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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

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REPORT  
OF  
THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

[No. 35—1912.]

*To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal, Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,  
Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., &c., &c.,  
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before Your Royal Highness the annual report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient Servant,

SAM HUGHES,

*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

November 1911.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

# THE MILITIA COUNCIL

Year Ending March 31, 1911.

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1. The Militia Council present, herewith, their report on the work of the Militia during the twelve months ended March 31, 1911.

2. The report on the training during the period under review, which was published a few months ago as an Interim Report, is appended hereto for purposes of reference. (Appendix E.)

## MILITARY POLICY.

### INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

3. The Interdepartmental Committee continues to fulfil its functions. With the development of the Canadian Navy, and the necessity for the closest co-operation between the two services, it is anticipated that the scope of the work of this Committee must tend to increase.

## EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

### CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES REGIMENT.

4. During the year a scheme was prepared in order to provide students at universities and colleges with an opportunity of acquiring an elementary military training, with a view to their eventually applying for commissions in the Canadian Militia. It was proposed to form an Infantry unit to be known as the "Canadian Universities Regiment," which would include all military organizations at universities and colleges. This scheme was circulated to the Principals of twenty-three universities and colleges, and although the replies received were, on the whole, favourable to the project, discussions are still proceeding in respect to matters of detail; these are principally of a financial nature and have, so far, prevented any definite acceptance of the proposal. It is still hoped, however, that a mutual agreement may be arrived at, and that the example of one or two of the leading institutions may yet prove the means of inducing others to co-operate in so patriotic an undertaking.

## MOBILIZATION AND DEFENCE.

6. The Mobilization Committee at Headquarters completed Provisional War Establishments for units of the Field Army. These have been printed in proof form, and the final amendments are now under consideration. It is hoped to issue these establishments during the course of the coming year.

7. The general scheme of defence has been amended in accordance with the scheme for the re-organization of Commands in Eastern Canada.

## ORGANIZATION.

8. In accordance with recommendations made by General Sir John French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of H.M. Imperial Forces, after his recent visit to the Dominion, a scheme has been framed whereby the organization of the Militia in Eastern Canada will be the same in peace as it would be in war.

9. The units hitherto included in ten of the Military Districts comprised within the four higher Commands in Eastern Canada will be grouped into six Divisions and four Cavalry Brigades.

10. A Commander, with a Divisional Staff, will be appointed to each of the six Divisions and will also command any other troops serving within the limits of the Divisional Areas which will be prescribed.

11. A certain number of administrative officers will also be attached to each divisional staff to administer the Services and Departments.

12. Each Divisional Commander will be directly under Militia Headquarters, thereby eliminating the delays necessarily occurring under the old system of correspondence through the Command offices with the various Military Districts.

13. The three Military Districts in the West will remain, at present, unchanged.

14. The new scheme will come into effect on May 1, 1911.

## TRAINING.

15. The Interim Report on Training, dated March 1, 1911, deals with the training carried out during the season of 1910.

16. The scheme of training for 1911 is now under preparation, and it is the intention to draw up a programme laying greater stress on the field training of all units. It is also necessary that more attention be paid to the grounding in their field duties of the smaller units—such as troops, companies, squadrons, &c., before proceeding with the training of higher formations, such as regiments, brigades, &c.

17. It is further the intention to divide the larger camps of training into two separate camps, as it is hoped by this means to relieve the congestion of the training areas, which are already too limited, and also to obtain greater supervision over musketry.

## INSTRUCTION AT LOCAL HEADQUARTERS.

18. Steps are now being taken whereby it is hoped that during 1911 a system will be established which will enable instruction during the non-training period to be brought to the doors of units.

19. A revision of the Syllabi of Instruction at the various Schools of Instruction is also under consideration.

## INTELLIGENCE AND CORPS OF GUIDES.

20. The work of the Intelligence Division continues to be satisfactory.

21. Instructional rides for officers of the Corps of Guides were held in connection with the camps at Niagara, Farnham and Aldershot. Results were sufficiently encouraging to warrant this form of instruction in future years.

22. The organization of the Corps of Guides has recently been amended with a view to its increased efficiency in peace, and to give it a definite status under the scheme referred to in paragraphs 8-14.

## SURVEYS.

23. In the field the work of the Survey Division consisted of topography and the running of transit traverse, railway traverse and level lines for the use of the topographers. The work in the office consisted of the reduction and plotting of field notes, the compilation and preparation of sheets of the regular one-inch series, and the preparation and lithographing of various maps for field-days, manoeuvres, &c.

24. The field work was commenced on May 1 and continued until November 28, 1910. Two transit parties were employed during the season, the total period of employment being equivalent to one party for thirty-nine weeks. These parties ran 1,392 miles of transit traverse cheaply and expeditiously. In addition to the transit work, 139 miles of railway were traversed by a party of two who were employed for three and a half weeks during the summer. 138 miles of road were traversed by a party of three, employed for nine weeks, with a transit and bicycles.

25. Four level parties were employed at different times throughout the season. They ran 3,172 miles of levels, the greater portion of which was in very rough country.

26. The work of the transit, traverse and level parties completed the necessary preliminary work in about 3,200 square miles of country, which is now ready to be topographically surveyed at any time.

27. The topography, which was practically all in the Eastern Townships, covered an area of 2,262 miles, and completed the field work of four sheets of the regular series, while several other sheets were partly done. The work was carried out by three permanent employees, four non-commissioned officers of the Royal Canadian Engineers, and one temporary employee. This branch of the work was in charge of a staff officer, with headquarters at Farnham, P.Q. During the coming summer an effort will be made to further increase the accuracy of the topography by having the field-sheets carefully examined.

28. Two men, employed on revision for twenty-five weeks, completed 573 square miles of the Grimsby and Welland sheets.

29. A special party, under a staff officer, was employed upon a survey of the Petawawa Training Area. Owing to the dense bush the work was found to be very difficult and special methods had to be employed. An effort will be made to complete the survey of this sheet during the coming summer.

30. During the year, fourteen topographical sheets of the regular series were prepared for lithographing, and three were issued.

31. In all, 58 sheets, at one inch to one mile, covering 18,586 square miles have now been surveyed; 24 have been published, 25 are in the hands of the lithographers, and the remaining nine are in course of preparation.

## MUSKETRY

32. Special attention was paid to the preliminary training of recruits and poor shots, and, while there is still room for improvement, the results of the musketry training are on the whole satisfactory.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

33. On March 31, 1911, there were in existence:—

170 Military Rifle Associations with a membership of.....	19,583
479 Civilian Rifle Associations with a membership of.....	28,045
<hr/>	<hr/>
649 .....	47,628

or an increase over the previous year of:—

16 Military Rifle Associations, membership.....	3,561
14 Civilian Rifle Associations, membership.....	991

### PERMANENT FORCE.

#### GENERALLY.

34. During the year, 27 officers were appointed to the several branches of the Permanent Force, as follows:—

Cavalry.....	5
Royal Canadian Artillery.....	6
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	2
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	4
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.....	1
Permanent Army Medical Corps.....	3
Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	5
Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	1

35. The Royal School of Artillery has been re-organized and an Artillery Clerks' section has been provided in the Royal Canadian Artillery.

36. The nucleus of the Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Service has been organized.

#### STATE.

37. The following two returns show the strength of the Permanent Force on March 31, 1911 (a) by branches, (b) by stations:—

(a)—STRENGTH BY CORPS OF THE PERMANENT FORCE ON MARCH 31, 1911, INCLUDING ACTIVE MILITIA OFFICERS ATTACHED FOR DUTY AND CERTAIN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED IN LIEU OF SOLDIERS.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O's. & Men.	Civilians.	Total.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	15	3	219	—	237
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).....	8	2	73	—	83
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	16	8	245	—	269
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.....	31	9	626	—	666
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	17	10	199	—	226
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	31	9	943	—	*983
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.....	10	3	122	—	135
Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	25	19	197	8	249
Permanent Army Medical Corps.....	24	2	84	—	110
Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	11	6	27	—	44
Corps of Militia Staff Clerks.....	—	5	47	—	52
Musketry & Signalling Staff.....	—	2	—	—	2
Miscellaneous.....	2	—	—	2	4
Seconded in England and abroad.....	11	—	—	—	11
Militia Officers attached for duty.....	8	—	—	—	8
Totals.....	209	78	2,782	10	3,079

Average strength maintained during the financial year 1910-11.—2,625.85.

\*Includes Permanent Staff Detention Books.

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(b)—STRENGTH OF THE PERMANENT FORCE BY STATIONS ON MARCH 31, 1911, INCLUDING ACTIVE MILITIA OFFICERS, ATTACHED FOR DUTY AND CERTAIN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED IN LIEU OF SOLDIERS.

Stations.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N.C.O's. & Men.	Civilians.	Total.
Toronto.....	18	8	292	—	318
London.....	9	3	103	—	115
Kingston.....	23	10	299	1	333
Ottawa.....	10	14	96	3	123
Montreal.....	5	2	28	—	35
Quebec.....	24	8	370	—	402
St. Jean, P.Q.....	7	1	105	—	113
St. John, N.B.....	3	1	9	1	14
Halifax.....	67	22	1,185	1	1,275
Fredericton.....	3	1	53	—	57
Charlottetown.....	—	1	4	—	5
Winnipeg.....	12	3	94	1	110
Esquimalt.....	7	3	137	3	150
Calgary.....	2	1	7	—	10
Seconded in England and abroad.....	11	—	—	—	11
Militia Officers attached for duty.....	8	—	—	—	8
Totals.....	209	78	2,782	10	3,079

38. The following return shows the changes in strength of the several branches which took place within the period covered by this report:—

CHANGES IN STRENGTH OF PERMANENT FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1910, TO MARCH 31, 1911.

CORPS.	INCREASES DURING YEAR.		DECREASES DURING YEAR.							Officers and Warrant Officers effective 1-4-10.	N.C.O's. & men Effective 1-4-10.	Officers effective 31-3-11.	N.C.O's. & Men Effective 31-3-11.	Remarks.	
	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Rejoined from desertion	Transfers to	DISCHARGES										
					By Purchase.	Time Expired.	Unsuitable.	Medical Unfit	Worthless and Misconduct.						Deceased.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	175	24	5	9	23	13	3	3	5	1	53	83	18	219	*Includes recruits for General Service.
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).....	73	56	3	1	21	9	2	1	5	..	24	2	10	73	
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	19	72	1	3	27	9	1	4	4	..	37	7	24	245	
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.....	594	172	9	8	31	26	7	4	14	8	69	7	40	626	
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	30	194	33	5	16	5	1	3	5	1	6	3	27	199	
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	41	905	28	74	61	52	7	47	3	1	181	27	40	943	Includes per Staff
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.....	12	101	38	2	9	8	1	3	1	..	13	3	13	122	Detention-Barracks.
Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	48	186	73	4	12	12	6	1	3	1	8	2	44	197	
Permanent Army Medical Corps.....	24	69	32	3	8	1	3	..	4	..	7	1	26	84	
Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	18	21	4	1	3	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	17	27	
Corps of Militia Staff Clerks.....	5	30	10	2	10	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	5	47	
Musketry & Signalling Staff.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Seconded in England and abroad.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Militia Officers attached for duty.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals.....	279	2,575	963	125	209	136	32	20	91	14	401	135	287	2,782	

Civilians in lieu of soldiers..... 62 52 Civilians transferred to "Salaries and Wages." 10 Total all ranks and Civilians—3079.

Total all ranks and Civilians..... 2,916  
 NOTES—(a) 12 R.C.D. included in above are serving in Riding Establishment R. M. College.  
 (b) The following W. O., N. C. O.'s, and Men belonging to Permanent Force are paid out of other Votes and are not included in above statement:—  
 ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—1 Warrant Officer, 1 Qr. Mr. Sgt. 2 Staff Sergeants, 1 Trumpeter. DOMINION ARSENAL—1 Staff Qr. M. Sgt.

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## ACTIVE MILITIA (OTHER THAN PERMANENT FORCE).

39. There has been a steady increase in the Militia during the past year.

40. The nucleus of the Canadian Army Veterinary Service has been organized.

41. Arrangements are being made for the formation of Detachments of Non-permanent Canadian Ordnance Corps, which it is hoped will not only be of material assistance to the Permanent Detachments at Camps of Instruction, but will become a good recruiting field and a nucleus for increasing the Canadian Ordnance Corps for mobilization purposes.

42. The following new Corps and changes were authorized in the several Commands and Districts:—

*Western Ontario Command.*

1st Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

19th St. Catharines Regiment (increase from 6 to 8 Companies).

No. XIX Field Ambulance.

*Eastern Ontario Command.*

5th Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

No. 3 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps (disbanded with a view to its re-organization).

*Quebec Command.*

6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars" ("E" Squadron transferred to 26th "Stanstead Dragoons").

26th "Stanstead Dragoons,"—"D" Squadron.

54th Regiment "Carabiniers de Sherbrooke" (8 Companies).

80th Nicolet Regiment (increased from 4 to 8 Companies).

No. 13 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps.

No. XX Field Ambulance.

1st Regiment "Prince of Wales' Fusiliers" (disbanded with a view to its re-organization).

*Maritime Provinces Command.*

28th New Brunswick Dragoons (4 squadrons).

76th Colchester and Hants Regiment (8 Companies).

78th Pictou Regiment (re-organized in connection with 76th Regiment).

*Military District No. 10.*

12th Manitoba Dragoons (transfer "C" Squadron to 20th Border Horse).

20th Border Horse ("A" Squadron).

22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse (increased from 2 to 4 squadrons).

27th Light Horse (2 squadrons).

26th Battery, C.F.A.

96th The Lake Superior Regiment (increased from 6 to 8 Companies).

*Military District No. 11.*

The Canadian Mounted Rifles ("C" and "D" Squadrons).

6th Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

6th Regiment "The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles" ("A" and "B" Companies).

72nd Highlanders of Canada (8 Companies).

The 104th Regiment ("A" and "B" Companies, 6th D.C.O.R. and 2 additional Companies).

Earl Grey's Own Rifles.

*Military District No. 13.*

The 5th Cavalry Brigade ("15th Light Horse", 19th Alberta Mounted Rifles, 21st Hussars and 23rd Alberta Rangers).

Independent Squadron of Light Horse (Red Deer) to be brigaded with 5th Cavalry Brigade.

The 103rd Regiment "Calgary Rifles" (6 Companies).

No. 14 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps.

## PERMANENT STAFF.

43. The following changes in the personnel of the Permanent Staff at Militia Headquarters and in the various Commands and Districts took place during the period covered by this report.

*Headquarters.*

Major-General, Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., C.B., vacated the appointment of Inspector-General and Chief Military Adviser to the Minister of Militia on expiration of his period of employment under the Canadian Government.

Colonel (temporary Major-General) W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B., Chief of the General Staff, was appointed Inspector-General.

Major-General Colin John Mackenzie, C.B., was appointed Chief of the General Staff, *vice* Major-General W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. English was appointed Inspector of Garrison Artillery, from Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Burstall, Royal Canadian Artillery, was appointed Inspector of Horse and Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Dunbar was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General from Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Quebec Command, and afterwards, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General from Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) R. A. Helmer was appointed Director of Musketry from Assistant Adjutant-General and transferred to the branch of the Chief of the General Staff.

Major J. F. Macdonald, Canadian Ordnance Corps, was appointed Director of Clothing and Equipment and Principal Ordnance Officer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Scott, D.S.O., whose appointment had expired.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) P. E. Thacker, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) was appointed Director of Military Training from Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) D. I. V. Eaton, Royal Canadian Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment had expired.

Major H. Kemmis Betty, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) P. E. Thacker, appointed Director of Military Training.

Captain F. A. Lister, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Signalling, *vice* Major W. B. M. Carruthers, deceased; afterwards appointed Assistant Director of Signalling, and transferred to the branch of the Chief of the General Staff.

Captain J. L. H. Bogart, Royal Canadian Engineers, was appointed Assistant Director of Engineers Services, *vice* Captain M. H. L. Simon, whose appointment had expired.

Captain T. V. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers, was appointed Assistant Director of Military Surveys, *vice* Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. B. Wright, who reverted to Regimental duty.

Captain L. H. Sitwell, Corps of Guides, was appointed Assistant Director of Military Intelligence, *vice* Major A. C. Caldwell.

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Captain W. P. Butcher, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Captain on the Permanent Staff.

Lieutenant P. de L. D. Passy, Royal Canadian Engineers, was appointed Staff Lieutenant on the Staff of the branch of the Chief of the General Staff, *vice* Captain S. H. Osler, whose appointment had expired.

Lieutenant E. J. C. Schmidlin, Royal Canadian Engineers, was appointed Staff Lieutenant on the Staff of the Branch of the Chief of the General Staff.

*Western Ontario Command.*

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G., Royal Canadian Regiment, vacated the appointment of Chief Staff Officer and reverted to Regimental duty.

Major A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed from Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Maritime Provinces Command, to be Chief Staff Officer, *vice* Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G.

Lieutenant E. Ford was appointed Command Signaller from District Signaller, Military District No. 2.

*Eastern Ontario Command.*

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Shillington, Army Medical Corps, was appointed Administrative Medical Officer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. F. Gorrell, whose appointment had expired.

*Quebec Command.*

Colonel W. D. Gordon, Officer Commanding, was retired.

Colonel A. Roy, M.V.O., A.D.C., was appointed Officer Commanding, *vice* Colonel W. D. Gordon, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Macdonald, Reserve of Officers, was appointed Principal Medical Officer, Military District No. 6.

Major C. F. Winter was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General from Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Bridges, Permanent Army Medical Corps, was appointed Principal Medical Officer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Worthington.

Captain E. W. Pope, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed District Staff Adjutant, *vice* Captain L. Le Due, who vacated the appointment.

*Maritime Provinces Command.*

Captain A. H. H. Powell, Royal Canadian Dragoons, was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Captain J. A. Benyon.

*Military District No. 10.*

Captain T. F. H. Dixon, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) was appointed District Staff Adjutant, *vice* Captain H. D. B. Ketchen.

*Military District No. 11.*

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. Peters, District Officer Commanding, was retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Wadmore, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed District Officer Commanding, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. Peters.

*Military District No. 13.*

Captain A. H. Bell, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) was appointed District Staff Adjutant, *vice* Captain E. F. Mackie, D.S.O., whose appointment had expired.

*Manufacturing.*

Captain A. E. Swift was appointed from Assistant-Inspector of Small Arms to be Inspector of Small Arms, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Pym, whose appointment had expired.

## REGULATIONS.

44. The following regulations have been issued during the past twelve months:—

- Rifle and Musketry Exercises for the Ross Rifle, 1910.
- Standing Orders of the Canadian Army Service Corps, 1910.
- Standing Orders of the Royal Canadian Regiment, 1910.
- King's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Militia, 1910. (French.)
- Standing Orders for the Permanent Army Medical Corps, 1910.
- Instructions for Practice Seawards, 1910-11.
- Regulations for Cadet Corps, 1910.
- Memorandum for Training, 1910.
- Syllabus of the Course of Instruction, Royal Military College of Canada, 1910.
- Rifle and Musketry Exercises for the Ross Rifle. (French.)
- Memorandum for Training (French) 1910.
- Regulations for Cadet Corps. (French.)
- Report on the Examination for Admission to the Royal Military College of Canada, for the year 1910-11.
- Field Service Regulations, Part I, (Operations) 1909. (French.)
- Annual Report of the Militia Council, 1910. (English.)
- Annual Report of the Militia Council, 1910. (French.)
- Provisional War Establishments for the Canadian Militia, 1910-11.
- Report of General Sir John French on his inspection of the Dominion Military Forces in the Training Season of 1910.
- Report by Major-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake, Inspector-General of the Canadian Militia, upon the best methods of giving effect to the recommendations made by General Sir John French, G.C.B., &c., after the latter's inspection of the Dominion Military Forces in the Training Season of 1910.
- Instructions for Medical Stores.
- Interim Report of the Militia Council on the training of the Militia during 1910. (English.)
- Interim Report of the Militia Council on the training of the Militia during 1910. (French.)
- Extracts from Reports of the Royal School of Artillery on the Gun Practice of the Field and Heavy Artillery, 1910.
- Courses of Instruction, 1911.
- Regulations for the Royal Military College, Kingston.
- Instructions for Practice, Horse, Field and Heavy Artillery, 1911.
- Rifle and Musketry Exercises, 1910 edition.
- Canadian Medical Services, Stretcher Exercises.
- Instructions for Training 1911 (Active Militia).
- Memorandum *re* Militia and Defence Estimates 1911-12.

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Memorandum relating to Administration, Command and Staffs for Camps of Training for the Canadian Militia, 1911.

Establishments of the Canadian Militia including Permanent Force, 1911-12.

Manual of Establishment and Equipment, Canadian Medical Services, Parts I and II, 1911.

## INSTRUCTION.

## GENERALLY.

45. The attendance of officers of the Active Militia, other than the Permanent Force, at the Royal Schools of Instruction has, on the whole, been satisfactory, but the percentage of unqualified officers is still, as mentioned in last year's report, too large.

