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APPENDICES

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

APPENDIX A.

OTTAWA, July 8, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the Medical Service for the year ending March 31, 1910:—

ADMINISTRATION.

1. A steady improvement is to be noted in the medical administration of the Commands and Independent Districts, under the decentralization system now in vogue.

2. Regulations for the Canadian Medical Service, and Standing Orders for the Permanent Army Medical Corps, have been prepared and are now in the hands of the printer. These regulations will supply a long felt want, and should greatly facilitate the work of administration.

SANITATION.

3. The paramount position given to sanitation in the medical work of the past three years has had the desired effect of awakening the interest and securing the active co-operation of all ranks in this important subject. A higher standard of field sanitation was aimed at, and has, I think, been secured by the establishment of a satisfactory routine readily understood and easily carried out by the troops themselves.

4. The standard of sanitation reached in the barracks is as high as can be attained in buildings, most of which have been so often reported upon as unsanitary.

MEDICAL STORES.

5. The working of this branch of the Medical Service shows steady improvement.

PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

6. The personnel of this corps is far too small to carry on, without excessive and even dangerous strain, its ever increasing and highly technical duties.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

7. Four new units have been authorized, two of these being Field Ambulances and two being skeleton General Hospitals. A large increase in the establishment of the officers of this corps is being made to provide personnel for these units, and to supply medical officers for regiments as they may be required.

8. The duties assigned to this corps have been carried out in a creditable and zealous manner. It is very satisfactory to note the keen interest displayed by all ranks in the new ideas underlying the recent changes in their training.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

9. This service is now undergoing a process of gradual elimination. All vacancies as they occur are being filled by officers detailed from the Army Medical Corps. During the stage of transition, however, the interests of the officers remaining in this service are being carefully safeguarded.

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TRAINING.

10. The chief feature of the medical work during the year has been the introduction of the study of Medical Strategy and Tactics into the training of the medical personnel.

11. For many years this training has proceeded along old, and in many ways, unproductive lines. The chief and only function of the medical personnel in camp was to take care of the camp's sick. In other words, they were trained in the duties of Stationary Hospitals only, and had but little opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the nature and functions of the various other field and line of communication units which would have to be organized, equipped and manned by the Medical Service, on mobilization. Moreover, but little opportunity could be afforded senior medical officers under such conditions to become acquainted with the duties which would devolve upon them in war. Yet upon the proper fulfilment of these duties would depend the prompt evacuation of casualties from the zone of action, and the rapid return of effective convalescents to the front. To remedy these defects and to put into practice the principles of this new study, many changes in the scheme of training were necessitated.

12. The first step in the new direction was made at last year's camps when tactical exercises were held by the Director-General, Medical Service, at which simple medico-military problems were worked out by the personnel of the medical units, divided up and assigned to various duties, as personnel of Field Ambulances, Clearing Hospitals, &c. During the past winter the work thus begun has been continued by means of circular letters, lectures, and the working out of medical tactical schemes.

13. In preparation for a more extensive scheme of training along these lines during the coming camp season a syllabus of training calling for four days of tactical exercises in the field has been arranged, and medical units will be detailed for duty as Field Ambulances, Cavalry Field Ambulances, or Stationary Hospitals, as the case may be, and will draw their equipment and carry on their training accordingly.

14. This development has involved the remodelling of the scale of equipment hitherto issued to field medical units. A trial mobilization of the equipment and transport estimated as required for a complete section of a Cavalry Field Ambulance was held at Kingston last November, and from the results obtained equipment tables have been prepared to suit the limited personnel and transport authorized for training.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

15. Little has been done during the year to improve the barrack accommodation of the troops. Many of the buildings at present in use have been condemned as barracks, and should be torn down or converted to other uses. New barracks built in accordance with modern sanitary requirements should be erected at almost all our stations. The inadequacy of the married accommodation is also a serious feature everywhere, as families on the lodging list are removed from proper sanitary control and supervision.

16. In the statistical tables included in this report will be found cases of disease, especially tuberculosis, due to preventable causes, not the least of which are unsanitary dwellings. Unless men are well housed, these lamentable cases are bound to occur.

17. I think that this whole question of the housing of the troops should be taken up, and a determined effort made to inaugurate a vigorous policy of rebuilding along the lines of modern sanitation and comfort.

HOSPITALS.

18. Hospital buildings are required at Toronto and Winnipeg.

19. All our hospitals are being gradually equipped with the most modern type of hospital furniture which will add greatly to the comfort of the sick.

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HEALTH OF TROOPS.

20. The health of the troops shows an improvement on previous years, but the rate of admission per 1,000, viz.: 639.50, is still higher than it should be.

21. The following return shows the diseases treated in the military hospitals during the year:—

TABLE 1.—Showing admission into Hospital, Deaths and Numbers Invalided among the Permanent Troops during the year ended March 31, 1910.

Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the service.
<i>Diseases.</i>			
Infective Diseases—			
Cow-pox.....	8		
Diphtheria.....	1		
Enteric Fever.....	13	2	
Enteritis.....	1		
Influenza.....	217	1	
Malaria.....	2		
Measles.....	2		
Malta Fever.....	1		
Mumps.....	3		
Pneumonia.....	3		
Rheumatic Fever.....	23		1
Scarlet Fever.....	2		
Septicaemia.....	2		
Sore Throat.....	10		
Infl. of Tonsils.....	126		
Tuberculosis.....	13	1	9
Gonorrhoea.....	131		
Soft Chancres.....	8		
Syphilis.....	24		1
Intoxications—			
Alcoholism.....	61		
Effects of Parasites—			
Phthirus Inguinalis.....	2		
Pediculus Vestimenti.....	1		
" Pubis.....	1		
Tinea Trichophytina.....	2		
Tinea Barbae.....	1		
Scabies.....	8		
General Diseases—			
Anaemia.....	6		
Gout.....	4		
Purpura.....	1		
New Growth, malignant } Encephaloid, Carcinoma }	1	1	
Diseases of the Nervous System—			
Paralysis.....	2		1
Chorea.....	1		
Spasm.....	1		
Convulsions.....	3		
Epilepsy.....	4	1	1
Vertigo.....	2		
Headache.....	5		
Neuralgia.....	14		
Neurasthenia.....	3		
Delusional Insanity.....	2		
General Paralysis of the Insane.....	2		1
Diseases of the Eye—			
Conjunctivitis.....	14		
Keratitis.....	1		
Iritis.....	1		
Blepharitis, marginalis.....	1		
Sty.....	1		

