannot but regret that a larger number of graduates of the college do not enter the active militia of the Dominion, as distinct from the permanent force. That the training and experience gained at the college would be of the highest value to the militia is shown by the services rendered by the graduates who already belong to it, and the Board recommend for the consideration of the Minister and Militia Council the question whether it might not be possible to offer special inducements to graduates to join the force.

4. It is even more desirable that graduates should freely enter the permanent force. It is suggested that some remission of fees paid during the college course might be made to those who enter the permanent force on leaving the college.

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

5. The recommendations made by the Board in 1906, as to the qualifying standard of marks for admission, have been adopted, in regard to mathematics, in the proposed syllabus for 1908, but not for English, geography and history, or French. This appears to be due to an oversight.

6. The Board consider that the same system should be applied to the examinations in these latter subjects, and they desire to emphasize their previously expressed view, that the scope of the examinations might with advantage be restricted, provided a thorough grounding in all subjects and a higher qualifying minimum of marks be exacted. The same percentage should be adopted as is laid down in the report of the Board for 1906 and the syllabus for 1908.

### ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

7. Their recommendations of last year have been carried out.

### DURATION OF COURSE.

8. The Commandant again expressed to the Board the unanimous feeling of the professors and himself in favour of reverting to a four years' course at the college. He reported that, in accordance with his undertaking given last year (see para. 10, Report Board of Visitors, 1906), he had consulted the parents of 79 cadets then at the college. Of these 79, 59 had replied. Of these, 40 were in favour of extension of the course to four years; 8 were definitely opposed to it; and 11 were in favour, but with

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reservations. Should the popularity of the college course, with parents, continue as at present, the Board consider that the general tenor of these replies would justify further consideration of the proposal for extension.

#### SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION—ALLOTMENT OF TIME.

9. On the question of the allotment of time to the various subjects taught during the course, the Commandant drew the attention of the Board to the fact that a considerable rearrangement of the hours allotted to study had been made. On close examination of the subject he had come to the conclusion that it might be possible, by a redistribution of hours throughout the course, so to allot the time to the various subjects that, although there would be an apparent decrease in the total number of hours given, yet the actual time devoted to study of each subject would not be diminished. The main features of the redistribution were a reduction in the total number of hours allotted to mathematics and to the combined subjects of field-sketching, reconnaissance and surveying, together with a comparatively small reduction in those given to civil engineering. The reduction in mathematics had been made possible by recasting the syllabus, so as to adapt it more closely to the future requirements of civil engineering and surveying. The reduction of the time given to field sketching, reconnaissance and surveying had been made possible by treating the two former subjects more as branches of surveying proper and tactics. The main portion of the time thus saved had been allotted, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Visitors last year, to further instruction in tactics, military administration, military law and French. An increase in physics and chemistry had been made corresponding to the reduction in civil engineering. The Board on the whole approve of the redistribution of time for both theoretical and practical work, but consider that the results of these changes should be carefully watched.

#### INCREASE IN INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

10. The recommendations of the Board last year, for an increase in the instructional staff, have been carried out by the Militia Council, with beneficial results.

#### ALLOTMENT OF MARKS.

11. The Commandant laid before the Board a new allotment of marks to the various subjects, both theoretical and practical, taught during the course. This rearrangement was in accord with the views held by the Board and was concurred in by them.

### PERSONNEL AND INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION.

#### ATTENDANCE.

12. The Commandant reported a total of 90 cadets on the books of the college.

#### PERSONNEL AND PHYSICAL RECORDS.

13. The cadets were inspected on parade, and all classes were seen at exercises in the gymnasium and at study in the class rooms. Their physique, demeanour and address appeared to be highly satisfactory. They were also seen at work in the cadets' workshop.

14. The Board saw and questioned representative cadets from the several classes, and asked if they had any complaints to make, or matters which they desired to bring to the attention of the Board. A very general opinion was expressed that the quality of the messing was not entirely satisfactory. This is a somewhat difficult question in

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view of the fact that the charge—50 cents per diem—is moderate, and also that the occasions on which justifiable cause for complaint had occurred appeared to be few. The Board were not satisfied that any further steps were necessary than to request the Commandant to see that the company officers exercised close supervision over the cadets' messing.