46. Provisional Schools of Instruction were held as under:—

*Artillery.*—Cobourg, Ont.; Montreal, P.Q. (Field and Garrison); St. John, N.B.

*Infantry.*—Brantford, Ont.; Kenora, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Montreal, P.Q.; St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; St. John, N.B.; Truro, N.S.; Westville, N.S.; Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta., and Edmonton, Alta.; also Calgary for Public School Teachers.

*Canadian Army Service Corps.*—Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta.

*Canadian Army Medical Corps.*—Ottawa, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.

*Signalling.*—London, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Montreal, P.Q.; Halifax, N.S.; Winnipeg, Man.; Victoria, B.C., and Calgary, Alta.

47. Four officers attended that portion of the Long Course required to be taken at the Royal Military College, in the spring of 1910, all of whom passed. In the autumn a similar number presented themselves and all were equally successful.

48. Eleven 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 Permanent Force.

49. The results of the promotion examinations of the Imperial Army held in May and December, 1910, were as follows:—At the May examination, twenty-four officers of the Permanent Force presented themselves, of whom eighteen passed and six failed (four in one subject and two in more than one subject). One officer of the Royal Canadian Artillery wrote on the Artillery subject "e" but failed.

50. At the December examination, eleven officers presented themselves, all of whom passed; two officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery wrote on subject "e", both of whom passed. Thirty-one officers presented themselves for the promotion examination in "e" practical work in 1910, twenty-seven of whom passed.

51. Six officers of the Permanent Force presented themselves for examination in Tactical Fitness for Command, of whom five passed. At the same time, one officer of the Active Militia was examined for the rank of colonel and passed.

52. Four candidates presented themselves for the Literary Examination for appointment to the Permanent Force held in May, 1910, of whom one passed.

53. Six officers attended the Artillery Staff Course, of whom four passed.

## INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

54. The following officers underwent instruction in England:—

*Ordnance College.*

Major F. D. Lafferty, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
Lieut. P. S. Long-Innes, Canadian Ordnance Corps.

*Staff College.*

Major J. H. Emsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons.  
Captain W. B. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers.

*Gunnery Staff Course.*

Captain C. F. Constantine, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
Lieut. W. C. Beaman, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
Lieut. A. S. Wright, Royal Canadian Artillery.

*Course in Military Engineering.*

Lieut. W. S. Lawrence, Royal Canadian Engineers.  
Lieut. J. B. P. Dunbar    "       "       "  
Lieut. R. H. Irwin       "       "       "  
Lieut. H. B. Boswell    "       "       "  
Lieut. J. A. Keefer     "       "       "  
Lieut. C. B. Russell     "       "       "

*Ordnance Survey Course.*

Lieut. P. de L. Passy, Royal Canadian Engineers.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

55. Fifty-six candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination to the Royal Military College in May, 1910, forty-two of whom were successful in passing the same.

## CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

56. Two courses at this School were held during 1910, one special at Long Branch, Toronto, commencing on July 7, and the regular autumn course at Rockliffe, on September 8.

57. The special course held at Long Branch Ranges extended over a period of three weeks, and was designed to impart such instruction as is considered necessary for the preliminary training of recruits, and the proper carrying out of musketry practices. No certificates were granted at this school, but the names of successful candidates were published in Militia Orders as qualified Musketry Instructors.

58. By Militia Order No. 222, dated June, 1910, authority was granted for the admission to the School of Musketry of school teachers who had attended a school of military instruction, and had obtained certificates of qualification as cadet instructors. It will be noted that a number of teachers have already availed themselves of this privilege and qualified as musketry instructors. It is believed that the extra expense involved will be fully justified by the results in the training of cadets.

59. In addition to the courses above mentioned, a special course was organized at Toronto, under Captain W. P. Butcher. The lectures and other instruction were given in the Toronto Armouries and the officers and non-commissioned officers attended without expense to the public. Range practices were carried out at Long Branch when weather conditions permitted, and at the con-

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clusion of the course an examination was held. This arrangement worked most satisfactorily, and it is hoped that similar courses may be organized during the coming winter wherever possible.

60. It is most gratifying to note that certificates obtained at the Canadian School of Musketry will, in future, be accepted as equivalent to qualifying at the School of Musketry, Hythe, or at one of the Schools of Musketry in India.

61. The following return shows the numbers attending each of the above courses, together with the results.

## SUMMER COURSE, CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, 1910.

	Attending	Qualified in Musketry.	Failed.
Officers.....	29	26	3
Cadet Instructors,.....	16	16	—
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	13	8	5

## AUTUMN COURSE, CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, 1910.

	Attending.	Distinguish- ed.	Musketry with Maxim.	Musketry.	Failed.	Sent back.
Officers.....	15	2	8	2	3	—
Cadet Instructors,.....	2	—	—	1	1	—
Warrant and Non-Commis- sioned Officers.....	41	3	29	3	4	2

## SPECIAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY AT TORONTO, 1911.

	Attending.	Qualified.	Failed.
Officers.....	11	10	1
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	20	15	5

## SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

62. The number of certificates issued from all schools of instruction during the year is as follows :—

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1910, AND MARCH 31, 1911

Name of School.	OFFICERS.				N. C. OFFICERS				SIGNALLING.				MUSKETRY	MEDICAL.	Total.										
	OFFICERS.				N. C. OFFICERS				SIGNALLING.																
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Attendance.	Equitation	Serjt.-Instructors or Staff Serjts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Equitation	Officers.					N. C. O's.		Distinguished.	Qualified.	Nursing Sisters.	1st Aid.				
Royal Schools of Cavalry, Toronto, Ont., St. John, P. Q.	2	15	19	43	28	5	24	12	3	3										1	160				
Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg.		20	37	31	15	3	20	36	8											9	168				
Royal School of Artillery (Field) Kingston.		5	10	9	3	3	7	17	8											6	70				
Royal Schools of Artillery (Garrison) Halifax, Quebec and Esquimaux.	1			7				6	9												23				
Royal School of Infantry, London.	6	11	9	11	9	4	14	1													80				
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto.	2	14	26	19	5	4	13	7													144				
Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton.		2	9	5			13	5													3	82			
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax.		1	7	12			16	19													48	82			
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec.	2	21	47	79		7	6	2													41	96			
Royal School Instruction (Infantry) Winnipeg.		11	21	43		2	77	35														164			
Royal Canadian Engineers.	1			22			13	3														189			
Cavalry (Provisional Schools).	4	11	22				13	3														3			
Artillery (Provisional Schools)		4	2				4	1														8			
Corps of Guides (Provisional Schools).		1					1															1			
Infantry (Provisional Schools).	15	19	102				104	82														338			
Army Service Corps.							1	4														6			
Medical Corps (Special Courses).	12	18	8			12	25	19														1			
Canadian School of Musketry.																						111			
Signalling (Provisional Schools).																						48			
Equitation (Board of Examiners).		4																				236			
Totals.....	7	127	242	389	3	46	337	249	17	3	3	5	28	27	59	114	5	43	9	8	189	29	3	10	1990

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## COMMISSIONS AND WARRANTS.

63. The number of commissions in the Active Militia issued during the period under review was 745, and warrants issued during the same period 76.

## MEDALS

64. The number and description of medals issued from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911, were as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.....	18
Long Service Medal.....	162
Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Permanent Force).....	30
General Service Medal.....	95

## CADET CORPS.

65. The number of Cadet Corps supervised by the Department has increased very materially during the past year in almost all the Provinces. On March 31, 1911, there were 263 gazetted Cadet Corps, composed of 442 Cadet Companies, with a membership of almost 18,000 boys. The distribution of these Cadet Corps by Provinces was as follows:—

Province of Ontario.....	89	Cadet Units with	129	Cadet Companies.
“ Quebec.....	68	“	170	“
“ Nova Scotia.....	45	“	50	“
“ New Brunswick.....	11	“	11	“
“ P. E. Island.....	6	“	6	“
“ Manitoba.....	12	“	18	“
“ Saskatchewan.....	7	“	7	“
“ Alberta.....	18	“	41	“
“ British Columbia..	6	“	9	“
“ Yukon.....	1	“	1	“
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	263		442	

66. There were 4 Cadet Corps with 20 companies disbanded in the Province of Quebec; one Corps of one company in New Brunswick and 2 Corps of one company each in the Province of Alberta. The increase over the previous year was 48 Cadet Corps, comprising 80 Cadet Companies with a membership of over 3,000.

67. Courses of instruction for the qualification of school teachers as Cadet Instructors were again held during the year in the Maritime Provinces and at Stanley and Wolseley Barracks. So far 214 teachers have qualified as Cadet Instructors, of whom 41 have been gazetted Lieutenants in the Corps of School Cadet Instructors. These 41 Cadet Instructors have been appointed as follows:—Western Ontario Command, eight; Eastern Ontario Command, five; Maritime Provinces Command, twenty-three; Military District No. 11, four; and Military District No. 13, one.

68. In addition to the Ross Rifles, Mark I, issued to Cadet Corps for drill and miniature target-practice with gallery ammunition, and the Ross rifle, Mark II, issued for drill purposes and target practice with the .303 service ammunition and sub-target guns, an issue of brown leather waist-belts and soft brown felt hats has been authorized.

69. The reports of the inspecting officers on the Cadet Corps for the past year have been generally satisfactory and show that greater efficiency has been attained.

70. The Challenge Trophy, so generously donated by His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, was won by the Municipality of Strathcona,

Alberta, with a percentage of 2.38 gazetted Cadets in proportion to its population. The three Cadet Corps in Strathcona competed for the trophy which was awarded to No. 179, The Duggan Street School Cadet Company.

71. The Imperial Cadet Association of London, England, again extended a kind invitation for a Canadian Cadet Team to compete at Bisley, 1910, in rifle competitions with the Cadets of the Mother Country on "Empire Day". Four Cadets representing Canada were sent over, viz:—Cadet J. F. Bates, Hamilton Collegiate Institute; Cadet Sergeant Tidswell, Hamilton Collegiate Institute; Cadet Liddy, High School, Dundas, Ont., and Cadet Captain Crawford, High School, Quebec, P.Q. The showing made by them was very creditable as will be seen from the following:—In Match IV, "The Booyesen's Cup", (Transvaal, S. A.) an individual contest at figure target, Cadet Liddy won the second prize with a score of 88 out of 100 points. The first prize was won by an English Cadet with 90 points. In Match V, "The Toowang Cup", (Australia), the third prize in class 2 was won by Cadet Captain Crawford with a score of 42 points. The top score was 48. In Match VI, "The Polhill Gully Cup", (New Zealand), a contest of best rate of fire in 90 seconds; the third prize in class I was won by Cadet Liddy with 58 points. The highest score was 66. In Match VII, "The Rockcliffe Cup", (Canada), the cup, gold medal and £1.10, was won by Cadet Liddy with a score of 46 out of a possible 50 points. In Match VIII, "The Grand Aggregate", Cadet Liddy took second place, with 220 points, winning the "Inglis" silver medal and a match rifle. The top score was 228. Cadet Bates took 17th place with 150 points and Cadet Tidswell 19th place with 147 points. In Match IX, "The Clementine Fesendum Cup", a competition to test the best rate of fire in 45 seconds, the third place was won by Cadet Liddy, with 35 points, the 12th place by Cadet Tidswell, with 30 points and the 15th place by Cadet Crawford, with 30 points. The Cadets were entertained by the Lord Mayor of London, the Earl of Buckingham, Sir Lauder Brunton and Sir Reginald Hennell, and also at Harrow and Eton. They visited the United Service College at Windsor, and went to Brussels, Waterloo and Plymouth, and were much indebted to Dr. R. J. E. Hanson, Esq., M.A., R.N.V.R., Hony. Secretary of the Imperial Cadet Association, for many of the courtesies extended to them and the personal interest he took in them. An invitation has again been received from the Executive of the Imperial Cadet Association for a Canadian Cadet Team to attend the "Boys" Bisley, 1911, and the sending of a team which will uphold the reputation of Canadian boy marksmen is contemplated.

72. A Team of twelve Cadets representing the Imperial Cadet Alliance, London, England, attended the last meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at Rockcliffe, and were accorded free entry to all the matches and provided with accommodation on the grounds. Major McCallum, of the Irish Guards, was in Command of the visitors. At his suggestion, a special team match was arranged between the Imperial and Canadian Cadets; the cup donated by the Canadian Rifle League, was won by the Overseas Cadets, and the gold medal given by Principal Hagarty, of the Harbord Collegiate Institute, Toronto, by Private V. Wormald, King's Royal Rifles.

## ORDNANCE STORES.

### MAGAZINES AND EXPLOSIVE STORES.

73. Some progress has been made with the provision of suitable magazines and explosive stores, but much yet is wanted.

74. At present suitable buildings exist at Halifax and Esquimalt (transferred from the British Government); and at Ottawa (just erected) and Toronto (only partially erected).

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75. Arrangements have been made:

I. To transform No. 1 Fort, Lévis, into a magazine and explosive store for Military District No. 7, Quebec.

II. For the erection of the two buildings (i.e. a magazine and an explosive store) at Montreal, where they are urgently wanted owing to the storage of the ammunition at present on St. Helen's Island;

III. For the two buildings at Winnipeg and at London.

76. The necessities of other districts are also being attended to, and it is anticipated that within the next few years, the stock of gun and small-arm ammunition will be completely and satisfactorily decentralized.

77. This decentralization is being proceeded with as fast as accommodation will allow, but there is still a serious congestion at Halifax and Quebec, and the storage on St. Helen's Island of all Montreal's explosives leaves much to be desired.

#### STOREHOUSES.

78. The old storehouse at Quebec (Citadel) has been remodelled and rebuilt, and is now as satisfactory as it can be made: plans have been passed for the erection of another storehouse there, and when it is completed ample storage accommodation should follow.

79. Plans have been approved for another complete Ordnance dépôt at Montreal, at which station the accommodation is very deficient and altogether unsuitable. It is hoped this service will be proceeded with and pushed forward at an early date.

80. At other stations the accommodation is in some cases satisfactory, but in others, notably at Winnipeg, Calgary and Toronto, it is very unsuitable and insufficient. Attention has been drawn to the necessity for the improvement of these stations as soon as circumstances allow.

81. The dépôt at Charlottetown has been transformed from a "District" dépôt to one for camp and reserve purposes, only a sufficient personnel being left there for the care of the property stored.

#### DECENTRALIZATION.

82. The decentralization of stores and clothing has been proceeded with as fast as possible and all dépôts are now in a satisfactory condition in this respect, being, generally speaking, able to meet the local wants from their own stocks of general stores and clothing: comment has already been made respecting the decentralization of gun and small-arm ammunition.

#### STOCK OF STORES AND CLOTHING.

83. The stock of general stores and of clothing is now satisfactory, but as funds are somewhat restricted little more can be made than to meet the annual provision for waste, and for the additions which are made to the Militia: there is sufficient camp equipment now in hand for "Peace" purposes for about 50,000, but for war it would be enough for a much larger number.

84. The annual demand for tents and blankets for cities and districts visited by bush fires is a serious drain on the department. The stock of clothing is increasing, but this is somewhat slow on account of the number of "sizes" which have to be stored to meet eventualities: probably the existing stock would clothe about 30,000 men, additional to the present force.

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85. Very few complaints have been received during the year as to the quality or patterns of stores and clothing, and they were of small importance and were promptly attended to.

#### NAVAL SERVICES.

86. Arrangements have been made at Halifax and Esquimalt to accommodate the ammunition and explosives of the Navy, when required to do so, as the Naval Services have no magazines for the purpose.

87. This ammunition will also be examined annually by the Inspecting Ordnance Officer in the same manner as governs the Explosives of the Militia Department. These two services, however, add very much to the duties of the Canadian Ordnance Corps at the two stations.

#### ARMAMENT.

##### FIELD ARTILLERY.

88. Seven more batteries of Q. F. 18-pr. equipment have lately been received and will be issued in continuation of the rearmament of the Field Artillery.

##### HEAVY ARTILLERY.

89. Four batteries of B. L. 60-pr. equipment have been issued to units during the past year; this completes the armament of the Heavy Artillery.

##### SMALL ARMS AND SMALL-ARM AMMUNITION.

90. The output of rifles and bayonets has been maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Militia

91. Preliminary work in connection with the manufacture of the Mark III Ross Rifle is in progress. This pattern will embody the improvements recommended by the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Small Arms, to which reference was made in last year's report.

92. An improved pattern Sutherland Sight (Mark II) has been provided, and a considerable number of rifles have already been fitted therewith.

93. By the courtesy of the United States Government, members of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Small Arms were afforded an opportunity of visiting the Springfield Armoury and viewing the manufacture of the United States rifle.

94. A new pattern ".303" cartridge (Mark VII) has been adopted in the British Service and preparations are now under way for its manufacture at the Dominion Arsenal.

##### CORDITE FACTORY.

95. It is satisfactory to note that the well known firm of Nobel's Limited, which supplies a large quantity of the cordite required by the War Office and Admiralty, is about to establish a branch factory in Canada. This will tend further towards making the country self-contained as regards the manufacture of war matériel.

#### ENGINEER SERVICES.

##### GENERALLY.

96. 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 during the year.

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## PUBLIC WORKS, MILITARY BUILDINGS.

97. The suggestion made last year of having the smaller Armouries costing under \$15,000 constructed by this Department is now being carried out and will result in the Department of Public Works being able to give more time to the larger works. It, however, places a great deal of additional work upon the Engineer Branch of the Department of Militia and Defence.

## PETAWAWA CAMP.

98. Efficient work was carried out by the Camp Engineer at Petawawa Camp during the year. The principal services executed were:—(a) The continuation of the construction of permanent roads. These roads when finished will be 15 feet wide, and from the action of two winters, on the first pieces constructed, no effects from frost have appeared, but, on the contrary the roads are improving with traffic. The total amount completed to March 31, 1911, is about 3 miles. (b) The installation of a complete new scheme of distribution of water.

## RIFLE RANGES.

99. The important work of construction of rifle ranges still continues. The new range at Winnipeg of 45 targets will, when finished, be one of the best ranges in the country.

100. An 18-target range is, also, under construction at Farnham Camp, and one of 6 targets is nearly completed at Belleville.

101. A new target-frame modelled upon the War Office design, but manufactured in Canada, has been adopted.

## FIELD TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

102. Provisional Schools of Instruction were held at the headquarters of Telegraph Detachments, Canadian Engineers, and with the limited Instructional Staff available, much useful work was done. A Field Telegraph Unit however is much required in the Royal Canadian Engineers to give instruction to the Telegraph detachments of the Canadian Engineers.

103. Wireless detachments are now being organized and two portable sets of equipment have been purchased for instruction during 1911-12 training.

## LANDS ACQUIRED.

104. The following lands were acquired during the period under review:—

*Winnipeg, Man.*—The old range was sold by public sale and a new site comprising some 1,120 acres acquired.

*Pincher Creek, Alta.*—A site for an armoury was granted by the Department of the Interior.

*Farnham, P.Q.*—A camp site comprising some 1,500 acres was acquired.

*Parry Sound, Ont.*—A site for an Armoury was donated to the Crown by the Town authorities.

*Morinville, Alta.*—A site for an armoury was donated to the Crown by the Town authorities.

*Kingston, Ont.*—The Ordnance property known as the "Old Wooden Stables" and land adjacent thereto was retransferred to this Department by the Department of the Interior.

*Kingston, Ont.*—An acre of land adjoining the Essford House was acquired.

*Montreal, P.Q.*—The site of the Armoury for the 65th Regiment was transferred to the Crown by the Regiment in consideration of a grant towards the cost of the erection of the Armoury.

*Petawawa Camp*—Nine additional properties comprising some 1,573 acres were acquired during the year, making the number of properties belonging to settlers, acquired up to March 31, 1911, 150, comprising an area of 22,430 acres.

*Belleville, Ont.*—A site for a rifle range was selected and a portion of the land required purchased. Negotiations for the acquisition of the remainder are now in progress.

*Nelson, B.C.*—Some 160 additional acres were acquired in the rear of the range in order to ensure absolute safety.

*Nictaux (Middleton), N.S.*—Some 350 acres were acquired as a site for a rifle range.

105. In addition to the above the Department of Public Works purchased in each of the following places a site for an armoury:—Canning, N.S., Sarnia, Ont., Paris, Ont.