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TABLE 1.—Showing admission into Hospital, &c.—*Continued.*

Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.
<i>Diseases.</i>			
Diseases of the Ear—			
Inflammation of external ear.....	9		
" of middle ear.....	1		
Necrosis of ossicles.....	2		
Deafness.....	1		
Diseases of the Nose—			
Inflammation of soft parts ...	5		
Diseases of the Circulatory System—			
Disordered action of Heart.....	4		1
Phlebitis.....	2		
Thrombosis.....	1	1	
Diseases of the Respiratory System—			
Asthma.....	3		
Inf. of Larynx.....	3		
Bronchitis.....	53		
Haemorrhage (<i>a</i>).....	1		
Pleurisy.....	6		
Diseases of the Digestive System—			
Ulceration of the mouth.....	1		
Gangrene.....	1		1
Caries of the Teeth.....	4		
Abscess of Dental Periosteum.....	2		
Inf. of " ".....	2		
Suppuration " ".....	1		
Ulceration " ".....	1		
Toothache.....	1		
Inf. Pharynx.....	7		
Dilatation Pharynx.....	1		
Inf. of Stomach.....	31		2
Haemorrhage of Stomach.....	1		
Indigestion.....	43		
Vomiting.....	5		
Gastralgia.....	1		
Enteritis.....	8		
Appendicitis.....	9		
Hernia.....	7		
Diarrhoea.....	21		
Constipation.....	12		
Colic.....	18		
Enteralgia.....	8		
Periprolitis.....	1		
Fistula in ano.....	3		
Piles.....	10		
Inf. of Liver.....	1		
Hyperaemia.....	11		
Jaundice.....	1		
Inf. of the Peritoneum.....	1		
Diseases of the Lymphatic System—			
Congestion of the Spleen.....	1		
Inf. of Lymphatic Glands.....	12		
Hypertrophy ".....	1		
Diseases of the Urinary System—			
Acute Nephritis.....	2		
Pyelitis.....	1		
Inf. of Bladder.....	7		
Rupture of Bladder.....	1		
Irritability of Bladder.....	1		
Retention of Urine.....	2		
Incontinence ".....	1		
Haematuria.....	1	1	
Haemoglobinuria.....	1		
Albuminuria.....	2		

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TABLE 1.—Showing admission into Hospital, &c.—*Continued.*

Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.
<i>Diseases.</i>			
Diseases of the Generative System—			
Urethritis.....	2		
Stricture.....	3		
Inf. of the Prostate.....	1		
Hypertrophy.....	1		
Inf. of the Prepuce.....	4		
Phimosis.....	1		
Paraphimosis.....	1		
Inf. of the Glans.....	1		1
Condyloma.....	1		
Abscess of the Scrotum.....	1		
Hydrocele.....	2		
Varicocele.....	3		
Orchitis.....	22		
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion—			
Osteitis.....	1		
Periostitis.....	1		
Chronic Abscess.....	2		
Synovitis.....	27		
Myalgia.....	39		
Inf. of Bursae.....	9		
Hallux, Valgus.....	3		
Diseases of the Connective Tissue—			
Inf. Connective Tissue.....	1		
Abscess.....	25		
Diseases of the Skin—			
Erythema.....	2		
Urticaria.....	5		
Eczema.....	10		
Impetigo Contagiosa.....	5		
Boil.....	45		
Frostbite.....	5		
Herpes.....	2		
Shingles.....	3		
Psoriasis.....	2		
Corn.....	4		
Dermatitis Seborrhoica.....	2		
Acne.....	3		
Alopecia.....	1		
Local Injuries—			
Burns.....	8		
Effects of irritants.....	1		
Abrasion.....	24		
Contusion.....	91		
Wounds.....	84		
Sprain.....	127		
Dislocation.....	7		
Fracture.....	23		
Concussion of Brain.....	1		
Effects of Foreign Bodies.....	3		
Internal Derangement of knee joint.....	2		
Poisons—			
Venom of Stinging Insects.....	2		
Results of Vaccination.....	2		
Total.....	1,687	8	20
N. Y. D.....	3		
N. A. D.....	6		1
Grand Total.....	1,696	8	21

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TABLE 2.—Showing admissions with the ratios per 1,000 of the strength, and the average ratio for 5 years:—

Average strength, 2,613.

Average ratio for 5 years, 738.39.

Year.	Admitted.
1906..	769.09
1907..	709.90
1908..	777.07
1909..	689.34
1910..	639.50

G. C. JONES, Colonel,
Director-General Medical Service.

APPENDIX B.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 23, 1910.

*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 1909-10:—

STAFF.

2. During the past year there has been one change in the Staff of the College. Major E. N. Mozley has been succeeded by Captain R. C. Hammond of the Royal Engineers as Instructor in Military Engineering.

3. Major T. B. Wood, Royal Artillery, and Captain W. Robertson, Royal Engineers, both of the Imperial General Staff, have lately joined us. Their work will lie principally with the officers of the Dominion Forces, but they will, also, give lectures from time to time to the cadets.

4. I regret to say that, at the end of this term, the College loses the services of Major de Bury and Captain Russell-Brown, the Professors of Tactics and Artillery and of Surveying, and I take this opportunity of expressing my regret at their departure and thanking them for the excellent work they have done while they have been in Canada.

STRENGTH.

5. The number of cadets at the commencement of the year was 105, and of these one has been withdrawn under circumstances which have already been reported, and one cadet has been sent home on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, but will return next term. Twenty-five cadets are now leaving the College, having completed the full course.

6. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the Entrance Examination for admission in September next was 60, and two additional candidates, who did not take the Entrance Examination, applied, on the strength of matriculation, at universities. Of the 60 who competed for admission, 43 have satisfied the examiners, and the quality of the work is reported to be above the average. Owing, however, to lack of accommodation, this number cannot be admitted.

DISCIPLINE.

7. The conduct and discipline of the cadets during the year has been very good.

EXAMINATIONS.

8. The results of the yearly examinations are satisfactory. A certain number of the 'recruit' class will be required to repeat the first year's course, partly owing to inadequate preparation prior to admission, and partly on account of lack of sufficient application to their work. It is essential that, before a cadet starts on the work of the second year, he should be thoroughly well grounded, and there is no doubt that the repetition of the first year's course, ensuring a good basis on which to build, is time well spent. The senior class have all graduated.

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9. Owing to the unfortunate illness of the French professor towards the end of the term, the cadets were placed at a disadvantage in that subject, but arrangements have been made to prevent the individuals suffering through no fault of their own.

DRILL AND EXERCISES.

10. The cadets have been inspected by General Sir John French, and representatives of Australia and South Africa, both at drill and gymnastics; in addition to which, public performances were given at Ottawa. On all occasions they acquitted themselves in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

11. Owing to the lack of a covered riding school, and the difficulties which have existed with regard to horses and riding establishment staff, there is room for improvement in equitation. With the advent of the necessary horses and the instructional personnel on the spot, the horsemanship of the cadets will be raised to a very different standard, provided that the personnel possess the necessary qualifications.

SPORTS.

12. The College has more than held its own in the matter of games and outdoor sports during the past year, carrying off the Inter-Collegiate Football and Lawn Tennis, and being in the finals of the Inter-Collegiate Hockey.

13. The Squash Racquet Courts for which the College is indebted to private subscription, have been completed, and provide the means of healthy recreation, though only to a limited number, during the winter months.

14. The need for a covered drill shed, which can also be used as a rink, has been recognized, and it is hoped that this work may be carried out before next winter.

ACCOMMODATION.

15. As has been previously reported, extra accommodation is urgently needed. As pointed out above, it has been found necessary to reject candidates, who are in every way qualified for admission, owing to the want of space, and it is only by crowding in an undesirable manner that the number now in residence can be accommodated.

16. I consider that the men who graduate here and successfully pass through our course are an invaluable asset to the country, whatever their future calling, and that their number should not be limited by the want of quarters in which to house them.

MILITARY SERVICE.

17. This year, for the first time, every graduate who is not entering the Imperial Service or the Permanent Force takes a commission in the Active Militia, where it is anticipated that he will prove of great value, and do credit to the training which he has received at the Royal Military College.

18. The following gentlemen cadets will be recommended for commissions:—

- Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler, Royal Engineers.
- Company Sergeant-Major A. S. C. Rogers, Indian Army.
- Sergeant C. S. Hanson, Cavalry (Imperial).
- Sergeant H. P. Lafferty, R.C.H.A.
- Corporal W. B. Mackie, Artillery (Imperial).
- Cadet H. P. Holt, Cavalry (Imperial).
- Cadet H. B. Boswell, R.C.F.

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DIPLOMAS.

19. The following diplomas have been awarded:—

With Honours.

Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.
 Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen
 Sergeant H. H. Lawson.
 “ J. W. Ross.
 Corporal C. B. Archibald.
 Sergeant C. S. Hanson.
 Company Sergeant-Major J. K. Bertram
 Corporal W. B. Mackie.
 “ A. P. O. Meredith.
 Sergeant T. S. Morrissey.

Diplomas of graduation.

Sergeant H. P. Lafferty.
 “ E. A. Greene
 Cadet A. D. Fiskien.
 “ H. P. Holt.
 “ H. Peters.
 “ H. B. Boswell.
 “ A. C. Campbell.
 Company Sergeant-Major T. M. McAvity.
 Sergeant C. B. Parr.
 Cadet W. E. Blue.
 Lance-Corporal W. M. C. Monk.
 Corporal J. F. Adams.
 Company Sergeant-Major A. S. C. Rogers
 Cadet A. F. Nation.
 Sergeant W. E. Steacy.

PRIZES.

20. Sword of Honour for Conduct and Discipline, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

His Excellency the Governor-General's Medals:—

- 1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler, Gold Medal.
- 1st “ Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen, Silver Medal.
- 1st “ Sergeant H. H. Lawson, Bronze Medal.

Class Prizes:—

- 1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.
- 2nd Class, Cadet L. A. Wilmot.
- 3rd Class, Cadet S. F. C. Sweeny.

Military Subjects:—

- 1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Military Engineering:—

- 1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Tactics and Reconnaissance:—

- 1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Artillery:—

- 1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Drills, Exercises and Practical Work:—

- 1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Military Administration and Military Law:—

- 2nd Class, Cadet H. A. Joly de Lotbinière.

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Field Sketching and Map Reading:—

2nd Class, Cadet H. E. Silver.

Surveying:—

1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Physics:—

1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler

Chemistry:—

1st Class, Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen

Civil Engineering:—

1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler

Mathematics and Mechanics:—

2nd Class, Corporal J. V. Young.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing:—

2nd Class, Cadet L. A. Wilmot.

French:—

2nd Class, Cadet J. A. Dansereau.

French:—

3rd Class, Cadet S. F. C. Sweeny.

English:—

3rd Class, Cadet R. M. Haultain.

Medals presented by the Alliance Française of Paris for highest aggregate during the entire course:—

1st—Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

2nd—Cadet H. P. Holt.

Boxing, Novices, Light, 1910, won by A. B. Boggs.

“ “ Heavy, 1910, won by C. V. Bishop.

“ Featherweight, 1910, won by H. S. Windeler.

“ Lightweight, 1910, won by H. C. Lefroy.

