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REPORT
OF
THE MILITIA COUNCIL
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31
1908

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1909

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, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion 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 fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, January 10, 1909.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MILITIA COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1908.

1. The present report which covers the period of the fiscal year 1907-8, comprises the usual annual resumé of the work of the militia, with the exception of the annual training performed during the period under review. The results of that training and the remarks of the Militia Council thereon were published a few months ago in the form of an interim report, which is appended hereto for purposes of reference, (Appendix E.)

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

2. Matters of great importance affecting the military policy of the Dominion were discussed at the Imperial conference held in London in the spring of 1907. The minutes of the proceedings have been published, as well as the papers which were laid before the conference.

3. Four of these papers were proposed by the Army Council for discussion. They were documents of exceptional interest, and dealt with military defence under the following headings:—

- (a) The strategical conditions of the Empire from the military point of view;
- (b) The possibility of assimilating war organization throughout the Empire;
- (c) Patterns and provisions of equipment and stores for colonial forces;
- (d) The desirability that the colonial governments should give their orders for ordnance stores, particularly arms and ammunition, through the War Office.

4. It may here be recorded that the following resolution was passed, unanimously:—

‘That this conference welcomes and cordially approves the exposition of the general principles embodied in the statement of the Secretary of State for War, and, without wishing to commit any of the governments represented, recognizes and affirms the need of developing for the service of the Empire a general staff, selected from the forces of the Empire as a whole, which shall study military science in all its branches, shall collect and disseminate to the various governments military information and intelligence, shall undertake the preparation of schemes of defence on a common principle, and, without in the least interfering in questions connected with command and administration, shall, at the request of their respective governments, advise as to the training, education, and war organization of the military forces of the Crown in every part of the Empire.’

5. The Chief of the General Staff was in attendance on the Honourable the Minister, and at informal meetings held at the War office it was found possible to discuss and determine questions which had long been outstanding.

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MILITARY POLICY.

6. In Canada, during the period under review, no important changes in military policy were inaugurated.

7. The organization of Military District No. 13 was carried into effect, Lieut.-Colonel and Honorary Colonel S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., being appointed to the command.

8. In the several commands and districts the principle of decentralization was extended to the administration of engineer services.

9. In furtherance of the policy of the interchange of officers between the mother country and the overseas dominions, the command of the 5th Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, England, was offered by the Army Council to Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B. His services, however, were required in Canada, and the offer, though much appreciated, had to be declined.

10. Under the agreement entered into with the governments of India and Australia, for an interchange of officers, the following changes occurred:—Lieut.-Colonel O. B. F. S. Shore, D.S.O., Indian army, was permitted to remain in Canada for a second year, his place in India being taken by Lieut. W. H. P. Elkins, Royal Canadian Artillery; and Capt. J. H. Elmsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons, who had been attached to the Indian army for one year, returned to duty with his regiment.

Lieut. J. H. MacBrien, Royal Canadian Dragoons, proceeded to Australia to be attached to the Australian permanent forces, Lieut. O. K. Griffiths, Royal Australian Artillery, taking his place in Canada; and Lieut. E. E. Clairmonte, Royal Canadian Artillery, returned from Australia.

MOBILIZATION AND DEFENCE.

11. Advantage was taken of the visit of the 1st cruiser squadron to Halifax, N.S., to obtain expert naval opinion regarding certain matters connected with the defence of that fortress, and thanks are due to Captain Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Bart., M.V.O., H.M.S. *Hampshire*, for a very valuable report drawn up under his direction.

12. Questions connected with the military situation both at home and abroad were carefully studied; the general scheme of defence was, in part, amended; and the allotment of units to field forces and garrisons revised and brought up to date.

13. Special attention was directed to mobilization, the process by which an armed force passes from a peace to a war footing. The problem to solve is how to prepare for the field, at short notice, a first line of about 100,000 men, and how, concurrently, to raise, train and equip a second line of the same or similar strength. Many difficulties have yet to be surmounted before a satisfactory solution can be reached.

14. The militia, for example, has just entered upon a period of re-armament, which, because it is a period of weakness, should be traversed with the utmost speed. On the other hand, the cost of re-armament is considerable and it must be distributed over a length of time. These conflicting conditions cannot be avoided.

15. Again, the first line is defective in composition, in that it does not include a due proportion of combatant units and subsidiary services, and it is weak both in artillery and in engineers. These defects cannot at once be remedied, but the knowledge of their existence is being borne in mind in determining future policy.

16. But perhaps the most pressing of present requirements is the provision of the additional equipment which would be required by first line troops on receipt of an order to mobilize; and this 'mobilization equipment,' as it is termed, needs not only to be provided, but, also, to be decentralized.

17. Steps are being taken in the required direction, but delay is unavoidable. Meanwhile it would be wrong to conceal the fact that the progress of mobilization would be hampered by difficulties connected with the issue of equipment, and,

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though time might be a consideration of vital importance, a long interval would elapse before even first line troops could turn out fully equipped for service in the field.

18. Moreover the nation's military responsibilities are growing; their growth cannot be arrested. Owing to the astonishing developments which have taken place in the four western provinces, something better than a system of isolated organizations is becoming more and more necessary, and with a view to increasing the militia forces in that section, the policy outlined in a memorandum prepared by the military members of the Militia Council, in 1905, and laid before Parliament in the session of that year, has been carefully followed, though for financial and other reasons expansion has been slower than was anticipated.

19. In short a great deal remains to be done, more than it is possible to do at present. But, though progress has not been so fast as may appear desirable from a purely military point of view, it has nevertheless been steady, consistent and continuous.

INTELLIGENCE.

20. Intelligence obtained from ordinary sources was supplemented by useful reports received from time to time from the officers of the Corps of Guides, whose work, during the year, was very satisfactory.

21. The information received was indexed; an intelligence diary was issued monthly; and the usual return of the naval and military resources of the Dominion were forwarded for the information of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

22. Special efforts were made to ascertain the manufacturing capabilities of Canada in respect to those articles which would be required for the use and up-keep of an army in the field, not only for the purposes of the Dominion, but with a view to acquainting the Imperial authorities with the material resources upon which the Empire might reckon in the event of a great war.

SURVEY DIVISION.

23. In the field, the work of the Survey Division during the year consisted of topography, the running of transit and level lines, and triangulation. The work of compilation and reduction was carried out in the office.

24. Around Toronto and Montreal the topography of 4,100 square miles of country was completed. It was executed, under the direction of a Staff lieutenant, by two permanent employees and seven non-commissioned officers and men borrowed for the purpose from the Royal Engineers. A cadet from the Royal Military College was also employed from the time the College closed for the summer vacation.

25. One hundred and seventy miles of transit lines were run, which completed the preliminary work necessary in the belt of country between Hamilton and Detroit. This area is now ready to be topographically surveyed at any time.

26. During the year there were 3,182 miles of level lines run in connection with the topography, and the triangulation party at work in the Eastern Townships carried triangulation from Montreal to Sherbrooke.

27. Nine new sheets of the regular series of maps were finished, and three other lithographed.

28. In addition to the regular work of compilation and reduction, a great many manœuvre maps, tracings and blue prints were turned out for various purposes.

MUSKETRY.

29. During the year an increased interest in musketry was generally observed. The officers and men better realized that an adequate knowledge of the rifle was as essential to efficiency, as any other branch of training, if not more so.

30. The free issue of sub-target rifle machines to rifle associations and cadet corps was authorized and issues were made. These machines were also extensively used by the militia generally, and appreciation of them was more marked. Recruits, who were unable to hit the target at 100 yards, were, after a short practice with these machines, able to make creditable scores at much longer ranges.

31. Company armouries, where instructions can be carried on with sub-target rifle machines and gallery ammunition before the men go to camp, are urgently needed.

32. Regulations requiring a minimum standard of efficiency in musketry, before men could draw efficiency pay, were promulgated in March, 1907, and the result was eminently satisfactory from a training point of view. All possible facilities for acquiring knowledge of the rifle and of aiming were supplied, including, in most cases, a sufficient number of qualified instructors. Where men failed to qualify, the fault was to be largely attributed to the carelessness of their own officers and themselves.

33. The employment of men from the Permanent Force as markers and register keepers quite justified the expenditure. In many cases these men, while acting as register keepers, were also most useful instructors.

34. More systematic preliminary musketry instruction in camps of training was carried out than heretofore. This was done without material increase of expenditure and it is believed that greater efficiency has been secured, although it cannot be said that the musketry training is yet entirely satisfactory. A number of units authorized to train at local headquarters practically did no musketry owing to lack of range facilities.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

35. Rifle associations largely increased in membership, the numbers and membership being as follows:—

	Number.	Membership.
Military Rifle Associations	130	14,870
Civilian Rifle Associations	367	22,718
	497	37,588

36. The above figures show an increase of eighty military associations and twenty-three civilian, and in members, of 3,584.

37. These associations were carefully inspected and on the whole, are doing good work.

SIGNALLING.

INSTRUCTION.

38. The garrison signalling classes were well attended and showed good results. 247 officers, non-commissioned officers and men were granted certificates. This number is far in excess of any previous year.

39. As a result of the practical instruction given at Petawawa, the Permanent Force signallers showed more confidence and initiative at the annual inspection. Still there is considerable room for improvement, and this can only be brought about by the interest exercised by the officers commanding the units, who are responsible for proficiency in this as in any other military duty.

SIGNALLING CORPS.

40. The new Signalling Establishments, authorized by General Order No. 58, 1907, had the effect of giving greater permanency and efficiency to the signalling sections, and are a great improvement upon the old method of drawing from com-

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panies. Since their authorization, 20 officers have been appointed Signalling Lieutenants, and by the end of the year 1909, every unit throughout the Dominion should be organized and equipped.

41. All officers of the Signalling Corps, with one exception, are qualified, and the majority of the non-commissioned officers and men of the district sections hold certificates; this is very satisfactory. The high standard of efficiency attained by this corps and the valuable work done by the members in training the militia at the camps of instruction, clearly show that volunteer troops, imbued with the right spirit, may attain a standard in technical and scientific work that would be a credit to permanent troops.

EFFICIENCY.

Permanent Force.

42. As regards the general efficiency in signalling of the several units of the Permanent Force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles; 'A' Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; No. 3 Company, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, and 'I' Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, took first place in their respective arms.

Artillery.

43. The marks allowed for signalling in the General Efficiency Competition proved a great incentive for a keen and healthy competition in signalling among artillery units. No. 3 Battery, 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, Montreal, stood first; 13th Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, Winnipeg, Man., second, and No. 1 Company, 3rd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, St. John, N.B., third.

Signalling Corps.

44. No. 3 Section, Kingston, Ont., stood first in the district sections, with No. 12, Charlottetown, second, and No. 8 at St. John, N.B., third.

City and Rural Corps.

45. The 77th Wentworth Regiment (a rural corps) headed the list again, the 8th Regiment "Royal Rifles" being second, and the 66th Regiment "Princess Louise Fusiliers," third.

46. The rural corps generally showed considerable improvement over previous years, and, at the several camps, the following corps were first and second, respectively, in the order named:—

Niagara, Ont.: 77th Wentworth Regiment; 25th Regiment.

Kingston, Ont.: 5th "Princess Louise Dragoon Guards"; 47th Frontenac Regiment.

Grauby, P.Q.: 7th Hussars; 13th Scottish Light Dragoons.

Three Rivers, P.Q.: 64th Chateauguay and Beauharnois Regiment; 80th Nicolet Regiment.

London, Ont.: 30th Regiment "Wellington Rifles"; 26th Regiment "Middlesex Light Infantry."

Levis, P.Q.: 92nd Dorchester Regiment; 61st Regiment de Montmagny.

Sussex, N.B.: 74th Regiment "The Brunswick Rangers"; 67th Regiment "Carleton Light Infantry."

Brighton, P.E.I.: 82nd "Abegweit Light Infantry" Regiment.

Aldershot, N.S.: 78th Colchester, Hants and Pictou Regiment "Highlanders"; 69th Annapolis Regiment.

Petawawa, Ont.: 56th Grenville Regiment "Lisgar Rifles"; 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment.

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CADET CORPS.

47. The signalling section of the Mount St. Louis Cadets, Montreal, deserves special mention. St. Andrews' Highland Cadets, Kingston, are organizing and two members are in possession of certificates.

PERMANENT FORCE.

GENERALLY.

48. The several units of the Permanent Force were in a generally efficient condition in so far as administration was concerned, while in the matter of strength they were well up to the establishment allowed.

49. The Royal Schools of Instruction were, as a rule, well attended, and the syllabus prescribed efficiently carried out.

50. Unfortunately, there appears a tendency on the part of officers attending these courses to cut as short as possible the periods of instruction, and to resort, where possible, to provisional schools at local headquarters. This is to be greatly regretted, as practice in their duties is absolutely necessary to give an officer experience and fitness for military duty.

51. The organization of a permanent unit as a Royal School of Instruction in Military District No. 13 has been decided upon and will be carried into effect as soon as financial conditions permit.

52. The discipline of the Permanent Force, as a whole, was satisfactory; the crime of desertion and other offences, generally, very materially decreased during the twelve months under review.

53. Confidential reports similar to those submitted on all officers of the British army are now made annually upon officers of the Permanent Force, in addition to more searching reports upon all young officers on the conclusion of their first, second and third years of service. These reports, inasmuch as any adverse comment has to be communicated personally to the officer reported upon, serve a useful purpose, by making the officers aware of their shortcomings and thereby affording them opportunity for improvement.

ORDNANCE STORE CORPS.

54. The Director of Clothing and Equipment in addition to his duties as such was appointed, in December, 1907, to act as Principal Ordnance Officer, in view of the fact that as the estimates for artillery, engineer, and other technical stores are made by different branches of the Department, it is advisable that special instructions for the care and issue of such stores by the Canadian Ordnance Corps should pass through the hands of one officer at Headquarters.

55. The officers and men of the Corps are, generally speaking, deficient in their knowledge of the proper working of an Ordnance Dépôt; but since the publication of Militia Order No. 16 of January, 1908, decentralizing to some extent the ordnance work, officers and men alike are steadily improving in their work, and when the regulations for equipment, &c., which are now being compiled, are issued, the rate of progress should be considerably increased. It must be pointed out, however, that a perfectly organized Ordnance Corps is a matter of slow growth; for example, in the case of the Imperial Army Ordnance Department, it is laid down that an officer must have four years' service on joining, and then he is kept seven years on probation before final approval for his transfer is given.

PERMANENT ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

56. The work of the various permanent detachments was well kept up. With increased knowledge their usefulness is steadily growing.

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ESQUIMALT GARRISON.

57. The Esquimalt garrison carried out their duties in an excellent manner considering the small establishment of the units at that station.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND RECRUITING.

58. During the year ending March 31, 1908, 24 officers were appointed to the several branches of the Permanent Force, as follows:—

Cavalry.....	3
Artillery	3
Engineers.....	2
Infantry.....	5
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.....	3
Permanent Army Medical Corps.....	2
Canadian Ordnance Corps	5
Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	1

59. The establishments of the several units of the Permanent Force were promulgated in August, 1907.

60. The establishment of the units of the Permanent Force stationed at Halifax, though large enough to provide efficiently for the defence of that fortress, is still considerably below what it was when the Imperial troops formed the garrison. This reduction in numbers was made feasible by the fact that the Canadian garrison was, so to speak, at home on its own soil, and could, therefore, more efficiently train and utilize the local corps of the Active Militia to reinforce it at short notice than could the Imperial troops.

61. While, therefore, the reduction in numbers was both right on the ground of public economy and justifiable as regards the efficient maintenance of the fortress, it makes it absolutely necessary that the units of the Permanent Force stationed at Halifax should at all times be kept up to their full establishment, for the troops have to carry out nearly the same number of duties as had their predecessors. These duties are sufficient to occupy the full time of the troops in garrison when complete in numbers, and any falling off in strength imposes a severe strain on those remaining. Similar reasoning applies, with even increased force, to Esquimalt.

62. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to maintain the full present establishment of the Permanent Force allotted to garrison duty. Any reduction in this must mean that, unless Canada is to fail in her engagement to the rest of the Empire to maintain the fortress committed to her charge in a state of efficiency—which is not to be thought of—the reduction can only be made good by withdrawing officers and men from the establishments at present authorized for schools of instruction.

63. It must always be borne in mind that the primary object of the existence of the Permanent Force is the instruction of the Active Militia. Yet it has never been possible, out of the money voted by Parliament, to maintain the schools of instruction at a sufficient strength to give proper teaching to the officers and men of the Active Militia. For example, it is evidently impracticable with an establishment at an infantry school of 80 all ranks or at a cavalry school of 90 all ranks to teach satisfactorily a field officer of the Active Militia how to train and manœuvre a battalion or regiment of over 400 strong in peace, which, in war, would be at least 50 per cent stronger still. Hardly anything satisfactory, even in the direction of skeleton training can be performed under present conditions. If, therefore, in order to maintain the garrison at Halifax in an efficient condition, in accordance with our pledge to the Imperial authorities, it is necessary to draw more troops from the units which form schools of instruction, it can only result in the latter being nearly squeezed out of existence. They cannot then be anything but inefficient.

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64. It is clear that the garrisons at our fortresses must be maintained. It is likewise clear that, for the proper administration of the militia as a whole, and in order to enable it to take the field, when required, the present departmental corps, which cost about one-third of the whole amount spent on the Permanent Force, must also be maintained. These exist for the use and benefit of the militia generally, to provide for its wants in food, supplies, transport, medical care, and munitions of war when it goes on service, and must be kept up whether a combatant permanent force for purposes of instruction is retained or not, as they are essential to the organization of an armed force.