## EXPENDITURE.

106. The expenditure for 1910-11 compared with that for 1909-10 is as follows:—

Vote.	Expended 1910-11.	Expended 1909-10.	Increase compared with 1909-10.	Decrease compared with 1909-10.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Allowances Active Militia.....	104,445 56	66,565 09	37,880 47	
Annual Drill.....	1,089,693 56	796,608 45	293,085 11	
Clothing and necessaries.....	373,960 04	374,670 18		710 14
Contingencies.....	34,978 73	30,363 34	4,615 39	
Customs dues.....	180,579 63	36,695 87	143,883 76	
Dominion Arsenal.....	280,033 97	259,523 84	20,510 13	
Engineer Services..... (c)	353,965 64	274,806 52	79,159 12	
Grants to Associations.....	54,985 02	53,187 30	1,797 72	
Grants to Regtl Armouries.....	65,000 00		65,000 00	
Gratuities to Officers retired & others	3,969 67	2,374 72	1,594 95	
Maintenance Mil. Properties.....	79,960 64	74,067 45	5,893 21	
Monuments on Battlefields.....	5,000 00		5,000 00	
Ordnance, Arms, Lands, &c..... (a)	1,512,905 09	1,299,970 27	212,934 82	
Pay of Staff..... (b)	157,619 07	(b) 159,036 03		1,416 96
Pay of Permanent Force & Supplies..	1,845,386 31	1,758,005 03	87,381 28	
Printing & Stationery.....	60,003 16	39,998 70	20,004 46	
Royal Military College.....	127,036 04	95,933 51	31,102 53	
Salaries & Wages.....	153,017 93	79,821 66	73,196 27	
Survey.....	26,260 27	23,140 14	3,120 13	
Transport & Freight.....	124,280 66	101,634 42	22,646 24	
Schools of Instruction.....	80,007 42	50,967 28	29,040 14	
Stores.....	334,548 45	342,405 76		7,857 31
Sundry Small Votes.....	2,074 30	1,538 23	536 07	
Totals.....	7,049,711 16	5,921,313 79	1,128,397 37	9,984 41

(c) Including \$54,235 transferred from Public Works Department and expended.

(b) Including \$21,600 statutory.

(a) \$1,300,000 was voted in Main and \$72,482.19 in Supplementary Estimates, \$123,000 was received from sale of Winnipeg Rifle Range and placed to the credit of this Vote, and \$17,500 was transferred from Public Works Department.

107. Compared with 1909-10 there was an increase of \$1,128,397.37 in the expenditure, exclusive of *Pensions, Aid to Civil Power, and Construction of Toronto Barracks*, the latter being proceeded with out of a fund of \$301,909.98 obtained through exchange of properties at Toronto.

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108. The statement preceding shows the increase under each Vote, the heaviest being in *Annual Drill, Customs, and Equipment Votes*.

109. The expenditure under *Annual Drill* was practically the same as in 1907-08 and 1908-09, excluding Review at Quebec. In 1909-10 many of the rural Corps trained at their local headquarters in Regimental Camps instead of in District Camps. Owing to this and also to the fact that the majority of Corps trained much under strength, the expenditure for 1909-10 was smaller than for either 1907-08, 1908-09 or 1910-11 by approximately \$300,000. The attendance at Camps for 1910-11 was smaller also than anticipated, hence the Vote for training was not fully expended, by \$85,306.

110. The large expenditure under *Customs Vote* was due to heavy deliveries of guns, ammunition and warlike stores from contractors in England.

111. The Vote for *Arms, Lands and Equipment* is usually \$1,300,000, but in 1910 the old rifle range at Winnipeg was sold for \$123,000 and the money placed to the credit of this Vote towards payment of a new range. A supplementary vote of \$72,482.19 was also obtained for the same purpose. In addition \$17,500 of funds voted for Public Works Department was transferred for purchase of an Armoury at Pointe St. Charles, Montreal, for No. 4 Co. of Engineers. Consequently, besides the usual \$1,300,000, there was \$212,982.19 for expenditure under this head. The following details show how the money was used:—

2,000 Ross Rifles final payments of 25%.....	\$ 12,500 00
13,000 Ross Rifles payments in full.....	325,000 00
Spare parts for rifles.....	18,935 88
Conversion of 200 Mark II to Mark II**	2,200 00
200 boxes for 200 Mark II to Mark II**.	200 00
Tools and Gauges for modifications.....	2,402 40
8,200 Mark II Sights and Sight bases on Mark II Rifles and freight charges.....	27,292 67
1,000 Rifle Chests.....	10,000 00
30,500 Bayonets.....	122,000 00
26,000 Scabbards.....	32,500 00
Modification of scabbards.....	326 25
Inspection of rifles, bayonets and scabbards...	24,703 89
Expenses of Small-Arms Committee.....	7,136 26
Services of Chartered Accountant.....	697 50
Saddlery and harness including inspection.....	103,574 36
Clothing.....	150,219 78
Payments on account Ordnance purchased in England.....	225,215 72
Inspection of Ordnance.....	3,950 13
Payments on account limbers and wagons made in Canada.....	105,755 56
Inspection of same.....	3,609 44
Tents.....	31,391 95
Camp site, Farnham.....	20,104 35
Camp site, Petawawa—further payments.....	10,665 05
Armoury—Pointe St. Charles, Montreal.....	17,500 00
Rifle Range and Barrack Site, Winnipeg.....	205,930 38
Additional land for battery, Pte. Martinière...	1,264 79
Two houses, Kingston, for quarters R.M.C. Staff.....	4,198 10

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Land for rifle range at Amherst.....	\$	1,247	34
“ “ Bathurst.....		306	00
“ “ Middleton.....		2,729	25
“ “ Belleville.....		1,433	20
“ “ Nelson.....		1,556	85
“ “ Kingston.....		23,186	62
Construction of rifle ranges.....		12,597	77
Surveys, valuations, &c.....		573	60
		<hr/>	
		\$1,512,905	09

112. The *Permanent Force* cost \$87,381 more than it did in the previous year owing principally to its strength having been kept at a higher level. The maximum recruiting establishment was 3,300 all ranks. On March 31, 1910, there were 2,854 exclusive of civilians, and on March 31, 1911, 3,069.

113. Grants to Regimental Armouries account for \$65,000 of the increased expenditure over 1909-10 as there was no such expenditure in that year. Of this amount \$50,000 went towards the cost of an Armoury for the 65th Regiment, Montreal. The ground and building cost the Regiment \$100,000. The property has been handed over to the Department. The balance \$15,000 went to the 5th Royal Highlanders Armoury towards the cost of which \$40,000 was given in 1905-06 and 1906-07. It also cost \$100,000 and upwards.

114. *Engineer Services* shows an increase of \$79,159. Hitherto this Vote has been used wholly for repairs and alterations, but the construction of small armouries and buildings has now been undertaken by the Militia Department, and \$54,235 was transferred by Public Works to this Department for that purpose. In the Main Estimates for 1911-12 \$330,500 is included for construction of such buildings by the Militia Department. Particulars of the works carried out by the Engineer Branch will be found elsewhere.

115. *Salaries and Wages* Vote shows an increase in expenditure of \$73,196, due to a large number of civilian employees, principally at Halifax, hitherto paid as soldiers, having been struck off the Permanent Force paylists and paid as civilian employees out of this Vote; also to the transfer of twenty caretakers of military buildings from Public Works Department to this. The average rate of wages paid is \$1.50 p. d. There are a number of caretakers in receipt of free quarters and fuel in addition to this rate.

116. The *Royal Military College* shows an increased expenditure of \$31,102. This was due to approximately \$10,000 of unpaid accounts from 1909-10 having been carried forward and paid out of 1910-11, to a larger number of Cadets in attendance and to the addition of riding-instructors to the Staff.

117. *Allowances to Active Militia* show an increase of \$37,880. There were more troops trained during 1910 than in 1909, consequently Officers Commanding were entitled to larger sums for drill instruction. All claims were settled to the end of the year including many pertaining to the previous year.

118. There was a larger attendance at *Schools of Instruction* than usual, the total reaching 1,324, consequently a heavier expenditure; 225 school teachers, included in the above number, obtained certificates as Instructors of Cadets.

119. While the expenditure at the *Dominion Arsenal* was \$20,510 more than in the preceding year, yet it was practically the same as in 1908-09, and \$136,000 less than in 1907-08. For particulars of expenditure and output, see the report of the Superintendent. (Page 69.)

120. The expenditure for *Printing and Stationery* shows an increase of \$20,004 but covers a period of fourteen months, viz. from January 10, 1910, to February 28, 1911.

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121. *Transport and Freight* shows an increase of \$22,646. This is owing to a larger number attending Schools of Instruction, to more frequent transfer of troops from station to station and to an increase in the amount of stores shipped, all of which is the result of the general expansion of the Militia.

122. The \$5,000 for *Battlefields* was for a monument at Stoney Creek.

A number of statements follow:—

## ANNUAL DRILL EXPENDITURE, 1910-11.

CAMP, COMMAND, &c.	Number Trained.				Pay and Allowances.	Rations, Forage & other supplies.	Engineer Services.	Traveling expenses.	Field-days & Staff rides.	Miscellaneous.	Railway Transport.	Total.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Men.	Total.								
<i>Local Headquarters—</i>												
Western Ontario Command...	333	777	3,507	4,617	61	57,629 55		318 60	4,734 07			\$ 62,682 22
Eastern Ontario Command...	185	462	1,668	2,315	93	30,954 50		16 65	97 85			\$ 31,069 00
Quebec Command...	323	950	3,487	4,760	218	64,718 70	168 50	42 00	652 00			\$ 65,581 20
Maritime Provinces Comm'd	140	438	1,590	2,168	23	28,236 60						\$ 28,236 60
Military District No. 10...	85	219	1,746	1,050	5	11,614 50						\$ 11,614 50
Military District No. 11...	95	206	766	1,067	5	15,477 80	23 93	420 00		51 25		\$ 15,972 98
Military District No. 13...	54	102	365	521	3	5,749 05						\$ 5,749 05
Totals.....	1,215	3,154	12,129	16,498	408	214,380 70	192 43	797 25	5,483 92	51 25		\$ 220,905 55
<i>District Camps—</i>												
London.....	131	390	1,091	1,612	57	22,726 12	5,035 55	21 50		26 00		\$ 27,870 43
Niagara.....	495	1,255	3,653	5,403	1,516	92,755 87	22,062 22	473 51	74 70	192 40		\$ 116,444 38
Barrie/field.....	219	542	1,563	2,324	92	35,679 53	7,957 51	393 71		7 30		\$ 44,140 99
Petawaya.....	145	481	1,357	1,983	1,304	61,618 40	21,207 86	1,065 31		1,824 62		\$ 90,337 73
Three Rivers.....	90	324	923	1,337	38	19,051 00	5,461 83	337 88		171 44		\$ 25,354 54
Farnham.....	153	481	1,575	2,209	1,675	51,719 58	12,738 43	309 37		708 00		\$ 68,833 31
Levis.....	197	530	1,566	2,293	62	33,378 07	6,373 83	3,357 93		404 45		\$ 41,373 47
Sussex.....	168	512	1,858	2,538	578	41,658 03	10,798 03	4,425 30	20 00	115 35		\$ 52,770 08
Aldershot (June).....	26	94	299	419	199	8,548 35	2,132 52			24 80		\$ 10,824 68
Aldershot (September).....	217	595	2,120	2,932	363	46,331 04	10,590 88	379 75		260 71		\$ 57,890 43
Charlottetown.....	45	113	431	589	91	11,011 78	89 80	52 78		181 50		\$ 11,514 36
Sewell.....	154	321	994	1,469	1,030	32,396 39	11,340 97	3,056 75		246 12		\$ 47,253 88
Long Lake.....	21	53	111	185	3	1,986 60	821 44			259 00		\$ 3,181 29
Kamloops and Vernon.....	14	25	68	107	114	2,812 20	931 15			26 00		\$ 3,769 35
Calgary.....	93	182	608	883	784	22,323 88	4,459 31	409 80		276 85		\$ 27,609 09
Camp Staffs.....	165	174	102	441	107	18,793 66						\$ 18,793 66
Brigade Staffs.....	54	50	68	172	53	8,391 63						\$ 8,391 63
Permanent Force.....	44	339	556	939	15	10,344 94						\$ 10,344 94
Totals.....	2,431	6,461	18,943	27,835	8,081	521,627 71	122,001 33	4,574 74	94 70	4,698 54		\$ 666,698 24

<i>Petawawa Practice Camp—</i>									
Cost, &c., included above under									
Dist. Camps—									
Active Militia—July	50	159	274	483					
Active Militia—August	25	70	74	185					
Militia Staff Course—August	16				9				
Camp Staff—July & August	11	8		19	2				
Permanent Force—July & Aug.	19	26	254	299					
Totals.....	121	263	602	986	11				
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>									
Permanent Force (a).....								6,303 51	6,303 51
Railway Transport (b).....								188,662 68	188,662 68
Wheeled Transport.....								1,938 00	1,938 00
Inspections, Examinations, &c								1,231 74	1,231 74
Inspection—General Sir John French.....								3,953 84	3,953 84
Totals.....								11,489 09	190,600 68
<i>Recapitulation—</i>									
Local Headquarters.....	1,215	3,154	12,129	16,498	408 214,380 70	192 43			
District Camps.....	2,431	6,461	18,943	27,835	8,081 521,627 71	122,001 33	13,701 22	4,574 74	4,698 54
Railway Transport, Miscellaneous, &c.....								797 25	5,483 92
Totals.....	3,646	9,615	31,072	44,333	8,489 746,008 41	122,193 76	13,701 22	5,371 99	11,489 09
(a) Permanent Force:—									
McNabs Island, R. C. G. A., R. C. E., R. C. R., P. A. M. C.									\$ 5,368 61
Long Branch, "B" Sqdn, R. C. D. & "I" Co., R. C. R.									251 30
London, "K" Co., R. C. R.									92 65
Pointe-aux-Trembles, "A" Sqdn, R. C. D.									120 85
Levis, "G" Co., R. C. R.									437 10
Esquimat, No. 5 Co., R. C. G. A.									33 00
Totals.....									\$ 6,303 51

(b) \$8,716.04 of this amount was on account of transport for training, 1909-10.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

## Return showing number of Officers and Men trained during year 1910.

Corps.	Authorized Establishment.			Number Trained.			Untrained.					
	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Total.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Total.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Total.	Horses.
<i>Local Headquarters—</i>												
Western Ontario Command.....	392	4,663	5,055	70	333	4,284	4,617	61	59	379	438	9
Eastern Ontario Command.....	207	2,424	2,631	95	185	2,130	2,315	93	22	294	316	2
Quebec Command.....	423	5,040	5,463	375	323	4,028	4,760	218	100	603	703	157
Maritime Provinces Comm'd.....	181	2,255	2,436	25	140	2,028	2,168	23	41	227	288	2
Military District No. 10.....	153	1,703	1,856	19	85	965	50	5	68	742	806	14
Military District No. 11.....	103	1,118	1,221	13	95	972	1,067	3	8	146	154	8
Military District No. 13.....	63	662	725	10	54	467	521	3	9	195	204	7
Totals.....	1,522	17,865	19,387	607	1,215	15,253	16,498	408	307	2,586	2,889	199
<i>District Camps—</i>												
London.....	216	2,605	2,821	182	131	1,481	1,612	57	85	1,124	1,209	125
Niagara.....	670	6,916	7,586	2,018	495	4,908	5,403	1,516	175	2,008	2,183	502
Barrfield.....	318	3,523	3,841	152	219	2,105	2,324	92	99	1,418	1,517	60
Petawawa.....	192	2,555	2,727	1,753	145	1,838	1,983	1,304	47	697	744	449
Three Rivers.....	171	1,950	2,121	111	90	1,247	1,337	38	81	703	784	73
Farnham.....	250	2,297	2,647	1,979	153	2,056	2,209	1,675	97	341	438	304
Lévis.....	281	3,160	3,441	147	197	2,096	2,293	62	84	1,064	1,146	85
Sussex.....	217	2,537	2,754	648	168	2,370	2,538	578	49	1,167	1,216	70
Aldershot (June).....	42	564	606	269	26	393	419	199	16	171	187	70
Aldershot (September).....	287	3,095	3,382	428	217	2,715	2,932	363	70	380	490	65
Charlottetown.....	50	554	604	141	45	544	589	91	5	10	15	50
Sewell.....	228	2,147	2,375	1,709	154	1,315	1,469	1,030	74	832	906	679
Long Lake.....	33	370	403	5	21	164	185	8	12	206	218	2
Kamloops & Vernon.....	16	136	152	132	14	93	107	114	2	43	45	18
Calgary.....	126	1,177	1,603	1,064	93	790	883	784	33	387	420	280
Totals.....	3,097	33,566	37,063	10,738	2,168	24,115	26,283	7,906	929	9,551	10,480	2,832

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Camp Staffs.....	165	276	441	107	165	276	441	107	107	929	9,551	10,480	2,832
Brigade Staffs.....	54	118	172	53	54	118	172	53	441	307	2,586	2,889	199
Permanent Force.....	44	895	939	15	44	895	939	15	408	1,236	12,137	13,369	3,031
Totals.....	3,360	34,855	38,615	10,913	2,431	25,404	27,855	8,081	8,489	1,236	12,137	13,369	3,031
Local Headquarters.....	1,522	17,865	19,387	607	1,215	15,283	16,498	408	408	307	2,586	2,889	199
Totals.....	4,882	52,720	58,002	11,520	3,646	40,687	44,333	8,489	8,489	1,236	12,137	13,369	3,031

NOTE.—The following regiments, &c., included in authorized establishment did not train:—  
6th Fld. Btty, C. A., 25th and 100th Regiments and 27th Light Horse.

## EFFICIENCY PAY, 1910-11.

The following statement shows the number of men in the Militia who received Efficiency Pay and the Amounts paid during training 1910-11.

Arm of Service.	1st rate 20c p.d.	2nd rate 40c p.d.	3rd rate 50c p.d.	Not qualified.	Total.	Cost.
Artillery, Engineers and Departmental Corps.....	2,603	920	1,976	302	5,801	\$ 33,068
Cavalry and Infantry.....	8,646	10,745	11,194	3,012	33,597	136,426
	11,249	11,665	13,170	3,314	39,398	\$ 169,494
Camp Staffs and Brigade Staffs.....	46	5	63	—	114	657
Total numbers and cost.....	11,295	11,670	13,233	3,314	39,512	170,151

This pay—Artillery, Engineers and Departmental Corps, is based on service in the Active Militia, and for Cavalry and Infantry according to scores made at Musketry Practice.

Prior to 1909, Efficiency Pay was only based on service in the Militia, but in 1909 the new conditions for Cavalry and Infantry being paid according to scores made at musketry practice were introduced.

The following statement shows the numbers qualified, &c., during last three years.

	Number Paid.			Not qualified.	Total Trained.	Amount paid.
	1st. rate.	2nd rate.	3rd rate.			
1908-09.....	13,567	7,131	19,100	.....	39,798	\$183,942
1909-10.....	11,625	7,721	10,816	4,032	34,194	128,590
1910-11.....	11,295	11,670	13,233	3,314	39,512	170,151

The average amount paid to each man for Efficiency Pay in the above years was, therefore:—

Artillery, Engineers and Departmental.		Cavalry and Infantry.
1908-09.....	.38 cts. per diem.....	.38 cts. per diem.
1909-10.....	.34 cts. per diem.....	.30 cts. per diem.
1910-11.....	.38 cts. per diem.....	.34 cts. per diem.

The percentage of men qualifying for Efficiency Pay for the several rates during the last 2 years was as follows:—

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Artillery, Engineers and Departmental.	Cavalry and Infantry.			
	1909	1910	1909	1910
1st rate .....	27%	45%	36%	26%
2nd rate .....	19%	16%	23%	32%
3rd rate .....	48%	34%	28%	33%
Not qualified .....	6%	5%	13%	9%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

From the above it will be seen that there was a large increase of recruits in 1910 in the Artillery and Departmental Corps and that in the Cavalry and Infantry the standard of points obtained at musketry practice was higher in 1910 and fewer men failed to qualify.

## ALLOWANCES TO ACTIVE MILITIA, 1910-11.

EXPENDITURE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Command and Districts	Command-Pay and Drill Instruction.	Care of Arms.	Postage and Books.	Trumpeters Gratuities.	Total.
Western Ontario.....	\$15,720 73	\$11,349 86	\$1,764 47	\$120 00	\$28,955 06
Eastern Ontario.....	8,502 88	6,132 31	1,015 25	138 00	15,788 44
Quebec.....	16,235 24	9,967 83	1,889 40	105 00	28,197 47
Maritime Provinces.....	13,328 03	4,802 53	1,229 17	475 00	19,834 73
Military District No. 10.....	3,271 19	2,689 72	362 73	44 00	6,367 64
Military District No. 11.....	1,721 60	306 43	122 87		2,150 90
Military District No. 13.....	1,499 91	1,491 85	135 56	24 00	3,151 32
Totals.....	\$60,279 58	\$36,740 53	\$6,519 45	\$906 00	\$104,445 56

PAY AND ALLOWANCES IN MONEY FOR THE PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED  
MARCH 31, 1911.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION.