“ Welterweight, 1910, won by R. W. Powell.

“ Middleweight, 1910, won by J. V. Young.

“ Heavyweight, 1910, won by A. S. C. Rogers.

Bayonet Fighting, 1910, won by A. B. McEwen.

Fencing, 1910, won by H. P. Lafferty.

Ontario Cups (Best shot in each class):—

1st Class, W. E. Blue.

2nd Class, H. W. Macpherson.

3rd Class, S. F. C. Sweeny.

Quebec Cups (Championship shooting):—

1st, S. F. C. Sweeny.

2nd, H. A. Joly de Lotbinière.

3rd, C. W. G. Gibson.

Tennis Singles, won by Company Sergeant-Major T. M. McAvity.

Revolver Shield, won by Cadet C. W. G. Gibson.

Dundonald Bowl, won by 'B' Company, Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen.

Riding Cup, won by Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen.

Gymnastic Cup, won by 'C' Company, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Company Musketry Shield, won by 'D' Company, Company Sergeant-Major T. M. McAvity.

Company Musketry Shield, won by 'D' Company, C.S.M. McAvity.

Artillery Challenge Cup, won by Cadet W. E. Blue.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

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

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APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
1910.

OTTAWA, June 6, 1910.

*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,

SAM. HUGHES, *Colonel.*

Chairman Board of Visitors.

REPORT.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 9.45 a.m. May 16, 1910.

Present.

Chairman.—Colonel S. Hughes, M.P., Railway Intelligence Officer, Headquarters Staff.

Members.—Colonel R. W. Rutherford, Master-General of the Ordnance.

C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., M.L.C.E., Halifax, N.S.

Supernumerary.—Major P. W. G. Pinnock, Commonwealth Forces of Australia, Hobart, Tasmania (Exchange Officer).

Secretary.—Major C. F. Winter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters.

Colonel T. Benson, Officer Commanding Eastern Ontario Command, and the Rev. C. P. Choquette, M.A., President of the College of Ste. Hyacinthe, P.Q., were prevented by other duties from attending.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, R.A., the Commandant of the College, was in attendance.

The Board for two days made careful inspection of the grounds and buildings, and instituted inquiries into the various departments of the institution, and submit their conclusions as follows:—

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

1. The Board desire to preface their remarks upon the College as seen at their annual visit by recording their opinion that the time has now arrived for serious consideration of the present congested condition of the establishment, and the increased accommodation required, if the Royal Military College is in the future to adequately provide for the military and civil training of the youth of Canada, as contemplated and intended by its founders. With the growth of the Dominion, the increase of population, the enlargement of Canadian military responsibilities, and the increasing

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number of candidates competing at the annual Entrance Examinations for a much smaller number of vacancies, it is considered that it would be but the part of wisdom to begin now to provide for that expansion, the necessity for which can already be plainly seen. With this end in view the Board submit that:—

(a) A general plan of the College Grounds and Buildings as may be considered necessary to meet increased requirements for, say, the next century, or for 200 per cent increase in attendance, should be prepared, in order that additions which may be made from time to time will conform to an approved ideal plan as to site, style of architecture employed, and general symmetry in design, appearance, &c. The grounds are well adapted to the ends in view, but a definite plan for future enlargement is necessary.

(b) The advantages to be derived from the residence of professors within the College domain are so great that the question of providing quarters for all the staff of the institution, both married and single, should be seriously considered. At present seven professors are living away from the College and drawing lodging allowances. To adequately meet future requirements provision should be made for their residence within the College domain, where very suitable building sites may be had.

ENTRANCE OF CADETS.

2. In accordance with the Board's recommendation last year, the age for admission to the College has been extended from 16-21 years, instead of 16-20 as formerly. The Board consider, that, under existing conditions, 17 is the best age for a cadet to join, as he is then sufficiently mature to enable him to keep up in all departments of the work without difficulty or strain.

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

OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS

		Marks.	
		Max.	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
English..	Total	1,200	300
(i) Grammar and Composition..		800	200
(ii) Literature..		400	100
Geography and History..	Total	1,000	250
French..	Total	1,000	250
Chemistry..	Total	300	75

VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS.

Latin..	Total	1,000	250
Geometrical Drawing..	"	500	125
Freehand Drawing..	"	300	75

All the obligatory subjects must be taken up. To qualify, each candidate must obtain not less than 33 per cent of the aggregate marks allotted to the obligatory subjects.

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4. As recommended last year, the qualifying minimum in geography, history, English, and French has been raised from 25 per cent to 33 per cent.

5. The Board consider it desirable that German should be made an optional subject for the entrance examination; also that a paper on 'general knowledge' should be set, similar to the one provided for candidates undergoing the examination in England for entrance to Sandhurst and Woolwich.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

6. The Commandant reported that, as a whole, the syllabus of instruction followed during the past year had been similar to that of the year previous. The hours devoted to the different subjects are as follows:—

	Hours.
Purely civil subjects.	1,000
Subjects required for both civil and military work, <i>e.g.</i> , mathematics, surveying, English, &c.	1,350
Military subjects.	650

7. The Board consider it desirable that the study of Military History should be provided for. At present no campaign is studied, and, although details of the Military Art are taught in connection with Tactics, Reconnaissance, &c., their application is not well shown. The study of some specific campaign would remedy this. Time for this extra subject could be found, the Commandant thought, by reducing the number of hours devoted to English in the cadets' second year.

8. The Board recommend that the study of Military History be inaugurated, but hesitate to name the subjects from which the necessary time may be taken.

9. During the past year a course of lecturing by cadets has been introduced, with a view to training the cadet to impart knowledge to others and to acquire necessary confidence in himself. Results from this have been highly beneficial, as have also been those from a debating society which has been established among the cadets.

10. The Board recommended to the Commandant the desirability of reviving the practice of periodic conferences of professors and instructors to ensure co-operation in instruction, and to avoid overlapping of studies, as well as for the general advantage of the College.

ATTACHMENT OF CADETS TO MILITIA UNITS.