15. The following records of the physical development of cadets of the third class, who joined September, 1906, after six months in college, at the date of inspection in March, 1907, are of interest:—

Average age, 18 years and 3 months.

Average height, 5 feet 8½ inches.

Chest, fully expanded, 35¼ inches.

Chest, not expanded, 31¼ inches.

Average chest measurement, 31¼ inches.

## CLOTHING.

16. The clothing appeared to be on the whole satisfactory, but there seemed to be some doubt as to whether the quality of serge supplied for the undress uniforms was sufficiently good. The Board consider that this question should be looked into.

17. The overshoes issued for winter wear, though apparently a fairly good article, will not stand the constant use to which they are put by being worn almost incessantly throughout the winter. The Board think that either an extra issue should be made, or that a leather lining down the back of the overshoe, where it is liable to be rubbed by the heel of the boot, should be added before issue.

18. The complaint made in 1906, as to delay in fitting the undress uniform to the members of the recruit class on joining appears to be no longer justified.

## DISCIPLINE.

19. The Board inquired into the question of the maintenance of discipline and award of punishment, both of which appear to be satisfactory.

The Board made special inquiry from the cadets who appeared before them as to whether any practices such as 'hazing' or 'fagging' were going on. All stated distinctly that no such practices existed, and the Commandant confirmed their statements.

## WATER SUPPLY.

20. The Commandant reported to the Board that, as there had been, in December last, four cases of enteric fever within the college enclosure, he had ordered an analysis of the water supply. The result of this examination was that the water was reported to be quite pure.

21. As regards the defective water supply outside the inner enclosure, upon which the Board commented in their report of 1906, no changes have been made and the supply is still inadequate. With the erection of buildings for the Riding School Detachment, &c., a better supply will become even more necessary, if possible, than at present.

The existing state of affairs involves grave risk in the event of fire, and constant inconvenience to the users of water.

## SANITATION.

22. The Board visited the College hospital and found it in a highly satisfactory condition. The only two cases in hospital were slight accidents received while playing games. The Medical Officer reported that the present arrangements for the preliminary medical examination of Cadets before going up for the Entrance Examination, and for their Medical Examination after joining the College, were working satisfactorily.

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23. The general health of the Cadets at the College during 1906 appears to have been uniformly good, with the exception that, towards the end of November and beginning of December, there was a considerable prevalence of influenza, and there were three cases of enteric fever. In addition to these three cases among the Cadets, it may be mentioned that the son of the engineer employed at the College, who lives within the College grounds, was also attacked. All four recovered.

24. As has already been stated under the heading of 'Water Supply,' an inquiry was ordered with a view to discovering the source of infection. The water supply having been found to be pure, the milk supply was inquired into with the result that it was found to come from an unsanitary dairy. Careful inspection was made at the same time of the plumbing and drainage arrangements at the College, and both were found to be in a satisfactory condition. It is possible that the milk might have been the source of the infection, and the milk contractor was accordingly changed, but it is only fair, at the same time, to state that the milk supplied to the engineer's family, in which the other case of enteric fever occurred, did not come from the same dairy, and also that there were numerous cases of enteric in the city of Kingston at the time, so that infection may have arisen from sources altogether beyond the control of the College. The Commandant reported that as a measure of precaution he had received from headquarters authority to have the milk and water supply inspected periodically and the milk pasteurized, and that periodical inspection of the drainage was already made under the regular College routine.

## SUPERIOR STAFF.

25. The recommendation made by the Board of Visitors in 1906 for a rearrangement of the duties of the superior staff and for the appointment of a quartermaster have been carried out. Great benefit is expected from the latter appointment.