STATION.	PAY.						TOTAL PAY.							
	Regimental.	Artillery, Engineer and Corps.	Command and Inspection.	Adjutant and Extra-Duty.	Officers abroad.	Good Conduct.								
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.						
Toronto.....	109,729	59	7,975	45	1,047	50	2,078	20	1,860	04	124,354	78		
London.....	28,054	86	1,413	75	273	75	859	25	285	12	30,886	73		
Kingston.....	114,455	02	11,924	70	1,326	50	4,989	65	716	50	136,222	93		
Ottawa.....	56,688	37	7,434	05			1,820	95	359	87	66,303	24		
Montreal.....	19,217	35	3,218	15			163	95		144	11	22,743	56	
Quebec.....	130,816	50	14,028	30	638	75	7,027	18	2,789	50	158,399	92		
St. Jean, P.Q.....	34,801	70	365	00	273	75	1,193	00		445	56	37,079	01	
Halifax.....	391,291	08	32,768	73	1,258	75	16,167	81	7,106	20	455,349	16		
Fredericton.....	18,551	45	272	25	251	25	892	80		608	22	20,575	97	
St. John, N.B.....	7,218	85	821	60			46	40		65	76	8,152	61	
Charlottetown.....	2,809	51	305	70								3,115	26	
Winnipeg.....	45,164	13	1,712	30	365	00	1,533	29		664	68	49,439	40	
Esquimalt.....	50,862	51	7,647	25	297	00	3,090	23	133	10	603	05	62,633	14
Calgary.....	4,829	15	500	20			90	40			72	21	5,491	96
Petawaya.....	3,396	85	1,391	50							26	83	4,815	18
Totals.....	1,017,886	92	91,788	98	6,332	25	39,953	11	11,809	30	17,792	29	1,185,562	85

PAY AND ALLOWANCES IN MONEY FOR THE PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911—Continued.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION.

Station.	MONEY ALLOWANCES.										Total Pay and allowances.	Deduct charges credited to the Public	Net Expenditure
	Lodging.	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.	Officers abroad.	Other allowances.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
Toronto.....	17,865 48	8,509 40	6,892 72	1,346 59	1,338 85	3,344 33	39,297 37	163,652 15	2,525 69	161,126 46			
London.....	2,763 55	2,458 85	1,742 70	317 10	.....	567 37	7,849 57	38,736 30	627 39	38,108 91			
Kingston.....	12,277 62	7,627 60	5,805 51	1,169 15	723 43	1,827 70	29,431 01	165,653 94	3,141 17	162,512 77			
Ottawa.....	13,561 75	7,667 25	7,755 09	1,275 78	.....	6,725 32	36,985 19	108,288 43	279 82	101,983 83			
Montreal.....	4,797 10	2,672 10	2,719 97	487 81	.....	1,343 03	12,020 01	34,763 57	84 41	34,679 16			
Quebec.....	13,462 68	13,081 45	6,612 64	1,307 17	2,357 00	3,759 50	40,580 44	198,980 36	4,380 35	194,600 01			
St. Jean, P.Q.....	1,053 35	1,700 40	480 92	208 92	.....	113 00	3,556 59	40,635 60	1,189 76	39,445 84			
Halifax.....	19,768 55	12,324 15	6,812 39	2,232 03	8,589 82	8,951 16	58,678 10	514,027 26	10,083 87	503,943 39			
Fredericton.....	370 30	322 80	98 00	63 31	.....	906 09	1,760 50	22,336 47	522 24	21,814 25			
St. John, N. B.....	1,512 50	887 85	850 43	152 91	.....	343 88	3,747 57	11,900 18	10 39	11,889 79			
Charlottetown.....	760 25	418 50	413 75	73 35	.....	205 72	1,871 57	4,986 83	35 37	4,951 46			
Winnipeg.....	3,128 97	619 40	1,821 32	399 25	.....	611 41	6,580 35	56,019 75	1,205 15	54,814 60			
Esquimalt.....	513 80	1,020 05	178 00	183 88	141 00	806 69	2,843 42	65,476 56	1,358 98	64,117 58			
Calgary.....	1,719 70	1,613 45	797 87	123 81	.....	370 92	4,625 75	10,117 71	21 74	10,095 97			
Petawawa.....	94 49	722 50	56 05	9 40	.....	571 35	1,453 79	6,268 97	24 52	6,244 45			
Totals.....	93,650 09	61,645 75	43,037 36	9,350 46	13,150 10	30,447 47	251,281 23	1,436,844 08	25,490 85	1,411,353 23			



STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911—Continued.

Corps.	MONEY ALLOWANCES.										Total Pay and Allowances.	Deduct charges credited to the public.	Net Expenditure					
	Lodging	Rations.	Fuel.	Light.	Officers abroad.	Other Allowances.	Total Allowances.	Total Pay and Allowances.	Deduct charges credited to the public.	Net Expenditure								
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.				
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	6,119	46	3,497	20	1,800	15	492	93	487	50	553	11	12,950	35	2,230	70	85,984	13
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R. C.)...	1,291	35	134	40	543	43	133	98	.....	.....	366	87	2,470	03	975	66	33,965	53
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery ..	7,775	50	4,930	95	3,504	00	715	63	723	43	941	83	18,589	34	2,645	71	120,959	57
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.	10,650	83	9,669	15	3,095	28	969	34	2,942	00	3,334	94	30,641	54	4,365	02	270,079	18
Royal Canadian Engineers .....	6,874	63	5,688	65	2,891	32	802	42	6,339	50	4,884	00	27,470	52	1,336	98	148,772	80
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	11,420	14	8,062	60	3,838	57	1,205	11	800	32	4,710	66	30,037	40	10,680	36	302,277	05
Canadian Per. Army Service Corps.	3,836	92	3,120	65	1,593	73	354	55	330	00	994	17	10,240	02	1,166	34	62,290	63
Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	24,145	58	16,039	30	15,968	75	2,779	36	1,527	35	6,314	06	66,714	40	1,151	93	201,098	99
Permanent Army Medical Corps ...	8,334	45	3,632	10	2,903	47	777	70	.....	.....	2,958	27	18,605	99	541	23	89,122	29
Canadian Army Pay Corps .....	7,009	83	3,033	55	3,177	96	642	18	.....	.....	1,972	03	15,835	55	207	54	51,208	31
Corps of Military Staff Clerks.....	5,439	65	3,745	95	3,636	20	512	30	.....	.....	1,579	38	15,413	48	181	39	37,035	47
Miscellaneous and Civilians in lieu of soldiers.....	273	75	91	25	84	50	24	96	.....	.....	1,838	15	2,312	61	7	99	8,559	28
Totals.....	93,650	09	61,645	75	43,037	36	9,350	46	13,150	10	30,447	47	251,281	23	25,490	85	1,411,353	23

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## EXPENDITURE FOR PROVISIONS AND SUP

Station.	Food.	Fuel.	Light.	Washing.
London.....	\$3,899	\$2,664	\$1,473	\$131
Toronto.....	13,956	5,552	662	587
Kingston (a).....	18,040	7,612	3,046	605
St. Jean, P. Q. (b).....	6,831	3,130	1,304	243
Quebec.....	13,517	16,869	3,670	598
Fredericton (c).....	4,379	3,100	602	96
Halifax.....	84,103	33,992	7,982	2,567
Charlottetown.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	14,396	7,141	1,552	114
Victoria.....	12,170	5,734	1,606	291
Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundry and General.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Totals.....	\$171,291	\$85,799	\$21,906	\$5,232

(a) Including Ottawa.

(b) Including Montreal.

(c) Including St. John, N. B.

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PLIES FOR THE PERMANENT FORCE 1910-11.

Drugs.	Water.	Forage.	Remounts.	Printing and Stationery	Grants to Mess and Library	Sundries.	Totals.
\$130	\$462	.....	.....	.....	\$300	\$879	\$9,938
924	1,130	8,086	.....	.....	400	3,251	34,548
841	1,627	16,474	.....	.....	840	5,836	54,921
1,887	963	4,833	.....	.....	....	3,977	23,168
1,548	2,738	2,884	.....	.....	20	5,480	47,324
381	470	.....	.....	.....	270	778	10,076
1,627	6,210	1,887	.....	.....	898	5,968	145,234
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	....	194	211
836	1,032	7,890	.....	.....	515	4,227	37,703
292	2,360	225	.....	.....	689	2,267	25,634
.....	.....	146	.....	.....	....	1,379	1,525
.....	.....	.....	25,293	17,604	....	846	43,752
\$8,466	\$17,004	\$42,425	\$25,293	\$17,604	\$3,932	\$35,082	\$434,034

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE TEN YEARS, 1901-2 to 1910-11.

	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Allowances for Drill Instruction, Care of Arms and Postage	52,920	51,774	82,411	56,760	122,864	44,235	70,239	115,003	66,565	104,446
Annual Drill	314,761	385,190	590,670	699,724	809,924	724,378	1,084,499	1,304,796	796,608	1,089,694
Clothing and necessaries	224,805	142,364	97,121	179,943	429,727	274,510	399,919	371,866	374,670	373,960
Contingencies—including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes	9,476	11,574	11,409	19,350	20,020	18,237	24,807	35,010	30,364	34,979
Custom dues						71,803	143,622	95,177	36,696	180,580
Departmental Library			364	848	972	680	968	1,050	938	755
Dominion Arsenal	207,614	149,998	149,912	150,563	215,037	224,401	341,083	275,936	259,524	280,034
Engineer Services	227,672	146,173	162,783	205,800	227,427	262,587	325,913	316,819	274,807	353,966
Grants towards construction of City Regt's Armouries					27,000	13,000				
Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands	39,950	37,987	40,499	49,100	45,825	45,241	49,278	51,085	53,187	54,985
Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	313	317	994	5,178	882	5,700	26,879	2,513	2,375	3,970
Maintenance of Military Properties	47,760	49,201	50,511	49,854	50,523	38,454	70,062	75,000	74,067	79,961
Pay of Insp.-Gen. and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory)										
Pay of Headquarters Staff	12,400	12,400	10,930	14,699	21,600	16,200	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600
Pay of Command and District Staffs	17,203	22,861	39,037	46,519	48,991	33,782	58,797	57,732	52,717	59,589
Permanent Force—Pay, Provisions and Supplies	25,204	29,918	35,669	45,551	78,119	64,234	77,272	74,860	84,719	76,430
Printing and Stationery	362,937	396,051	512,107	642,761	1,518,767	1,120,445	1,826,258	1,787,851	1,758,005	1,845,386
Royal Military College	13,558	11,741	18,505	24,541	25,203	26,306	50,430	43,704	39,999	60,003
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees	93,956	75,006	90,387	86,477	88,243	68,898	92,145	108,496	95,934	127,036
Schools of Instruction—Pay of Active Militia attending	24,905	17,071	28,159	42,552	42,993	67,063	98,979	95,703	79,822	153,018
Topographical Survey	4,021	7,167	11,246	11,246	15,518	27,913	40,127	32,183	50,967	80,007
Transport and Freight	39,308	39,091	54,855	54,783	84,856	17,760	23,716	28,414	23,140	26,260
Warlike Stores	99,079	89,319	62,194	74,707	109,980	54,965	109,980	112,313	101,634	124,281
Defences of Esquimaux, contributions towards	119,058	111,943	109,987	109,987	179,256	124,912	554,200	231,998	342,406	334,548
Halifax Provisional Garrison	254,962	131,256								
Coronation Contingents	29,973	62,630								
Miscellaneous Small Votes	8,820	2,778	24,386	9,250			7,000	350	600	6,318
Expenditure under the following six subheads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive, but in 1910-11 to Revenue:—										
Ordnance Ammunition, Tents, Wagons and Equipment generally, excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness	143,965	213,350	513,078	396,772	398,020	428,339	703,750	612,997	323,281	
Saddlery and Harness	80,741	73,151	172,534	212,688	54,418	44,404	52,570	110,984	47,427	
Clothing—Reserve Stock			235,214	284,478	271,733	22,813	97,098	77,858	204,770	



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## EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF OFFICERS AND MEN, ACTIVE MILITIA, ATTENDING SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION, 1910-11.

(The numbers trained do not include those attending Schools without expense to the Public.)

SCHOOL.		NUMBER TRAINED.					Cost.
Corps.	Place.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s. and Men.	School Teachers.	Nursing Sisters.	Totals.	
Cavalry	St. Jean, P.Q.	50	42	—	—	92	\$2,256 42
"	Toronto	91	17	—	—	108	3,702 46
Artillery	Kingston	32	32	—	—	64	3,976 57
"	Quebec	3	9	—	—	12	924 50
"	Halifax	3	—	—	—	3	112 06
"	Esquimalt	12	—	—	—	12	293 00
Infantry	London	50	44	45	—	139	7,514 96
"	Toronto	92	45	54	—	191	9,479 91
"	Fredericton	15	13	50	—	78	5,548 81
"	Halifax	23	25	71	—	119	7,789 75
"	Quebec	144	7	—	—	151	19,294 09
"	Winnipeg	68	95	—	—	163	6,746 57
"	Calgary	—	—	17	—	17	324 00
Army Service Corps	Kingston	—	1	—	—	1	2 00
"	Quebec	1	1	—	—	2	126 90
Medical	Quebec	5	—	—	—	5	178 00
"	Halifax	1	9	—	5	15	757 68
"	Winnipeg	2	6	—	—	8	90 50
Signalling	Toronto	4	4	—	—	8	624 10
"	Kingston	4	3	—	—	7	254 75
"	Halifax	1	3	—	—	4	150 25
"	Calgary	4	2	—	—	6	504 00
School of Musketry (a)	Rockliffe	15	41	2	—	58	5,439 25
School of Musketry (a)	Toronto	30	15	16	—	61	4,085 65
		650	414	255	5	1,324	\$80,176 18
Subsistence and travelling expenses &c., of Officers and N. C. O. Instructors at Provisional Schools, &c.	W. O. Command						953 15
	E. O. Command						730 50
	Que. Command						2,263 63
	M. P. Command						2,107 35
	M. D. No. 10						605 10
	M. D. No. 11						100 50
	M. D. No. 13						70 00
Add expenditure for schools 1909-10 paid from 1910-11 funds							\$87,006 41
							127 84
Deduct expenditure for schools 1910-11 paid from 1911-12 funds							87,134 25
							7,126 83
							Net Expenditure.....
							\$80,007 42

(a) Musketry School includes cost of staff and details from Permanent Force.

## MAJOR GENERAL SIR PERCY LAKE K.C.M.G., C.B.

123. Before concluding, the Militia Council desire to record their deep sense of the loss which they have sustained owing to the return to England, upon the expiration of the tenure of his appointment as Inspector-General of the Canadian Forces and Chief Military Adviser of the Canadian Government, of Major-General Sir Percy Lake, K.C.M.G., C.B., and their high appreciation of his able, earnest and self-sacrificing services in the interests of the Canadian Militia.

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124. Major-General Lake's military service in Canada dates back to the year 1893, when, as Major Lake, he was appointed Quartermaster-General under Major-General (now Sir Ivor) Herbert. This position he filled with great distinction during the five years' term for which he was appointed. In 1904, his services were loaned, for a period of six months, by the War Office for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the Militia Council, which period was extended to four years, as Chief of the General Staff, so that he might supervise, not only the working out of the details of the new system, but also the re-arrangement of the scheme of command and administration of the Militia generally, including the consideration of the many large questions affecting the organization, establishment and training of the Militia, consequent upon Canada assuming the entire responsibility for the defence of the naval basis at Halifax and Esquimalt. In the consideration of all these matters of such vital importance to the future well-being of the Canadian Militia, the valuable knowledge of military conditions obtaining in the Dominion possessed by Major-General Lake proved to be of inestimable benefit, more particularly because he has, at all times, commanded the confidence of the Militia of all ranks.

125. Upon the expiration, in 1908, of his tenure of appointment as Chief of the General Staff, his term of service was further extended for a period of two years, and he was appointed Inspector-General and Chief Military Adviser.

## APPENDICES.

126. Appended are the following:—

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services for the year 1910-11. Appendix 'A'.

Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College, 1911. Appendix 'B'.

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1911. Appendix 'C.'

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal 1910-11. Appendix 'D'.

Interim Report of the Militia Council on the Annual Training for the season of 1910, including the Report of the Inspector-General. Appendix 'E'.

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

APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 'A'.

OTTAWA, March 31, 1911.

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

*To the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the Medical Services for the year ending March 31, 1911.

## ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION.

1. The true role of the Medical Service, as part of an army in the field, has begun to be realized, not only by the medical officers, but by officers other than medical.

2. While its great function is the humanitarian care of the sick and wounded, the Medical Department has other duties of imperative nature. It must keep the army well and it must keep the army free from the encumbrance of sick and wounded.

3. This necessitates the training of the medical personnel in matters of sanitation as applied to Military affairs, and in questions of administration as well as in the principles of Strategy and Tactics.

4. Such a scheme of training has been carried out during the past year with considerable success. The idea of mobilization has ever been kept in view, all ranks have had impressed upon them the importance of regarding the camp of training as the means towards, not the end of efficiency.

5. It has been found, however, not very easy to obtain the co-operation of the non-medical officer unless he has been highly educated in his profession. It seems difficult for him to realize that there is any function pertaining to the Medical Service other than the administration of medicines. The idea of the good old family regimental doctor dies hard.

## SANITATION.

6. A Central Laboratory of Military Hygiene has been established at Ottawa under the able charge of Major Lorne Drum, M.D., D.P.H., where all bacteriological and chemical work for the Militia can now be done. During the terrible epidemic of Enteric Fever in Ottawa this winter, the City authorities fell back upon this Laboratory for examinations of water. Another officer of the Permanent Army Medical Corps, Major H. M. Jacques, is now attending McGill University with a view of obtaining the Diploma in Public Health, if successful his services will be loaned at the request of that University, as Assistant-Professor of Hygiene during next session.

## CONVENTION.

7. Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Rennie, Army Medical Corps, attended the Meeting of Military Surgeons of the United States at Richmond, Va., in September.

8. Major Lorne Drum, Permanent Army Medical Corps, was detailed to be present at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association at Milwaukee and presented a most useful report.

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9. The Annual Meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of the Militia was held in February, at Ottawa. It was a very great success and serves a most useful purpose in bringing together medical officers to discuss matters of interest connected with the Medical Service.

## MEDICAL STORES.

10. Considerable work has been done in organizing this branch during the year. The Central Medical Stores at Ottawa are now in a position to supply all demands. It is hoped by next year to have the required amount of Field Medical equipment in stores to fit out the six Divisions.

## MILITARY BUILDINGS.

11. I regret that I am unable to report more favourably on the public buildings used for military purposes. I have now seen all the barracks in Canada and, with the exception of the more modern ones at Winnipeg, London and Halifax, they are unsanitary and in many cases not decent.

## PERSONNEL, PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

12. Reference must again be made to the totally inadequate establishment of the Permanent Army Medical Corps. To enable the multifarious duties of the Corps to be carried out with any degree of efficiency, the establishment should be increased 100%. This would allow of a proper staff being detailed to the various camps of instructions without dislocating the routine work of the Military Hospitals, and would, also, permit of the senior Non-Commissioned Officers undergoing special training in order to be available to take up the duties of Instructors to the various Field Medical Units. This would relieve these units from much petty detail routine and give more time to the officers and men to acquire the knowledge for which they exist, i.e., Field Training.

13. Nursing Sisters should be detailed at each Military Hospital in order that efficient nursing would be assured and to assist the Medical Officers to give instruction in nursing duties to the Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

14. The sick from the Canadian Navy are being treated in the Military Hospitals. This involves additional work for the Permanent Army Medical Corps as no help is available from the sister service.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING.

15. The Physical training of the soldier continues to make good progress. This branch of training is fast becoming one for the supervision of the Medical Officer.

16. At Halifax, the Swedish System is in force and the Medical Officer in charge of the Gymnasium (Lieut. G. Lawson, Permanent Army Medical Corps) reports that the "general appearance of the men at the end of the course is markedly improved—they are better disciplined, have better carriage, are smarter, and more active and alert." I consider that the exercises are admirably adapted to produce these desired results.

## HEALTH OF TROOPS.

17. The health of the troops show continued improvement, and a very gratifying decrease will be noticed for the period under review. Although this reduction must reach a limit, it is expected that by improving the sanitary condition of the barracks, encouraging outdoor exercises and increasing the education of the soldier in personal hygiene a still further reduction in prevent-

able diseases may be anticipated. It should be borne in mind also that these numbers include the Active Militia sent to Military Hospitals after camps.

18. In table 2 the figures given for the preceding five years are shown for the purpose of comparison, and to emphasize this improvement, which means increased efficiency, and a consequent saving to the Government.

19. The diseases shown in Table 1, invite little comment. No serious epidemic of sickness has occurred. The admissions for infective diseases includes six cases of Enteric Fever against 13 of the previous year ; 288 Sporadic Cases of Influenza of a mild type, are included. Admission for Venereal disease—154 cases, show no diminution in numbers from last report, the disease being mostly confined to the garrisons of Halifax and Quebec. Rheumatic Fever caused 36 admissions, 22 cases of which occurred at Halifax. Tuberculosis has decreased from 15 for period 1909-10 to 4 admissions for the period covered by this report. Alcoholism caused 31 admissions—exactly one half of the cases treated during the previous period.