11. Last year the Board recommended that the senior Cadets should be attached for a time to a unit of the Permanent Force prior to their graduation, but difficulties have been found in carrying this out. This year arrangements have been made for 26 cadets of the senior and second year classes to be attached to units of the Active Militia at Camps of Instruction. The commandant is strongly of the opinion that the best results will only be obtained if graduates are attached to permanent corps prior to serving in a training camp with the Active Militia. The Board agree with the Commandant in deprecating the attachment of first year cadets (recruits) to any Militia units.

COMMISSIONS IN PERMANENT CORPS.

12. With a view to afford some inducement to cadets to enter the Permanent Force, the Board would repeat its recommendation of a previous year that some portion of the College fees paid during a cadet's course should be refunded to any cadet accepting a commission in the Permanent Force of Canada within one year of his graduation from the Royal Military College. A sum sufficient to purchase the necessary uniform of the Corps to which he might be appointed would be reasonable.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

13. Lieut.-Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, R.A., the Commandant, took over charge in October last.

14. Major E. N. Mozely, R.E., has been replaced as Professor of Military Engineering and Musketry by Captain R. C. Hammond, R.E.

15. Two general staff officers, 2nd grade, Major T. B. Wood, R.A., and Captain W. Robertson, R.E., have joined the College Staff for special duties in connection with the instruction of militia officers. Their duties are in connection with the preparation of candidates for the Imperial Staff College, Militia Staff Courses, Military Instruction at Universities, Officers' Long Course, and Special Courses which may be provided for Active Militia Officers, &c. As has been remarked in previous reports of the Board of Visitors, the College Staff were unable properly to provide for the instruction of officers of the Militia in addition to the instruction of the cadets. It is anticipated that the services of these general staff officers will be most valuable.

16. In the retirement of Honorary Lieutenant Birtles, after a service of upwards of 30 years, the College loses a valued instructor. In his place a foreman of works is much required.

17. The Board are pleased to note that an increase has been made in the emoluments of the Commandant; but would respectfully point out that even with this increase, and considering values and cost of living here and in England, the present Commandant is about £200 per annum worse off than in his last appointment as Commanding Officer of an Artillery Brigade at Aldershot. It should not be possible for such comparisons to be made.

18. The case of the Quartermaster, Lieutenant Hennessy, Canadian Army Pay Corps, was drawn to the attention of the Board with respect to pension, his case not being covered by the Militia Pension Act and amendments. It is understood this officer's case is familiar to Headquarters and the Board trust that means may be found to afford a deserving officer the relief required.

19. The Commandant reported himself as well supported by his Staff of Professors and Instructors.

CADETS.

ATTENDANCE.

20. The present number of cadets upon the roll is the largest in the history of the College, viz.: 105. This number fully takes up all the dining-room accommodation. The dormitory accommodation is not nearly sufficient; 48 of the cadets being obliged to sleep two in a room. This emphasizes very strongly the need of increased accommodation.

PERSONNEL.

21. The cadets were seen on parade (102 strong); in their class-rooms; and at work, surveying, &c. On parade they presented a very steady, soldierly appearance, and gave indication of being well grounded in infantry drill. The words of command of the cadet officers were well given, and the movements were performed very creditably.

22. Representative cadets of the different classes were interviewed by the Board, and expressed themselves as generally contented and satisfied.

23. A list of measurements and weights of the cadets of the 3rd class was submitted by the Staff Adjutant. This list showed the age, weight, and measurements taken at the time of the cadets' first joining in August last, and also the same data for May 10, 1910. The average results were as follows:—

Class of 39 cadets; average age, 18 years and 8 months.

Average height, August, 1909, 5 feet 8 inches.

“ May, 1910, 5 feet 8 7-10 inches.

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Average increase, 7-10 inches.

Average weight, August, 1909, 134.3 pounds.

" May, 1910, 143.6 pounds.

Average increase, 9.3 pounds.

Average chest measurement, May, 1909, 32.5 inches.

" measurement, May, 1910, 36.5 inches.

Average increase, 4 inches.

DISCIPLINE.

24. The Commandant reported the discipline of the cadets as quite satisfactory. Since he had taken command in October last, but one serious case requiring punishment had been dealt with. The officers in charge of companies were well supported by the senior cadets and there was a good feeling throughout all ranks. From inquiries made by the Board its members feel sure that there are no objectionable practices of 'hazing' and 'fagging' being carried on, and, from all they could learn, there exists an excellent feeling of *camaraderie* and *esprit de corps* throughout the whole establishment.

25. Indeed in every class year, on the part of the cadets themselves, there seems to be a strong healthy spirit to uphold and maintain honourable and manly character among the young gentlemen in attendance, and, also, a very healthy spirit of mutual confidence and esteem between Commandant, Staff, and Senior and Junior Cadets.

MESSING.

26. The messing arrangements as now conducted by the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps were reported as, on the whole, very satisfactory. Some complaint had been made during March and April last about the quality of the veal provided, but this was quickly rectified. The milk is pasteurized and all water used is sterilized. The cadets, upon being interrogated by the Board, considered that, on the whole, the messing was very good. The Board are of the opinion that it would be well to have the ice supply for the College cut and stored by the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps. If this could be done another year, it is believed it would be an improvement.

27. A table of diet for the cadets was shown the Board. It exhibited a sufficient variety. All food brought to the College is carefully inspected by the Quartermaster, and the Board consider that proper value for the payment made for messing is now being obtained.

28. The Board recommend that a provision of fruit be made for the cadets' breakfast, and a variety in the biscuits served at 11 o'clock luncheon. It is considered this might well be done for the present rate of 50 cents per diem.

29. The clothing as now supplied the cadets appears to give satisfaction, with the exception of the blue serge undress, the cloth of which does not wear well, and the Commandant suggested that, for undress wear, it would be preferable to have khaki service dress with the khaki peak cap. The full dress clothing was reported as satisfactory, with the exception of the gold lace, which is said to be inferior. The Board would again repeat their recommendation of last year, viz.: that cloth, gold lace, and other material should be purchased by the Department, supplied to the cadets on repayment, and made up in accordance with sealed patterns. It was observed that few of the tunics buttoned correctly, the line deflected towards the left, causing an untidy appearance.