65. It being impossible either to reduce the garrisons at Halifax, Quebec and Esquimalt, or to cut down the departmental corps, the only means to enable the Permanent Force to carry out satisfactorily its primary duty of instructing the militia is to increase the establishments, so that a company of infantry can be at its proper strength of at least 100 men, a squadron of cavalry muster 120 men, and a battery of artillery have not less than 140 men.

66. The present establishment of each horse artillery battery is but 113; that of each squadron of cavalry or mounted rifles, 90 men; and of a company of infantry, 80 men. It is really remarkable how units of so low an establishment, many of them isolated, can carry on their duties at all. Yet it is expected by the public that they should be kept in such a state of efficiency and training that they can be got together at a moment's notice, whether in support of the civil power, for a ceremony such as the Tercentenary Celebration at Quebec, or for higher field training, as at Petawawa, without falling too far below the standard set by the regular troops of the Empire, who have the advantage in every respect.

67. The Militia Council feel that, if these facts were but properly understood by Parliament, the objections often raised to any increase of expenditure on the Permanent Force would largely disappear.

STATE.

68. The following return shows the state of the Permanent Force on March 31, 1908:—

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STATE of Permanent Force, March 31, 1908.

Name of Corps.	WARRANT OFFICERS.		Strength on March 31, 1907.	Strength on March 31, 1908.	BECOME NON-EFFECTIVE.										ENROLLED.				COMPOSITION OF PRESENT FORCE AS TO LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PERMANENT FORCE.				TOTAL WARRANT OFFICERS N. C. O. AND MEN EFFECTIVE.	
	Effective on March 31, 1907.	Effective on March 31, 1908.			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.	Over 3 Years.	Serving, with Previous Service in Regular Forces.	On March 31, 1907.	On March 31, 1908.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	2	2	172	224	17	20	1	8	57	...	1	103	130	4	12	9	155	101	56	28	39	36	174	226
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles....	1	1	82	106	33	7	6	9	27	...	1	81	101	1	...	3	105	64	21	12	9	7	83	107
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery— 1 N. C. O. and 1 Warrant Officer on loan from Imperial Army.....	3	3	264	271	14	13	1	18	66	...	1	113	88	7	8	17	120	92	52	49	78	29	267	274
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	3	3	683	644	73	21	2	27	88	4	17	232	161	18	4	10	193	146	230	181	87	363	686	652
3 N. C. O.'s on loan included....	5	8	218	221	22	5	1	6	15	1	...	50	48	3	...	2	53	46	57	114	4	108	223	229
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	10	9	985	1,004	72	30	15	64	128	9	2	320	343	9	2	35	389	283	291	250	179	265	945	1,013
Royal Canadian Regiment—2 War- rant Officers and 1 N. C. O. on loan are included.....	1	3	92	105	7	4	1	4	13	...	...	29	34	3	...	5	42	37	21	40	7	23	93	108
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.....	1	1	75	171	17	2	1	5	7	...	...	32	21	3	...	4	28	20	13	19	19	19	76	72
Permanent Army Medical Corps...	19	21	107	132	6	1	...	5	2	1	1	16	39	...	1	1	41	39	37	28	28	44	126	153
Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	1	2	13	15	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	5	3	...	4	...	7	3	6	...	6	4	14	17
Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	1	1	27	27	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	1	2	...	9	6	5	6	10	11	28	32
Corps Military Staff Clerks.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Corps of Guides.....	48	64	2,668	2,820	263	106	28	143	405	16	29	990	974	49	33	86	1,142	837	789	727	466	903	2,716	2,884
Totals.....																								
Civilians employed in semi-military capacity.....																							98	84

- 8 on loan
2812

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ACTIVE MILITIA (OTHER THAN THE PERMANENT FORCE).

ESTABLISHMENTS.

69. The establishments for the Active Militia, other than the Permanent Force, were authorized early in April, 1907, and during the year the following changes took place:—

Cavalry—

Three squadrons were organized in Oxford county.

One additional squadron was added to the 12th Manitoba Dragoons, with headquarters at Reston, Manitoba.

The 18th Mounted Rifles (4 squadrons) was organized, with one squadron already authorized as a nucleus.

The Saskatchewan Light Horse (2 squadrons) was organized, with headquarters at Saskatoon, Sask., and Lloydminster, Sask.

Three independent squadrons of the Canadian Mounted Rifles were organized, with headquarters at Estevan, Man., Carnduff, Man., and Carlyle, Man.

A, B, C and E Squadrons of the Canadian Mounted Rifles were organized as the 19th Alberta Mounted Rifles.

Artillery—

The 25th Battery Canadian Field Artillery was organized at Lethbridge.

Infantry—

The 22nd Regiment at Woodstock, Ontario, was re-organized as a four company regiment (city corps).

Medical Services—

The III, VI and XIII Field Ambulances were organized as Cavalry Ambulances.

ORGANIZATION.

70. The provision of permanent regimental adjutants and sergeants-major to assist in the administration of the larger units of the Active Militia, in consequence of the increased duties falling upon commanding officers, is under consideration.

STAFF.

71. The following changes in the Headquarters, Command and District Staffs took place during the period covered by this report:—

Headquarters—

Brigadier-General Lord Aylmer, Inspector-General, was retired on a pension. Colonel B. H. Vidal, Adjutant-General, was appointed in his stead, and it is with great regret that the Militia Council have to record the death of that officer in March, 1908, a few months after he had taken up his new duties. His death is a serious loss to the Militia.

Colonel F. L. Lessard, C.B., A.D.C., was appointed Adjutant-General *vice* Colonel B. H. Vidal.

Major G. S. Maunsel, Royal Canadian Engineers, Assistant Director of Engineer Services was appointed Director of Engineer Services to replace Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Weatherbe, appointed to the command of the Royal Canadian Engineers at Halifax; Captain P. H. French, Royal Engineers, being appointed Assistant Director in his stead. Upon the latter officer vacating the position of Assistant Director in March, 1908, on completing his period of service with the Canadian forces, Captain M. St. L. Simon, Royal Canadian Engineers, was appointed to fill the vacancy, for a period of two years.

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Major H. C. Thacker, Royal Canadian Artillery, was appointed Director of Artillery *vice* Colonel R. W. Rutherford, Royal Canadian Artillery, upon the latter officer's appointment to the command of the Royal School of Artillery and as Inspector of Artillery, *vice* Colonel J. F. Wilson who was retired on a pension.

Major D. I. V. Eaton, Royal Canadian Artillery, vacated the appointment of Assistant Director of Operations and Staff Duties, and was appointed to the vacant position of Director of Training; his former position being left vacant.

Major C. F. Winter, Governor General's Foot Guards and of the Civil Staff of the Chief of the General Staff, was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonels J. B. Donaldson, Director of Clothing and Equipment, and V.B. Rivers, specially employed, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cartwright, C.M.G., Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, were retired on a pension.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Scott, D.S.O., A.O.D., on loan from the Imperial Government for a period of two years, was appointed Director of Clothing and Equipment *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Donaldson, and also Principal Ordnance Officer.

Honorary Captain W. Hallick, A.O.D., on loan from the Imperial Government, was appointed Commissary of Ordnance for duty at Headquarters.

Western Ontario Command—

Captain W. B. Lindsay, Royal Canadian Engineers, was detailed to perform the duties of Command Engineer.

Eastern Ontario Command.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C., Royal Canadian Dragoons, vacated the appointment of Chief Staff Officer, Eastern Ontario, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. R. Hemming, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed in his stead.

Quebec Command—

Major A. d'Orsonnens, Reserve of Officers, resigned the appointment of Acting District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 7.

Brevet Captain W. L. de M. Carey, Royal Engineers, on loan from the Imperial Government for a period of two years, was appointed to the Royal Canadian Engineers and detailed to perform the duties of Command Engineer.

Maritime Provinces Command—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Maclaren, Army Medical Corps, was appointed Principal Medical Officer, Military District No. 8, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. March, Army Medical Corps, deceased.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Ogilvie, Royal Canadian Artillery, was appointed District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 8, *vice* Captain S. P. Layborn, transferred.

Brevet Colonel J. D. Irving, Chief Staff Officer, Maritime Provinces Command, was retired on a pension, and Captain D. S. McInnes, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, who vacated the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General Maritime Provinces Command, was appointed in his stead, to complete his period of employment with the Canadian Government; Major A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Regiment, vacated the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Maritime Provinces Command, and was appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Captain D. S. McInnes, D.S.O., and Captain C. H. Hill, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (temporary) in his stead.

Major G. LaF. Foster, Permanent Army Medical Corps, was appointed Acting Principal Medical Officer, Maritime Provinces Command, and Principal Medical Officer, Military District No. 9, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Jones, Permanent Army Medical Corps, appointed Director General of Medical Services.

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Military District No. 13—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., was appointed District Officer Commanding, on organization.

REGULATIONS.

72. In the month of February the publication of a pamphlet, to be issued monthly with General Orders, detailing alteration of stores and war *matériel*, (commonly called "List of Changes") was commenced. This Canadian List of Changes embodies alterations detailed in the British List which may be approved by Militia Headquarters to be carried out in Canadian equipment, and affords facilities for adopting into the service under one universal nomenclature any new pattern of Canadian stores. They are a ready means of instructing all concerned as to the repair, exchange or disposal of all military stores and ammunition.

73. Regulations for engineer services were prepared during the year and are now being printed. This will give all engineer officers definite regulations for carrying out engineer services.

74. A pamphlet, upon the selection of sites for, and construction of rifle ranges, has been published. This pamphlet contains full information for any officer who is detailed to make a report upon a proposed site for a rifle range, and has been found invaluable.

75. Work on regulations for equipment, &c., was commenced during the year and good progress made.

76. The revision of the 'King's Regulations and Orders for the Militia of Canada' is still in progress.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERALLY.

77. Provisional schools of instruction were held as under:—

Cavalry.—Barrie, Ont.; Grenfell, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.

Artillery.—Cobourg, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Levis, Que.

Infantry.—Belleville, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Goderich, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Quebec, Que.; St. Catharines, Ont.; St. Thomas, Ont.; Stratford, Ont.; Woodstock, Ont.; Moncton, N.B.

Canadian Army Service Corps.—Quebec, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.

Signalling.—Garrison classes were held at St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Peterboro, Ont.; Brantford, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; St. Catharines, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; Quebec, Que.

78. The Artillery Staff Course, Royal School of Artillery, which commenced on the 1st January, 1908, was attended by 8 officers and 14 non-commissioned officers.

79. A course for six officers of the Canadian Ordnance Corps, commencing in February, 1908, was held at the Royal School of Artillery, Quebec; also an artificer's course.

80. A course of instruction, with a view to obtaining non-commissioned officer instructors of the Royal Canadian Regiment, qualified to impart instruction in the French language to the militia units stationed in the Province of Quebec was commenced towards the end of the year, in the hope that at the termination of the course a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers of the regiment would be found available for duty as above, and that, in consequence, there would be no necessity for going outside of Canada to obtain men qualified to instruct in the French language.

81. During the year 7 officers of the Active Militia were attached to units of the Permanent Force for duty and a 'long course' with a view to qualifying for commissions in the Force.

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82. The results of the promotion examinations of the Imperial Army held in May and November, 1907, were as follows:—

At the May examination 16 officers of the Permanent Force presented themselves, 11 passed, and 5 failed (3 in one subject and 2 in more than one subject); 20 officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery wrote on the artillery subject 'e,' of whom 19 passed and one failed.

At the November examination 20 officers presented themselves, 14 passed and 6 failed.

Eleven officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery wrote on subject 'e,' of whom 7 passed and 4 failed.

83. One candidate only, presented himself for the literary examination held in May, 1907, by the Board of Civil Service Examiners, which he passed successfully; at the October examination, 5 candidates presented themselves, of whom only 2 passed.

84. Ten officers attended that portion of the 'long course' required to be taken at the Royal Military College in the spring of 1907, of whom 8 passed. There were also present during the course, 5 officers of the Permanent Force preparing for promotion examination. In the autumn of 1907, 4 officers were present at the Royal Military College, 3 of whom passed, and in addition, there were 3 officers of the Permanent Force preparing for promotion examination.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

85. The following officers underwent instruction in England, viz.:—

Staff College—

Captain P. E. Thacker, Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Captain H. Kemmis-Betty, Royal Canadian Regiment.

Ordnance College—

Major S. S. Weatherbie, Canadian Ordnance Corps.
Captain M. C. Gillin, Canadian Ordnance Corps.

Artillery Staff Course—

Captain E. de B. Panet, Royal Canadian Artillery.
Captain J. E. Mills, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Course in Military Engineering—

Lieutenant P. Benoit, Royal Canadian Engineers.
Lieutenant T. V. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Hythe School of Musketry—

Major R. A. Helmer, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Royal Army Medical College—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. La F. Foster, Major F. L. Vaux and Major L. Drum, of the Permanent Army Medical Corps, attended a four-months' course of instruction at the Dépôt, Royal Army Medical College, subsequently proceeding to the Royal Army Medical College for the senior course in hygiene.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

86. Thirty-eight candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination to the Royal Military College in May, 1907, 32 of whom were successful in passing the same. For the reports of the Commandant of the Royal Military College and the Board of Visitors, see Appendices B and C, respectively.

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CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

87. Owing to various causes the summer course, 1907, was cancelled. A very successful autumn course was, however, held, beginning September 5, at which there were in attendance 18 officers, 27 warrant and non-commissioned officers; of whom 10 obtained Distinguished Certificates, and 33 ordinary Musketry Certificates. The standard of efficiency required for these certificates was fully maintained, and the results were very creditable to the officers and non-commissioned officers who obtained them.

88. It is difficult, as a rule, for militia officers to attend at the Canadian School of Musketry for six weeks and the advisability of instituting a short course of three weeks in which the subjects necessary to qualify for Regimental Musketry Instructor would be taught, thereby enabling many militia officers to attend who are, at present, debarred through inability to be absent from business for the period of the full course, is under consideration.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

89. The number of certificates issued during the year was as follows:—

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Return of Certificates granted between April 1, 1907, and March 31, 1908.

Name of School.	OFFICERS.				N. C. OFFICERS.						SIGNALING.				ARMY SERVICE CORPS.		MUSKETRY.												Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Long Course.				Technical Engineers.				Equitation.		Artillery Staff Course.						Instructors.				N. C. Officers.				Officers.		Distinguished.			Qualified.		Sub-District Intelligence Officers.		Maxim Gun.		Trumpeters and Buglers.		Ward Masters.		Assistant Ward Masters.		Hospital Sergeants.		Caretakers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Field Officers.				Captains.				Subalterns.				Technical Engineers.				Equitation.		Artillery Staff Course.						Instructors.					N. C. Officers.				Officers.		Distinguished.		Qualified.		Sub-District Intelligence Officers.		Maxim Gun.		Trumpeters and Buglers.		Ward Masters.		Assistant Ward Masters.		Hospital Sergeants.		Caretakers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Artillery Staff Course.				Captains.				Subalterns.				Technical Engineers.				Equitation.		Artillery Staff Course.						Instructors.					N. C. Officers.				Officers.		Distinguished.		Qualified.		Sub-District Intelligence Officers.		Maxim Gun.		Trumpeters and Buglers.		Ward Masters.		Assistant Ward Masters.		Hospital Sergeants.		Caretakers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Royal Schools of Cavalry, Toronto, and St. Jean, Q.	13	22	42	31	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15	27	15

+1 Infantry. *1 Infantry. †1 Infantry. a3 Infantry.

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COMMISSIONS AND WARRANTS.

90. The number of commissions in the Active Militia issued during the period under review was 621, and warrants to especially qualified non-commissioned officers, 39.

COMMISSIONS IN IMPERIAL ARMY.

91. Three graduates of the Royal Military College were granted commissions in the Imperial Army in 1907.

MEDALS.

92. The number and description of medals issued was as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.. . . .	49
Long Service Medals.. . . .	130
Long Service and Good Conduct Medals (Permanent Force)..	5
General Service Medal.. . . .	33
Northwest 1885 Rebellion Medal.. . . .	1

CADET CORPS.

93. The increased general interest in the cadet movement and steady growth in the number of gazetted corps was marked during the year. On March 31, 1908, there were under the control and supervision of the department, 145 corps of cadets, aggregating 210 companies, and with an enrolled membership of over 9,000 boys. The majority of these were connected with educational institutions, and varied in efficiency largely as the headmaster, or other teachers, were or were not sympathetic, and according to the local facilities for rifle practice. Many schools have fitted up galleries for miniature rifle practice, and all can, upon application, obtain the free issue of four service rifles for teaching musketry practice, and, in addition, as already referred to in a previous paragraph, a sub-target rifle machine. The success of the Dundas High School Cadets, of Dundas, Ont., in being at the head of the cadets of Canada two years successively in the Canadian Rifle League Cadet Competition, as well as their success in obtaining so large a representation as they did upon the Dominion of Canada team in the Inter-Empire contest for the "Lord Roberts' Trophy," 1908, is a practical illustration of the benefits of sub-target rifle machine practice and preliminary musketry instruction.

94. As feeders for the Militia—both for officers and other ranks—the cadet corps are of much value, to say nothing of the other material benefits to our youth from the inculcation of discipline, system, and order, as well as the physical development induced by drill and exercise.

95. It is a matter for consideration as to whether the time is not at hand when more substantial assistance should be accorded cadet corps. At present the only assistance given is the issue of a very limited equipment, and 50 rounds of miniature ammunition per head, to corps having facilities for gallery shooting; also, inspection annually.

96. The selection of a more suitable arm for cadets is engaging attention. Most of the rifles issued to cadets are too heavy for the majority of the boys, and it is not possible to use a side-arm with the converted Sniders. A lighter weapon capable of being used for miniature and gallery practice, and to which a side-arm can be affixed is urgently required.