TABLE 1.—A General statement of admissions, deaths, and discharges medically unfit, of the Permanent Troops during the year ended March 31, 1911.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged as Medically unfit.
Infective diseases.....	502	1	3
General diseases.....	25	1	—
Intoxications.....	36	—	—
Morbid conditions incident to various parts.....	27	—	—
Diseases of the Nervous System.....	48	1	2
Diseases of the Eye.....	28	—	1
Diseases of the Nose.....	9	—	—
Diseases of the Ear.....	13	—	—
Diseases of the Circulatory System.....	17	—	2
Diseases of the Respiratory System.....	85	1	2
Diseases of the Digestive System.....	315	1	—
Diseases of the Lymphatic System.....	13	—	—
Diseases of the Urinary System.....	7	—	—
Diseases of the Generative System.....	65	—	—
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.....	61	—	—
Diseases of the Connective Tissue.....	31	—	—
Diseases of the Skin.....	100	—	—
Local Injuries.....	336	2	—
Tumours.....	1	—	—
Poisons.....	1	—	—
Parasites.....	3	—	—
Totals.....	1,723	7	10
Not yet diagnosed.....	8	—	—
Grand Totals.....	1,731	7	10

In addition to the above, 215 Officers and 425 women and children were treated for various ailments.

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TABLE 2.—Showing the number of Surgical operations performed in the Military Hospitals.

Operation.	Total.
<i>Tumours</i> —	
Excision of Cyst.....	1
<i>Abscesses</i> —	
Operation for Acute Abscesses.....	10
<i>Foreign Bodies</i> —	
Removal of Bullets.....	1
<i>Veins</i> —	
Operations for Varix.....	3
<i>Bones</i> —	
For recent fractures.....	2
<i>Joints</i> —	
For Hallux Valgus.....	2
For Hammer Toe.....	2
<i>Mouth</i> —	
Removal of Tonsils.....	1
<i>Abdomen</i> —	
Removal of Appendix.....	6
For Hernia.....	1
<i>Rectum and Anus</i> —	
For Fistula in Anus.....	2
For Haemorrhoids.....	3
<i>Male Generative Organs</i> —	
Circumcision.....	2
For Varicocele.....	4
Removal of Testis.....	1
Totals.....	41

TABLE 3.—Admissions showing ratios per 1,000 of the strength and the average ratios for the past 6 years.

Average strength, 3,003.

Average ratios for 6 years (1906-1911.) 692·55.

Year.	Admitted.
1906.....	769·09
1907.....	709·90
1908.....	777·07
1909.....	689·34
1910.....	639·50
1911.....	576·42

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TABLE 4.—Table showing results of Vaccinations and revaccinations by Commands and Districts.

Station.	Number. Vaccinated.	RESULTS.	
		Perfect.	Immune.
Western Ontario Command.....	47	22	25
Eastern Ontario Command.....	88	46	42
Quebec Command.....	239	143	96
Maritime Provinces Command.....	282	181	101
Military District No. 10.....	96	96	—
Military District No. 11.....	143	40	103
Totals.....	895	528	367

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

## APPENDIX 'B'.

KINGSTON, June 24, 1911.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Royal Military College for the year 1910-11.

2. The following changes have taken place on the Staff of the College during the past year.

## STAFF.

3. Captain Russel-Brown, Royal Engineers, has been succeeded by Major Wolff, Royal Engineers, as Professor of Surveying, Major Count de Bury, Royal Garrison Artillery, by Major Sedgwick, Royal Field Artillery as Professor of Tactics, Military History and Artillery.

4. I much regret that we are to lose the services of Captain Kaulbach at the commencement of next term. The post of Adjutant is one in which the officer is never off duty and also it demands more than the average amount of tact. As Musketry Instructor Captain Kaulbach has also done excellent work. I have found Captain Kaulbach a most useful Adjutant and I only hope that we shall find a worthy successor to him.

5. I also regret to say that at the end of this term we shall lose the services of Captain Blair and Lieut. Dawson who have both put in five years as assistant instructors. I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging and thanking them for the good work they have done at the College.

6. I regret to say that Lieut. Hennessy who has been at the College practically since it opened, retired in February last.

7. In the Subordinate Staff we lose our Gymnastic Instructor Sergt.-Major Keith. Gymnastic and Infantry Drills are important branches of our training and I am glad to be able to record my thorough satisfaction with Sergt.-Major Keith's work, while he has been with us.

## RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.

8. The Riding Establishment has come into being. The College now possesses an establishment of 20 horses, and the necessary personnel has been found for us by the Royal Canadian Dragoons from whom we have also drawn our Riding-Instructor Sergeant-Major. (W.O.) Rhoades.

9. The supervision of the Riding Establishment has been added to the duties of the professor of Tactics and Artillery, Major Sedgwick. As would be expected there is a very marked improvement in the riding of the graduating class, but the full benefit will not be felt until two years from now, from which time every class will have received instruction throughout the three years both in horsemanship and horsemastership.

10. Stable management in all its detail which I look upon as most necessary and important, can now be thoroughly taught to the cadet.

11. We hope in due course we shall be provided with a covered Riding School. Under existing conditions most valuable time in the winter months is lost, owing to the impossibility of continuing the regular course of instruction in the manège. The out-door riding along the roads, on the ice or on the common in no way takes its place.

#### STRENGTH.

12. The number of cadets when the College opened last September was 112. During the year one cadet had been invalided and one withdrawn at his parents request.

13. There are 33 cadets in the present senior class. The number of competitors for entrance next term is about 90. Of these over 50 have qualified, but I regret, that owing to lack of accommodation, we shall not be able to admit them all. At present 76 cadets are sleeping two in a room.

#### DISCIPLINE.

14. I am glad to report that the conduct and discipline of the College as a whole have been very good.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

15. The result of the examinations is very satisfactory. In the junior class a few cadets are required to repeat the year's course.

16. I am glad to say that our Staff College Course last year was very successful. One candidate, Major Elmsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons, who had been prepared by Colonel Wood and Major Robertson, passed for the Imperial Staff College at the top of the Overseas Dominion candidates.

#### MUSKETRY.

17. We have made great strides in our rifle shooting during the past year. A miniature range was opened at the beginning of the winter, under the gymnasium, enabling us to carry on practice during the cold weather. The results have been very satisfactory. This year we have taken 3rd place in the whole of Canada in the Daily Empire Day Competition. Great credit is due to Captain Kaulbach, who was given charge of the musketry at the beginning of this term.

18. Our revolver shooting has greatly improved. We did not defeat Sandhurst this year, but we made an average of 62 as against our 49 average of last year. We hope that next year will see yet another increase and that it may take us to first place.

#### SPORTS.

19. In the field of sport, we have had a very successful year. We now hold the championship of the intermediate intercollegiate Rugby Union and we won every match during our week's Cricket Tour which ended last Saturday.

20. I am sorry to say that although funds have been voted two years running for our drill hall, it has not yet been commenced. It will serve a double purpose, as we shall use it for a skating rink during the winter. Until we obtain cover we are labouring under difficulties as regards our hockey. We still hope that it may be erected in time for us to use next winter.

#### ACCOMMODATION.

21. I am glad to report that early this year the government decided to increase our dormitory accommodation, and to carry out the very necessary repairs to the wharfs along the lake front. Each day we hope to see work commenced.

## MILITARY SERVICE.

22. The number of gentlemen cadets entering the Imperial and Permanent forces this year is exceptionally large. Applications for commissions in the Active Militia for the remainder of the graduating class have already been forwarded. The following gentlemen will be recommended for commissions:—

## COMMISSIONS.

Gentleman Cadet	A. B. Van Straubenzee . . . . .	Royal Field Artillery.
“	“ C. G. G. Mackenzie . . . . .	Royal Field Artillery or Imperial Infantry.
“	“ H. A. J. de Lotbinière . . . . .	Royal Engineers
“	“ T. M. Graves . . . . .	Imperial Infantry
“	“ C. M. Horsey . . . . .	“ “
“	“ J. L. McLennan . . . . .	Army Service Corps.
“	“ H. E. Silver . . . . .	Indian Army.
“	“ F. H. M. Codville . . . . .	Royal Canadian Dragoons.
“	“ R. L. Fortt . . . . .	Royal Can. Artillery.
“	“ H. W. Macpherson . . . . .	“ “ “
“	“ A. G. Lawson . . . . .	Royal Can. Engineers.
“	“ K. Stuart . . . . .	“ “ “
“	“ F. H. Henshaw . . . . .	“ “ “

## DIPLOMAS.

The following are awarded diplomas:—

*With honours.*

Gentleman Cadet	L. A. Wilmot.
“	“ H. A. de Lotbinière.
“	“ J. V. Young.
“	“ D. M. Goldie.
“	“ J. T. Lewis.
“	“ W. L. L. Gordon.
“	“ R. W. Powell.

*Diplomas of graduation.*

Gentleman Cadet	A. G. Lawson.
“	“ H. L. St. A. Smith,
“	“ C. W. G. Gibson.
“	“ H. S. Winderler.
“	“ F. H. M. Codville.
“	“ H. E. Silver.
“	“ J. H. Symons.
“	“ K. Stuart.
“	“ D. S. Fisher.
“	“ F. H. Henshaw.
“	“ J. F. J. Blanchard.
“	“ R. L. Fortt.
“	“ T. M. Graves.
“	“ J. C. Stuart.
“	“ C. G. Mortimer.
“	“ A. B. Van Straubenzie.
“	“ W. I. S. Hendrie.
“	“ J. A. Dansereau.
“	“ F. F. Arnoldi.

Gentleman Cadet	J. O'Reilly.
"	" H. W. Macpherson.
"	" J. S. Wright.
"	" C. G. G. Mackenzie.
"	" J. L. McLennan.
"	" C. M. Horsey.

## PRIZES.

Sword of honour for Conduct and Discipline, B.S.M., W.L.L. Gordon.

His Excellency the Governor General's Medals:—

1st, Sergeant L. A. Wilmot.....	Gold Medal.
2nd, Company-Sergeant-Major H. A. J. de Lotbinière..	Silver Medal.
3rd, Company-Sergeant-Major J. V. Young.....	Bronze Medal.

Class Prizes:—

1st Class.	Sergeant L. A. Wilmot.
2nd Class.	Gentleman Cadet W. H. E. Schmalz.
3rd Class.	Gentleman Cadet W. B. McTaggart.

Military Subjects:—

1st Class.	Sergeant, L. A. Wilmot.
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Military Engineering:—

1st Class.	Company Sergeant-Major H. A. de Lotbinière.
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Tactics and Reconnaissance:—

1st Class.	Sergeant L. A. Wilmot.
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Artillery:—

1st Class.	Company Sergeant-Major J. V. Young.
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Drills, Exercises and Practical Work:—

1st Class.	Company Sergeant-Major C. W. G. Gibson.
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Military History:—

1st Class.	Gentleman Cadet W. M. Miller.
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Military Administration and Law:—

2nd Class.	H. St. G. Bond.
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Field-Sketching and Map-Reading:—

2nd Class.	Gentleman Cadet W. H. E. Schmalz.
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Civil Engineering:—

1st Class.	Sergeant L. A. Wilmot.
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Surveying:—

1st Class.	Company Sergeant Major J. V. Young.
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Physics:—

1st Class.	Sergeant L. A. Wilmot.
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Chemistry:—

1st Class.	Sergeant L. A. Wilmot.
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Mathematics and Mechanics:—

2nd Class.	Gentleman Cadet W. M. Miller.
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Geometrical and Engineering Drawing:—

2nd Class.	Gentleman Cadet W. H. E. Schmalz.
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French:—

3rd Class.	Gentleman Cadet H. E. J. Vautelet.
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English:—

3rd Class.	Gentleman Cadet G. L. McCuaig
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French:—

2nd Class.	Lieut. Corporal S. F. C. Sweeney.
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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

Best essay written during the year on a given subject:—

1st Class. Company Sergeant-Major H. A. J. de Lotbinière.

Presented by the Alliance Française de Paris for the highest aggregate in French throughout the course :—

1st Class. Company Sergeant-Major H. A. J. de Lotbinière.

2nd Class. Sergeant C. G. Mortimer.

Ontario Cups (best shot in each Class.)

1st Class. Company Sergeant-Major C. W. G. Gibson.

2nd Class. Gentleman Cadet R. K. Robertson.

3rd Class. Gentleman Cadet R. S. P. MacIvor.

Quebec Cups (Championship Shooting.)

1st Class. Gentleman Cadet R. S. P. MacIvor.

2nd Class. Company Sergeant-Major H. A. J. de Lotbinière.

3rd Class. Lce.-Corporal S. F. C. Sweeney.

Artillery Challenge Cup, won by Company Sergeant-Major J. V. Young.

Company Musketry Shield, won by "B" Company, Company Sergeant-Major C. W. G. Gibson.

Revolver Shield, won by Gentleman Cadet J. A. Turner.

Riding Cup, won by Gentleman Cadet A. B. Irving.

Gymnastic Cup, won by "B" Company, Company Sergeant-Major C. W. G. Gibson.

Dundonald Bowl, won by "B" Company, Company Sergeant-Major J. V. Young.

Tent-Pegging Cup, won by Company Sergeant-Major D. M. Goldie.

Jumping Cup, won by Bombardier Sergeant-Major W. L. L. Gordon.

Tennis Singles, won by Gentleman Cadet B. A. Rhodes.

Athletic Sports, won by Corporal F. F. Arnoldi.

Boxing Novices, Heavy 1911, won by Gentleman Cadet C. R. Godwin.

Boxing Novices, Light 1911, won by Gentleman Cadet J. Galt.

Boxing Featherweight 1911, won by Gentleman Cadet J. A. Turner.

Boxing Lightweight 1911, won by Corporal F. H. M. Codville.

Boxing Welterweight 1911, won by Gentleman Cadet R. W. Powell.

Boxing Middleweights 1911, won by Company Sergeant-Major J. V. Young.

Boxing Heavy Weights 1911, won by Corporal F. F. Arnoldi.

Bayonet Fighting, won by Company Sergeant-Major D. M. Goldie.

Squash Rackets:—

1st, Gentleman Cadet R. W. Powell.

2nd, Gentleman Cadet J. Galt.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. V. CROWE, *Lt.-Colonel, General Staff,*  
*Commandant, Royal Military College.*

## APPENDIX 'C'.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,  
1911.

OTTAWA, July 7, 1911.

*The Secretary,**The Militia Council.*

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, report of the meeting of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, held in the month of May last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. RUTHERFORD, *Colonel,*

*Acting Chairman, Board of Visitors.*

## REPORT.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 9.30 a.m., on the 25th May, 1911.

*Present.*

*Chairman.*—In the absence of Col. S. Hughes, M.P., Railway Intelligence Officer, Headquarters' Staff, the chair was taken by Colonel R. W. Rutherford, Master-General of the Ordnance.

*Members.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Greenwood, R.O., Major A. H. Macdonell, D.S.O., A.A.G., 1st Division, Reverend C. P. Choquette, M.A., President of the College of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

*Secretary.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Dunbar, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters.

The Board having made careful inquiry into the various departments of the institution and inspected the several buildings and grounds, beg to report as follows:—

## INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

1. Captain Russell-Brown has been replaced by Major A. J. Wolff, R.E., as Professor of Surveying. Major Count de Bury has been succeeded by Major F. R. Sedgwick, as Professor of Tactics, Military History and Artillery.

2. The Instruction in Musketry has been handed over to Captain Kaulbach, the Staff Adjutant, and the results have been very satisfactory.

3. The Quartermaster, Honorary Lieutenant Hennessy, after a service of thirty years, retired on pension from the College Staff on the 20th of February, 1911. He had earned the respect of the successive Commandants under whom he served by the conscientious manner in which he had discharged the responsible duties of Quartermaster and Paymaster.

4. The General Staff Department has been very busily employed during the past year. Seven Militia Staff Courses were conducted, personally or by correspondence, from the College.

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5. The Staff College candidate prepared at the Royal Military College passed at the top of the Overseas' Dominion Candidates last year and is now at the Imperial Staff College. Three candidates for the next Course have already been reported by Commanding Officers.

6. Major Robertson has recently been ordered to take over the duties of General Staff Officer of the 5th Division, and it is hoped he will be replaced at an early date.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Wood conducted the Military Course at the McGill University and Captain Williams that for the Canadian Permanent Army Medical Corps at Ottawa. In addition to the above work, Officers of the Permanent Force preparing for promotion have received instruction by correspondence.

8. The Commandant reports that the service of Captain A. F. C. Williams, Indian Army, which were placed at his disposal, have been very valuable.

## ATTENDANCE.

9. The attendance this year is the highest on record, 114 Cadets having joined at the commencement of the term.

10. One has since been discharged on account of ill health, and one has been withdrawn by his parents to take up a business post.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

11. Ninety-three candidates entered their names for the Entrance Examinations which were held early in May. The only changes in the syllabus for these examinations were small alterations in the marks allotted to the various subjects and the introduction of a paper on "General Knowledge," the questions on which were set with a view of testing the general intelligence and power of expression of the candidates, and dealt with matters of common interest and every day life with which the general education of those presenting themselves should make them conversant.

12. The subjects for the Entrance Examination and the allotment of marks this year were as follows:—

\* *Obligatory Subjects.*

	Max.	Marks.	Min.
Mathematics (total).....	3,000		1,200
(i) Arithmetic and Mensuration.....	750		250
(ii) Algebra.....	750		250
(iii) Trigonometry.....	750		250
(iv) Euclid.....	750		250

To qualify, each candidate had to obtain 33% in each section of the above subjects and 40% of the whole.

English.....(total)	1,350	450
(i) Grammar and Composition.....	750	250
(ii) Literature.....	300	100
(iii) General Knowledge.....	300	100
Geography and History.....(total),	800	200
French.....(total),	1,000	250
Chemistry.....(total),	300	75
Grand totals.....	6,450	2,175

To qualify, each candidate must obtain not less than 33% of the aggregate marks allotted to the above subjects.

*Voluntary Subjects.*

Latin.....	(total), 1,000	250
Geometrical Drawing.....	(total), 500	125
Freehand Drawing.....	(total), 300	75

All the obligatory subjects must be taken up.

The voluntary subjects may be taken up at the option of the candidate; marks in them are reckoned in the aggregate and count in the competition for entry, provided that in each case the marks so gained amount to at least 25 per cent of the total allotted to the subject concerned.

## SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION AT THE COLLEGE.

13. Acting on the suggestion of last year's Board that more time should be devoted to professional military subjects, some changes were made in the allotment of hours given to the various subjects.

14. During the present year, Tactics has been introduced in the syllabus of the Recruit class; one campaign, Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862, has been studied by the 2nd Class, and time has been devoted to practical tactics out of doors by all three classes. These changes have been rendered possible by alterations in the Attendances devoted to languages, English especially. The study of Military History and Tactics, necessitating as it does, the writing of appreciations, accounts of battles, &c., gives valuable instruction in English and for this reason the Commandant considered it justifiable to reduce somewhat the number of hours devoted to that subject.

15. The Commandant has suggested that the time devoted to Military Engineering be modified, and that an alternative course in advanced Military Subjects or Civil Engineering be introduced for the final-year Cadets according to the course they elect to follow. Those proposed changes are recommended for serious consideration, the subject not only being an important one, but affecting the policy of the Department when the College was originally founded.

## COURSE OF STUDIES.

16. The hours devoted to the different subjects during the past years were as follows:—

Mathematics.....	699½ hours.
Geometrical Drawing.....	108 "
Military Engineering.....	356½ "
Artillery.....	268 "
Tactics.....	90¾ "
Military History.....	19¼ "
Reconnaissance.....	100¾ "
Field-Sketching and Map-Reading.....	67½ "
Military Administration and Law.....	54 "
Surveying.....	373¼ "
Civil Engineering.....	415 "
Physics.....	189 "
Chemistry.....	118 "
English.....	182 "
French.....	285½ "
Draughting.....	10 "
Infantry.....	179 "
Musketry.....	136 "
Gymnastics.....	287½ "

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Equitation.....	441	hours.
Signalling.....	106	"
Workshops.....	98	"
Stables.....	84	"

17. The Course of lecturing by Cadets introduced last year has been continued and again produced good results.

## WAR GAME.

18. The War Game has proved very helpful both for the instruction of Cadets and Long Course Officers.

## ATTACHMENT OF CADETS TO MILITIA UNITS.

19. Last year four Cadets took commissions in the Permanent Force and the remainder of the graduating class, with the exception of five who entered the Imperial Service, joined the Non-permanent Militia. The Board again recommends that graduates be attached to permanent units before serving in a training camp with the Non-permanent Corps, in order that they may gain a full knowledge of their duties, as officers, in the interior economy, discipline, &c., of a regiment or battery.

## PERSONNEL.

20. The Cadets were seen at gun drill, bridge building, surveying, &c., they appeared well up in their work and presented a very good appearance.

21. The following table shows the average increase in measurements of the Cadets:—

	Height	Weight.	Chest Measurement.	Arms.
3rd Class.....	$\frac{5}{17}$ "	$\frac{6}{17}$ lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
2nd Class.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{2}{3}$ "
1st Class.....	$1\frac{3}{19}$ "	14 "	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "

*Average age of Cadets, Royal Military College, June, 1911.*

3rd Class.....	18 years 8 months.
2nd Class.....	19 " 11 "
1st Class.....	20 " 6 "

## EQUITATION.

22. Sixteen Cadets of the Senior Class were seen at Equitation; their riding, horsemanship and jumping were all very good. There are now twenty horses occupying the new stables, in which there is accommodation for twenty-two. In view of the size of the Classes, and the possibility that a certain number of horses will be on the sick list from time to time, the Board recommends that two more remounts be purchased.