30. The employment of a master tailor at the College may, in the near future, with the increased attendance expected, become necessary.

31. Complaint was made by some of the cadets that the boots provided were clumsy and not sufficiently smart in appearance, but they seem to wear well.

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32. An universal request made by cadets interviewed was for the provision of a soft felt hat for use when at work surveying, during practical instruction in engineering, equitation, &c. The present service cap affords little protection to the head, falls off at equitation or when surveying, and is unpopular.

RECREATION.

33. The Board understand that provision has been made for the erection of the combined skating rink and drill shed recommended in previous reports. It is most desirable that this building should be erected during the present summer.

34. The boat-houses continue in a state of delapidation and decay, and are almost useless. They are unsightly, and should be replaced by more modern structures. These are referred to in connection with a succeeding paragraph with regard to the water front on Navy bay.

35. The Squash Racquet Court presented to the cadets by a number of Montreal friends and admirers has been taken into use and is very much appreciated.

DRILL AND EXERCISES.

36. As referred to in a previous paragraph the cadets were seen at drill under their own officers and gave every evidence of being well grounded in Infantry Drill.

37. The facilities for Garrison Artillery drill are not adequate, and the Garrison guns at present stored in the old Gun Shed on the water front are not calculated to impress a cadet very much with Garrison Artillery work. It is recommended that one or two groups of Coast Defence guns be mounted within the Fort Frederick enclosure for instructional purposes, so that training in that branch can be carried out to better advantage.

38. The Board consider that the disinclination shown by cadets going into the Permanent Force to apply for commissions in the Garrison Artillery has been largely due to the neglect with which this branch of instruction has been treated in the past.

EQUITATION.

39. The entire senior class, 26 in number, was seen at Equitation.

40. The stables and riding establishment buildings referred to in previous reports have now been completed, and 10 horses have been purchased for the College and are at present being trained by the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

GYMNASIUM.

41. The cadets of the third class were seen at exercise in the Gymnasium. They performed very creditably, considering the short time since their admission to the College. The course followed seems well calculated to build up the physique and benefit the health of the cadets.

FIRE DRILL.

42. The Commandant reported that fire drill was regularly performed and a 'fire alarm' had been practised only a few days before the Board's visit. In view of this it was not considered necessary to repeat the experiment. The hose and appliances appear in good working order.

MUSKETRY.

43. Musketry returns for the 1st and 2nd classes show a total of 60 cadets exercised. The 1st class, with a strength of 26 cadets, earned a figure of merit of 218.07; the 2nd class with a strength of 34 cadets had an average figure of merit of 219.5. The cadets in these two classes are classified by their rifle shooting as follows:—

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1st Class.—3 marksmen, 12 first-class shots, 9 second-class shots, and 2 third-class shots.

2nd Class.—5 marksmen, 14 first-class shots, 11 second-class, and 3 third-class shots.

44. The Board consider this a very creditable showing. The best shot in the College during the year was No. 818, Cadet H. W. Macpherson.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

45. The Medical Officer reported that, during the past year, the health of all within the College enclosure had been excellent. There had been no serious illnesses and no cases of typhoid. Since the first of September last there had been 106 admissions to the College hospital. These were, however, mainly minor cases of colds, sprains, &c. Only in one case was any serious development feared, when the cadet in question was sent home for three months' leave of absence.

46. The sanitary arrangements in connection with the buildings, class-rooms, &c., appeared to the Board fairly satisfactory, but, upon inquiry from the District Engineer, they see reason to fear that the drainage is not as good as it should be. The main drain has been recently found to be blocked, and, upon taking up parts of it near the exit, it was found that roots of poplar trees growing near by had penetrated the joints and almost completely blocked up the pipe. The Board recommend that the drainage system be looked into thoroughly, and that such repairs or additions as may be necessary should be carried out at once.

47. The poplar trees standing near the exit of the drain to the north side of Fort Frederick should be removed, as their roots will continue to be a menace to the drain in that locality, and their place supplied by trees, the roots of which are not so penetrating.

WATER SUPPLY.

48. A recent analysis of the water supply shows it to be, after filtration, of good quality. The pumping plant and filters appear to do their work well, and the erection of the new water tower on the College grounds provides the necessary pressure and reserve supply for all purposes of fire protection. The sterilizing plant at the hospital is quite adequate for all requirements.

49. The Board are not satisfied, however, that sufficient precautions have been taken with reference to the present position of the intake pipe. The head of the pipe is now some 300 feet out from the shore at the Power House, and it is doubtful if the depth of the water in which it lies is sufficient to ensure a pure supply at all times. The Board would like the opinion of an expert taken upon this question.

50. An examination of the filtration process was made and the action reversed to clear the pipe. The Board recommend that, in case of fire and the pumping of unfiltered water directly into the water pipes, immediately afterwards the pipes should be cleared out so as to ensure there being no unpurified water left standing in the pipe.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION.

BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

51. The main building and dormitory are now much crowded and more classroom and sleeping accommodation are urgently needed. The congestion in the main building has necessitated the corridors of the upper stories being much encroached upon for storage purposes. These corridors should be cleared, and quarters for officers should not be allotted in the main building. As previously reported, the provision of a suitable draughting room is much required.

52. The Board understand that arrangements are being made for the erection of another story on the dormitory building. This will give much needed additional

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accommodation, but will scarcely suffice for the increase which may be expected in the near future. The dormitory was found clean and comfortable.

53. Some addition to the main building, or a separate building to provide additional class-room accommodation, is now urgently needed. The class-rooms barely suffice for the instruction of the cadets, but it is now intended having a Staff College course and two 'long' courses for officers of the Militia each year, two of which will be simultaneous. The Board is at a loss to understand how accommodation in the present buildings can be provided for these courses. As stated in the preface to their report, the matter requires serious consideration, if full advantage is to be taken of the instructional facilities now provided at the Royal Military College.