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

26. The recommendation of last year that two buglers should be detailed to the College has been carried out. The Commandant was inclined to think that no further modifications of the existing subordinate personnel was immediately necessary, but the Professor of Physics and Chemistry desired to draw the attention of the Board to his need for a skilled N.C.O. assistant for the subjects with which he dealt. He pointed out that the syllabus involved the use of a large number of valuable and expensive instruments, which had to be kept in perfect order, and he remarked upon the danger of injury if they were looked after by untrained men. Hitherto the work of cleaning the rooms and taking care of the instruments had developed upon one of the servants of the College, a man of the labourer class rather than the N.C.O. class.

27. The Board appreciate the considerations urged by the Professor of Physics and Chemistry; but consider that the question should also be examined from the point of view of what other work such a N.C.O. could be usefully employed upon, and desired the Commandant to enquire into the question and put it forward officially with his recommendation.

## PENSIONS.

28. With regard to the subject of providing pensions for the members of the Civil Staff, both superior and subordinate, in reference to which the board submitted a recommendation in 1906, to which they still adhere, they have to report that the members of the Superior Civil Staff have addressed to them a memorandum on the subject in which their views are set forth. The Board conceive that it does not come within their province to advise as to the exact conditions under which pensions should be granted, though they think a pension system very advisable in the interests of efficiency. They have therefore contented themselves with annexing the memorandum of the Superior Civil Staff as Appendix 'A.'\*

\*This appendix has not been printed.

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## PAY OF SUPERIOR STAFF.

29. The Board in 1906 drew attention to the comparatively low rates of salary paid to the superior staff, both civil and military. First-rate work is expected, and adequate remuneration should be given. Some small addition to the pay of the civil professors has been made as a result of their recommendations. But the pay of the Military Staff remains the same. At the wish of the Commandant the Board annex a memorandum by him on the subject. (Appendix 'B')\*

## MILITIA RANK.

30. The Board's recommendation of 1906 as to the grant of militia rank to the Commandant, military professors and instructors has been carried out.

## RECREATION OF CADETS.

31. The Board desire to repeat their recommendation of 1906 on this subject. They then stated that they found the recreation-room accommodation for cadets in the main building to be sufficient, but that they were impressed with the need for providing better means for the outdoor recreation and health of the cadets in winter. The gymnasium is made use of to its fullest extent, but it is not by itself sufficient. They recommend that a building should be provided which would fulfil the double purpose of a skating rink in winter and drill shed suitable for bad weather at other times. A drill shed is much needed.

## GUN SHED AND ARTILLERY ARMAMENT.

32. The Board examined the gun shed and the armament provided for artillery drill. They desire to draw the attention of the Militia Council to their report of last year and to the fact that the guns and stores then recommended for provision have not yet been supplied. Apparently no attempt has been made to rectify the deficiency. Even in such a small but important matter as an automatic sight for the 4.7 gun, which is merely the question of manufacturing a special cam, the requisition has not been complied with. They would again emphasize their opinion that the course of instruction in artillery should embrace a thorough knowledge of one or two types of guns, and that, as a consequence, specimens of these guns should be provided, completely equipped in every respect.

33. The Professor of Military Engineering drew attention to the obsolete and un-serviceable nature of some of the engineering equipment on charge. The Board consider the complaint to be justified and they recommend that two pontoons and two boats (cutters) for bridge work should be supplied. It is highly desirable that the cadets should be up to date in their engineering training. The pontoons might possibly be lent from the spare equipment for the Militia Engineer companies, while the cutters will be of great utility for transport purposes to and from Cedar Island and other places.

## COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

## GROUNDS.

34. The Board desire to repeat their recommendation of last year with respect to the care of the grounds. They would draw the attention of the Militia Council to the fact that nothing to improve their condition appears to have been done since their last visit. As they then stated, much of the work recommended by the Commandant for the improvement of the shore to the east of the College along Navy Bay appears to them to be necessary for reasons of utility as well as appearance. They pointed out that some of these measures would be requisite if the water supply pipe was to be

\*This appendix has not been printed.

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properly protected. After the expiration of a year this protection is even more desirable.

35. They would draw attention to the present condition of the boat houses. These are now useless for their proper purpose and it is necessary to keep the boats out in the open during the winter rather than in the houses in their present condition. This makes it essential to have the boats painted afresh every year, an unnecessary expense to the public. They cannot but feel that the care of the grounds should receive more attention from the department, in the interest of the reputation of the College in the eyes of the general public.