23. The personnel of the Establishment is provided by the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the arrangement has been very satisfactory so far. Both the stables and the grooms' quarters were found clean and in good order. All Classes have been instructed in stable management and grooming at the beginning of the term, and the recruits continued to do a certain amount of grooming and stable work throughout the winter. The size of the Classes necessitates two rides to mount one Class for a single lesson. Throughout the winter, the Seniors have had eight hours and the Second Class four hours' riding a week.

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The Recruits have also recently been given four hours a week. The Second Class still get four hours and the Seniors six hours obligatory, with voluntary rides, which were well attended.

24. The Board strongly recommend the early construction of a covered Riding School. At present there is but a poor open manège, which could only be used 63 times out of 144 rides during the past year.

Throughout the winter months, i.e., for the greater part of the College year, riding out of doors on frozen ground or ice, entails disadvantages which it is unnecessary to point out. The course of instruction is seriously delayed in consequence, and the results will continue comparatively poor until a riding school is provided.

#### DISCIPLINE.

25. The Commandant reported that the discipline of the Cadets had been very good and that he had no serious case of misconduct to report. The relations between the three classes appeared to be as harmonious as could be desired.

#### MESSING.

26. The messing arrangements carried out by the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps continue to give every satisfaction. The dinner of the Cadets the day of the Board's visit was sampled and found to be wholesome, of good quality, well cooked and served. The ice supply is now also attended to by this Corps, with good results.

#### CLOTHING.

27. With the exception of the blue serge undress for drill purposes, the clothing supplied the Cadets gives satisfaction. The question of using khaki is understood to be under consideration.

28. The soft felt hats issued this year to the Cadets for wear when surveying have been much appreciated.

29. The complaint regarding boots which was made last year was at once investigated and it was found that the desire was to substitute Wellingtons for lace boots for walking out. As this would necessitate overalls of a somewhat different cut, and as the boots themselves would be more expensive, no change was made. Brown boots as supplied to the Permanent Force have been introduced and are worn for stables and riding.

30. The Commandant stated that he is led to think that satisfactory results would not follow the starting of a Master Tailor's shop at the College. At the beginning of the year the Contracting Tailor made a demand for higher payments for certain articles of clothing. The matter was gone into and an agreement arrived at.

#### MUSKETRY.

31. A Miniature Range was set up last fall under the Gymnasium, with most satisfactory results. The improvement in musketry is already very marked. Two sub-target guns have also been made good use of and more would be beneficial. The Board recommend that the present allowance of 50 rounds of gallery ammunition per Cadet be increased.

32. The following table gives the Classification of Musketry for 1910-1911, Trained Soldiers' Course:—

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CLASSIFICATION OF MUSKETRY (TRAINED SOLDIERS' COURSE).  
COMPANY CLASSIFICATION.

Company.	Marksmen.	1st Class Shots.	2nd Class Shots.	3rd Class Shots.	Figures of Merit.	No. in Co'y.	No. fully exercised.	Percentage of points obtained.	Best Shot in Company.
"A".....	3	4	2	4	168.9	15	13	46.2	832 L.-Cpl. Sweeney, S. F. C.
"B".....	2	5	7	2	182.1	17	16	49.9	837 G. C. Robertson, R. K.
"C".....	1	3	5	8	143.2	19	17	39.2	808 C. S. M. Goldie, D. M.
"D".....	—	4	9	3	157.2	16	16	43.08	818 L.-Cpl. Macpherson, H.W.

CLASS CLASSIFICATION.

Class.	Marksmen.	1st Class Shots.	2nd Class Shots.	3rd Class Shots.	Figure of Merit.	No. in Co'y.	No. fully exercised.	Percentage of points obtained.	Best Shot in Class.
1st.....	2	6	10	11	172	33	29	47.2	805 C. S. M. Gibson, C. W. G
2nd.....	4	10	13	6	153	34	33	42.1	837 G. C. Robertson, R. K.
Totals.....	6	16	23	17	162	67	62	44.6	

*Best Shot in R. M. C.*.....837. G. C. Robertson, R.K.

*Best Shot in Class.*

805. C. S. M. Gibson, C.W.G....Crossed Rifles and Crown.  
837. G. C. Robertson, R.K....." "

*Marksmen.*

837. G. C. Robertson, R.K.....Crossed Rifles and Crown.  
832. L. Cpl. Sweeney, S.F.C....." "  
805. C. S. M. Gibson, C.W.G...." "  
836. G. C. Haultain, R.M....." "  
808. C. S. M. Goldie, D.M....." "  
847. G. C. Rhodes, B.H....." "

A score of 103 up the range was recently made by Cadet McIvor.

33. The Board recommend that a special revolver-range be installed and that a revolver course be given all Cadets each year. At present but very little revolver-shooting is done, and then only by the graduating class.

## RECREATION.

34. The Board regret that the erection of the covered skating rink and drill hall for which it is understood provision has been made, has not been proceeded with. The Cadets should be afforded every opportunity for getting plenty of hard exercise throughout the year.

35. The boat-houses and wharfs still continue to be in the same dilapidated and pitiable condition. As regards the boats themselves, the Board recommend that a special grant be given for the purchase of suitable ones. At present there are no row-boats at the College. The old lugger is completely worn out. She has been a general utility boat, used by the Military Engineering and Artillery Departments and has done good service. She should be replaced by another of the same size as either of the other two boats and four row-boats, four-oar, &c., purchased for the use of the College.

36. The Squash Racquet-Court presented by some Montreal friends has been much patronized.

37. A proper recreation room and a reading-room is badly needed.

38. The present billiard tables are worn out and should be replaced.

## GYMNASIUM.

39. Forty-eight Cadets were seen at free gymnastics and performed the several exercises in a manner which can hardly be excelled. The good physique of the Cadets generally is doubtless due in a great measure to the thorough course provided in gymnastics.

## FIRE DRILL.

40. A few days previous to the visit of the Board the fire alarm was accidentally sounded at 11.45 p.m. and within three minutes all the Cadets had responded and assembled properly equipped at a building some 300 yards away.

## HEALTH AND SANITATION.

41. At the date of the Board's visit the health of the Cadets was found to be very satisfactory and there were no patients in the hospital. All Cadets were vaccinated during the year.

42. The attention of the Board was called to the want of proper ventilation in the class rooms during the winter months, and it is recommended that early steps be taken to remedy it.

43. The pumping and filtration plants continue to give satisfaction, as also the sterilizing plant at the hospital. The water supply continues to be analysed twice a week.

44. The bath rooms and sanitary arrangements generally appeared to be good and adequate.

## HOSPITAL.

45. The hospital was in perfect order and very clean, and provides sufficient accommodation for all ordinary cases.

## WORKSHOP.

46. The workshop was visited and found in good order. The new combustion engine which furnishes the motor power continues to work satisfactorily.

## KITCHENS.

47. The kitchens and pantries in the main building, hospital and grooms' quarters were clean, tidy and well kept.

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#### RIFLE RANGE.

48. The present Rifle Range does not comply with the regulations as regards safety and should, it is considered, be abandoned, and, if feasible, a new range built on the College Grounds, or other arrangements made for carrying out the musketry training.

#### LIBRARY.

49. It was ascertained that the supply of text books, especially in Civil Engineering, was inadequate, there being none for some of the subjects, thus compelling the student to depend on his notes and depriving him of the advantage of working out problems and making further research.

50. The library itself should be enlarged and a map room provided. The small printing press recommended last year has not yet been authorized.

#### LABORATORY.

51. Owing to the present restricted laboratory, practical experiments can only be done by the Professors and not by the Cadets. The apparatus and appliances might easily be improved upon.

#### LANDS AND GROUNDS.

52. The grounds, including the Tennis Court, were well kept and clean. The grounds near the new stables, servants' and grooms' quarters are still badly and urgently in need of levelling and grading. Ash pits for the servants' quarters are required.

53. The Board suggest that the present wooden sidewalks, which are constantly in need of repair, be replaced by concrete ones.

#### HOLIDAYS.

54. The Cadets are given two weeks' leave at Christmas, four days at Easter and a little over two months in summer.

#### GUN PRACTICE.

55. The Board recommend that arrangements be made whereby the 1st Class Cadets may attend the Petawawa Camp towards the end of August, to take part in gun practice. Such an arrangement would be most beneficial.

#### ACCOMMODATION.

56. If the Royal Military College is to be able to meet the increasing demands upon it for admission, which are growing greater from year to year in proportion to the development of the country, the present deficiency in the necessary number of dormitories should be remedied as soon as possible. At present the College is suffering very much from lack of accommodation, as many as 78 Cadets having to sleep two in a room this year, which must necessarily curtail opportunity for private study and prevent the best advantage from the thorough course of study provided at the College being obtained. It is understood that plans for a new dormitory building are completed and it is hoped that work on it will be started without delay. The accommodation to be provided, however, will only house about 60 Cadets.

57. The Board inspected the Main and Educational buildings and were impressed with the fact that, in addition to the increased dormitory accommodation required elsewhere, a suitable and larger dining-hall, a draughting room,

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a library, laboratory and general lecture-room are urgently needed. The physics lecture room is not large enough for the present classes. Plans have been drawn out for the model shed to replace the existing structure, which has been condemned as dangerous.

58. Test pits were sunk last year for the drill shed, but that building has not yet been commenced. It is hoped that it will be erected during the present summer and be ready for use next winter.

59. The Board repeat their recommendation of last year, that accommodation for the Instructional Staff be provided within the College Grounds. Officers attending Staff College and Long Courses would also greatly benefit if they were quartered close to the College. It is understood these Courses will be lengthened and be practically simultaneous with the Cadets' terms. The cost of extra accommodation would be met to a great extent by the diminution in the lodging list allowance.

#### PAY OF COMMANDANT AND STAFF.

60. The Board desire to again draw the attention to inadequacy of the pay and emoluments of the Commandant and to strongly recommend that this be remedied at an early date.

61. The Board suggest that the Civil Staff be put on the same footing as the Civil Service as regards salary and increases and that they be graded according to the importance of the subjects they deal with. The Board also recommend that in the event of superannuation being restored for the Civil Service, it be made to apply to the Civil Staff of the College.

#### REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

62. The Board trust that the printing in pamphlet form of its report and the distribution of it to all Colleges and Schools at which candidates are prepared for the Entrance Examinations, and to Senators and Members of Parliament, will be continued. It should also be published in French.

#### VISITORS.

63. During the past year the College has been visited and inspected by General Sir John French, Majors-General Sir Percy Lake, Godley and Kelly, Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commanders Roper and Ling and Mr. Hartly of the Naval College.

64. In conclusion, the Chairman and Members of the Board desire to express their thanks to the Commandant and Staff for the assistance so readily given them.

R. W. RUTHERFORD, *Colonel,*  
*Master-General of the Ordnance.*  
*Acting Chairman Board of Visitors.*

H. S. GREENWOOD,  
*Lieut.-Colonel, R.O.*

A. H. MACDONELL, *Major,*  
*A.A.G., 1st Division.*

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

J. S. DUNBAR, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Assistant Adjutant-General, Secretary Board of Visitors.*

## APPENDIX 'D'.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, September 1, 1911.

*To the Secretary, Militia Council.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

1. The appropriation voted by Parliament and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Amount of appropriation for fiscal year ended	
March 31, 1911 .....	\$300,000 00
Amounts refunded for sale of scrap .....	21,218 70
Amounts refunded for sale of obsolete stores .....	696 31
Sundry refunds and transfers .....	310 51
	\$322,225 52

Amount of expenditure for the fiscal year ended	
March 31, 1911 .....	\$302,259 49
Amount in Treasury to credit of appropriation on	
March 31, 1911 .....	19,966 03
	\$322,225 52

## EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

2. Average number of employees, 333. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, \$142,081.27.

## COST OF PRODUCTION.

3. The cost of .303" ball cartridges, which are the largest item of production, has been reduced by 13% as compared with last year; that of blank is slightly increased, but is still less than cost of importing. All tools manufactured and purchased during the year have been charged to production, and a small balance remaining has been written off, leaving the book value of all tools on hand at the nominal sum of 25 cents.

## PROFIT AND LOSS.

4. The estimated profit on the year's work, as compared with the cost of importing, amounts to \$67,276.50, which is equivalent to 11.8% on gross capital, being an increase of 4.3% over last year.

## RATES OF PAY.

5. Wages have been paid in accordance with rates fixed by the Department of Labour. The earnings of employees, the majority of whom are paid by piece-work, have increased by 1.9%.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

6. In consequence of grant made to the National Battlefields Commission, of the Cove Fields, at present occupied by our Danger Buildings and small arms proof range, it has become necessary to remove these establishments, and the selection of a suitable site is under consideration. The Ordnance store building in the upper Artillery park has been transferred to Arsenal charge, and will provide accommodation which was greatly needed. Manufacturing operations are much hampered by lack of space, and the provision of enlarged premises cannot be delayed much longer.

## STATEMENTS.

7. The following statements are submitted:—

Balance-sheet.

Capital account.

Statement of indirect expenditure.

Statement of liabilities and assets.

Production statement.

Statement showing cost of manufacture as compared with cost of importing from England.

CR.

DOMINION ARSENAL—BALANCE SHEET, 1910-11.

DR.

To Balance Account:—					
For Capital (buildings, machinery, tools ) on April 1, 1910, as per Capital Account (p. 72) \$	273,833	63			
For Stores in stock on April 1, 1910.....	182,698	12			
For Semi-manufactures, April 1, 1910.....	69,819	83			
For Accounts Receivable, April 1, 1910.....	5,698	56			
	582,050	14			
To Sundries:—					
For Amounts expended in 1910-11:—					
Salaries.....	22,753	52			
Wages.....	119,327	75			
Materials.....	141,134	46			
Machinery.....	273	00			
Buildings:—					
Maintenance: Amount charged to Arsenal Vote	365	41			
Maintenance: Amount charged to Engineer Services.....	3,736	19			
	4,101	60			
Miscellaneous:—					
Legal expenses.....	1,549	24			
Freight.....	2,269	19			
Stationery, printing and postage.....	586	44			
Cartage.....	2,666	14			
Removal of snow.....	500	00			
Travelling expenses.....	437	27			
Water supply.....	1,800	00			
Telephone.....	118	28			
Miscellaneous.....	8,460	11			
	18,386	67			
Unexpended:					
Cash Balance in Bank on March 31, 1911.....	14,792	50			
Balance of Appropriations and refunds.....	5,173	53			
	19,966	03			
To Accounts Payable on March 31, 1911.....	1	41			
To Materials received without charge to Arsenal Vote.....	653	13			
To Customs duties without charge to Arsenal Vote.....	1,220	49			
	\$ 859,868	20			
By Production Account:—					
For Articles manufactured and Services performed, as per Abstract (p. 75).....	\$246,955	10			
By Material issued from Arsenal Stores.....	2,500	45			
Sale of Scrap.....	18,590	03			
Adjustment on Accounts.....	61	87			
Unclaimed Wages on hand on March 31, 1911.....	22	15			
Refund from Collector of Customs.....	33	70			
	296,955	10			
By Sundries:—					
For Amounts received and credited to Arsenal Vote, 1910:—					
Sale of obsolete stores.....	\$ 696	31			
Sale of Scrap.....	21,218	70			
Miscellaneous refunds and transfers.....	310	51			
	22,225	52			
By Balance Account:—					
For Capital (buildings, machinery, tools) on March 31, 1911, as per Capital Account (p. 72).....	\$ 255,386	61			
For Stores in stock on March 31, 1911.....	180,220	84			
For Semi-manufactures on March 31, 1911.....	129,355	46			
For Incomplete work chargeable to Capital:—					
For Automatic Feeds.....	4,277	29			
For Accounts Receivable, March 31, 1911.....	239	18			
	569,479	38			
	\$ 859,868	20			

DOMINION ARSENAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1910-11

DR.	CR.
-----	-----

<p>To Balance Account—</p> <p>For Net Capital on April 1st, 1910—</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Buildings.....</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">\$ 161,759 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Machinery.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">111,973 60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tools.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100 80</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$273,833 63</td> </tr> </table> <p>To Machinery purchased in 1910-11.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">273 00</p>	Buildings.....	\$ 161,759 23	Machinery.....	111,973 60	Tools.....	100 80		\$273,833 63	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">By Indirect Expenditure Account—</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For Depreciation on Buildings during the year.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Machinery.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$7,905 11</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Tools.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">86 45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For Value of Issues written off Capital Charge—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Tools.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">86 45</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">86 45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By Balance Account—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>For Net Capital on March 31, 1911—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Buildings.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">153,854 12</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Machinery.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">101,532 24</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Tools.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">274,106 63</td> </tr> </table>	By Indirect Expenditure Account—		For Depreciation on Buildings during the year.....		Machinery.....	\$7,905 11	Tools.....	14 10		86 45	For Value of Issues written off Capital Charge—		Tools.....	86 45		86 45	By Balance Account—		For Net Capital on March 31, 1911—		Buildings.....	153,854 12	Machinery.....	101,532 24	Tools.....	25		274,106 63
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\$ 274,106 63	\$ 274,106 63																																				

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## STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1910-11.

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

Salaries of staff.....	\$17,691 21
Wages.....	10,240 29
Motive power, heating and lighting—	
Wages.....	\$3,813 28
Materials.....	14,000 40
	<hr/>
	17,813 68
Maintenance of buildings.....	5,083 32
Removal of snow.....	500 00
Water supply.....	1,800 00
Legal expenses.....	1,549 24
Printing, stationery and postage.....	586 44
Advertising.....	35 75
Travelling expenses.....	437 27
Telephone.....	76 78
Miscellaneous charges.....	3,176 22
From capital account—	
5% Depreciation on buildings....	\$7,905 11
10%       "        machinery....	10,714 36
20%       "        tools.....	14 10
Further amount written off tools...	86 45
	<hr/>
	\$18,720 02
	<hr/>
	\$77,710 22
LESS Amounts taken in relief of indirect expenditure, in adjustment of accounts.....	813 13
	<hr/>
Net total.....	\$76,897 09

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 1910-11:—

Workshop.....	81 08
Cartridge factory.....	101 19
Foundry.....	202 69
Shell factory.....	104 66
	<hr/>
Average rate.....	122.40

## STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, MARCH 31, 1911.

## LIABILITIES.

To Capital—	
For Net Balance on March 31, 1911, as per Statement annexed..	\$255,386 61
For Advances by Department of Militia and Defence (after deducting the cost of the year's work).....	314,091 36
To Accounts Payable.....	1 41
	<hr/>
	\$ 569,479 38

## ASSETS.

By Buildings, Machinery and Tools.....	\$ 255,386 61
By Stores in stock.....	180,220 84
By Semi-manufactures.....	133,632 75
By Accounts Receivable.....	239 18
	<hr/>
	\$ 569,479 38





## APPENDIX 'E'.

## INTERIM REPORT OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA ON THE TRAINING OF THE MILITIA DURING THE SEASON OF 1910.

*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 season of 1910; to be embodied at a later date in the Report of the Militia Council for the year ending March 31, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

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

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, March 1, 1911.

## REPORT.

1. The accompanying report briefly outlines the general scheme of training carried out by the Canadian Militia during the season of 1910, and appended will be found the report of the Inspector-General on the results of that training. (Appendix A).

**Scheme of Training.**

## CITY AND RURAL CORPS.

2. Early in the year a memorandum outlining the training of the Canadian Militia for 1910 was prepared and promulgated. It was divided into two parts: Part I, Training, and Part II, Administration in Camps of Instruction.

3. Under Part I, detailed syllabuses for the training of each arm in camp and at local headquarters were laid down. The syllabuses, except on the case of musketry, were intended as a general guide, which might be varied at the discretion of the officer in charge of commands, independent districts or camps of training.

4. In consequence of the very short period of training, sixteen days for Artillery and twelve days for other arms, the syllabuses were arranged to provide just sufficient drill and manœuvre to enable troops to co-operate and act together

in the field. Practically all ceremonial movements were eliminated, and prominence given to tactical work in the field, with special importance attached to—

- Attack and defence;
- Information and reconnaissance;
- Orders, reports and protection.

5. Also, corps training at local headquarters were obliged to carry out one practical tactical exercise in the field in addition to their musketry and drill training.

6. The following courses of instruction were authorized and carried out in camps of training:—

- Tactical;
- Engineers;
- Infantry;
- Supply and transport;
- Medical;
- Ordnance;
- Signalling;
- Veterinary.

7. A curriculum for each course was given, that for the practical course including practical training and tactical schemes in the field under a general staff officer specially appointed from headquarters. Special training in reconnaissance and in the work of other arms was arranged at each district camp for the Corps of Guides.

#### PERMANENT FORCE.

8. Units of the Permanent Force were required to undergo the usual course of training laid down for the Regular Army in the manuals of each arm.

##### *Cavalry—*

- September to March—Individual instruction.
- March and April—Troop training.
- May—Squadron training.
- June and July—In camps of training.
- August—Squadron training.