HOSPITAL.

54. The hospital was visited and found very clean and in a satisfactory condition. There were no patients. The books were inspected and full inquiry made of the Medical Officer with respect to the health and condition of the cadets.

GUN SHED.

55. The present gun park or old gun building directly across the parade from the main building should be removed. It is unsightly, seriously interferes with the parade ground, and has passed its usefulness.

WORK SHOP.

56. The Board visited the workshop, but were informed that no classes were now being held, this course of work being finished annually about the first of May.

57. A new combustion engine for furnishing the motive power has been installed, and was reported as giving every satisfaction.

OLD BUILDINGS.

58. The old servants' buildings along the harbour front on the west side of the College grounds are now being demolished; their rubble masonry, &c., were not removed at the time of the visit of the Board.

59. The Board are of the opinion that it would well repay the Department to provide a stone crusher for use by the District Engineer in preparing concrete for such new work as may be undertaken within the next few years. The old unsightly wooden buildings scattered throughout the grounds might very well be removed and new ones put up in concrete, as also the sidewalks throughout the grounds. The District Engineer states that this work could be done by day labour with great benefit, advantage and financial saving to the Department, not only for the Royal Military College but also for needed work at Tête-du-Pont and other government properties in Kingston.

60. The Board recommend that the question of the provision of a stone crusher, &c., be referred to the Engineer Service for expert inquiry and report. Ample quantities of stone are available on government properties for all purposes.

LIBRARY.

61. The Library as at present is not satisfactory. It is very cramped for space and has no facilities for keeping maps. A map room and reading room are desired. A catalogue of the volumes should also be printed.

62. The Commandant asked that a small printing press be provided for use in printing examination papers, exercises, orders, &c. The Board feel that such provision would be conducive to efficiency, and recommend that a small printing press

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upon the lines desired by the Commandant be provided. It was suggested that the non-commissioned officer who would look after and manage the printing press could also act as librarian. At present one of the professors acts in this capacity but his other duties are more important and should not be interfered with by such labours.

63. A more generous provision of technical books of reference for consultation by professors and instructors should also be provided.

KITCHENS.

64. The kitchens and pantries in both main building and hospital were visited and found in a satisfactory condition. At the time of the Board's visit the cadets' kitchen was being scrubbed. The Chairman of the Board suggests that the practice of hot sanding the floor might be tried to advantage. This latter practice has been found to remove the damp odour usually detected in basement kitchens that are cleansed by scrubbing.

65. The present slate topped kitchen table is in need of renewal or replacement. The Board consider that a new marble topped table should be provided. This was strongly urged by the Medical Officer.

EQUIPMENT OF CLASS-ROOMS, &C.

66. When visiting the class-rooms all the members of the Board were struck by the obsolete or unhealthy character of the desks and stools used by the cadets. These are much inferior to the modern equipment of up-to-date public schools and colleges. The desks are clumsy and inconvenient, the stools in most cases too high and cannot be conducive to comfort or health. A modern style of seat and desk would be more in keeping with the general character of the institution. It was also noticed that the blackboards in many of the class-rooms require renewing and extending.

67. Upon the general subject of equipment the Professor of Military Engineering reported that he had not enough material for the work under his charge. There were no pontoons at the College. These are very much required. The two pontoons which had been received some time ago were in bad condition when they arrived at the College.

68. The Senior Ordnance Officer has asked for tenders to repair the boats, but up to the present time nothing has been done.

69. The College equipment has been recently augmented by the provision of materials for a war game. This is carried out with maps of a large scale and is expected to provide much interest and instruction for the cadets during winter seasons.

LABORATORY.

70. The chemical laboratory in the top story of the main building much requires enlargement. The space is altogether too restricted. This is an additional reason for the provision of more space generally for class-rooms and the technical apparatus used in connection with the studies of the various subjects. The apparatus and appliances generally are very inferior, not being comparable with ordinary secondary schools throughout Canada.

LANDS AND GROUNDS.

71. The grounds appeared clean and well kept, but many of the sidewalks will soon require renewing. These should be laid down in concrete and no more plank walks should be built. The back road running in rear of the Commandant's quarters to the stables requires 'metalling.'

72. A lodge and lodge-keeper should be provided at the entrance to the grounds. Some annoyance has been caused by cattle straying into the grounds, which would

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be prevented were a proper lodge-keeper provided. The wooden fences in the vicinity of the house at the entrance to the grounds are in a very dilapidated condition and should be removed or rebuilt.

73. The grounds surrounding the new buildings erected for servants' quarters and stables require levelling and grading. The work should be taken in hand at once, as the present condition of this vicinity is not in harmony with the general appearance of the College site as a whole.

74. The backyards and the clothes lines are unsightly—a new building facing the roadway and covering the opening between the present buildings would add greatly to the appearance and prove a useful addition.

75. The present electric light and telephone poles throughout the grounds should be removed and wires placed underground.

RIFLE RANGE.

76. While the present rifle range has for many years been operated with immunity from accidents, its situation gives ground for some anxiety, and is inconvenient and dangerous inasmuch as the line of fire crosses over the cricket field and the main road leading into the College, precluding any use being made of much of the College area while musketry is being carried out. The Board consider that a safer and more satisfactory site is available. With a butt placed on the shore just northwest of Fort Frederick and firing points to the right of the main road as the College grounds are entered, including the present site of the old servant's quarters, a range would be provided which would not interfere with any other department of College work. It is recommended that this and other possible alternative sites may be looked into with a view to improving existing conditions.