#### RIFLE RANGE.

36. The rifle range is reported to be suitable and safe, though the accommodation is limited. It has been used during the past season by the 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, pending the acquisition of a new rifle range for Kingston.

#### BUILDINGS.

37. The Board inspected the whole of the main buildings and found their condition to be generally good.

#### DORMITORY.

38. The dormitory building was in good order and in a satisfactory state of sanitation. No progress has, however, been made in the replacing of the present soft wood floors throughout the greater portion of the building by hardwood. This change had been in progress, but has been discontinued during the past year. The Board consider it should be carried out as soon as funds can be made available. The wooden floors of the lavatories should be replaced by cement.

39. Very general complaints were made by the cadets that the rooms during this last hard winter had been too cold for comfort or work. Owing to the construction of the rooms it does not appear easy to secure at once proper ventilation and warmth, but the Commandant was requested to go into the question thoroughly and make recommendations to the department, looking to improvement in this respect.

#### MAIN BUILDING.

40. The main building was inspected and found on the whole to be in good order. The messman's quarters, and kitchen were well looked after, but, as last year, the Board consider that better accommodation for the messman's stores of food is desirable in the interests of health.

#### GREASE TRAP.

41. Last year the Board remarked on the position of the grease trap for the interception of grease from the mess scullery, and reported that they had received complaints that it was apt to give out an offensive odour. They recommended its removal outside the building, if possible. The Commandant now reported that much trouble was found in making any satisfactory arrangement outside the building to replace this receptacle. Some slight alteration to the grease trap has been carried out and apparently no recent complaints have been made. At the same time the Board consider that, should it prove feasible, as suggested by the Commandant, to fix some arrangement, in the shape of a cowl, over the grease trap, with ventilation to the open air, it should be done.

#### GYMNASIUM.

42. The gymnasium was visited. The building and equipment are up to date and satisfactory and the deficient accommodation in the shower bath and lavatories, re-

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marked in 1906, has been made good. The Board understand that the swimming bath and shooting gallery originally proposed in the basement of the gymnasium are not now considered by the college staff to be desirable. So far as concerns the swimming bath they concur, but they are strongly of opinion that a shooting gallery should be installed as soon as possible. They also recommend the issue of a sub-target gun.

## CIVIL SUBORDINATES' QUARTERS.

43. The Board did not consider it necessary to inspect again this year the civil subordinates' quarters on Cataraqui Bay. Last year they had no hesitation in concurring in the general and long standing condemnation of these buildings as unfit for habitation. The quarters have not been improved since then, and are a continual eyesore. In their report of 1906 the Board suggested that buildings in the nature of flats would be suitable for housing both the civil subordinate employees who ought to be lodged within the College grounds, and also the detachment of men required to look after the Riding School horses and stables. They strongly recommend that at least 16 quarters for the civil subordinates, as well as the quarters for the Riding School Detachment, should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment. As they pointed out last year, some of the married N.C.O.'s reside in town at a long distance from their work. Other married N.C.O.'s and civilian servants reside nearer, but also outside the College, and are drawing lodging allowances. Lodgings in the neighbourhood are very difficult to obtain and are, not infrequently, unsanitary. As the Cadets' washing is done by the families of these servants, there is always the risk of the importation of infection in consequence. Last year, washing had to be withdrawn from one family, the members of which were found to be suffering from diphtheria, largely due to the unsanitary condition of the only house they had been able to rent.

## STABLES.

44. Last year the Board inspected the new stables destined to accommodate the horses for riding instruction of cadets. They pointed out that these could not be utilized until quarters were provided for the detachment in charge, as well as other necessary buildings, such as cook-houses and lavatories. They also pointed out that there was no connection between the interior drains and the main drain outside, nor had a proper water supply been laid on. The drainage has now been completed, but the water supply is still deficient here and in other buildings outside the inner enclosure. To provide stable buildings which cannot be used, for want of quarters for the men who look after the horses, is an arrangement which cannot be described as either business-like or economical.