97. The number of cadet corps formed during the year was 23, and the number disbanded, 7.

98. The appointment of inspectors of cadet corps is under consideration; as there is no doubt that to still further encourage and obtain increased efficiency in cadet corps and rifle associations, it will be necessary to appoint in those commands where these corps and associations are most numerous, officers whose primary duties it will be to

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deal with all questions affecting them, and be responsible for their efficiency and inspection.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

99. Negotiations were entered upon during the year with the Department of Education for Nova Scotia, with a view to the institution of a system of physical training in the schools of that Province, and it is confidently expected a basis of agreement for the co-operation of the Department with the provincial authorities upon this question will be satisfactorily reached at an early date. The benefits to be derived generally by our juvenile population from such a system of physical training and instruction are calculated to be very great.

ORDNANCE BUILDINGS AND MAGAZINES.

101. It is proposed, at the various depôts where there are detachments of the magazines and ordnance store-houses. It is essential to the efficiency of the defence forces of the country that proper magazines should be provided in each military district, and it is a matter of pure economy that suitable store-houses should be available for the custody of the expensive stock of articles kept by the Ordnance Corps. The depôt at Montreal is a strong case in point. It is hoped that it will be possible in the near future to provide these magazines and store-houses.

BARRACK EQUIPMENT.

101. It is proposed, at the various depôts where there are detachments of the Army Service Corps, to open barrack stores for the more convenient interchange of barrack equipment.

ARMAMENT.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

102. The order for Q. F. 18-pr. equipment, placed with Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, Ltd., is nearly completed.

103. The limbers and wagons were, at the end of the period under review, still under manufacture at the Ottawa Car Company, Ltd., but the work was being pushed on rapidly.

104. It is hoped that it will be possible to place further orders for sufficient quantities of the Q. F. equipment to facilitate a rapid re-armament of the whole of the Field Artillery.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

105. No delivery of the B. L. 60-pr. guns was made during the year, but it was to commence with the opening of navigation to Quebec, 1908. A considerable portion of the ammunition for these guns is already in the country.

106. The manufacture of the 60-pr. limbers is being proceeded with at the Ottawa Car Company's works.

107. A trained and qualified Inspector of Carriages, to conduct the necessary inspection during manufacture, has been appointed.

FIXED DEFENCES.

108. No change has taken place in the armament of the Fixed Defences since the last report.

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ROSS RIFLE.

109. Progress continued to be made in the supply of Ross Rifles. An extended issue of them was made for use in the Camps of Instruction. The method of inspection has been further systematized.

110. The question of a bayonet was considered and a pattern has been submitted which it is believed will prove satisfactory.

SMALL ARM AMMUNITION.

111. It is gratifying to note that the reserve of small arm ammunition continues to increase materially. The quality of the ammunition turned out at the Dominion Arsenal continues to prove satisfactory. For the report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, see Appendix D.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL ARMS.

112. The first step towards the formation of a Standing Committee on Small Arms was taken, and it is anticipated that the formation of this body will prove of great benefit.

TECHNICAL INSPECTION OF MATÉRIEL AND AMMUNITION.

113. With the increasingly complicated construction of modern ordnance and artillery equipment generally, a thorough annual inspection, by qualified technical officers, of the *matériel* on charge of defences and units becomes of growing importance. Not only does it become necessary to inspect equipment as regards its technical efficiency, but it is also necessary to carry out alterations, from time to time, to keep it up to date. A tour of an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, and Armament Artificers must, therefore, come to be regarded as a part of the annual routine, if efficiency of *matériel* is to be maintained, and a tour of this nature, to visit certain field batteries, has been arranged. As regards the heavy artillery, it is expected that much work will be carried out on the equipment while at Petawawa, especially the fitting of the large sole plates to the carriages.

114. Arrangements for an annual inspection of gun ammunition are under contemplation. Hitherto it has only been possible to carry this out at Halifax, N.S., but as more inspecting officers become available, other stations will be visited.

115. An annual inspection, by armourers, of small arms on charge of the various units throughout the country is, in its way, as important as the inspection of artillery *matériel*, and it is hoped that some progress in this direction may, before long, be possible. This inspection will be based upon the system found to be necessary in the Imperial service, and will not only increase efficiency but also be conducive to economy.

ENGINEER SERVICES.

116. An important part was taken in the decentralization of Engineer Services. So soon as the estimate for those services had been approved and voted by Parliament, a schedule was prepared at Militia headquarters showing what works in each command or independent district were to be executed by or under the supervision of the Royal Canadian Engineers, and the money expenditure authorized upon each. An extract from that portion of the schedule which referred to his command was sent to each officer commanding a command or district, and he was authorized to proceed with the several works in such order or at such times as in his discretion might seem best for the public service. He was further authorized to devote such savings as might be made to the execution of any urgent or unforeseen demands for repairs as might arise, reporting his action in each case for covering authority to headquarters, being guided as to the manner of expending the money by the Regulations for Engineer Services.

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117. A new form of Progress Report has been adopted, which furnishes an accurate statement of expenditure at the end of each month. This is found of great value, both at headquarters and in the offices of the Command and District Engineers, who can thus watch expenditure closely.

118. The supervision of military works is now being carried out to a great extent by military Foremen of Works under Division Officers. The supervision of the construction of rifle ranges is as a rule done by temporary civil Superintendents of Works, employed only until the work is completed.

119. Work, in the various commands and districts, connected with the construction of rifle ranges, water supply, drainage, fortifications, barrack repairs, &c., was carried out satisfactorily by the Royal Canadian Engineers.

MILITARY PROPERTIES.

120. The rent collected for military properties under lease, for the year ended March 31, 1908, was as follows:—

Military District No. 1, Headquarters, London, Ont.	...	\$	73 00
" " 2, " Toronto, Ont.	...		581 25
" " 3, " Kingston, Ont.	...		506 54
" " 4, " Ottawa, Ont.	...		201 00
" " 5 & 6, " Montreal, Que.	...		343 50
" " 7, " Quebec, Que.	...		1,389 40
" " 8, " St. John, N.B.	...		168 00
" " 9, " Halifax, N.S.	...		73 67
" " 11, " Victoria, B.C.	...		505 00
" " 12, " Charlottetown, P.E.I.	...		5 87
			<hr/>
			\$3,847 23

LANDS ACQUIRED.

121. The following lands were acquired during the twelve months under review.

Fernie, B.C.—

A site for a drill hall at this place was deeded to the Crown by the Provincial Government of British Columbia, free; on the understanding, however, that should the property at any time be not required for military purposes it was to revert to the Province.

Fort William, Ont.—

A site for a rifle range for troops in the vicinity of Fort William, and Port Arthur, for the sum of \$10,000. This property, a portion of an Indian Reserve and one hundred acres in area, is situated near Fort William and Port Arthur—2 miles distant from the former and 5 miles from the latter. There is also sufficient space, in addition to the land required for the rifle range, for local training grounds and a barracks should a unit of the Permanent Force be at any time stationed in the locality.

Nelson, B.C.—

A site for a rifle range. This property comprises about 85 acres. The purchase of the major portion was consummated during the year; but there still required to be purchased at the end of the year two small properties owned by Chinamen, the acquisition of which has been delayed owing to the refusal of the owners to accept the offer of the department.* The total cost will be about \$4,560.

*These two properties have since been acquired.

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Edmonton, Alta.—

Two hundred and twelve acres were purchased for \$32,000 in the vicinity of Edmonton, as a site for a rifle range for Edmonton and Strathcona.

Amherst, N.S.—

Some 210 acres in the vicinity of Amherst were acquired as a site for a rifle range, for the sum of \$3,905. All the property owners with the exception of one (the Dornan Estate) accepted the terms of the Government. The Dornan Estate, however, refused to accept the price offered and their property was accordingly expropriated.

Brockville.—

One hundred acres were purchased during the year as a site for a rifle range at Brockville, for the sum of \$10,000, and negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of additional land in the rear of the butts, in order to insure absolute safety.

Kingston, Ont.—

Two parcels of land forming part of the proposed rifle range site at this station were purchased during the year for the sum of \$5,389. Considerable difficulty has been met with in the acquisition of the various properties comprising this site, and at the end of the period under review only the owners of the two parcels of land above mentioned had accepted the terms of the Government, the other owners holding out for prices which are considered exorbitant.

Springhill, N.S.—

A small portion of land adjacent to the drill hall at Springhill and in the possession of the committee of the 93rd Regiment, was deeded by that committee to the Crown as an extension to the present drill hall site, free; on the understanding that the Department would fence in the property. This latter has been done.

Petawawa Camp Site.—

Good progress was made during the year in the acquisition of the various properties comprising the Petawawa Camp site, 36 additional properties, 5,023 acres in area, were acquired at a cost of \$33,959.67, legal fees included, or \$6.76 per acre; making the total properties acquired up to March 31, 1908, 114, comprising 17,398 acres, at a cost of \$134,099.92, or \$7.70 per acre. A few property holders still require to be bought out, and in ten instances the Department may be obliged to resort to expropriation, as the owners persist in refusing to come to reasonable terms, although the Department has in every way tried to meet their wishes; but the prices that are asked are so extravagant and so much in excess of the valuation placed upon the properties both by the Department's own valuers and that of a disinterested expert especially employed for the purpose, that their payment cannot be entertained. With the exception of these few instances the acquisition of the land required has progressed satisfactorily.

Niagara.—

Some 380 acres were purchased as an addition to the camp grounds at Niagara, for the sum of \$36,500.

Lévis.—

A decision was rendered during the year by the Exchequer Court in the case of the acquisition of a small portion of land in the rear of the butts of the Lévis rifle range, which had been expropriated; the vendor, who had asked \$2,500 for the land and \$300 for injurious affection, being allowed by the Court \$1,100, plus interest from the date on which the Crown entered into possession.

Aldershot Camp Grounds and Rifle Range.—

The litigation in connection with the acquisition of this property has at last been concluded. The vendor who had appealed to the Supreme Court from the finding of

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the Exchequer Court, losing his case; the former Court allowing the cross-appeal of the Crown and reducing the amount of the award to the sum originally tendered by the Crown, plus interest, viz.: \$14,665.25.

Cobourg, Ont.—

Additional accommodation being required at the Cobourg Armoury, a small parcel of land adjacent thereto was acquired for the sum of \$1,050, and to offset the amount thus expended, 35 acres of the Cobourg rifle range site which were not required were sold for \$2,345.

EXPENDITURE.

122. The expenditure for 1907-8 was \$6,796,088, of which \$1,297,905 was charged to Capital.

123. This is the largest amount expended in any one year, and exceeds the total estimates for 1908-9 by nearly \$47,000. Assuming there was a population of 6,500,000 in 1907-8, the expenditure per capita was slightly in excess of one dollar.

124. The Permanent Force, which was maintained at an average strength of 3,100 all ranks, cost for pay \$1,401,398, which with the cost for supplies for food, fuel, light, remounts, forage, &c., and for clothing made the total pay and maintenance \$1,951,385, of which about one-half was for the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt. In addition about \$50,000 was spent in training 1,305 all ranks with 320 horses at Petawawa for a period of six weeks.

125. Annual training cost \$1,084,499. There were trained 44,121 all ranks, with 7,732 horses, including the Permanent Force.

126. The following shows the numbers trained at each camp and at local headquarters, and the cost for pay, transport, supplies and all other expenses in connection:—

	All ranks.	Horses.	Pay.
			\$
London Camp	2,326	86	34,227
Niagara Camp	5,240	1,149	86,605
Barriefield Camp	2,412	659	44,054
Petawawa District Camp	1,106	62	18,734
" Artillery "	1,163	759	50,383
Granby	1,793	1,443	43,104
Levis	2,606	144	39,779
Three Rivers	1,687	86	25,345
Sussex	2,400	494	40,495
Charlottetown	942	90	16,314
Aldershot, Artillery "	439	196	8,786
" District "	3,371	417	48,656
Winnipeg	819	619	20,052
Calgary	648	556	16,495
Macaulay Plains, B.C., Camp	280	.....	6,424
Petawawa, Permanent Force	1,305	320	16,277
McNabs Island, Permanent Force	427	.....	5,171
Corps at local headquarters	15,157	652	195,876
Total numbers trained, and pay	44,121	7,732	716,777
Supplies for Camp .....	.....	.....	124,872
Transport and freight .....	.....	.....	230,209
Field days, wheeled transport and other expenses	12,641
Total expenditure	1,084,499

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127. The following statement shows the numbers trained and the expenditure for each year since 1904-5. It will be observed that the total number trained in 1907-8 was 33 per cent more than in 1904-5:—

	Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	Total.	Horses.	Total Cost.
						\$
1904-5.....	2,610	7,789	23,475	33,874	5,032	699,724
1905-6.....	2,919	8,013	28,168	39,100	6,775	809,924
1906-7 (9 months).....	2,423	6,584	23,877	32,884	4,621	724,378
1907-8.....	3,365	9,615	31,141	44,121	7,732	1,084,499

128. The following shows the numbers that received efficiency pay each year since 1904-5, and the amount paid:—

	Recruits.	Men with one previous training.	Men with two or more previous trainings.	Amount of efficiency pay drawn.
				\$
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
1907-8.....	13,104	6,473	17,451	167,929

129. The expenditure chargeable to Capital was \$1,297,905, the usual amount. Of this \$703,750 went for ordnance ammunition and warlike stores, purchased principally in England; \$214,143 for Ross Rifles; \$92,570 for saddlery; \$57,098 for reserve clothing; \$155,344 for lands and rifle ranges, and \$75,000 for manufacture of reserve ammunition at the Dominion Arsenal.

130. The expenditure under the smaller votes was also larger than usual, as will be seen by reference to the statement on page 24, which shows the amounts expended under the various votes for each year since 1898-9.

131. A systematic and thorough audit of stores was begun in April, 1907, and is now in full working order. An inventory of every article in store was made by boards appointed for that purpose, as a basis upon which to commence, and now all articles going into Stores or issued therefrom are debited or credited, as the case may be, to the officer in charge, who is required to produce a voucher for every article issued.

132. This system has been extended to the militia units, so that all stores purchased are properly accounted for until they are pronounced unserviceable by a Board of Survey. They are then destroyed, or, if of any value, sold at public auction.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1908.

Expenditure, 1907-8. (April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.)		Expended.	
		\$	cts.
<i>By Statute—</i>			
Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Master-General of the Ordnance.....		21,600	00
<i>By Vote—</i>			
Pay of Staff, Permanent Force, and Active Militia, including allowances.....		1,653,731	35
Military survey.....		23,715	65
Annual drill.....		1,084,499	45
Salaries and wages of civil employees.....		98,979	21
Maintenance, military properties.....		70,061	96
Engineer services.....		325,912	92
Warlike and other stores.....		294,200	38
Stores taken over from British Government.....		260,000	00
Clothing and necessaries.....		399,918	92
Provisions, supplies, and remounts.....		424,986	61
Transport and freight.....		109,979	72
Grants in aid of artillery and rifle associations, bands, &c.....		49,277	50
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....		69,212	31
Royal Military College of Canada.....		92,145	24
Dominion Arsenal.....		341,082	98
Departmental library.....		968	23
Gratuity to Sergeant-Major Birtles, R. M. C.....		3,453	13
" Officers, N. C. O. and men of Ordnance Stores Corps discharged on account of age limit.....		23,426	06
Ammunition for artillery competition—visit of British team.....		2,000	00
Customs dues.....		143,621	91
Buckingham strike—aid to civil power.....		400	47
Hamilton Street Railway strike—aid to civil power.....		9	60
Special vote to Dominion Artillery Association for entertainment of British team.....		5,000	00
Capital account—Ordnance, arms, ammunition, rifle ranges, lands, reserve of clothing, equipment, &c.....		1,222,904	65
" " Manufacture of reserve ammunition at Dominion Arsenal.....		75,000	00
		6,796,088	25
<i>By Vote—</i>			
Pensions, Militia—Rebellion, 1885, and general.....		16,283	29
" " Fenian Raid, &c.....		1,934	90
<i>By Statute—</i>			
Pensions, Militia—Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837-38.....		160	00
" " Act, 1901.....		19,981	19
		38,359	38
Revenue, 1907-08. (April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.)		\$	cts.
Casual.....			1,173 74
Ammunition, stores and clothing.....	22,370 47		
Rents.....	4,230 10		
Miscellaneous.....	13,208 72		
Royal Military College of Canada.....		39,809	29
Pensions Act, 1901.....		23,209	34
		19,596	26
		83,788	63

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STATEMENT of Expenditure for the ten years 1898-9 to 1907-8,