##### *Horse Artillery—*

- September to March— Winter training (including battery manœuvre).
- April and May—Battery training.
- June and July—In camps of training.
- August—Combined and battery training.

##### *Infantry—*

- September to March—Individual instruction.
- April and May—Company and battalion training.
- June and July—In camps of training.

### Return showing Number of Officers and Men of the Active Militia Trained during the year 1910.

9. The following return shows the number of officers and men of the Active Militia trained during the year 1910:—

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RETURN showing the Number of Officers and Men of the Active Militia trained during the year 1910.

CORPS.	AUTHORIZED ESTABLISHMENT.				NUMBER TRAINED.				UNTRAINED.			
	Officers.	N.C.O's. and Men.	Total.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's. and Men.	Total.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's. and Men.	Total.	Horses.
<i>District Camps.</i>												
London.....	216	2,605	2,821	182	131	1,481	1,612	57	85	1,124	1,209	125
Niagara.....	670	6,916	7,586	2,018	495	4,908	5,403	1,516	175	2,008	2,183	502
Barrie field.....	318	3,541	3,859	1,523	219	2,105	2,324	1,418	99	1,418	1,517	60
Petawawa.....	192	2,535	2,727	1,753	145	1,838	1,983	1,304	47	697	744	449
Three Rivers.....	171	1,950	2,121	1,111	90	1,247	1,337	81	37	703	784	73
Farnham.....	250	2,297	2,547	1,970	153	2,056	2,209	1,675	97	341	438	304
Levis.....	281	3,441	3,722	1,447	137	2,096	2,233	62	84	1,064	1,146	85
Sussex.....	217	2,537	2,754	1,648	108	2,370	2,538	578	49	1,067	1,116	70
Aldershot (June).....	42	606	648	269	26	393	419	199	16	171	187	70
Aldershot (Sept.).....	287	3,095	3,382	428	217	2,715	2,932	363	70	380	450	65
Charlottetown.....	50	554	604	141	45	544	589	91	5	10	15	50
Sewell.....	228	2,375	2,603	1,709	154	1,315	1,469	1,080	74	832	906	679
Long Lake.....	33	370	403	5	21	164	185	3	12	206	218	2
Kamloops and Vernon.....	16	136	152	132	14	93	107	114	2	43	45	18
Calgary.....	126	1,177	1,603	1,064	93	790	883	784	33	387	420	280
Camp Staff.....	3,097	33,566	37,063	10,738	2,108	24,115	26,283	7,906	929	9,551	10,480	2,832
Brigade Staff.....	165	276	441	107	165	276	441	107	107	107	107	107
Permanent Force.....	54	118	172	53	54	118	172	53	53	53	53	53
	44	895	939	15	44	895	939	15	15	15	15	15
<i>Local Headquarters.</i>	3,360	34,855	38,615	10,913	2,431	25,404	27,835	8,081	929	9,551	10,480	2,832
Western Ontario Command.....	392	4,663	5,055	70	333	4,284	4,617	61	59	379	438	9
Eastern Ontario Command.....	207	2,424	2,631	95	185	2,130	2,315	93	22	294	316	2
*Quebec Command.....	423	5,040	5,463	375	332	4,543	4,875	225	91	497	588	150
Maritime Provinces Command.....	181	2,255	2,436	25	140	2,028	2,168	23	41	227	268	2
Military District No. 10.....	153	1,703	1,856	19	85	961	1,046	5	68	742	810	14
Military District No. 11.....	95	1,118	1,213	13	88	972	1,060	5	7	146	153	8
Military District No. 13.....	63	662	725	10	27	199	226	3	36	463	499	7
District Camps.....	1,514	17,865	19,379	607	1,190	15,117	16,307	415	324	2,748	3,072	192
	3,360	34,955	38,315	10,913	2,431	25,404	27,833	8,081	929	9,551	10,480	2,832
	4,874	52,820	57,694	11,520	3,621	40,521	44,140	8,496	1,253	12,299	13,552	3,024

\*Detail of figures for 1st and 54th Regiments estimated only, as complete returns have not yet been received.

NOTE.—The following regiments, &c., included in authorized establishment did not train: 6th Field Battery, C.A., 25th, 100th, and 103rd Regiments and 27th Light Horse.

10. The following courses were authorized and carried out at the Royal Schools of Instruction during the year:—Special, Short, Long, and Staff courses at Halifax, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Quebec, Que., St. Jean, Que., Kingston, Ont., Toronto, Ont., London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., and Esquimalt, B.C. In addition, Provincial Schools of Instructions were held at the following points:

*Artillery:* Cobourg, Ont., Montreal, Que., Victoria, B.C.

*Infantry:* Brandon, Man., Truro, N.S., Brantford, Ont., Westville, N.S., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Kenora, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Montreal, Que., Port Hope, Ont., St. Hyacinthe, Que., St. John, N.B.

*Canadian Army Service Corps:* Toronto, Ont.

*Medical:* Winnipeg, Man.

*School Teachers, Cadet Instructors:* Calgary, Alta.

### Militia Staff Courses.

11. Militia Staff Courses, theoretical and practical, were carried out at Quebec, Montréal, Halifax, Kingston and Toronto, by general staff officers from the Royal Military College and Militia Staff. The practical portion and examinations were held at Petawawa.

### Instruction in Military Subjects at Canadian Universities.

12. The usual prescribed course of lectures in military subjects qualifying university candidates for commissions in the Regular Army and in the Canadian Permanent Force was arranged with the authorities of McGill University, and Staff Officers were detailed to lecture at McGill on the following subjects:—

Military history, military tactics, military engineering, military topography, military law and military administration.

### Musketry.

13. The musketry syllabus laid down for 1910 was practically similar to that of 1908-09.

14. The limited time available is of necessity devoted to preliminary training and range firing at 100 and 200 yards. Special attention was paid to systematic and progressive instruction by means of tripods, sub-target rifle machines and gallery ammunition.

### SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

15. Two courses of this school were held during 1910, one special, at Long Branch Ranges, July 7, and the regular Autumn course at Rockliffe, September 8, 1910.

16. The attendance at these courses, and the results of examinations are as follows:—

#### RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS, SUMMER COURSE, CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

	Attending.	Qualified in Musketry.	Failed.
Officers.....	29	26	3
Cadet Instructors.....	16	16	
Non-commissioned Officers.....	13	8	5

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RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS AUTUMN COURSE CANADIAN  
SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, 1910.

	Attending.	Distingu- ished.	Musketry with Maxim.	Musketry.	Failed.	Sent back.
Officers.....	15	2	8	2	3	..
Cadet Instructors.....	2	..	..	1	1	..
Warrant and Non-commis- sioned Officers.....	41	3	29	3	4	2

17. The special course held at Long Branch Ranges extended over a period of three weeks and was designed to impart such instruction as is considered necessary for preliminary training of recruits and the proper carrying on of musketry practices. No certificates were granted, but the names of successful candidates were published in Militia Orders as being qualified as Musketry Instructors. Arrangements were made so that school teachers could take advantage of this training in musketry.

18. The certificates obtained from the Canadian School of Musketry are to be accepted in future as equivalent to a qualification at the School of Musketry, Hythe, or at one of the Schools of Musketry in India.

### Signalling.

19. A detail from each unit in camp was trained in signalling, semaphore, morse flag and lamp, and in addition signalling classes were held and certificates issued as hereunder:—

Station.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Total.
Belleville, Ont.....	1	5	6
Montreal, P.Q.....	5	17	22
Halifax, N.S.....	1	9	10
Winnipeg, Man.....	3	17	20
Peterborough, Ont.....	1	7	8
Galt, Ont.....	1	3	4
London, Ont.....	2	11	13
Sherbrooke, Que.....	2	19	21
Kingston, Ont.....	2	28	30
St. Catharines, Ont.....	1	7	8
Guelph, Ont.....	9	9	18
Cobourg, Ont.....	2	8	10
Toronto, Ont.....	..	16	16
Victoria, B.C.....	..	8	8
Montreal, Que.....	4	9	13
Halifax, N.S.....	2	27	29
Calgary, Alta.....	4	3	7
Total.....	40	203	243

### Efficiency.

#### PERMANENT FORCE.

20. As regards the general efficiency in Signalling of the several units of the Permanent Force, 'A' Squadron Royal Canadian Dragoons, 'A' Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, No. 1 Company, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, and the Royal Canadian Regiment, Halifax, N.S., (six companies inspected collectively), took first place in their respective arms.

## ARTILLERY.

21. The result of the General Efficiency competition was as follows:—

*Field—*

21st Battery.....	1st.
3rd “.....	2nd.
23rd “.....	3rd.

*Garrison—*

2nd Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery.....	1st.
4th “.....	2nd.
1st “.....	3rd.

*Signalling Corps—*

No. 3 Section, Kingston.....	1st.
No. 9 “ Salt Springs, N.S.....	2nd.
No. 10 “ Winnipeg.....	3rd.

*Cavalry and Infantry—*

38th Regiment.....	1st.
63rd “.....	2nd.
91st “.....	3rd.

22. The inspection of the rural corps (Cavalry and Infantry) of the several commands showed a satisfactory improvement. The following corps were first and second, respectively:—

Maritime Provinces Command.....	82nd Regiment.
“ “.....	93rd “
Quebec Command.....	11th Regiment.
“ “.....	11th Hussars.
Eastern Ontario Command.....	46th Regiment.
“ “.....	47th “
Western Ontario Command.....	77th Regiment.
“ “.....	33rd “

## CADET CORPS.

23. The Dundas Public School Cadet Corps was first, and the Brantford Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps was second.

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

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, October 26, 1910.

From—  
*The Inspector-General,  
Canadian Militia.*

To—  
*The Secretary,  
The Militia Council.*

SIR,—I have the honour, as Inspector-General of the Militia, to submit my report upon the inspection of the Militia for 1910, so far as I have been able to complete it to date.

2. The training season for 1910 has been marked by the inspection of the Force by General Sir John French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of His Majesty's Imperial Forces, who arrived in Canada on May 20, and embarked for England on July 8, having spent the interval in reviewing the forces of the Dominion as far as was possible in the time available. His Report, containing the results of his observations and his recommendations based thereon, has been laid before the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, has been printed, and is, I understand, to be presented to Parliament. I accompanied him throughout his tour, and afforded him what assistance lay in my power. I may perhaps be permitted to say that I concur generally in his remarks upon the efficiency of the troops whom he saw.

3. The report which I now submit embodies the conclusions arrived at after the inspections at which I was present with him, together with the results of other inspections made outside of his visit, either by myself, or by officers acting for me when I was unable to be present.

4. In the season just past, the Militia generally has trained under much more favourable conditions than last year. The financial stringency of 1909-10 having passed away, the training vote for 1910-11 practically equalled the figures of 1908-09. As a result, it has been possible to make a much more extended use of instructors from the permanent corps, to hold special courses of instruction for staff and other officers, to form more provisional schools, and, more than all, to allow rural corps to train at their full establishments, and to assemble them in central camps, instead of the reduced establishments and local camps of last year. The result has been a marked increase in efficiency.

5. A word of warning is, however, necessary. Owing to the development of the country, new units have been established in many localities, especially in the Northwest, and the total strength of the Force has increased rapidly and considerably. This is highly desirable, but, if training is to be properly carried out next year, a decided increase to the training vote in the forthcoming Estimates for 1911-12 is absolutely necessary.

### Permanent Force.

6. The Inspector-General of the Imperial Forces considers that the Permanent Force has reached a satisfactory standard of efficiency. I concur, however,

with him in thinking that they have not yet attained that standard of really high field efficiency, which a force designed to instruct and be the pattern for the whole of the Active Militia ought to aim at.

7. He has mentioned the principal cause of this—the smallness of their establishments. I entirely concur. As pointed out in my previous reports, neither officers nor men can make themselves really efficient if the means be denied them. Moreover, the demands upon the Force for instructors have enormously increased of late years. The force has done its best to meet them, and, on the whole satisfactorily, though with much effort, and largely at the expense of its own efficiency.

8. There is, however, yet another drawback from which the permanent units labour. It is now three years since they were last assembled at Petawawa for field training and combined manoeuvres. Isolated units cannot train themselves in the limited areas available near their usual stations. I regard it as essential to their efficiency that they should next year be assembled at Petawawa in as great strength as possible, and be trained together.

9. As regards the Cavalry, there has been a distinct improvement in efficiency in the Royal Canadian Dragoons, while especial attention has been devoted to their instructional duties. The 'Brush-up' course for senior officers, held at Toronto in the spring, was most useful.

10. I fully concur in the high opinion formed by Sir John French of the efficiency and instructional ability displayed by the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. My remarks of last year as to Kingston Barracks still apply.

11. The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery at Halifax and Quebec have made progress since last year, though the former hardly did themselves justice in their practice before the Imperial Inspector-General. Their instructional work has been satisfactory, especially that of the Heavy Company. The horses of the Heavy Company are of very poor stamp. They should be 'cast' and replaced. Want of funds has prevented the inspection of the company at Esquimalt by the Inspector of Artillery or any senior officer this year. This is to be regretted.

12. The Royal Canadian Engineers are still too weak for the proper performance of the duties devolving on them.

13. The Royal Canadian Regiment has not yet recovered from the effects of last year's strike at Glace Bay. As a result of the discomforts of their stay at that place, very few of these men, whose term of service expired last winter and spring, re-engaged. To fill their places takes time, and, in consequence, the regiment is still seriously below its establishment. As far as can be judged from the restricted opportunities available for testing its field efficiency, it is in good order.

14. The Departmental Corps continue to do well in spite of the handicap of inadequate numbers, especially in the Canadian Ordnance Corps. There is still, however, room for improvement in certain directions.

15. To sum up, the Permanent Force, if it is to be really efficient, judged by field service standards, requires (a) increased establishments; (b) frequent practice in combined field training.

### Active Militia.

#### GENERAL.

16. The Annual Camps of 1910 have been marked, in some cases but not in all, by a falling off in the number of men attending them. Many explanations have been offered—the smallness of the pay, the exaction of a certain standard in musketry in order to qualify for efficiency pay (but this would only affect

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cavalry and infantry, whereas the falling off was general), the amount of work now done and expected in camp, &c., &c. All may have some influence, but the most probable cause appears to be the general demand for labour of all kinds throughout the country, coupled, in Eastern Canada at any rate, with the continued movement of the younger portion of the male population towards the Northwest.

17. The weakness of many corps in qualified officers, and of nearly all corps in qualified non-commissioned officers, remains, as stated in my last year's report, one of the most serious defects of the Force. Concurrently with this, another highly unsatisfactory feature may be noticed, viz., the large number of officers who absent themselves without leave from annual training. The fact that leave is always granted when any valid reason is adduced makes this dereliction of duty the more discreditable.

18. The Imperial Inspector-General has recorded his opinion that sixteen days' training in the year is necessary for the Cavalry as well as the Artillery. I venture to adhere to the opinion expressed in my last year's report (paragraph 153) that at least sixteen day's training is required for all branches of the Force.

19. There has been noticed—and more this year than usual—a tendency on the part of many officers to turn out for drill in various kinds of out-of-date and fancy uniforms. While the matter is not of vital importance, it is, however, regrettable, for carelessness in this respect leads to like carelessness on the part of the men, which has to be repressed; while it has the further disadvantage that it makes it very difficult for the men in the ranks (and others) to recognize who is or is not an officer—which is a matter of very decided importance. Camp uniform is not now of an expensive kind, ample time has been allowed to wear out obsolete patterns, and Camp Commandants ought to require conformity with the regulations. It should be added, however, that several corps set an excellent example in this respect.

## CAVALRY.

20. The Imperial Inspector-General has so fully reported upon the Cavalry which he saw that there is little for me to add. That the Militia authorities concur in his opinion that the proper role of cavalry in Canada is that of mounted rifles, may be seen from the fact that the rifle or carbine is the only weapon with which the Cavalry is armed.

21. The Cavalry in Eastern Canada has been severely handicapped by the total inadequacy of the training grounds at its disposal as regards space in which to train or manœuvre. Reports by inspecting-officers upon those regiments in Eastern Canada, which were not seen by either Sir John French or me, indicate, however, that, in several regiments, distinct progress has been made, especially in the Maritime Provinces.

22. The great importance of increased attention to troop and squadron drill, brought to notice in several of my previous reports, has again been emphasized by the Imperial Inspector-General. Commandants of Camps are responsible that at least the amount of troop and squadron drill prescribed by the syllabus is performed. Dismounted action in particular should be practised, and the horses taught to lead properly.

23. None of the Cavalry should be permitted to train in individual regimental camps—the inspection reports on the few regiments which did so this year show how far they have fallen behind those trained in district camps.

24. The want of uniformity in armament equipment and saddlery, brought to notice in my previous reports, is now being gradually remedied, but I am not aware that any official decision has been given as to how the fire arm is to be carried or to provide the necessary equipment for it. This is a crying need.

25. There are still too many cases in which the saddlery of regiments is neglected, not only during the non-training season, but during the time in camp. Commanding officers do not do their duty in this respect. Field forges, too, should always be brought into camp and their use practised.

26. The quality of the horses brought to camp showed marked improvement in almost every regiment, though commanding officers still accept a few which are quite unfit. Part of the improvement is, no doubt, due to the increase sanctioned in the maximum sum payable by the public for horses killed or injured while in camp. There was a serious deficiency of picketing equipment at at least one camp, which led to a large increase in the number of injuries to horses and consequent compensation claims.

#### ARTILLERY.

27. Field Artillery units, like other troops training in camp, were seriously handicapped last year by the reduction in training establishments. This year a decided improvement was noticeable as a result of the training at full establishment, although some brigades, noticeably 1st and 6th, were regrettably weak in numbers both of officers and men.

28. The Imperial Inspector-General has accorded high praise to the field brigades which he saw at practice while at Petawawa. From the results of the efficiency competitions, it would seem that the Field Artillery arm was fortunate in its representatives on that occasion, for they are certainly above the average. At the same time, there has been, almost without exception, a distinct increase in service efficiency since last year. This improvement is naturally most marked in those five brigades (1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th and 10th) which carried out their training and gun practice concurrently at Petawawa. The results of this arrangement were most satisfactory. The large area of ground available, and the commencement of the instructional gun-practice on the fifth day of training, showed most striking results in efficiency, as compared with the unsuitability of the training areas at local camps and the separation of camp training from service gun-practice, the ultimate objective of all training.

29. Batteries which have to separate their training from their gun practice labour under many disadvantages. They not only have restricted areas and usually unsuitable ground for training, but they can seldom get together a second time for their gun practice their regular complement of officers, Nos. 1 and trained gunlayers, and their places have to be filled by less efficient substitutes; while, at best, only about one-third of the battery can witness the practice and see the results of its training.

30. The conclusion is obvious, that as many brigades and batteries as possible should put in their camp training and gun practice concurrently every year.

31. My remarks of previous years, that the Artillery arm, if it is to be used with the fullest effect, demands an exceptional amount of study and practice on the part of the officers, still hold good. It is gratifying, however, to be able to record that, while there are still too many officers who are not yet expert in the 'Application of Fire,' and who imagine, mistakenly, that their own natural intelligence will, when combined with a casual study of Field Artillery Training, be sufficient to produce satisfactory results in battle, or even at practice, yet there is evident a decided improvement in Artillery knowledge on the part of a large number of officers, who deserve much credit, not only for their own studies but also for the great advance they have brought about in their respective brigades, batteries or sections, as the case may be, by personal instruction.

32. The system of attaching officers and non-commissioned officers of the permanent Artillery to brigades and batteries as instructors proved most bene-

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ficial. Standing authority for the continuance of this system should be given. I have to repeat my recommendation of last year, that a 'Brush-up' course at the Royal School of Artillery should be held annually, to enable senior officers of Artillery to refresh their knowledge shortly before camp.

33. The attendance of detachments of batteries for the gun practice at Petawawa shows an improvement over last year, but is still not satisfactory. Only two field batteries eligible to send up detachments, the 10th (Woodstock) and 25th (Lethbridge), failed to do so, but the 6th Battery (London) was excused from training, and the 18th Battery (Antigonish) could not find sufficient officers, while the 5th (Quebec) Brigade is practically non-existent. On the other hand, nearly all the batteries which fired at Petawawa performed creditably, while the 8th Brigade deserves especial mention for efficiency throughout.

34. As regards Heavy Artillery, decided progress has been made this year in manœuvre; officers are now realizing its necessity, and, as a general rule, are anxious to frame their system of training (hitherto mostly restricted to drillshed work) so as to include instruction in riding and driving. It is essential that heavy batteries should have some outdoor training as complete units, on field battery lines, before going to gun practice, and that the officers, and battery commander's staff, should be mounted in the future.

35. The officers of all heavy batteries show keen interest in the efficiency of their commands; but fail to realize the assistance which they would obtain in this direction if they attended at the Royal School of Artillery (Heavy) at Quebec, for instruction. Attendance here is not satisfactory, and Provisional Schools cannot provide instruction equivalent to that obtained at a 'Short Course' at the Royal School of Artillery.