## FIRE PROTECTION.

45. The Board caused the fire alarm to be sounded in order to test the fire arrangements of the College. With the exception that the screw cap of one of the hydrants had been broken within the last few days and was undergoing repair, the arrangements worked well. The Cadets and officers appeared to be acquainted with their duties. The pressure was fairly satisfactory. The Board think it would be desirable to add an extension ladder to the fire equipment.

46. The Board desire to again draw attention to their report of last year, paragraph 48, which stated that no arrangement has been made to provide hydrants, or other fire appliances, for the protection of the buildings outside the inner enclosure, viz.: the Commandant's house, married officers' quarters, civil subordinates' quarters, the new stables, and the two N.C.O.'s houses near the entrance gate to the grounds. In the event of fire at any of these places, the only means of combating it would be the use of water buckets, until the city fire brigade could arrive. The Board consider that

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the expenditure necessary for providing fire hydrants within easy reach of these buildings would be amply repaid by the protection afforded. This work might be carried out at the same time as the provision of a suitable water supply for the new stables.

## TRIP TO OTTAWA.

47. The Board consider that the desirability of bringing the College and the work performed there to the notice of Members of Parliament, Ministers and other officials at Ottawa, during the session of the Dominion Parliament, should not be lost sight of. They advise that the Commandant should consult the Department as to the possibility of either inviting Ministers and Members of Parliament to visit the College during term time, or arranging a visit by the Cadets to the Capital during which they would give an exhibition of drill and gymnastics.

## CONCLUSION.

48. In conclusion, the Board desire to report that they found the College generally to be in a satisfactory state, and to show an improvement upon its condition at the time of their visit last year, for which the Commandant and Staff deserve credit. At the same time they wish to draw attention to the points upon which they made recommendations last year which do not appear to have received attention.

49. They are favourably impressed by the appearance and general state of health of the Cadets, by the nature of the instruction given, and by the good condition of the more important buildings. They have directed the Commandant's attention to a few minor points of detail, which, in their view, are capable of improvement.

50. On the whole, they are of opinion that parents of Cadets at the College may feel satisfied that their interests are properly cared for.

PERCY LAKE, *Major-General, C.G.S.*,

W. D. OTTER, *Brig.-General, Comg. West. Ontario,*

HEN. A. PANET, *Major, D.A.G.*,

C. E. W. DODWELL.

CHARLES F. WINTER, *Major, 'The G.G.F.G.'*

*Acting Secretary.*

KINGSTON, March 16, 1907.

## APPENDIX D.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, October 20, 1907.

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal period of nine months ended March 31, 1907.

2. The appropriations voted by Parliament and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Amount of appropriations for fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.. . . . .	\$281,250 00
Amounts refunded.. . . . .	1,174 59
	<hr/>
	\$282,424 59

Amount of expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.. . . . .	\$282,383 18
Amount in treasury to credit of appropriations on March 31, 1907.. . . . .	41 41
	<hr/>
	\$282,424 59

## BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31, 1907.

3.

## ASSETS.

Buildings.. . . . .	\$124,372 50
Machinery.. . . . .	69,447 66
Tools.. . . . .	901 36
Materials.. . . . .	106,363 96
Semi-manufactures.. . . . .	179,361 31
Accounts receivable.. . . . .	9,163 17
	<hr/>
	\$489,609 96

## LIABILITIES.

Working capital.. . . . .	\$479,072 99
Accounts payable.. . . . .	10,536 97
	<hr/>
	\$489,609 96

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## MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

4. The expenditure on maintenance of buildings during the past year was \$4,470.90. The following amounts have been written off capital account for depreciation:—

5% on buildings .....	\$ 6,781 68
10% on machinery .....	10,023 31
20% on tools.....	763 27
	<hr/>
	\$17,568 26

The above amounts in addition to cost of repairs to plant have been charged against cost of manufacture. The plant and buildings are in a thoroughly efficient condition.