Head of Service.		1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	(9 mos.) 1906-07.	1907-08.
PAY AND ALLOWANCES.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>By Statute—</i>											
Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, and Master-General of the Ordnance.....		11,750	10,646	11,646	12,400	12,400	10,930	14,699	21,600	16,200	21,600
<i>By Vote—</i>											
Headquarters staff.....		8,019	13,672	11,140	17,203	22,861	39,037	46,519	48,991	33,782	58,797
Command and district staffs.....		21,764	180,458	25,919	25,204	29,918	35,669	45,551	73,119	64,234	77,272
Permanent Force.....		187,838	16,315	221,067	233,243	266,155	353,729	477,571	1,085,099	845,504	1,401,271
Active Militia, attached.....		58,794	22,528	24,905	17,071	16,155	28,159	42,552	42,593	27,913	40,127
" " allowances.....		74,406	96,962	70,712	52,420	51,774	82,411	56,760	122,864	44,235	70,233
" " salutes, guards, &c.....		3,215	2,000	2,603	4,079	3,204	2,584	8,910	5,829	4,543	6,025
Total pay and allowances.....		345,286	342,672	365,615	369,954	403,383	552,519	692,562	1,370,095	1,036,411	1,675,331
Annual drill.....		422,553	424,991	454,357	314,761	385,190	590,670	699,724	809,924	724,378	1,084,499
Salaries and wages.....		68,994	70,000	86,495	93,956	94,994	64,682	64,984	72,003	67,063	98,979
Engineer services and lands.....		148,838	144,444	263,628	227,672	146,173	162,783	205,800	251,427	275,587	325,913
Maintenance militia properties.....		34,819	39,930	39,203	47,760	49,201	50,511	49,854	50,523	38,454	70,062
Warlike and other stores.....		79,084	85,087	85,171	99,079	89,319	62,194	74,707	174,980	124,912	354,200
Clothing and necessaries.....		168,978	185,078	209,657	224,805	142,364	97,121	179,943	429,727	274,510	399,919
Provisions, supplies, and remounts.....		109,973	117,934	121,790	129,694	139,896	158,378	165,190	463,668	274,941	424,987
Transport and freight.....		44,970	39,863	39,824	39,698	39,091	54,855	54,783	84,856	54,965	109,980
Grants to artillery and rifle associations, and bands.....		42,425	36,912	36,035	39,950	37,987	40,499	49,100	45,825	45,241	49,278
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....		21,155	16,549	16,511	18,955	20,111	27,330	34,981	39,996	40,000	63,212
Royal Military College.....		65,395	69,230	72,520	81,912	75,006	90,387	86,477	86,243	68,898	92,145
Dominion Arsenal.....		84,276	102,952	110,783	207,614	149,998	149,912	150,563	215,037	224,401	341,083
Military survey.....		4,397	3,433	3,369	4,021	3,779	7,167	11,246	15,518	17,760	23,716
Customs dues.....											
Departmental library.....							364	848	972	71,803	143,622
Gratuities, sundry.....		26,914	2,375	5,411	313	317	934	5,178	582	680	968
Aid to civil power, sundry.....		500		2,021	4,480	18,580	7,352	5,965	5,700	5,700	26,879
Defences, Esquimaux.....		44,670	12,989	128,140	119,058	111,943	109,987	109,987	179,256	2,020	410
Special service, South Africa.....			1,429,359	568,811							
Halifax provisional garrison.....			118,265	349,871	254,962	131,256					
Coronation contingent.....					29,973	62,630					
Yukon field force.....		387,763	173,266	14,321			24,386				
Miscellaneous small votes.....		10,800	5,443	6,822	8,820	2,778		9,250			7,000

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CHARGED TO CAPITAL.											
Ordnance, ammunition, tents, wagons, accoutrements, artillery and warlike stores, (excepting clothing, saddlery and harness)	210,321	50,166	131,551	143,995	213,350	513,078	396,772	398,020	428,339	703,750	
	26,623	46,847	.....	80,741	73,151	172,534	212,688	54,418	44,404	92,570	
	.....	1,796	.....	.....	.....	235,214	284,478	271,733	22,813	57,098	
	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,972	163,916	240,341	367,306	300,388	214,143	
	150,866	.....	.....	.....	11,692	75,000	75,000	75,000	56,790	75,000	
	.....	132,042	4,334	74,961	67,058	140,168	90,725	133,399	122,549	155,344	
	387,810	280,851	135,885	299,697	428,223	1,299,910	1,299,964	1,299,876	975,283	1,297,905	
	2,500,635	3,624,653	3,106,240	2,616,744	2,522,489	3,551,941	3,951,106	5,594,000	4,322,987	6,796,088	
	.....	.....	.....	7,220	787	6,818	822	267	.....	.....
	2,500,635	3,624,653	3,106,240	2,609,524	2,521,702	3,543,123	3,950,284	5,593,733	4,322,987	6,796,088	
PENSIONS.											
1837-38.	1,520	840	800	600	360	320	280	160	160	160	
Penian raid.	2,583	2,339	2,339	2,261	2,268	2,373	2,337	955	1,851	1,935	
Northwest rebellion.	18,712	18,571	18,103	18,317	18,188	17,916	16,420	16,202	16,073	16,283	
Pensions Act, 1901. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,304	7,101	9,423	9,664	19,981	
.....	22,815	21,750	21,242	21,178	20,816	28,913	26,138	26,740	27,748	38,359	
CIVIL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.											
Salaries.	50,233	50,764	51,910	51,647	53,078	48,575	52,512	58,433	45,668	63,104	
Contingencies	10,188	8,877	10,567	7,867	12,696	10,017	9,946	12,026	8,654	11,994	
.....	60,421	59,641	62,477	59,514	65,774	58,592	62,458	70,459	54,322	75,098	
REVENUE RECEIVED.											
Militia.	51,429	26,291	25,658	18,513	17,836	19,894	20,695	32,191	16,618	39,809	
Casual	961	2,120	37,777	1,821	483	595	19,988	24,641	691	1,175	
Royal Military College.	21,536	21,464	22,036	23,230	23,956	22,323	25,472	23,067	24,368	23,209	
Pension Act, 1901. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,573	19,596	
.....	73,926	49,875	85,471	43,564	42,275	43,812	66,155	79,899	54,250	83,789	

* Including \$200,000 for stores transferred from Imperial Government.

+ Including \$200,000 for pay of Imperial troops.

APPENDICES.

133. Appended are the following reports:—

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services for the year 1907-8.
Appendix "A."

Report of the Commandant, the Royal Military College, for the year 1907-8.
Appendix "B."

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1908. Appendix "C."

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, 1907-8. Appendix "D."

Interim Report of the Militia Council on the annual training for the season of 1907, and the report of the Inspector-General for the calendar year, 1907. Appendix "E."

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary, Militia Council.

APPENDIX A.

OTTAWA, November 30, 1908.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Medical Services for the year ending March 31, 1908.

In the interim report of the Militia Council, the question of the training of the Active Militia has been considered and commented upon.

SANITATION.

2. The chief feature of the medical work during the year was the continual insistence of the paramount importance of sanitation and preventive measures as regards disease.

3. The issue of an order making the officers commanding units the responsible persons for sanitation, has had the effect of emphasizing the importance of this feature of military life on all ranks and on all branches of the service. The medical officer is the adviser, but the commanding officer is the responsible head, he never can shift that responsibility on to any one else.

4. The complete scheme of sanitation was carried out in all its details with most satisfactory results at Aldershot Camp, N.S.

5. Courses in military sanitation have been held at all stations, and all officers of the Permanent Force attended the same. An excellent manual on sanitation has been issued, and instructions were also issued that courses of lectures in camp sanitation be voluntarily held at all regimental headquarters before the mobilization for the Quebec Tercentenary.

MEDICAL STORES.

6. One of the most important changes during the year has been the establishment of a central Medical Stores at Ottawa, and command and district Stores at the various headquarters. All articles of technical equipment are now handled by the Medical Department instead of by the Ordnance Department with very satisfactory results.

PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

7. The organization of this corps has been continued; two captains and two nursing sisters having been appointed. The nursing sisters were detailed for duty at Quebec after taking a qualifying course at Halifax.

8. The direction of the training of the officers of the Permanent Army Medical Corps has been toward making them efficient administrators and "sanitary" staff officers.

9. The corps for the first time was sent to camp at Petawawa and fulfilled their duties in a satisfactory manner.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

10. All the field ambulances performed their annual training with the exception of No. VI. and No. XIII. Cavalry Field Ambulances, these units undergoing process of re-organization. No. XVI. Field Ambulance at Winnipeg trained for the first time, and has been favourably reported upon.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

11. The chief duty of the regimental medical officer in camp is that of a regimental sanitary officer. This was impressed upon all concerned, with good results.

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All regimental medical officers should attend camps, as those of city units receive no training of any service. The gradual absorption of the regimental medical officers into the Army Medical Corps and the detailing of young medical officers for a short term to units, is a step which I most strongly recommend.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

12. I have made a careful examination of all buildings at every station, except Winnipeg and Esquimalt, and I regret that I cannot report favourably; for with the exception of the Wolsely Barracks, at London, and some new buildings at Halifax, they are all makeshifts. The policy has been to do the best possible with old buildings that have been allowed to run down. The result is what could only be expected, unsuitable buildings for this period, and for this climate. New modern and sanitary barracks are urgently required, especially at Kingston and Toronto.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

13. The efforts towards camp sanitation are already bearing fruit in the reduced number of sick admitted to the hospitals.

14. A few cases of infectious diseases occurred, including one of small-pox at Kingston, but the measures taken were such as to prevent the spreading of any of these diseases.

INJURIES.

15. The rules and regulations published with regard to injuries, have resulted in claims being quickly and fairly dealt with. If, however, commanding officers would see that these regulations were carried out from the beginning, the result would be still more satisfactory.

PERMANENT FORCE.

16. The health of the permanent troops has been excellent as is shown by the accompanying statistical report.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

RETURN of Diseases treated in Station Hospitals for the year ending March 31, 1908.

Disease.	Nomenclature No.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
		R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Victoria.
Alcoholism.....	50	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	26	....	1
Abscess.....	953	....	11	11	....	1	1	....	15	....	2
" Dental periosteum ..	450	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
" external ear.....	259	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....
" in leg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
" of foot.....(page)	313	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
" of ear.....	271a	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
" of Ischio rectal ..	547	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Abrasion of skin ..	1076	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	28	....	....
Arthritis, traumatic ..	903	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Adenitis.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Anaemia.....	61	4
Abrasion to leg.....	2
" to heel.....	1076	4
" to elbow.....	1076	1	3
Ague.....	1
Amblyopia.....	214	2

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STATISTICAL REPORT—Continued.

RETURN of Diseases treated in Station Hospitals for the year ending March 31, 1908.

Disease.	Nomenclature No.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
		R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Victoria.
Accumulation of wax Ext. meatus	264								2		
Appendicitis	515a							2			
Balanitis	730		1								1
Bronchitis	404a	1					26				1
" catarrhal	404		3	4	4	17		10	17	11	
Bursitis	943a			1							1
"	943										
Bubo	605		2		1						1
Boils	965	2			1	10	2	3	21	9	
Biliousness										2	
Burns to arm	1025									2	
Bright's disease	652								2		
Bromidrosis	1012								2		
Burn	1078								6		
Condyloma	737								1		
Cyst	81								1		
Cystitis and Nephritis	676, 652							1			
Contusion (testicle)	1190							1			
" (side)	1075							1			
Colic	544	4		3			2	1	8		
Cyst (eyelid)	81						1	1			
Contusion of face	1102									3	2
" of back	1157										2
" of eye	1110									1	1
" of leg	1219									4	1
"	1034			31					5		
"	1065				3		18				
" of abdomen	1168					2					
" chest walls	1142					1				1	
" of knee	1219	1				1					
"	1075		2						4		
" of leg	1219					1				4	
Contused wound	1056				1						
Contusion	1055	1									
"	1083								9		
Conjunctivitis	166			5			2	1	3	2	
" acute	166		1								
Circumcision				1							
Congestion of liver	571				1						
"	571a	1									
Constipation	541	1			3		1		3	4	
Catarrhal	339a				3						
Coryza (acute)	277		12								
Cystitis (chronic)	676		1								
Corns	982						1		2		
Cow-pox	8								5		
Chicken-pox	6						1	1	1		
D. A. Heart	305								1		
Diarrhoea	540	13		1	5	2	2	2	14	3	2
Dislocation of shoulder	908			1			1				
Dislocated shoulder	1209				1						
Dislocation radius	1210	1									
" shoulder	908			1					1		
Deafness	276								1		
Dermatitis seborrhoeica	1005								1		
Dermatitis	973				1						
Dyspepsia	499				3	1					
Dilation of heart	298					1					
Diphtheria	10					1			2		

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STATISTICAL REPORT.—Continued.

RETURN of Diseases treated in Station Hospitals for the Year ended March 31, 1908.

Disease.	Nomenclature No.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
		R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Winnipeg.	Victoria.
Inflammation of bone.....	885								1		
" " testicles.....	575	2		1				1	14		
" " tonsils.....	475	10		11		11	1		61	16	
" " ".....	475b			3							
" " mouth.....	486			1							
" " bursae.....	943								1		
" " liver.....	568					1					
" " lym. glands of testicles & gonorrhoea.....	720 & 20							1			
" " groin.....						2					
" " stomach.....	489					3	8		23		
" " larynx.....	339					2			2		
" " external ear.....	259		3			1					
Inflamed glands (neck).....	605		1				4		14		
Impetigo contagiosa.....	963			4			1				
Insanity.....	147			1			11				
Influenza.....	21		15	28	10	12	3	2	84	48	11
".....	339a	32									
Inflamed glands.....	436				1						
Indigestion.....	499	2	3			3	3		9		
Injury.....					1						
Inflammation of tonsils.....	475b						17				
Injury, back.....	1158				2						
" leg.....	1220				1						
" knee.....	1221				1						
" ".....	1221b	3									
Ingrowing toe nail.....										2	
Incised wound.....	1177				3						
Incont. of urine.....	690						1				
Impetigo, contagiosa.....	963				1				5		
Jaundice.....	575						1				1
Keratitis.....	171								3		
Laceration to hand.....											3
" face.....											2
Lipoma.....	79								1		
Laryngitis.....	339		1							2	
Lumbago.....	931			2	1		10			2	2
La Grippe.....	21				5						
Lacerated wound.....	1038				2						
Myalgia.....	931			11		10			25	3	
Malaria.....	25			3		1	2		3	1	
Mumps.....	28		3			16			2		
Measles.....	26	10			2		3		8		1
Melancholia.....	146										
Nephritis, acute.....	651										
Neuralgia, trifacial.....	131			1	2	1	4	1	15	1	
" of eyeball.....	220	1									
Neuritis.....	86					1					
Overlapping toe.....	951		1								
Onychia.....	1023	3	1		1				7	2	
Orchitis.....	757					3	2			4	
Otitis, acute.....	271									1	
Paralysis.....	110e										
Peritonitis.....	885b			1					1		
Periostitis, tibial.....	885									2	
Pneumonia.....	32		1	2		1	1			1	
Piles.....	556a			1			3	1	9	1	
Pneumonia, lobar.....	32					1		1	1		

[illegible]

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STATISTICAL REPORT—*Concluded.*

RETURN of Diseases Treated in Station Hospitals for the Year ended March 31, 1908.

Disease.	Nomenclature No.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
		R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Halifax,	Winnipeg.	Victoria.
Toothache.....	465				1						
Tænia Solum.....	(43)								3		
Tonsillitis.....	475		3		4						
Urethritis.....	707							2			
Ulceration of Larynx.....	340						1				
Ulcer of Penis.....	732				1						
Ulceration.....	516a								3		
".....	340								1		
Ulceration of Cornea.....	172								1		
Ulcer.....							1				
Venem of Stinging Insects.....									1		
Varicocele.....	752			1							
Varicose Ulcer.....										1	
Varix.....	329			1					1		
Val Disease of Heart.....	293								2		
Vaccination.....										1	
Warts, Venereal.....	20		1								
".....	981			1					2		
Wounds, sec. (1) A.....				1							
" " (1) B.....				1							
" " (1) F.....				2							
Wound of Leg.....	1222					3					2
" Foot.....	1222					1			12		
" Hand.....	1197					1			35		1
" Knee.....	1077		1								
" Finger (infected).....	1077		1								
" Neck.....	1197							1			
" Eyelid.....	1111							2		1	
Wound (gun-shot).....	1244a							1			
Wound of Head.....	1113									2	
Wound.....	1085						12				
Remaining in Hospital.....				14	9	5	15	6	37		1
Operations.....			3	6		2	6	2	15	4	2
Discharged by Medical Board.....			1			1	3	1	13		
Discharged otherwise.....				3							
Died out of Hospital (poison).....									1		
Died.....	1	1	1	1			1		7	2	
Discharged to Duty.....	120	124	250	136	170	253	50	821	227	52	
Admitted during year.....	121	125	268	145	174	249	56	821	229	53	

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining Hospital.....	87
Operations.....	40
Discharged by Medical Board.....	19
Discharged otherwise.....	13
Died.....	14
Discharged to Duty.....	2,203
Admitted to Hospital.....	2,241

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

APPENDIX B.

KINGSTON, ONT., June 25, 1908.

*From the Commandant Royal Military College,
To the Secretary, Militia Council, Ottawa.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the year ending June 30, 1908.

STRENGTH.

1. The number of Gentlemen Cadets on the strength in September, 1907, was 85. Two have since withdrawn, and I much regret to say that one cadet died in May, last—Gent. Cadet George Wright Jackson, of the second class.

2. The present strength is, therefore, 82. Nineteen cadets leave the College this month, and 38 candidates have passed the entrance examination out of a total 47 who competed.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

3. The conduct and discipline of the cadets have been good.

EXAMINATION.

4. The result of the examinations has been more satisfactory than for either of the last two years.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

5. The normal standard has been, I consider, more than maintained. Interest in musketry has increased, and several cadets are now becoming excellent shots.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

6. Lieut. O. T. Macklem, R.O., joined the staff in April, last, as Instructor in Civil Engineering.

7. I regret very much that the College is losing the services of Major N. A. W. Scott, Royal Marine Light Infantry, whose period of employment has expired. I shall consider the College very fortunate if it secures the services of an instructor as competent.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

8. Diplomas of Graduation, with honours, have been awarded to the following:—
Battalion Sergeant-Major C. F. Carson.
Company Sergeant-Major K. C. C. Taylor.
“ “ E. Bristol.

Diplomas of Graduation.

Company Sergeant-Major A. H. Gibson.
“ “ G. A. R. Spain.
Sergeant D. Bell-Irving.
“ A. V. Tremaine.
“ L. O. R. Dozois.
“ H. H. Donnelly.
“ W. D. Adams.

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Corporal H. O. Lawson.

" J. A. Keefer.

" W. T. MacFarlane.

" C. J. Swift.

Gentleman Cadet T. E. Morrison.

" D. W. B. Walker.

" H. G. Cochrane.