36. As in 1909, in the case of the 3rd and 4th Heavy Brigades, the practice detachments of all of the batteries of each brigade attended the gun practice at Petawawa simultaneously and with excellent results. This system is sound, and allows of the maximum of instruction. It is much to be hoped that next year the 2nd Heavy Brigade will adopt the same plan.

37. It has been brought to notice of late that the physical standard of the rank and file in the heavy batteries is not always adequate for the work of these batteries. The labour entailed in the supply of ammunition, in loading the gun, running up and traversing is severe, and requires full grown strong men. The smaller and shorter men should be detailed mainly as telephonists and signallers; drivers may be required to take their places at the guns on emergency, and should be equal to acting as gunners.

38. As in the Cavalry so in the Artillery, the stamp of horse brought to camp showed, except in Nova Scotia, a marked improvement in comparison with that of last year, and battery commanders are evidently taking pains to secure a good class of horse.

39. The supply of horses in sufficient numbers appears to present a difficulty in some brigades, notably the 1st and 6th. On the other hand, a majority of the batteries trained brought to camp a practically complete establishment of horses. It is essential that six horses per gun should continue to be allowed for 18-pr. batteries, and eight per gun for heavy batteries.

40. Signalling throughout the Artillery has improved, owing to increased attention being devoted to it during the year. But I would again urge the importance of serious consideration being given to the question of the war organization of the Field and Heavy Artillery, including the provision of a supply of horses to meet the demands of mobilization. There is a distinct danger of the need for the organization of ammunition columns—equally important for both Artillery and Infantry—being too long deferred.

41. The gun practice of the Fortress Artillery, and the reports on that practice, are not yet sufficiently complete to enable me to report adequately

upon that arm. Considerable difficulty has been experienced at Halifax in carrying out gun practice, owing to the season being restricted in consequence of representations from local fishermen that firing had a tendency to frighten away the fish.

#### ENGINEERS.

42. Reports on the work done by the Engineer Companies in the annual camps are generally satisfactory. I am not, however, satisfied that our present training establishment is the one best suited to existing conditions. An Engineer Company may roughly be divided into its technical and non-technical branches. And it would appear that an unnecessarily large proportion of the latter are brought into camp, where it is difficult to utilize their services with advantage. An appreciable reduction in the training establishments might, in my opinion, be made without loss of efficiency.

43. The money thus saved might well be devoted to the organization of additional Engineer units, telegraph companies especially (including wireless), for which there is great need. The Militia Force is probably more deficient in the proper provision of Engineer units—of which there has been a great development in modern war—than in any other branch of the service. Railway units, mounted troops, search-light units and balloon units are all wanting.

44. An annual training of only 12 days is altogether insufficient for teaching men Engineer duties, as has previously been pointed out. This applies even in the case of those who are doing work analogous to their avocations in civil life.

#### CORPS OF GUIDES.

45. Special courses of instruction for the officers of the Corps of Guides were held at the principal camps and were well attended, some of the work executed being highly satisfactory. The training of the officers of this corps has now reached a stage at which a definite task, in connection with their special duties, should form part of their annual drill in each District.

#### INFANTRY.

46. As regards Infantry, I can add little to what has been said by the Imperial Inspector-General. I have constantly urged the great importance of thorough grounding in company drill, of more practice of field movements as opposed to ceremonial, and the detrimental effect on city corps of the absence of ground on which to drill out of doors. These are all points to which he draws attention.

47. At the same time, there are evidences on the part of most city corps of increased attention being given to those portions of their training which more especially relate to effective action in the field.

48. The rural infantry is still suffering from the effects of the enforced reductions of last year, but all corps were this year authorized to train at full establishment.

49. Much care and attention was given to musketry at the annual training, with satisfactory results. Progress is apparent both at target practice and at judging distance. The militia now has the advantage of instruction from a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers who have attended the School of Musketry at Rockcliffe in past years, and the result of their work is seen in the increased musketry efficiency, particularly in camps of instruction.

50. A few complaints were made that men had declined to come to camp another year because they had failed to reach the musketry standard required for them to earn efficiency pay. But the standard at present fixed for quali-

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fication for the lowest grade of efficiency pay is so easy that it may fairly be said that men who cannot reach it are little good to the Militia Force.

51. The clothing and equipment of the Infantry is, in general, of good quality, and in very fair condition. An issue of a straw hat, to be worn in uniform by troops at the summer camps, would be a great boon.

52. The arms were generally in fair condition, some corps being much better than others. The Lee-Enfield rifles are beginning to wear out. In the 16th (Toronto) Infantry Brigade there were several rifles without sights at the inspection by General Sir John French.

53. Reference may be here made to a growing tendency, noticeable mainly in Ontario and Quebec, towards the formation of small city infantry corps. As the population of the smaller towns in those provinces increases, applications, are made to the Militia Department for the establishment of small city infantry corps, the cadres of which are usually formed, in the first instance, by taking away the companies contributed by the town concerned from the local county regiment—a movement which is often followed by the disappearance in a year or two, perhaps at once, of the county regiment. After some years experience of both, I am definitely of the opinion that the four-company city battalion is seldom worth its cost to the country; it is not to be compared to the average rural battalion. It should only be sanctioned in cases where it is practically certain that the four additional companies required to form an eight-company city battalion can be raised at an early date.

## ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

54. The work done by the Army Service Corps in the camps was generally good, and both officers and men showed keenness. Some units are, however, very weak in qualified officers and would certainly break down in the field. The experiment of attaching instructors from the permanent branch of the Corps to Active Militia units during training has worked well and should be extended in the future. The development of our system of organization, as recommended by General Sir John French, will involve some re-arrangement of the units of the Corps.

## MEDICAL SERVICES.

55. The Medical Services almost everywhere showed zeal and progress towards efficiency.

56. The system of attaching Cavalry Field Ambulances to Cavalry Brigades and encouraging them to study mobility and their duties in relation to cavalry work is having good results. The system might well be extended.

57. The experiment of working a portion of the Medical Services at Niagara camp as a General Hospital proved satisfactory and afforded useful experience. Some excellent professional work was done here.

58. The training of the Field Ambulances was largely directed during the past summer to the part which they would more especially play in the field, namely, that of mobile medical units forming an integral part of the organized force to which they belong.

59. While mistakes were made, yet medical officers generally showed considerable aptitude for this branch of their work—in which they were usually far more at home than were the commanders of the forces, with which they were working, in knowledge of the proper manner in which to utilise them.

60. Sanitation generally, throughout the camps, was well attended to. Much progress has been made in this direction of late years by all except City Corps, who are deficient in knowledge of this, as of other practical aspects of camp life.

61. There is still much room for improvement in most of the stretcher bearer organizations of corps. The money they cost might be spent with more advantage in other directions.

#### SIGNALLING.

62. The conditions of signalling in Canada for the year under review again show steady advancement, and, owing to the opportunities afforded by the many courses of instruction given, considerable interest has been manifested. This is especially marked in the case of the Permanent and City Corps. In the competition for the Canadian Artillery Association's prizes this year the figure of merit obtained was much higher than last, some units attaining and many verging on the possible number of points awarded.

63. Officers of the Canadian Signalling Corps have now all qualified, with but one exception.

64. Day and evening classes have been held since last year at seventeen centres, covering from the Atlantic to the Pacific, being a decided increase in number and in attendance.

65. At the several camps of instruction, 41 officers and over 500 non-commissioned officers and men were trained in semaphore signalling, and at many of the camps, men who had previous instructions took up work of a more advanced nature with good results. Officers commanding regiments are gradually seeing the value of this important branch of the service, and are lending more support to the organizing of their Signalling sections; to which my remarks of last year still largely apply.

66. The signalling efficiency of the Permanent Force shows a steady improvement, especially in the Cavalry and Artillery. While the Infantry generally still keep up a high standard, the smaller depôts find it increasingly difficult owing to a paucity of numbers. An increase to the number of permanent instructors of the Signalling Service would be advantageous.

67. The numerous courses of instruction authorized have greatly improved the Signalling in the City units. Many new sections have been formed. Montreal, London, Winnipeg and Calgary in particular have made advances. The City Corps sections are, also, being gradually better equipped.

68. Authority has been granted for the issue of flag equipment to Cadet Corps, and the fact of making such issues will undoubtedly have a good effect and bring about a steady increase in Cadet Signalling. I see no good reason why boys should not be enlisted and proceed to camp as signallers, just as buglers or trumpeters now do.

#### CAMPS.

69. The point to which I have frequently drawn attention in previous reports, viz., the inadequacy of the camp areas in Eastern Canada (Petawawa excepted) for the proper training of troops for the field, has been forcibly brought to notice by Sir John French in his general report.

70. In the Northwest, two areas have just been acquired from the Department of the Interior, which should prove a great boon to the troops in the prairie provinces. In British Columbia, the matter is not yet settled.

71. The recently purchased areas at Niagara should be used for camping purposes as soon as the water supply question is solved. The infantry should then camp there, close to the rifle ranges, leaving Niagara Common altogether free for the Cavalry. This would further afford useful practice in decentralization of work.

72. The accommodation at London camp is so restricted that, if more land cannot be obtained, the camp should be removed elsewhere.

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73. The newly acquired camp near Farnham demands serious attention if it is to prove suitable for the training of mounted troops. A rifle range is especially required, while an additional area for training purposes will be needed, and the water supply must be attended to.

74. I do not think that full advantage is taken of the somewhat small area available at Sussex camp. The location of the Cavalry and Artillery is faulty, and more ground might be utilized for training.

75. The need for increasing the rifle range accommodation at all camps, as circumstances permit, should be kept in view.

76. I take this opportunity of again urging upon Camp Commandants and their Chief Staff Officers that the training in field work of the troops in camp is by far their most important duty, and requires their personal attention.

77. The administration of the annual camps was, on the whole, satisfactory. Some grumbling was heard from the troops at the total prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors in camps. Personally, I am of opinion that good results would follow the establishment of a camp canteen under the direct supervision of the camp staff, at which beer might be sold under proper supervision, as well as what are known as 'soft drinks.'

## PETAWAWA CAMP.

78. The development of Petawawa Camp is proceeding satisfactorily, and its sphere of usefulness is steadily enlarging. The making of good roads within the area of the camp buildings has been a great boon to the troops. Its present need is a recreation room where the troops in camp can resort in the evenings.

79. New Artillery ranges have been opened up and more are in progress. A considerable area has been cleared of fallen trees and made available for Cavalry training.

80. The camps held at Petawawa were the Artillery training and practice camps, and the camps of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. The camp ground was visited by General Sir John French, who expressed a high opinion of its value.

## Barracks.

81. As regards the barracks occupied by the Permanent Force and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia attached to them, while some alterations and current repairs have been made, nearly all my remarks of last year still hold good, and are here reproduced: 'The barracks occupied by the several units of the Permanent Force are not generally in a satisfactory condition. There is no station, with the possible exception of Esquimalt, where the barracks are up to the standard of modern requirements, while the barracks at Kingston, Toronto, St. Jean and Quebec are distinctly discreditable to the Dominion. They are old and out of date; often out of repair. The men are unhealthily crowded at the two former places; the drainage is faulty, and the medical officers of the Department have frequently brought to notice the serious sanitary risks which are run.'

82. The Infantry Barracks at Quebec have no single officers' quarters or officers' mess building. As a result, 'attached' officers have to live outside and draw special allowances therefor.

83. There is a considerable deficiency of quarters for married officers and men at nearly all stations of the Permanent Corps. The result is that large sums are expended yearly in lodging allowances, which would be saved if married quarters were made available.

84. No time should be lost in providing the new barracks contemplated in the neighbourhood of Montreal, Toronto and Kingston. Stable accommodation

for the horses of mounted corps is at present defective at the two last named places.

85. There is a serious deficiency throughout the Dominion of accommodation for the valuable stores held in charge by the Ordnance Department. The storehouses are everywhere congested, prompt issues are interfered with, and the stores themselves are liable to damage through fire or moth.

### Armouries.

86. I have nothing to add to my remarks of last year on this subject, which are here repeated:—

'The question of armouries is still an urgent one, especially in the Northwest, where few government armouries exist, and suitable buildings for storing arms, saddlery, &c., are both hard to find and expensive to hire when found. If valuable guns, wagons, arms, equipment, uniforms and saddlery are to be kept in good condition, suitable accommodation is essential. But local conditions vary so much that equitable treatment is by no means easy. The inauguration of a definite system to ensure a gradual provision of buildings for the proper care of stores and, incidentally, the reduction of the expense now entailed upon officers of the Militia, is a pressing need.'

87. Some progress has, however, been made in the required direction during the current year, and more may be hoped for in the future.

### Fortresses.

88. Owing to lack of funds during the past financial year, and the consequently small progress made with the St. Lawrence defences, there is little change to report from last year in the condition of the fortresses and fixed defences in the Dominion and their armament.

89. The works which comprise the fortresses of Halifax and Esquimalt, are in both cases, in an efficient condition, but it cannot be stated that the garrisons at the two places are adequate for the work they have to perform. There will be some improvement in this respect so soon as the permanent corps find themselves able to recruit up to their limited establishment again, but it must not be forgotten that, even then, that establishment represents the bare minimum with which the fortresses duties can be carried on.

### ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

90. I am required by my instructions to report on the suitability and sufficiency of the armament and equipment of the Militia.

91. As regards armament, I desire to express my general concurrence in the remarks made thereon by General Sir John French in his report, but I would also draw attention to my two confidential reports, submitted in 1906 and 1908 upon the subject.

92. As regards equipment, the most pressing need is to decide in what manner the arms of the mounted men in the Cavalry are to be carried, and to issue saddlery adapted thereto. No further delay in this should be permitted.

93. The issue of a waist belt to all cavalry is very desirable. It would be necessary for field service, together with pouches to hold additional ammunition, and would add to the appearance of the uniform. Many of the leggings are still unsatisfactory in shape and quality. Field forges and saddlers' tools are much needed by all Cavalry regiments. The former are usually available for camp use, but too many regiments neglect to draw them. The present picketing gear is not

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satisfactory, and complaints of the pattern of head collar issued with 'Canadian' pattern saddlery were made in the west. As a rule the saddlery in use is badly cared for.

94. The complete supply of modern guns for all Field and Heavy Batteries of Artillery should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and a full up-to-date telephone equipment should be provided without delay.

95. The harness and saddlery are generally satisfactory, though some complaints have been made of the leather used in certain portions of the harness, especially in some of the new 18-pr. breast harness. The old harness, which has now been in use with the Mark I. 12-pr. guns for several years, is getting worn out. If the force had to take the field, the 18-pr. guns would certainly require six horses to each gun team, and the heavy artillery would require at least eight. Sufficient reserve harness should be kept in store to meet this requirement and the needs of the ammunition columns.

96. The armament and equipment of the Fortress Artillery are fairly complete and up-to-date, but some reserve guns should be provided for the heavy armament of Halifax.

97. As regards Engineers, the most pressing need is that of technical equipment for telegraph and telephone work. The militia has at present no balloon equipment, and a watch should be kept on developments in aeronautics.

98. As regards personal equipment, the great need of the Infantry in the event of mobilization would be the means of carrying a proper supply of ammunition. The present Oliver equipment is in this respect quite inadequate for modern needs. It is a matter for serious consideration whether the new Web equipment, now in use by the Imperial service, and found satisfactory there, should not be adopted at an early date for the Dominion forces also. The whole question of camp equipment for the field, especially in regard to cooking utensils, requires careful consideration.

99. The supply of signalling equipment is making progress, but is not yet nearly complete, while, as regards Medical and Army Service Corps equipment that which is in use is satisfactory, so far as it goes, though some of the Field Ambulance equipment is thought to be rather heavy, but the supply is inadequate for probable requirements on emergency, as is also such Veterinary equipment as exists.

### Books.

100. I venture to draw attention to my remarks in last year's report under the heading of 'Books.' Some improvement has taken place, notably in certain units, but the general conditions remain the same in the Active Militia. The state of the books in the Permanent Force has much improved since the issue of the new King's Regulations and Orders.

101. Steady progress has been made with the codification of the regulations governing the various branches of the Militia Force. The issue of King's Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1910, marks a great step in advance. There now exists a nearly complete series of Regulations, which cannot but conduce materially to the efficient administration of the Force. Since 1904 the following Regulations for the Militia have been issued:—

King's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Militia, 1910.

Pay and Allowance Regulations.

Equipment Regulations.

Clothing Regulations, Parts I. and II.

Regulations for Engineer Services.

Regulations for Supply, Transport and Barrack Services.

Regulations for Medical Services.

Regulations for Ordnance Services.  
 Regulations for Rifle Associations.  
 Regulations for Cadet Corps.  
 Dress Regulations.

In addition, a number of Training Manuals and Instructions have been drawn up, as well as Standing Orders upon various subjects. These have all conduced to efficiency and economy.

### Military Training in Universities.

102. The course in military training, inaugurated at the University of McGill in 1908, was continued during the session of 1909-10, with increased attendance.

103. As stated in my report of last year, the intention of the Militia Council, in co-operating with Canadian Universities to establish these courses, is first, to develop a higher educational standard for future officers of the Permanent Force and Active Militia, by offering commissions in the former to qualified graduates of such universities; secondly, to encourage military studies among those who will probably be the leaders of the nation in the future, and, ultimately, to augment the number of persons qualified to become officers of the Militia Force in the event of emergency. The Army Council also offer a certain number of commissions in the Regular Army to successful candidates.

104. Instruction in the military subjects of the curriculum is given by officers from the Permanent Staff and from the Staff of the Royal Military College. This year, on the conclusion of the courses of lectures, a practical course in the application of the principal studies was carried out at the Royal School of Cavalry, St. Jean, Que., where the class was taught elementary equitation.

105. Three students presented themselves in May for the Military Examinations conducted by the War Office and all three passed.

### General Remarks.

106. The general questions referred to in my concluding remarks of last year remain so much the same that I venture to repeat them nearly verbatim.

107. My report of last year stated that it would be a mere truism to say that the Militia Force was not at present really efficient or ready to take the field. No force with only twelve days' training in the year can be so.

108. When it is remembered that in Germany, with every inducement to shorten the term of service in the army as much as possible, and with every advantage in the way of highly trained and experienced officers and non-commissioned officers, the authorities think it impracticable to turn out a properly trained soldier of the Cavalry or Artillery in less than three years of incessant work, or a soldier of the Infantry and other arms in less than two years, it will be evident that, good as is the material in Canada, a training of twelve days only cannot be enough to make efficient soldiers of either officers or men. A few of the best corps do some extra exercises outside of the Annual Training, but only a few.

109. The extension of the term of training of the Artillery to sixteen days, though even this term is too short, has greatly improved that arm. To extend the training for all branches of the service to sixteen days would probably not add more than about \$175,000 (if so much) to the present training vote. Sir John French was of opinion that such an extension was absolutely necessary for the Cavalry, at any rate. I hold that it is equally necessary for all arms.

110. It is further essential, if our partially trained troops are to take the field with any hope of success, that they should be fully provided with efficient

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officers and non-commissioned officers. So far, our system has largely failed to provide them.

111. A reference to the Militia List will show how few Active Militia Corps are even moderately well supplied with qualified officers. The case is even worse with non-commissioned officers, except in City Corps, which usually require some qualification before appointment.

112. The matter is so important that no apology is perhaps needed for quoting what was said last year: 'The remedy can only lie in (1) making the position of the officer more attractive by relieving him of expense—his pay and allowances never cover his expenses, those at his first camp do not even pay customs duty on his uniform—and of all avoidable clerical labour and demands upon his time outside of annual drill; (2) in making the courses at the schools of instruction as attractive as possible, by studying the officer's convenience and imparting only such instruction as is essential, and that in as practical a shape as possible; (3) in bringing instruction to the individuals concerned, in those cases where a sufficient number of officers to be instructed can be assembled at any one time and place.' The second and third of these measures are equally applicable to the case of non-commissioned officers. To the foregoing a fourth suggestion may perhaps be added, viz., the organization of a small permanent staff.

113. It has for some time been apparent that very considerable demands are made upon the time of officers commanding by their official correspondence. While I am of opinion that in the future correspondence is likely to decrease rather than increase—the bulk of it is due to the laxness of former days when there were few or no regulations showing how work was to be done, or stores were to be kept and accounted for—yet there must always be a considerable amount of correspondence if proper supervision is to be maintained and the public protected from loss.

114. In my opinion, the time has come when a small permanent staff for Active Militia units might with advantage be organized, the members of which would take the bulk of the work of correspondence off the shoulders of Commanding Officers, would act also as instructors during the training season, and would do a variety of useful work for the corps at other times.

115. There has been a remarkable development in Cadet Corps and their membership during the past year, and a great part of their success has, no doubt, been due to the encouragement afforded them by the Strathcona Trust, which owes its existence to the munificence of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. These corps deserve every encouragement, and will amply repay the country for any expense incurred on their behalf.

116. The best hope for the future efficiency of the Militia Force, the army of the Dominion, lies, in my judgment, in the success of the cadet movement, an increased period of annual training and, above all, in the adoption of suitable measures for increasing the supply of qualified officers and non-commissioned officers.

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