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

5. The sum of \$6,002.19 has been expended in purchasing new machinery, as follows:—

- 1 Oil separator.
- 1 Arbor press.
- 1 Pressure blower.
- 1 Double seamer.
- 1 Horning and wiring press.
- 2 14-inch. engine lathes.
- 1 17-inch. bench lathe.
- 1 Threading attachment.
- 1 10-inch toolmaker's lathe.
- 1 16-inch. H. S. lathe.
- 1 5 H. P. electric motor.
- 2 Stamping machines.
- 2 Waxing machines.
- 1 Floor grinder.
- 1 Oil and waste saving machine.
- 1 Cutting-off machine.
- Shafting and hangers, &c.

## EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

6. Average number of employees, 399. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, \$126,691.57.

## GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

7. Expenditures not chargeable direct to orders, and comprising salaries, light, heat and power, office expenses, depreciation on plant, &c., &c., have been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour in each factory as shown below.

## GENERAL PERCENTAGES ON DIRECT LABOUR, 1906-07.

Workshop .....	61·15
Cartridge factory .....	79·09
Shell factory.. .....	70·17
Rolling mill .....	84·15
Foundry .....	117·78
	<hr/>
Mean.....	82·4

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## QUALITY OF OUTPUT.

8. The ammunition manufactured continues to give satisfaction, and complaints have become comparatively rare.

## EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS TO PLANT.

9. A new store and office building is being erected, and will be completed in the spring of 1908. Orders are being placed for a gas plant, machinery for the manufacture of Q.F. gun ammunition, and electric generators required to supply additional motive power. A system of forced draft is being installed to increase steaming capacity of boilers, and reduce amount of smoke emitted—complaints having been received regarding the smoke nuisance.

## SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

10. It is recommended that our cost system be examined by a qualified expert in industrial accounting. There is room for improvement, and a saving will certainly result by adopting the best modern methods. The cost is insignificant and will be repaid in a few months.

## PRODUCTION.

11. The total cost of ammunition and warlike stores produced during the nine months, inclusive of repairs, experiments and miscellaneous services, is \$262,251.51. The details are given in the accompanying statement, and the cost does not include profits, interest on capital, or other trade charges and risks not incurred in government manufacture. The most important item of manufacture is .303-inch small arm ammunition. The cost of .303-inch ball manufactured by the Imperial Government is quoted in the "Priced Vocabulary of Stores" at \$22.63 per 1,000. We are charged in addition 5½% for inspection and departmental expenses; the cost of freight amounts to about 1%. The cost of these cartridges delivered in Canada, would thus be about \$24.10. The cost of similar ammunition to the United States Government is \$34.99 when manufactured in the Government arsenals, and \$42.50 when obtained by contract for the year 1905-06. The price given for Imperial Government manufacture is probably based on the production of 1904-05, before the great rise in cost of metals, particularly copper, in August, 1905. The U. S. contract rate is dated June 29, 1905, likewise before the increase in cost of metals. The U.S. arsenal rate of \$34.99 being that established from July, 1905, to July, 1906, includes the period of high-priced metals, and is more comparable with the conditions under which we have been working. The .303-inch cordite ball cartridge produced here during the year cost \$25.20 per 1,000, which will no doubt be satisfactory, considering the increased cost of all raw materials. For this reason, it is expected that the cost of manufacture will be higher during the ensuing year.

The figures quoted show that given sufficiently large orders, it is possible to manufacture at reasonable rates. Small quantities of stores cannot be produced economically, and when future requirements cannot be foreseen, it is better to purchase in England.

12. The following statement shows the stores manufactured and repaired during 1906-07:—



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Strips, Rifle Chests .....	3,130	1 61 per 100	0 68
Services for Director of Contracts .....			72 30
Ross' Rifle Inspection .....			534 03
" Experiments .....			2,159 55
Barrels, powder, whole, Repaired .....	15	0 24 each.	19 59
Carriages, Field B.L., 12-pr. 6 cwt., Mk. II. Repairs .....	6		43 42
Total .....			262,251 51

\* Rate is for repairs. Original value of cases, \$363.72.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

October 21, 1907.

F. M. GAUDET, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.*