Corporal G. F. H. Hilliard.

9. The following Gentlemen Cadets have been recommended for Commissions:—

Battalion Sergeant-Major C. F. Carson for Royal Engineers.

Company Sergeant-Major G. A. R. Spain for Royal Field Artillery.

Corporal J. A. Keefer for Royal Canadian Engineers.

Sergeant A. V. Tremaine for Royal Canadian Artillery.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

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

Medals presented by His Excellency the Governor-General:

Gold medal—Battalion Sergeant-Major C. F. Carson.

Silver medal—Company Sergeant-Major E. Bristol.

Bronze medal—Company Sergeant-Major K. C. C. Taylor.

The Sword of Honour prize for conduct, discipline, drills—Battalion Sergeant-Major C. F. Carson.

11. Class prizes for the highest marks in each class:—

1st Class—Company Sergeant-Major K. C. C. Taylor.

2nd " Sergeant D. A. White.

3rd " Gentleman Cadet E. O. Wheeler.

12. The pair of binoculars presented by graduates of the College, from 1880 to 1885 and now in the Imperial Service, to the cadet entering the military profession making the highest number of marks in military subjects, was won by Battalion Sergeant-Major C. F. Carson.

13. Subject prizes for the highest marks in the several subjects:—

1st Class, Military Engineering—Sergeant D. Bell-Irving,

1st " Tactics and Reconnaissance—Company Sergeant-Major E. Bristol,

1st " Physics—Company Sergeant-Major K. C. C. Taylor,

1st " Chemistry—Company Sergeant-Major K. C. C. Taylor,

1st " Surveying—Company Sergeant-Major K. C. C. Taylor.

1st " Civil Engineering—Company Sergeant-Major K. C. C. Taylor,

1st " French—Sergeant L. O. R. Dozois,

1st " Drills, Exercises, &c.—Battalion Sergeant-Major C. F. Carson.

1st " Conduct—Company Sergeant-Major A. H. Gibson.

2nd " Military Administration and Law—Sergeant D. A. White,

2nd " Mathematics and Mechanics—Gentleman Cadet W. S. Lawrence.

2nd " Geometrical and Engineering Drawing—Sergeant C. E. Read.

2nd " Artillery—Corporal L. H. Watts,

2nd " Military Sketching, &c.—Gentleman Cadet W. H. Weller.

3rd " English—Gentleman Cadet A. P. O. Meredith,

3rd " French—Gentleman Cadet H. H. Lawson.

14. The Dundonald Mounted Patrol Competition was won by 'C' Company, 1st team.

15. The Challenge Shield, presented by the Hon. the Minister of Militia, for revolver practice was won by Sergeant L. O. R. Dozois.

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16. The Riding Challenge Cup, presented by Major G. R. Hooper, was won by Company Sergeant-Major G. A. R. Spain.

17. The Tent Pegging Cup, presented by Captain E. C. Hamilton, was won by Gentleman Cadet D. W. R. Walker.

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

1st Class—Sergeant W. T. MacFarlane,

2nd “ Sergeant D. A. White,

3rd “ Gentleman Cadet G. G. Chisholm.

19. The Quebec Government Cups, to the three cadets making the highest score at 200, 500 and 600 yards at the annual rifle meeting held on June 19, were won as follows:—

1st—Sergeant D. A. White,

2nd—Gentleman Cadet L. C. Goodeve,

3rd—Gentleman Cadet T. D. J. Ringwood.

20. The Cups presented by Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Wurtele, R.O., for the best gymnast in each class were won as follows:—

1st Class—Battalion Sergeant-Major C. F. Carson,

2nd “ Corporal J. C. Ball,

3rd “ Gentleman Cadet A. B. McEwen.

21. The Inter-Company Gymnastic Competition for the Challenge Cup presented by Major N. A. W. Scott, Royal Military College, was won by ‘B’ Company.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. TAYLOR, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Commandant, Royal Military College.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
1908.*The Secretary,**Militia Council.*

I beg to forward, herewith, the report of the Board of Visitors to the Royal Military College held in May last.

W. D. OTTER, *Brigadier-General,*
Chairman, Board of Visitors.

OTTAWA, August 14, 1908.

REPORT.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 10 a.m., May 27, 1908.

PRESENT.

Chairman.—Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B., Chief of the General Staff, Canadian Militia, Ottawa.

Members—C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., M.I.C.E., Halifax, N.S.

Rev. Professor C. P. Choquette, President and Science Professor, College of St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Acting Secretary.—Major C. F. Winter, Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General, Headquarters Staff, Ottawa.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Taylor, Commandant of the College, was in attendance.

Colonel E. Fiset, D.S.O., Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, one of the members of the Board, was prevented by pressure of departmental business from being present.

Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B., A.D.C., District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10, Winnipeg, Man., was delayed by a railway accident which prevented his being present on the opening day.

The Board decided to follow the procedure adopted in 1906 and 1907, and after a thorough inspection of the various departments, buildings, &c., to record the results of its inquiries, with its recommendations, under corresponding headings, viz.:—

- (a) Admission to the College and course of instruction.
- (b) Personnel and administration.
- (c) College buildings and grounds.

At noon, on May 28, the Board was joined by Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B., A.D.C., one of the absent members at the opening meeting, and for the remainder of the sessions it had the benefit of his co-operation. During the 27th, 28th and 29th May the Board made exhaustive inquiry into the management of the College, its curriculum, and the treatment of cadets, the condition of all buildings, appurtenances and apparatus, and held a final session on the 30th to agree upon its report.

The Board much regretted the enforced absence of Colonel E. Fiset, D.S.O., whose attendance would have been of much assistance and value.

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(a) ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE AND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

PREFERENCE TO SONS OF OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA.

1. The question of the desirability of granting a preference to the sons of militia officers was again brought before the Board, which was quite unanimous in sustaining the recommendations of the Boards of 1906 and 1907 on this subject, viz.: that by making a reduction in the expenses of a cadet, who was the son of a militia officer of proved merit, a small acknowledgment would be made of the great service many such freely give to their country and which would tend to establish and foster an increased sympathy with the College.

GRADUATES SERVING IN THE MILITIA.

Service in the Active Militia.

2. The Board would repeat its expression of regret, in the report for 1907, that a larger number of graduates of the College do not enter the Active Militia of the Dominion, as distinct from the Permanent Force. It considers that the training and experience imparted at the College would be of the highest value to the militia and that the appointment of ex-cadets would encourage and assist the units of the force in many ways.

3. The commandant read correspondence which had taken place between himself and the Adjutant-General with respect to this question. The Adjutant-General had raised the point as to the desirability of gazettement graduates to corps of the Active Militia in the vicinity of their homes and was of the opinion that in many cases it would be impracticable, in view of so many of the graduates obtaining employment remote from their homes. He, however, recommended instead that a cadet on graduation should have the privilege of joining any corps of the militia most convenient to him. In this the Board concurred, and it would recommend for the consideration of the Honourable the Minister in Militia Council the advisability of gazettement graduate-cadets to the units of the Active Militia, instead of, as now, to the Reserve of Officers.

Service in Permanent Force.

4. The Board is of the opinion that it is highly desirable that some inducement should be offered to graduates to enter the Permanent Force of the militia of Canada, and it therefore recommends the following remission of fees, to those cadets who, on graduation, join the Permanent Force as officers:—

(1) Upon the completion of one year's service in the Permanent Force, a refund of \$100.

(2) Upon the completion of two years' service in the Permanent Force, a refund of \$100.

(3) Upon completion of three years' service in the Permanent Force and qualifying for captain, a refund of \$100.

5. As an alternative to the above scheme, it is suggested for consideration that the whole \$300 might be refunded in one sum at the end of the period of three years, provided the graduate-officer had qualified as captain.

6. A favourable report from the graduate's commanding officer should be an essential condition precedent to any and every refund.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

7. In the report of the Board of Visitors for 1907 it is recorded that the recommendations made the previous year with regard to the qualifying standard of marks for admission had been adopted in regard to mathematics in the proposed Syllabus for 1908, but not for English, geography, history and French. This difference was

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intentional, as the Commandant explained that it was desired to thoroughly understand the effects of the raising of the standard in mathematics before applying a similar change to other subjects.

8. The Board is of the opinion that the view taken by the Commandant is sound, and that no change should be made until the result of the trial of the present system, with respect to mathematics, has been ascertained.

9. It would recommend that the change of standard of marks in French, history, English and geography be deferred for another year before the qualifying minimum of marks be increased.

DURATION OF COLLEGE COURSE.

10. The duration of the College course was discussed and considered in the light of another year's experience. As reported by the Board last year, the replies received from parents and guardians of cadets then attending, as to the advisability of extending the course to four years, was overwhelmingly in favour of the extension. In view, however, of the desirability of obtaining the approval or otherwise of the guardians of more than one year's roll of cadets, it was not considered opportune to make any recommendations at present. The members of the Board themselves are convinced of the advantages of the longer course, should such be found to be practicable.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION—ALLOTMENT OF TIME.

11. The Commandant reported that the allotment of time to the various subjects appeared to work out advantageously. A new subject had been added to the curriculum, viz.:—'Instruction in first aid to the wounded, bandaging, &c.,' in which an examination is held and marks allotted. The Board approves of this addition, and considers the distribution of time to the different subjects taken up as satisfactory.

(b) PERSONNEL AND INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION.

ATTENDANCE.

12. The Commandant reported that the present course began in September, 1907, with 85 cadets. Since that date one had died, one was withdrawn, and one had been discharged, thus leaving 82 now upon the books. The first class of 19 is expected to graduate in June (next month) and a class of 40 to join in September, thus bringing up the strength to very nearly the maximum for which accommodation can be provided at present.

13. The death of the cadet just referred to—G. W. Jackson—resulted from the effects of an accident, for which the Board believes the College authorities are not in any way responsible.

PERSONNEL AND PHYSICAL RECORDS.

Drill.

14. The cadets were inspected on parade, and seen at infantry drill under their own non-commissioned officers. The appearance and steadiness of all was very marked and their movements most creditable—the cadet non-commissioned officers evinced ability to command.

Gymnasium.

15. The majority of the cadets were also seen in class in the gymnasium, where the Board was favourably impressed with the physical appearance of all ranks and the 'snap' and precision with which the various exercises were performed. The Board feels that the excellence of this exhibition warrants mention of the fact that much of the credit for it is due to the Instructor in Gymnastics, Major Scott, R.M.L.I., and his assistant, Sergeant-Major Keith.

Bridge Work.

16. The second class was seen at practical work in the field at railway and bridge building, and the third class in the class room at draughtsmanship from artillery *matériel*.

Equitation.

17. The first class was seen at equitation in the College grounds upon horses provided by the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

Demeanour.

18. The demeanour and address of the cadets upon all occasions, as well as the interest they appeared to take in the subject or task of the moment, favourably impressed the Board.

Complaints.

19. The Board had before it two representative cadets from each class, questioned them as to prevailing conditions, invited complaints on any subject, and asked them if they had any representations they desired to bring to the attention of the Board.

20. All reported that the messing generally was satisfactory, but that occasionally the milk supplied was distasteful, as a result of the pasteurizing to which it was subjected by order of the Department.

21. Complaint was also made that the quality of the material (white serge) supplied for recreation trousers was inferior and that the price charged for boots (\$6.00) was excessive. Both these subjects are dealt with under the heading of Clothing (para. 24).

22. The Board would recommend that occasionally the milk supplied should be tested as furnished at the table by the messmen, as well as when received from the contractor.

Physical Records.

23. The following records of the physical development of cadets of the third class, who joined the College in September, 1907, and who have now had nine months in residence, are of interest. With a strength of 31 cadets, the following averages were reported by the medical officer:—

Average age—18 years, 2 months.

Average height—5' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Chest measurement fully expanded—36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Chest not expanded—32".

Average increased chest expansion—1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

The Board considers this an excellent showing, and good evidence of the value of regular and systematic physical exercise.

CLOTHING.

24. No serious complaint was made in respect of clothing, and the uniforms provided appeared to fit well, to be smart in appearance, and satisfactory. The serge jackets last longer than formerly. Some complaint was made about the quality of the material supplied for recreation trousers and also of the material from which cadets' boots were manufactured. The price paid by cadets for boots (\$6.00) appears very high.

25. The Board is of decided opinion that the tailor and shoemaker should give the cadets better value in the articles supplied, considering the prices charged.

DISCIPLINE.

26. The Board inquired fully into the question of the maintenance of discipline and award of punishment, in regard to which no complaints were made. The Com-

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mandant reported the discipline to be very satisfactory, and that he had received much assistance in this respect from the senior cadets.

27. Special inquiries were made both from the Commandant and the Professors, as well as from the cadets themselves, as to the prevalence of 'hazing', 'recruiting' or 'fagging,' but there appears no evidence that any of these practices are now carried on at the College. The Commandant reported that he had received letters from outside persons interested in the welfare of the College, stating that the discipline, behaviour and conduct of the cadets was commendable. One of the members of the Board reported that he had heard rumours of there being a strained and hostile feeling existing between the first class and the juniors, but this was denied by representatives of all three classes.

WATER SUPPLY.

28. Upon the question of the water supply to the College, the Commandant reported that there had been one case in the previous autumn of the water being bad, but otherwise no failure had occurred in the supply of filtered water. At present the water supply is considered very satisfactory, the reports of the periodical bacteriological examination showing it to be free from contamination.

29. The Board visited the pumping station and inspected the filters, and also saw one of the filters washed out. All appeared to be in good order. A complaint was made by one cadet that the drinking water was still boiled, and, therefore, unpalatable. In view of the efficiency of the filtering plant, it would not now seem to be necessary to continue the precaution of boiling the drinking water for use throughout the College.

30. With respect to the defective water supply outside the inner enclosure of the College grounds, and which has been reported upon by the Board for the past two years, the condition remains as before, the supply being wholly inadequate. The Commandant stated that he had reported fully to Headquarters with recommendations for remedying the defect, but until funds were provided to carry out the work of extending the mains, nothing could be done.

31. The Board strongly recommends that the scheme for carrying water to the outer enclosure be proceeded with during the summer vacation, so that it may be completed on the re-opening of the College in September. The lack of increased water supply still involves grave risks in the event of fire.

SANITATION.

32. The College hospital was visited and found in excellent condition. At the time of the Board's visit there were no cases in hospital, a few minor ailments being all that had required treatment for some time past.

HEALTH OF CADETS.

33. The general health of the cadets has been better than last year and the health of all the employees has also been good. No really serious case of illness has occurred for some months.

MILK SUPPLY.

34. The Commandant reported that the milk supply, which was blamed for the ill-health of cadets about two years ago, was now quite satisfactory, and that the milk was pasteurized daily. As stated in a preceding paragraph, some complaint was made by the cadets as to the unpalatableness of the milk as a result of this process.

35. The Board considers that the system of pasteurizing the milk should be conducted so as to remove the cause of complaint. The plant is at present temporarily installed in the basement of the hospital, but the new quarters now in course of

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WATER SUPPLY.

28. Upon the question of the water supply to the College, the Commandant reported that there had been one case in the previous autumn of the water being bad, but otherwise no failure had occurred in the supply of filtered water. At present the water supply is considered very satisfactory, the reports of the periodical bacteriological examination showing it to be free from contamination.

29. The Board visited the pumping station and inspected the filters, and also saw one of the filters washed out. All appeared to be in good order. A complaint was made by one cadet that the drinking water was still boiled, and, therefore, unpalatable. In view of the efficiency of the filtering plant, it would not now seem to be necessary to continue the precaution of boiling the drinking water for use throughout the College.

30. With respect to the defective water supply outside the inner enclosure of the College grounds, and which has been reported upon by the Board for the past two years, the condition remains as before, the supply being wholly inadequate. The Commandant stated that he had reported fully to Headquarters with recommendations for remedying the defect, but until funds were provided to carry out the work of extending the mains, nothing could be done.

31. The Board strongly recommends that the scheme for carrying water to the outer enclosure be proceeded with during the summer vacation, so that it may be completed on the re-opening of the College in September. The lack of increased water supply still involves grave risks in the event of fire.

SANITATION.

32. The College hospital was visited and found in excellent condition. At the time of the Board's visit there were no cases in hospital, a few minor ailments being all that had required treatment for some time past.

HEALTH OF CADETS.

33. The general health of the cadets has been better than last year and the

ducted so as to remove the cause of complaint. The plant is at present temporarily installed in the basement of the hospital, but the new quarters now in course of

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preparation for its reception, should be completed at the earliest possible moment. (See paragraph 63.)

SUPERIOR STAFF.

36. The appointment of a Quartermaster as a result of the Board's recommendation two years ago has proved of much benefit. All the officers of the staff appear to be efficient and to carry out their various duties very satisfactorily.

The Commandant reported that he had been well supported by all his officers.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

37. The lack of an efficient bugler for sounding the calls for the cadets, commented upon in a previous report, has been remedied by the employment of a bugler from the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. In effect the present system is a reduction from two buglers to one, an arrangement which the Board doubts can be carried on continuously.

38. The Professor of Physics and Chemistry urged the appointment of an assistant, who could handle and look after the apparatus in his charge.

39. It was suggested by the Commandant that the mess servant who looks after the milk treatment might, also, be able to do the work required in the Physics and Chemistry Department.

40. The Commandant reported that authority had been received to take on an extra servant, if the estimates for the College would bear it.

41. The Board is of the opinion that an extra employee should be added to the subordinate staff, who could do the work in connection with the sterilization of the milk, and attend to the chemical apparatus and instruments. It is also recommended by the Board that an addition to the subordinate staff, in the person of a trained gunner from the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, be employed to take special charge of the guns and artillery equipment. As stated in the paragraph referring to this matter, the number of guns and their intricate and rather complicated parts (e.g. the 4.7", a new 18-pr. gun, besides the 3" Q.F. and Maxim), require a man to look after them constantly. This recommendation will simply entail the charge of additional working pay for one gunner, viz.: 25c. per day.

PENSIONS.

42. A petition was received from the gentlemen of the civil staff of the College with respect to the provision of pensions for the civil staff, both superior and subordinate. The Board is strongly of the opinion that such provision would be beneficial to the College, and conduce to its efficiency by making the appointments to professorships and to other posts more desirable. It would also be easier to retire officers and others over age and inefficient. The Board recommends the petition, attached hereto as Appendix 'A',* to the favourable consideration of the Honourable the Minister and the Militia Council.

PAY OF SUPERIOR STAFF.

43. Representations were made to the Board by the civil Professors that a more equitable adjustment of salaries was called for, in view of the greatly increased cost of living at the present time, and the increased scales of pay now in vogue at the leading universities of the country.

44. Specific applications were received from the Assistant Professor of Mathematics and from the Professors of English and French, respectively.

45. Mr. H. J. Dawson, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, applied for equal treatment with respect to salary as that accorded the Assistant Professors of Civil

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8-9 EDWARD VII., A. 1909

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Engineering, Surveying, and Military Topography, who now get from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum, whereas he has served 7½ years from \$1,200 to \$1,500, and is now getting but the same rate (\$1,500) as paid to beginners in the other appointments. His application is appended hereto as Appendix 'B.'*

46. The Board was impressed with the justice of his request, as also of those advanced by the Professors of English and French, respectively. It is of the opinion that the time has come when a re-adjustment is not only deserved by the individuals concerned, but also calculated to conduce to the greater efficiency of the College; since, in the event of vacancies occurring, similar rates of pay would have to be given to new men, as are now applied for by teachers of long service and experience with the cadets.

47. The Board strongly recommends:—

- (a) That the question of the pay of the civil professors of the staff be given full consideration by the Honourable the Minister and members of the Militia Council, in the light of the present scales of salaries adopted at McGill and Toronto Universities.
- (b) That the salaries of the Professors of English and French be adjusted to run from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum, instead of from \$1,200 to \$1,500, as at present.
- (c) That the Assistant Instructor in Mathematics be placed upon the same footing as to salary, as the Assistant Professors of Civil Engineering, Surveying, and Military Topography, viz.: \$1,500 to \$1,800.

48. Notwithstanding that the Commandant and Military Professors made no applications for any improvement in their respective positions, the Board is of the opinion that the appointment of Commandant of the Royal Military College deserves special consideration by the Department. The emoluments of this important office are the same to-day as at the date of the establishment of the College, 30 years ago, though the cost of living has increased nearly 40 per cent since that time. The Commandant has many claims upon him, and he should be sustained in the matter of pay in such a manner as to enable him to discharge them with dignity and a liberality befitting the position. The Board considers that an increase of 25 per cent in the emoluments of the Commandant would be no more than is warranted by the additional cost of living, &c., since the present rate of pay was fixed in 1878, and it recommends this for favourable consideration.

RECREATION OF CADETS.

49. As recommended in previous reports, the Board is of the opinion that better means for recreation during the winter months should be provided. The gymnasium is made full use of, but, in addition, out-door recreation is required, and a new building, suitable for a skating rink and drill shed, should be erected. Particularly is a drill shed needed for use in bad weather. The Board recommends that provision be made at an early date for the erection of the necessary building, in order that it may, if possible, be ready for use next winter.

GUN SHED AND ARTILLERY ARMAMENT.

50. The gun shed was visited by the Board and the artillery armament closely inspected. All was found in a fairly satisfactory condition, though it was apparent that with the variety and number of guns, a man to specially look after their cleaning, oiling, &c., is now necessary. The artillery armament has been considerably improved by the provision of one of the new Imperial 18-pr. field guns, which will give the cadets the benefit of up-to-date field artillery instruction, while the 4.7-inch and 3-inch Q.F. guns provide all that is required for garrison work.

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51. Some small accessories, such as the automatic sight and cams for the 4·7 gun, are required, although the Board was informed that these had been indented for.

52. The Board would recommend that the 4·7-inch gun, now in a shed in rear of the dormitory, be mounted in Fort Frederick for drill and instructional purposes, as being more convenient.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT.

53. The pontoons and boat for use in instruction in bridge work, recommended in the report of the Board for 1907, have been provided, but the Professor of Military Engineering urged strongly that one of the new 'Burton' collapsible boats (James pattern) should be supplied, such being more up-to-date. In this recommendation the Board concurs.

(c) COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

GROUNDS.

54. The Board desires to draw the attention of the Militia Council to the desirability of improving the grounds about the College. The Royal Military College of Canada should be a place to favourably impress visitors, and this the Board cannot feel is now the case.

55. The repairs along the shore of Navy Bay, recommended in the last two reports, have not yet been done, and the Board repeats its recommendation that a proper, substantial concrete wall be erected all along the water front at the back of the dormitory, for a distance of about 800 to 900 feet. At the time of its visit, the exceedingly high water in Lake Ontario had placed most of the wharves and landings, with their boat-houses and out-buildings, under water, and much of the foreshore was in a dilapidated and ill-kept condition. A wall such as recommended would act as a breakwater and prevent the washing away of frontage, &c., as well as provide shelter for the College boats, cutters, &c.

56. The Board would also draw attention to the dilapidated condition of the boat-houses which are now not only nearly useless for their purpose, but most unsightly. The provision of proper buildings would not be a heavy charge, and would preserve the College boats, which have, at present, such little protection as to entail a large yearly expenditure upon them for repairs. The Board submits that the care of the grounds and buildings should receive more attention from the Government in the interests of the reputation of the College with the general public.

RIFLE RANGE.

57. The rifle range, which was found suitable and safe, is used by the cadets and occasionally by the 14th Regiment 'The Princess of Wales Own Rifles,' pending the acquisition of another range for the local militia.

GYMNASIUM.

58. The gymnasium was visited and found to be in excellent condition, and replete with the most modern and complete equipment. The sub-target gun recommended last year has been provided and is now in use, though the Board regretted to notice that it was not in proper adjustment at the time of their inspection.

SUBORDINATES' QUARTERS.

59. The Board noted with great satisfaction that steps had been taken to build new quarters for the subordinates of the civil staff. These will consist of 2 rows of 8 self-contained houses each, upon which work was in progress at the time of the Board's visit. When they are completed it is understood that the old buildings will be removed, which will be a great improvement to one side of the College grounds.

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STABLES.

60. The new stables are in the same condition as last year, and cannot be made use of until quarters are provided for the men who will look after the horses. It is understood that steps are now being taken to remedy this deficiency.

BUILDINGS.

61. The Board inspected the various buildings connected with the College, and on the whole found their condition to be generally good.

DORMITORY.

62. The dormitory was visited and found in good order. A new system of ventilation has been installed, which appears to work satisfactorily. Such soft-wood floors as required renewal last year have been replaced by hard-wood during the summer of 1907. No complaint was received as to the temperature of the rooms during the past winter. The floors of the lavatories have been concreted.

MAIN BUILDING.

63. The main building was inspected and found in fair condition, the messman's quarters, kitchen, pantries, and cold storage facilities being in fair condition and good order.

64. A new system for the pasteurizing of the milk was also seen. It is not yet in proper working order because the new cooling apparatus is not yet installed. The Board would urge the immediate completion of this important adjunct.

65. The attention of the Board was called to the feasibility of providing additional space for a draughting room by altering a part of the attic in the main building, and it would recommend that the Commandant be authorized to submit an estimate of the cost of the work, for the consideration of the Militia Council.

FIRE PROTECTION.

66. The Board caused the fire alarm to be sounded unexpectedly, and the alacrity shown by the officers and cadets in going to their various posts was most praiseworthy. The hose and fire apparatus appeared to be in good order, and several streams of water were thrown to a good height in a very short time after the sounding of the alarm. The whole question of fire protection to the College, particularly to the buildings in the outer enclosure, has been submitted by the Commandant to Headquarters for consideration, as the protection outside the main or inner enclosure is entirely inadequate. The Board would urge the earliest possible action, in view of the danger in case of fire. It also recommends the provision of a few long ladders to enable the upper storeys of the main building to be easily reached from the outside. A number of portable fire extinguishers of the most modern and approved pattern should also be provided.

TRIP TO OTTAWA—VISIT OF SENATORS AND MEMBERS.

67. The Board would again repeat its recommendation of last year with reference to the desirability of bringing the work of the College more prominently to the notice of Members of Parliament, Ministers of the Crown and other officials at Ottawa, and it would recommend that, if possible, a visit of the cadets be made to Ottawa during the session. If, on consideration, this should appear impracticable, it might be possible to arrange for a certain number of Senators and Members to visit Kingston and there see the cadets at work and exercise. In this way much of the admirable work done at the Royal Military College, not now familiar to our legislators, would become better known and appreciated.

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CONCLUSION.

68. In concluding this report, the Board desires to record its appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Commandant and staff in facilitating its various inspections and investigations.

69. The College generally was found to be in a condition of efficiency, the course of study and training mapped out judiciously, and calculated to equip a young man not only with the leading educational requirements for a successful career in almost any calling, but with self-reliance, self-respect and a good physique. The staff of professors and instructors, both military and civil, appeared adequate and thoroughly efficient, carrying out their duties with zeal and conscientiousness.

70. The several recommendations in this report are made with a single eye to the increased efficiency of a national educational institution, the graduates of which, both as soldiers and engineers, in many parts of the Empire and the world, have reflected credit on their country.

71. The Board takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the Militia Council, and the Government, to the fact that ere long an increased importance must accrue to the Royal Military College on account of the withdrawal of the Imperial troops and the assumption by the Canadian Government of the defence of the Dominion. It is not improbable that by the time our population has doubled, it may be deemed expedient to convert it into a Military College purely and exclusively, like Sandhurst and West Point. To the Board it appears more than probable that in the near future, the number of cadets seeking admission will so augment as to make it necessary to provide further accommodation.

72. The College is both an admirable institution and a credit to the Dominion, and, steering a middle course between parsimony and extravagance, it should be upheld and maintained in a manner worthy alike of the good that it is doing and of its high place among Canadian colleges.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. OTTER, *Brigadier-General,*
Chief of the General Staff.

T. D. B. EVANS, *Colonel,*
District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10.

C. E. W. DODWELL,
Resident Engineer, Public Works Dept., Halifax, N.S.

C. P. CHOQUETTE,
President, College of St. Hyacinthe.

CHARLES F. WINTER, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Secretary.

KINGSTON, ONT.,
30th May, 1908.

APPENDIX D.**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL.**

QUEBEC, January 7, 1909.

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 year ended March 31, 1908.

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

Amount of appropriations for fiscal year ended March	
31, 1908.	\$416,000 00
Amounts refunded.	11,344 46
Amount to credit of appropriation, March 31, 1907..	4,615 31
	<hr/>
	\$431,959 77

Amount of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March	
31, 1908.	\$431,890 38
Amount in treasury to credit of appropriations on	
March 31, 1908.	69 39
	<hr/>
	\$431,959 77

EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

3. Average number of employees, 362. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, \$131,923.87.

QUALITY OF OUTPUT.

4. The following letter shows that the standard of quality has been fully maintained.

OTTAWA, September 9, 1908.

Dear Colonel Gaudet,—

I take much pleasure in writing you, now that the Dominion Rifle Association is over, to tell you that I did not have a single complaint about the ammunition, throughout the whole meeting. This speaks volumes for the excellence of the cartridges this year, for I have no recollection of a similar experience in 25 years, since I have been attending the Dominion rifle meetings. The scoring was high throughout, and the meeting went off very satisfactorily. I thought it only fair to write at once and let you know how much the product of the Arsenal was appreciated, which is proven by the utter absence of complaints.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES F. WINTER, *Major,*

Secretary D.R.A.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Gaudet,
Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.

EXTENSIONS AND ADDITIONS TO PLANT.

5. Considerable delays have occurred in the erection of the new store and office building, and the Department of Public Works is being urged to hasten completion of this work. A new building has been erected for the accommodation of the gas

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plant, and it is expected that this plant will shortly be put into operation. It is proposed to heat all the furnaces with gas instead of coal or coke, thus producing better work, and reducing the cost. Electric generators providing an increase of 100 horse-power have been erected. The machinery purchased for the manufacture of Q.F. cartridge cases has been installed, and satisfactory progress has been made in the manufacture of tools and gauges.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

6. I had an opportunity of examining the methods of accounting employed in the Imperial Ordnance Factories, while at Woolwich last winter, and our system is being modified accordingly, as far as circumstances will allow, in order that the cost of manufacture may be determined by similar means, and thus afford a closer comparison.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

7. As anticipated last year, the cost of manufacture has increased considerably, with that of raw materials. Wages have also risen, and owing to changes in the tariff our costs have been further increased by our having to pay customs duties amounting to \$7,189.57, as reference to the attached balance sheet will show. Troubles have occurred in the manufacture of cupro-nickel, causing losses which at times are considerable. The manufacture of this alloy presents great difficulties, and the subject is receiving serious attention.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

8. The manufacture of Q.F. cartridge cases renders it necessary to provide additional room in the shop where the plant has been installed. It is proposed to move the carpenters and pattern makers for whose accommodation a building in close proximity to the Arsenal is most urgently required.

STATEMENTS.

9. The following statements are submitted:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

DOMINION ARSENAL—BALANCE SHEET, 1907-08.

35

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Cr.	\$	cts.
<i>To balance account—</i>							
For capital (buildings, machinery and tools), on April 1, 1907, as per Capital Account.....	194,721	52					
For stores in stock on April 1, 1907.....	106,363	96					
For semi-manufactures on April 1, 1907.....	179,361	31					
For accounts receivable on April 1, 1907.....			480,446	79			
<i>To sundries—</i>			9,163	17			
For amounts expended 1907-08:							
Salaries.....			20,016	72			
Wages.....			111,907	15			
Materials.....			240,911	44			
Machinery.....			26,612	71			
<i>Buildings, additions—</i>							
Erection of steel shell plant.....			1,825	78			
Installation of iron foundry.....			4,146	57			
<i>Buildings, maintenance—</i>							
Amount charged to military properties.....			2,788	26			
" " arsenal vote.....			2,946	69			
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
Stationery and postage.....			323	10			
Cartage.....			2,636	35			
Travelling expenses.....			728	88			
Water supply.....			1,500	00			
Medicines.....			89	04			
Removal of snow.....			500	00			
Miscellaneous.....			21,219	86			
For customs duties, without charge to Dominion Arsenal Vote.....			26,997	23			
For accounts payable March 31, 1908.....			7,189	57			
			15	00			
			934,967	08			
<i>By production account—</i>							
For articles manufactured and services performed as per Abstract.....							
<i>By sundries—</i>							
For amounts received and credited:							
Accounts payable April 1, 1907.....			10,536	97			
Materials issued from Arsenal Stores.....			4,109	38			
Sale of scrap.....			8,847	57			
Miscellaneous refunds.....			1,468	02			
Overcharge, maintenance of buildings.....			395	85			
Miscellaneous receipts.....			522	17			
<i>By balance account—</i>							
For Capital (buildings, machinery and tools,) on March 31, 1908, as per Capital Account.....			202,087	48			
For stores in stock March 31, 1908.....			160,187	44			
For semi-manufactures on March 31, 1908.....			95,216	11			
			457,491	03			
			934,967	08			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE 1907-08.

Expenditure on the following services, not chargeable direct to orders :—

Salaries of staff	\$ 20,016 72
Motive power, heating and lighting—	
Wages	\$ 3,142 19
Materials	7,362 46
	<hr/>
Maintenance of buildings	10,504 65
Water supply	5,734 95
Removal of snow	1,500 00
Travelling expenses	500 00
Stationery and postage	728 88
Telephone	323 10
Miscellaneous charges	89 00
	<hr/>
From Capital Account—	8,425 93
5% depreciation on buildings ..	\$ 6,826 44
10% depreciation on machinery ..	10,615 98
20% depreciation on tools	802 18
	<hr/>
	18,244 60
	<hr/>
	\$ 66,067 83
LESS—Amounts taken in relief of Indirect Expenditure—	
Adjustment of account	286 55
	<hr/>
Net total	\$ 65,781 28

NOTE :—This amount, together with indirect expenditure of each factory, has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour, in each factory as shown below.

General percentages on direct labour, for the year 1907-8—

Workshop	72·82
Cartridge factory	72·99
Shell factory	89·08
Rolling mill	105·28
Foundry	172·67
Average rate	106·57

APPENDIX E.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

ON THE

TRAINING OF THE MILITIA DURING THE SEASON OF 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 and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency an interim report on the training of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, during the year 1907; to be embodied at a later date in the Report of the Militia Council for the year ending March 31, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, April 1, 1908.

PREFACE

1. While the new system by which the official year ends on March 31, instead of, as formerly, ending on June 30, has advantages for the Militia Service, yet it involves the drawback, that if the report of the Militia Council on the training carried on in the summer camps be delayed until the next official report of the Militia Department is laid before Parliament, the criticisms offered will largely have lost their value. For example: the report on the training carried on in the summer of 1907 will, in the ordinary course, form part of the report to Parliament on the financial year ending March 31, 1908, which report will hardly be published until at the earliest, November, 1908. By that time, not only will the training reported upon have been finished, practically some fifteen months before, but another training season, that of 1908, will have intervened, and any comments made on the former would obviously have lost their force.

2. It has, therefore, been decided to publish, in advance of the regular annual report of the Militia Department, the following interim report, which deals especially with the Annual Training of the Militia and the work performed in the Annual Camps of Instruction during the training season of 1907.

ANNUAL CAMPS.

3. As in former years, a special "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction" was published for the guidance of the troops attending camp in 1907. It was made fuller than before and amended on points where experience had shown it to be desirable.

4. In regard to the training and the allotment of time, greater latitude was given to camp commandants, while more attention was directed to musketry and "judging distance" practice. The Memorandum was generally followed, and was found to work satisfactorily. The administration of the camps was, on the whole, well carried out. The dates fixed for camps in the various Districts corresponded to those of the previous year, and appeared to be generally convenient. It is hoped that the system of always having camp in each District upon practically the same date each summer will now be accepted as a general rule, so that all corps who go into camp can know, even before the Militia Order authorizing the camps is published, upon what dates they will be expected to attend.

5. The numbers present at the annual camps, though equal in actual numbers, did not reach the high percentage attained in 1906, but in view of the great expansion of trade throughout the country, and the consequent demand for labour, the attendance was certainly good, and better than in previous years.

6. The regulations which require the submission of copies of the Service Rolls to district headquarters some days previous to camp are still unpopular with commanding officers, who allege that they interfere with their bringing a full muster to camp. Endeavours have been made to abolish all restrictions which could fairly be held to interfere in any way with recruiting, whilst wide latitude as to the numbers enrolled was allowed to squadron, battery and company commanders. There is little doubt that these regulations, by tending to prevent the bringing of undesirable

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men to camp, are, on the whole, advantageous, even though at the cost, possibly, of some inconvenience.

7. New regulations in regard to efficiency pay were introduced for the Annual Training of 1907. Those previously in force had been open to the criticism that they gave no guarantee that the recipient of efficiency pay would be an efficient soldier, in the sense of being acquainted with his duties. The new regulations imposed qualifications which required, in general terms, that all men, with few exceptions, should attain a certain minimum standard of proficiency,—in the Cavalry and Infantry, at rifle practice; in the Artillery, at Artillery drill and training, and in the other arms a corresponding acquaintance with their special work. Commanding officers were required to certify that non-commissioned officers were conversant with their duties as such.

8. The imposition of these requirements gave promising results, and, undoubtedly, tended largely to raise the standard of rifle shooting, and military training, generally. While, no doubt there were some evasions of the regulations, yet, on the whole, they were observed and the majority of the men qualified satisfactorily. In some cases company officers failed to realize their responsibility for seeing that the men under their command had every opportunity afforded them of qualifying. It rests with the company commander to set a good example by making himself a good shot, by helping to teach his men, and by seeing that every man gets proper facilities for qualifying himself as efficient. The officers who failed to realize their responsibility were, fortunately, few.

9. There still exists a deficiency of qualified subaltern officers and competent section commanders, which is much to be regretted. Unqualified officers do not appear to take advantage of the special opportunities afforded them for qualifying while at camp.

10. The conviction of the Militia Council that, so soon as it is financially possible, the period of training of the militia should be extended, must again be recorded. Men cannot be expected to learn even the elements of their work in 12 days.

11. As last year, the Young Men's Christian Association again did excellent work in the various Camps, and by their efforts added much to the comfort of the troops. The Militia Council desire to record their warm appreciation of that work.

CAMP GROUNDS.

PETAWAWA.

12. Much progress was made during the year in the adaptation of the Central Camp Ground at Petawawa to its extended use by the troops, and excellent work in that connection was done by the Royal Canadian Engineers. The acquisition of the properties included within the camp area made considerable and satisfactory progress. Those properties were acquired by mutual agreement between the owners and the Department without recourse to expropriation. Some few owners still remain to be dealt with.

13. The water supply was largely extended, and, as last year, the water proved to be of excellent quality and entirely free from contamination. During the occupation of the camp, in the month of August, by the Permanent Force, several cases of enteric fever made their appearance. They did not spread through the camp, and a careful and exhaustive enquiry showed that, in all probability, they were due to impure milk, bought in the neighbourhood. Special precautions will be taken to meet this danger in future camps.

14. It is highly desirable that a complete system of drainage should be established for the permanent portion of the camp ground. Plans have been drawn up and it is in contemplation to commence work at an early date.

15. The existing artillery ranges are satisfactory, but have the drawback that artillery and rifle practice cannot be carried on with safety at the same time. And,

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further, the field batteries which practice at Petawawa are beginning to know the ground rather too well. New ranges are, therefore, required, and steps have been taken to open them up to the west of the railway.

16. Two great needs of the camp are better provision for the recreation of the men after work hours, and the prevention of dust. Certain areas have accordingly been set aside for recreation grounds, and a considerable portion of the space occupied by the tents has been seeded down to grass.

17. The troops using the camp suffered much from poor railway accommodation, and the many delays in transit. These latter were mainly attributable to shortcomings of the railway management, and it is to be regretted that representations to the railway authorities failed to secure any appreciable amelioration. A considerable extension to the siding accommodation in the camp is contemplated.

18. The lack of adequate accommodation for musketry still continues at some camps. Difficulties in connection with expropriation prevented the range which had been selected near Kingston from being got ready in 1907 for the troops in camp, who were, therefore, obliged to fire their course entirely with gallery ammunition.

19. The militia properties available for training purposes at Niagara and London are still quite inadequate to the number of troops who assembled there. Extra land is now being acquired at Niagara, so that the usefulness of this historic camp ground for the training of the militia will be greatly enhanced.

20. The troops of Military District No. 4. trained at Petawawa. Owing to the late winter, however, the work of preparing the camp was seriously delayed and as a consequence the camp ground was rather cramped, and the comfort of the troops suffered thereby. This will not be the case in future. The camp of the Eastern Townships Cavalry Brigade was this year held at Granby, mainly on account of the rifle range available at that place. Apart from this advantage, the site available was too restricted to be satisfactory for cavalry work, and the railway accommodation cannot be described otherwise than poor.

21. The camp ground and range at Three Rivers are fairly satisfactory. A portion of the former has, however, been cut off by enclosures, and the brush is growing up rapidly. These matters are receiving attention.

22. At Lévis, the hollow which formerly existed in the middle of the camp ground has been filled up, to the general advantage of the camp. The camp at this place has always hitherto been pitched in too small a space, with the results of undesirable overcrowding. It was intended that in 1907 the tents should cover a much larger area than before, and extra ground for training purposes was cleared, to compensate for the diminution of the parade ground in front of the tents. Officers in command, however, proved disinclined to take their men beyond the camp precincts for drill, with the result that the parade ground was much overcrowded and the training of the troops suffered. The Department owns a considerable amount of land in the neighbourhood, and it will probably be necessary to reclaim some of the land at present under lease, or, at any rate, obtain the power of manœuvring over it during the camp period.

23. Sussex camp has been much improved by the clearing away of brush, and the levelling of the ground on which it stood. It is still small for the number of troops encamped there. The new rifle range has been a great advantage.

24. The camp ground at Aldershot proved, as last year, an excellent site, which, as the ground is gradually cleared, will go on improving. In time it also will require extra space, and the uncleared land adjoining it should be acquired.

TRAINING—ACTIVE MILITIA.

GENERAL.

25. The course of training for the Active Militia during the summer of 1907 was more fully carried out than probably ever before. In laying down the system of

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training, attention was devoted almost exclusively to the essential portions of the training manuals, omitting all movements which were not generally useful for manœuvre in the field. This system has worked well, and has resulted in greater attention being paid to the true objects of drill.

26. During the drill season 18 regiments and 1 squadron of cavalry, 53 rural infantry regiments, 24 batteries of field artillery, 3 field companies of engineers, 11 companies of army service corps and 15 field ambulances were trained in camps. Of the city corps 40 regiments were trained at their local headquarters. The interest taken in musketry and rifle practice continues to increase. With the exception of Kingston camp, all troops in camp fired a course with service ammunition. Commanding officers generally have recognized the importance of systematic instruction and have helped the camp staff in every way. "Judging distance" practice has been carried out. As a result of the increased attention shown, the musketry efficiency of the militia has much improved.

27. Subtarget guns and miniature ranges were widely used for the instruction of recruits and poor shots, with excellent results.

28. The weak feature of the militia force still remains,—the deficiency in officers who are leaders of men. It is noticeable that the type of man in the ranks is, as a rule, high. He has much intelligence and aptitude for military work, but too often his officers and non-commissioned officers are not equally well qualified to lead him. In this respect, however, some improvement upon the conditions of last year were noticeable. It is largely upon the recognition by squadron and battery officers of the fact that they alone are responsible for the training of their commands that all true efficiency must rest.

CAVALRY.

29. The work of the cavalry has shown a marked improvement during the period under review. The separate syllabus of training for 1st and 2nd year men were followed closely and with satisfactory results. Musketry and "judging distance" practice were carried out with zeal and intelligence, and cavalry officers generally are beginning to take much interest in this important part of the training of modern cavalry. The scouting and reconnaissance work showed an improvement upon that of last year, but much practice is still required.

30. The condition of the arms and saddlery left a good deal to be desired, and in the 3rd Cavalry Brigade no field forges were brought to camp. This is a serious mistake. No cavalry regiment which cannot shoe its own horses can be fit to take the field.

31. The horses brought to camp were about the same as in the previous year. There is still room for improvement in this respect.

32. There was some improvement in the number of officers absent from training, but there were still far too many who were not present on the day of inspection.

33. Twelve days is too short a period for the training of mounted troops. If a longer training period cannot be allowed generally, that allotted to the cavalry should be increased to the 16 days already allowed for the artillery.

ARTILLERY.

34. The advantages derived from the central training camp at Petawawa are apparent in the improvement of all artillery batteries and companies which have trained or fired their practices there during the past three years. During the summer of 1907, 5 brigades and 1 battery of field artillery did the whole of their training at Petawawa, where great assistance was given them by the staff of the Artillery School. Artillery training has gradually come to be of a very intricate character, and without good service ranges, such as those at Petawawa, efficiency of the artillery arm could hardly be looked for. Fire effect, alone, is the artillery aim and object, and consider-

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able improvement in this respect is noticeable. Telephones were this year successfully used in the field at practice.

35. While the fire discipline is rapidly improving, there does not appear to be the same improvement in mobility, which is also highly important. The riding was generally very fair, but the manœuvring in many instances not nearly so good, thus showing the need of more practice over uneven ground.

36. The horsing of the artillery in 1907 was rather better than in the previous year, except in the case of the Nova Scotia batteries, which still continue to find a difficulty in obtaining suitable animals.

37. An important need of the artillery arm is the better training of officers commanding batteries in ranging and the method of obtaining fire effect. Ranging is generally carried out far too slowly. Greater attention might with advantage be paid to the training of gun-layers, fuse setters and telephone specialists. The four days additional training allowed to the artillery had valuable results.

ENGINEERS.

38. The engineer companies of the Active Militia worked uniformly well. They suffer under the difficulty of having much to learn, and too short a time to learn it in, even more than the other arms do. The time available is also shortened by the necessity for unpacking, checking, and repacking the material on charge.

39. A tendency is observable to employ the engineer companies too much on works in connection with the camp rather than in their own special training. It is to be remembered that engineers are not skilled labourers provided to carry out construction work in camp, though they may, of course, be utilized in case of emergency. They are sent to camp in order to be trained in engineer duties for the field, and they should not be taken away from learning those duties.

40. The good work done by the Dalhousie Engineer Cadet Company in connection with the annual mobilization of the Halifax garrison deserves a word of commendation.

INFANTRY.

41. The training of the infantry is improving, but much remains still to be learned. The essential point of all infantry training is the development of the power of "leading" in the officers, and of discipline, self-reliance, and the intelligent use of the rifle on the part of the men.

42. As camp commandants have become more accustomed to the modern system of training, it has been found feasible to allow them more discretion in the allotment of time to the several subjects laid down in the Syllabus. The freedom of action thus allowed has worked well, especially where the brigade commanders have been well up in their work.

43. The efficiency pay has been the means of increasing the interest of all ranks in the use of the rifle, and has thereby added greatly to their efficiency. Company officers have been encouraged to shoot with their companies and to assist their men at practice. All company officers should know how to teach their men to shoot and be themselves able to make, at least, a fair score at the targets.

Advanced guards, scouting and outpost duties were as usual too little practised by the infantry arm.

As regards equipment, the dress of the infantry is deserving of attention. If it were possible to introduce the service dress for all rural corps it would be a distinct advantage. More attention on the part of company officers to the quality of boots which the men bring to camp is much required. There is probably no regiment in the country which could perform a week's march with the boots which the men were wearing.

44. Composite battalions, made up from city corps, attended at the camps in Western Ontario and in Nova Scotia with distinct advantage to their outdoor efficiency. It is a pity that more city corps do not take advantage of these opportunities.

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45. In order to give every facility to enable officers of the Active Militia to qualify for their rank, provisional schools were authorized during the year at the following centres:—

Woodstock,	Montreal,	Cobourg,
Stratford,	St. Thomas,	Quebec,
Goderich,	Belleville,	Winnipeg,
Barrie,	Edmonton,	Grenfell,
Regina,	Toronto,	St. Catharines.

In addition, courses of instruction for provisional officers were held at all camps where officers desired to present themselves. But as a rule only a few officers had taken the trouble to read up beforehand and so there were many failures.

DEPARTMENTAL CORPS.

46. With few exceptions the units belonging to these corps worked well and gave satisfaction. In these small units the commanding officer is everything, and on him mainly depends the success or failure of the unit in carrying out its work. The results obtained in camp were generally creditable and the system of allowing the Army Service Corps to be responsible for the slaughtering of animals and baking of bread should be extended as widely as possible. The Medical units, with but one or two exceptions, were efficient. The sick were well looked after. The Army Pay Corps proved itself of much value in facilitating the preparation of the pay-rolls of the troops, the issue of pay and efficiency pay, and preventing unauthorized charges.

FIELD DAYS.

47. Successful field days were held at several camps, notably Niagara, but in some cases the best use was hardly made of the opportunity, mainly owing to want of experience on the part of camp commandants and the camp staff. In some camps too the lack of available ground prevented the holding of field days. As remarked last year, the difficulties brought to light at these exercises show the necessity for affording senior officers opportunities for drawing up plans for field days and for practising the handling of troops.

CITY CORPS.

48. As already remarked, it is to be regretted that so few city corps availed themselves of the opportunity to form composite battalions and attend for some days in camp. The remarks made in regard to the training of the rural corps apply generally to the city corps, though the city corps officers are generally better up in their ceremonial work. Successful field days were held by some city corps on Thanksgiving Day, especially in the Dundas Valley, near Toronto, on which occasion practically the whole of the city corps of Military District No. 2 attended the manœuvres. The city corps of Halifax also turned out for the annual mobilization of that Fortress and did excellent work, showing commendable keenness and knowledge of the ground.

It is much to be regretted that the contemplated field day for Montreal had to be abandoned on account of the weather, and that the city corps at Ottawa were unable to get a sufficient attendance to hold a field day.

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49—RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINED DURING THE YEAR, 1907.

	ESTABLISHMENT.			NUMBER TRAINED.			UNTRAINED.		
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Horses.
<i>District camps.</i>									
London.....	282	2,999	166	200	2,056	86	82	943	80
Niagara.....	570	5,965	1,479	406	4,358	1,127	164	1,607	352
Kingston.....	291	2,828	910	224	2,034	657	67	794	253
Petawawa.....	222	2,959	967	157	2,112	821	65	847	146
Three Rivers.....	199	2,061	137	119	1,568	86	80	493	51
Granby.....	198	2,051	1,612	134	1,587	1,443	64	464	169
Lévis.....	289	3,236	217	216	2,331	144	73	905	73
Sussex.....	216	2,387	563	173	2,153	494	43	234	69
Aldershot.....	359	3,878	829	287	3,356	613	72	522	216
Winnipeg and Balgonie.	110	999	854	86	733	619	24	266	235
Esquimalt, 5th Rgt., C.A.	24	350	3	19	261	.....	5	89	3
Charlottetown.....	78	864	92	73	861	90	5	3	2
Calgary.....	88	729	686	70	578	556	18	151	130
	2,926	31,306	8,515	2,164	23,988	6,736	762	7,318	1,779
<i>Local Headquarters.</i>									
W. O. Command.....	386	4,676	93	314	4,392	92	72	284	1
E. O. Command.....	206	2,431	107	177	2,106	94	29	325	13
Quebec Command.....	403	1,769	565	306	4,398	434	97	371	131
M. P. Command.....	154	2,012	23	124	1,669	21	30	343	2
M. D. No. 10.....	60	667	10	43	526	5	17	141	5
M. D. No. 11.....	54	645	5	50	496	5	4	149	.....
	4,189	46,506	9,318	3,178	37,575	7,387	1,011	8,931	1,931

TRAINING—PERMANENT FORCE.

50. In the report of last year it was remarked that the efficiency of the Permanent Force would gain greatly if a specific period could be set aside for the more advanced training of the units themselves, and regret was expressed that it had been found impracticable in 1906 to assemble them for the purpose at Petawawa. Hitherto they have been expected to train the units of the Active Militia in the higher branches of military science without having had any opportunity of practically studying these branches themselves. Considering these drawbacks, the results obtained have been highly praiseworthy, but there can be little ground for surprise that the Permanent Force should occasionally have fallen short of what was expected of it.

51. In 1907 the Militia Council found themselves in a position to assemble practically the whole of the mobile units of the Permanent Force at Petawawa Camp for training. It was the first occasion in their history in which the several arms and units of that force had had the opportunity of working together, and thus learning their business, not only as separate branches of the service, but as component parts of an organized military force. In a military sense it is impossible to overestimate the value of this training, of which full advantage was taken by the troops concerned.

52. The units assembled were: "A" and "B" Squadrons, Royal Canadian Dragoons; "A" and "B" Batteries, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; a Heavy Battery, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery; No. 2 Company, Royal Canadian Engineers; a battalion (8 companies) Royal Canadian Regiment, and detachments of Permanent Army Medical Corps, Permanent Army Service Corps and Canadian Ordnance Corps.

53. The first object aimed at was to enable units to complete their annual squadron, battery or company training on ground suitable for up-to-date training, which

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unfortunately was not to be found at any of their own stations. The second object was to follow up this individual training with a more advanced course of combined training and field operations than had hitherto been possible. One squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and one battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, marched to camp by road, thus gaining useful experience. The distance, and consequent length of time involved, prevented this course from being followed by the other units.

54. The course of training included—

(1.) Service of security: advance and rear guards and outposts by day and night, under service conditions; encampments and bivouacs.

(2.) Reconnaissance and scouting by cavalry and infantry.

(3.) Convoys and marches.

(4.) Fire-discipline and field operations of all arms in combination.

(5.) Field-firing operations, all arms.

55. There can be no doubt but that this training proved a decided success and resulted in a marked improvement in the general efficiency of all branches of the Force. Much keenness and interest were shown in the field operations, which enabled the different arms to study each other's methods of work and systems of organization, and to consider how best to obtain mutual co-operation on service in the field.

56. The Royal Canadian Dragoons were of good physique, intelligent and well mounted. They worked well, notwithstanding the handicap of a small establishment and want of ground for training at their home stations. The importance of horsemanship was, perhaps, hardly enough appreciated.

57. Distance will always militate against the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles being trained with other units of the Permanent Force. The squadron, however, made good progress during the year and carried out useful training.

58. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery showed great improvement over the previous year. They were well horsed and for the first time the two batteries had the opportunity of working as a Horse Artillery Brigade. Naturally, a few mistakes occurred, but real progress was also made. Their gun practice, carried out under service conditions, also showed marked improvement, though a little tendency towards too deliberate methods was noticeable.

59. The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery (Heavy Battery) did excellent work both in their own training and as instructors to the heavy batteries of the Active Militia. The coast defence companies at Halifax showed great keenness and a marked improvement in their knowledge of their important work.

60. The Royal Canadian Engineers at Petawawa were necessarily employed mainly in the development of the camp, civil labour being difficult to obtain, and as a consequence were not able to take full advantage of the presence of the other arms at the camp to practise combined training. They were, however, brought out for combined field operations whenever possible. They were organized as a complete company, and did their work with keenness and intelligence.

61. The Royal Canadian Engineers at Halifax went through a complete course of training during the summer, and their work, at the experimental mobilization on November 1, especially as regards electric light work, showed excellent results.

62. The Royal Canadian Regiment, which as a rule suffers more than any other corps of the Permanent Force from being split up into detachments, profited greatly from the training it received at Petawawa, where, for the first time since 1894 and the second time in its history, the regiment was brought together and exercised as a complete unit.

63. The men were of fine physique, steady under arms and well drilled; the non-commissioned officers generally were intelligent and well selected. The officers, with some conspicuous exceptions, were not proportionately quite so efficient, and showed some disposition to look upon the training as unnecessary trouble. However, as the work went on, a real interest began to be established, and before the end of the training a creditable degree of efficiency was obtained.

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64. The training of the Departmental Corps—the Permanent Army Medical Corps, Canadian Army Service Corps and Canadian Ordnance Corps—differs to some extent from that of the combatant branches of the service in that the carrying out of their ordinary duties in peace is in itself a more practical training for war than can be the case with the other arms.

65. The work performed by all these corps has been uniformly good, and their organization has made satisfactory progress; more especially in the case of the Canadian Ordnance Corps. There is still noticeable, however, in all departmental corps a tendency to consider their interests distinct from, instead of identical with, those of the rest of the service.

66. The organization of the Canadian Army Pay Corps has made progress and much useful work has been accomplished in introducing system into the pay arrangements, examining accounts which it had not previously been possible to check, and, generally, ensuring prompt payments and prevention of waste.

SIGNALLING.

67. During the training season of 1907 instruction in signalling was well carried out by the Signalling Staff and Signalling Corps.

68. With one exception all officers of the Signalling Corps are now qualified, and the majority of the non-commissioned officers and men of the District Sections hold certificates.

69. The garrison signalling classes were well attended and the number of certificates issued was far in excess of that of previous years.

70. The new Signalling Establishments authorized by General Order 58 of 1907 are already having the effect of giving greater permanency to the Signalling Sections, with the accompanying result of greater efficiency.

71. The practical instruction given to the signallers of the permanent units at Petawawa had excellent results. The country for many miles round was reconnoitred in a signalling sense, and intercommunication established. There is still room for improvement, however, in the signalling of these corps, and commanding officers should devote attention thereto.

72. As regards general efficiency in signalling in the Permanent Force. The following stood first in their respective arms: the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles; "A" Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; No. 3 Company, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, and "I" Company, Royal Canadian Regiment.

73. In the Active Militia, the 77th Wentworth Regiment (a rural corps) again headed the list for general efficiency in signalling, while the 8th Regiment, "Royal Rifles," was second, and the 66th Regiment, "Princess Louise Fusiliers," was third.

74. Of the Signalling Corps, No. 3 Section (Kingston) stands first, with No. 12 (Charlottetown) second.

75. As regards signalling in the artillery, the marks allowed for it in the general efficiency competition have proved a great incentive to proficiency in this very important branch of artillery work. No. 3 Battery of the 2nd "Montreal" Regiment, Canadian Artillery stands first, the 13th "Winnipeg" Field Battery, second, and No. 1 Company, 3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment, Canadian Artillery, third, in this respect.

76. Rural corps showed considerable improvement over previous years in semaphore signalling. The following corps were the best at their respective camps:—

Niagara	77th Wentworth Regiment.
Kingston	5th "Princess Louise Dragoon Guards."
Granby	7th Hussars.
Three Rivers	64th "Chateauguay and Beauharnois" Regiment.
London	30th Regiment "Wellington Rifles."

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Lévis, P.Q.	92nd Dorchester Regiment.
Sussex, N.B.	74th Regiment "The Brunswick Rangers."
Charlottetown.	82nd "Abegweit Light Infantry" Regiment.
Aldershot.	78th Regiment "Highlanders."
Petawawa.	56th Grenville Regiment "Lisgar Rifles."

77. The signalling Section of the Mount St. Louis Cadet Corps, Montreal, deserves special mention. It is hoped that other Cadet Corps will follow the example thus set.

MUSKETRY.

78. The usual courses at the School of Musketry at Rockliffe were carried out by the instructional staff with zeal and thoroughness, and with much benefit to the officers and men attending them. It is still to be regretted that more corps of the Active Militia cannot send officers to take a course at the school. The benefit to the shooting of a corps which accrues from being able to command the services of a specially trained officer is very considerable.

79. Sub-target guns and gallery ammunition were very generally used, both at the School and at all camps, for the instruction of recruits and poor shots, with most beneficial results.

APPENDIX.

80. Appended is the Report of the Inspector-General for the year ended December 31, 1907.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary, Militia Council.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, November 16, 1907.

*From the Inspector-General, Canadian Militia,
To the Secretary of the Militia Council.*

SIR,—

1. I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Minister in Militia Council, that I relinquished the duties of Adjutant-General upon the 15th April, and assumed those of Inspector-General upon the 1st day of May, of the present year.

2. I believe it is the custom of the Army Council in England to treat the report of the Inspector-General as a confidential document, one for the information only of the Council.

3. Since the establishment of the office in Canada, however, the Inspector-General's reports have formed a portion of the Annual Militia Report.

4. Assuming that this custom is to be continued, I have adopted the practice, at the close of an inspection, of forwarding a report upon such inspection to Council.

5. It must be evident that, if an Inspector-General's Reports are to have any value, they must call attention to defects and shortcomings, both of personnel and matériel, condition of fortifications and of armament, &c. All matters to which, although it is highly important that the attention of the Council should be called, it is equally important should not be published for the information of the general public, and possibly for the edification of other military forces. I shall, therefore, limit this, what I

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may term, general report, to such matters as may, without detriment to the interest of the service, be made public, having dealt with all others in the reports previously referred to.

PERMANENT FORCE.

6. I have inspected the different permanent units and the Schools of Instruction based thereon, other than those at Winnipeg and Esquimalt, and "B" Battery Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and including the troops forming the garrison at Halifax, as also the fortifications and armament at that station. As the result of these inspections has formed the subject of special confidential reports to Council, but brief reference to them will be necessary here.

7. I found the different units, with one exception, in a state of efficiency; but too much of the instruction in the Schools, in some instances, was left to the non-commissioned officers and too little part taken in it by the officers. The attendance of officers and non-commissioned officers for instruction was very small, and, evidently, for some reason, the officers of the militia do not avail themselves, to anything like the full extent, of the means of instruction provided for them at the Schools of the different arms. I must except from these remarks the School of Infantry at Quebec, which had a very large number both of officers and non-commissioned officers undergoing instruction.

8. Both Corps and Schools were hampered by the great difficulty in obtaining recruits and by the large number of desertions and of men discharged by purchase; these causes rendering them all below the authorized strength, and necessitating an undue proportion of non-commissioned officers, who would otherwise have been available for the instruction of the Active Militia, being employed in the instruction of recruits.

9. The difficulty in obtaining recruits and the enormous amount of desertion must be attributed to other causes than the question of pay, as the Canadian soldier on enlistment is to-day the most highly paid in any service in the world, receiving as he does, \$15 per month, against \$13 per month in the United States army. The condition of affairs, however, in the labour market is now undergoing so great a change and is likely, in the near future, to undergo so much greater a change that I do not anticipate any difficulty in getting a sufficient number of able-bodied men to fill the ranks of the Permanent Force for some years to come.

10. It would appear to be necessary, if these corps are to efficiently carry out the primary reason for their existence, *i.e.*, the instruction of the Active Militia, to materially add to the number of 'non-commissioned officer' instructors attached to them, in order that a sufficient number of competent instructors may at all times be available for the instruction of the militia, both in camps and at local headquarters.

11. At my inspection of the Infantry School at Quebec, I found but two instructors, capable of correctly imparting instruction in the French language, available for the instruction of the entire French-speaking militia of that province.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

12. I inspected the School of Musketry, and found excellent work being done by the acting commandant, his adjutant, and a staff of very capable 'non-commissioned officer' instructors.

13. Excellent instruction was being given, in their own language, to the attached officers and non-commissioned officers speaking French.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

14. As regards the cavalry, the arms and equipment cannot, I think, be considered satisfactory. Two of the principal duties of cavalry are scouting and pursuing. To do these duties well, it is often necessary to ride at speed over rough and broken country. As the cavalry are equipped at present, this is simply impossible. In support of my view, I quote the following from the pen of that well-known German writer,

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Major Balck, of the German General Staff: 'Cavalry will never obtain great success with their rifles, but only when mounted, by utilizing their great speed, &c.' And again: 'If Von Bredow's cavalry at Mars la Tour had possessed a long-range rifle and had dismounted to fire, they would scarcely have stopped a single infantry regiment, whereas, by their so-called death ride, they stopped the advance of an army, and Von Moltke calls this the greatest cavalry combat of the war.'

15. Not only for the Permanent Corps, but for all cavalry, sword and carbine, or sword and pistol, would appear to be far more suitable arms than the long rifle with which they are at present equipped.

16. There is lack of uniformity in saddles, bits, &c., which, it is submitted, should be all of one uniform pattern. The full-dress head-dress is probably, with the exception of the 'Albert' hat, the most hideous head-dress that has been issued to soldiers. A smart helmet with plume would appear to be a more suitable head-dress.

17. In regard to the artillery, *the report of the inspector of that arm attached hereto, deals fully with all matters of its armament and equipment, and that of the other arms calls for no special comment in this report.

COMBINED TRAINING.

18. For the first time since their formation, all the different arms of the Permanent Force had the very great advantage of being trained together in the camp of instruction at Petawawa, and of carrying out, for the first time in their history, the combined training of all arms in a series of tactical exercises under the supervision of a carefully selected and able staff. The result of such training is so apparent that it is to be hoped that it will be carried out each year in future.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

19. By arrangement, the Chief of the General Staff inspected the cavalry camp at Granby, and the camps at Petawawa, Three Rivers and Lévis. The results of these inspections have been submitted from time to time to the Militia Council.

20. I inspected the camps at London, Niagara, Kingston, Sussex, Charlottetown and Aldershot, and, with scarcely an exception, I found these camps models of neatness and good order, the sanitary and police arrangements excellent, the canteens conducted in strict accordance with the regulations, and not a single case of drunkenness came to my notice.

21. The instructions for training laid down by the Council were strictly carried out, so far as the conditions of the weather permitted, and the result was highly satisfactory, considering the very short space of time that can be devoted to actual instruction in a camp which lasts only twelve days. Deduct the day of arrival, the day of departure, and one Sunday, and, making no allowance for bad weather, there remain but nine days for the actual training of the soldier.

22. With the exception of the troops in the maritime provinces, all corps were greatly under strength, and had a far too great proportion of recruits, or first-year men, in their ranks, the proportion being from fifty to seventy-five per cent in Ontario, and from thirty to forty per cent in other provinces. In many instances, the physique was indifferent, many boys, apparently under the prescribed age, being in the ranks.

23. The deficiency in numbers and the enormous proportion of recruits was attributed, by commanding officers, to the drift from the older provinces to the Northwest of large numbers of young men, and to the great demand for labour; but, making every allowance for these two reasons, it seems inconceivable that from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the strength of a corps should disappear between the trainings of 1906 and 1907, and I think that no other conclusion can be arrived at than that much of the shortage is due to the dislike of captains of companies to enforce the law and to compel the attendance of men whose names are on the service rolls.

*Not printed.

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24. This condition of affairs does not prevail, to anything like the same extent, in the maritime provinces, where the physique of the men is better and the ranks are better filled; there are fewer boys in the ranks, and, in some instances, the ranks of the cavalry corps could be filled twice over. It would almost appear that the service is more popular in the eastern than in the western portions of the older provinces of the Dominion.

25. The great utility of that recent addition to the force, the Army Service Corps, was very apparent at all the camps I inspected, and at one (Aldershot, N.S.) the entire food supply of the camp, as well as all necessary camp transport, was very satisfactorily carried out by this corps.

26. The camps of training in western Canada were held at Winnipeg and Calgary. The former was inspected by the District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10, and the latter by the District Officer Commanding the newly created District No. 13. The reports of both these officers are highly satisfactory.

READINESS FOR WAR.

27. One of the duties laid down for the Inspector-General is to report on the fitness for war of the forces of the Dominion; the object of the training of all troops being to fit them for the real business of war. I have endeavoured, therefore, to ascertain, as far as possible, not only the actual present condition of the troops, but to arrive at the amount of additional training that they would require before they would be in a fit condition to take the field with an average prospect of success against the disciplined forces of a civilized nation. It may be considered that, in so doing, I am trespassing on the duties of another officer. I trust, however, that this is not the case, as I am endeavouring to report, not upon the method of training, but upon the result of training, and I believe the following periods of time will be found to be correct. I presume, of course, that all necessary clothing, arms and equipment are available, and that the ranks of all corps are brought up to their full war strength by voluntary enlistment or by ballot, or by a combination of both, and that the ranks having been so completed, they are carefully trained by competent instructors in camps of instruction for the specified periods:—

- (1) Cavalry—
One month to ninety days.
- (2) Artillery, field and garrison—
Ten to thirty days.
- (3) Infantry corps in large cities—
Seven to thirty days.
- (4) All other infantry—
Thirty to ninety days.

28. History teaches that armies of recruits, led by veterans and officered by experienced soldiers, make excellent fighting material; in proof of which assertion, I quote Napoleon's campaigns of 1813 and 1814 (it is true that they ended disastrously for the Empire, but that they so ended was due to no defects or shortcoming on the part of the French armies, but to other causes familiar to the students of history); also the Waterloo campaign, in which the British army was composed largely of recruits and drafts from the militia, officered by veterans of the Peninsula war. On the other hand armies composed of inexperienced men led by inexperienced officers are worthless as fighting organizations.

29. Men, individually brave, massed in undisciplined bodies, under inexperienced commanders, are often weak in courage and become mere frightened animals, seeking safety in flight.

30. As an instance of this, I would cite General Sherman's remarks upon the troops engaged in the first invasion of the Southern Confederacy, which terminated in the, for them, disastrous battle of Bull's Run, all of which troops had had from

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sixty to ninety days' training in camps of instruction: 'We had good organization, good men, but no cohesion, no real discipline, no respect for authority, no real knowledge of war.'

31. As a matter of history, it took two years before the armies of the North had reached such a condition that they could be classed as disciplined and efficient troops.

32. The blood and treasure spent in those two years were in payment of the bill of unpreparedness at the breaking out of the war in 1861.

33. The conditions existing in the two countries, Canada and the United States, are so similar that it will be well to guard in time against such a condition of affairs as Sherman describes. Supposing our forces were actually called out for service tomorrow, would any of Sherman's remarks be applicable to them?

34. The proposal to make military training compulsory at the public schools as a means of national defence is, of course, an excellent one, but more than rifle shooting and drill should be taught. It is not enough for a man to be a good rifle shot and to be efficient in drill; to be a good soldier he must be taught discipline and respect for authority. An army whose ranks have not had instilled into them the two latter qualities will certainly collapse in war, and it is the possession of these two qualities, in an eminent degree, by her soldiers that enabled recently a comparatively obscure and unknown nation to spring at one bound into the ranks of first-class military and naval powers.

35. If our youth have thoroughly instilled into them obedience and respect for authority, as well as the use of the rifle and a knowledge of drill, a long step will be taken towards solving the problem of national defence.

36. *I inclose marked, respectively, A, B and C, the reports of the inspectors of cavalry, artillery and engineers, and a report upon the condition of the Army Service Corps by the officer administering that body.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. H. VIDAL

Brigadier-General, Inspector-General.

*These reports not printed.