77. The Chairman of the Board is of the opinion that an excellent range is available starting from the west shore of Navy bay, north of the main entrance to the inner College grounds. It would be excellent training for the cadets under direction of the District Engineer to construct a foot-bridge of reinforced concrete across Navy bay in a northeasterly direction. At each 100 yards point measured from the targets, there should be an enlarged pier or butt for fully twenty cadets to fire from. The targets should be easterly from the bridge. Thus, instead of firing along over the bridge, which should run northeasterly, the line of fire would be easterly. Splendid stop butts could be provided, and there would be absolute safety in the Fort Henry hill in rear. Were this site selected, all the modern improvements in target practice as carried out at Hythe could be utilized, by having targets rise from the water, here, there and everywhere, by merely working wires from a firing point. To have them rise from the land is very expensive. Interesting competitions could also be had, for 'heads' could be made to appear from the water in ones, twos, tens or twenties, as desired.

78. In any event a 30-yard range for use with service ammunition should be constructed. This would be perfectly safe, not interfere with other branches of the work, and be sufficient for musketry instruction of recruits, while the senior classes could occasionally be taken to the Barriefield range for practice at the long ranges.

WATER FRONT ON NAVY BAY.

79. The Board would again call attention to the dilapidated condition of the piers and retaining wall along Navy bay. The whole of this front is in a most dilapidated and discreditable condition. About 800 feet of concrete wall are required, but, with the abundance of rubble masonry and other material for concrete at hand, it should not be a very expensive work to effect the desired improvement were the stone crusher, recommended in a preceding paragraph, provided, and the work conducted under the supervision of the District Engineer.

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80. While in process the work would afford excellent instruction for the cadets, and, when completed, would remove an eye-sore which can be considered in no other light than as a blot upon the whole institution.

ARMAMENT.

81. The Board would recommend that Ross Rifles Mark II** be provided for the cadets. The rifles with which they are at present doing musketry were reported as not fully satisfactory.

CADETS VISIT TO OTTAWA.

82. The recent visit of practically the two senior classes of the cadets to Ottawa during the Horse Show was unfortunately timed, inasmuch as Parliament had prorogued just prior to their arrival and many senators and members of Parliament from distant parts of the Dominion were prevented from witnessing the parade and displays of the cadets, while the cadets had not the privilege of witnessing the closing of Parliament. The visit, however, cannot but be productive of good, and the Board are strongly of the opinion that opportunities should not be neglected of taking representative detachments of the cadets occasionally to the various larger centres in order that the public generally may be enabled to see the results of the excellent training being carried on.

REPORT, BOARD OF VISITORS

83. It is recommended that the annual report of the Board of Visitors be printed in pamphlet form, and that a sufficient number of copies be available for distribution to the chief schools and colleges of the Dominion where candidates are prepared for the Royal Military College, as well as to members of Parliament and others desiring them.

BOARD'S VISIT.

84. The Board desire to record their satisfaction with the non-arrangements made for their visit by the Commandant, whereby the whole establishment was seen at its normal state and with work going on as usual.

85. The Board were pleased to note the splendid tone and spirit which pervades the College. Between Commandant, Staff and Cadets, and among the cadets themselves of each and every year, the spirit of honour, manhood, pride of person, institution and country, seems to have rendered the sterner modes of enforcing discipline unnecessary. The Commandant, Colonel Crowe, has already been successful in winning the entire confidence of his staff, as well as of the cadets. In inspiring the entire College with those great positive principles which upbuild, control, and ennoble mankind, Colonel Crowe is holding in abeyance, and gradually eliminating those negative ones, the effects of which are repressive and punitive, rather than developmental. In Captain Kaulbach, the Adjutant of the College, the Commandant reports a most capable, courteous, painstaking and energetic officer.

SAM. HUGHES, *Colonel.*

Chairman, Board of Visitors, R.M.C.

R. W. RUTHERFORD, *Colonel,*

Master General of the Ordnance.

C. E. DODWELL,

Resident Engineer, Public Works Dept., Halifax, N.S.

P. W. G. PINNOCK, *Major,*

Commonwealth Forces of Australia.

CHARLES F. WINTER, *Major.*

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Secretary, Board of Visitors.

OTTAWA, June 2, 1910.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DOMINION ARSENAL

QUEBEC, July 12, 1910.

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, 1910.

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

Amount of appropriation for fiscal year ended March	
31, 1910.. . . .	\$300,000 00
Sundry refunds.. . . .	416 53
Amounts refunded for sale of fired cartridge cases..	8,342 90
Amounts refunded for sale of scrap.. . . .	370 38
	<hr/>
	\$309,129 81
Amount of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March	
31, 1910.. . . .	\$267,678 65
Amount in Treasury to credit of appropriation on March	
31, 1910.. . . .	41,451 16
	<hr/>
	\$309,129 81

EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

2. Average number of employees, 300. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, \$120,276.14.

AUDIT OF BOOKS.

3. The books and accounts have been inspected by an auditor from Headquarters.

STOCKTAKING.

4. Stock has been taken of the principal articles on hand, and no serious discrepancies were discovered.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

4. The balance of the order for 12-pr. B. L. or Q. F. 6-cwt. Shrapnel Shells, was completed during the year; 45,511 shells were manufactured, and the cost is about 4 per cent less than that of importing, allowing for duty and freight. The attached production statement shows that, excepting orders where the quantity was too small to admit of economical manufacture, the cost is in all cases, less than that of importing, after adding duty and freight to the latter. A further sum of \$1,200 has been written off the Steel Shell Plant. All tools purchased during the year have been charged to production account.

INCREASES OF PAY.

5. The salaries of the clerical staff have been slightly increased. Wages have, also, been increased in accordance with rates prescribed by the Labour Department.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

6. The additional space required for manufacture of Q. F. Cartridges will have to be provided to permit of further progress in undertaking re-filling and rectifying of fired cartridges cases. A proof range for artillery projectiles is likewise required, and an attempt will be made to secure a suitable site.

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 importations from England.

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DOMINION ARSENAL—BALANCE SHEET, 1909-10.

Dr.

Cr.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance Account:—				
For Capital (buildings, machinery and tools) on April 1, 1909, as per Capital Account (p. 72).....	213,233	86		
For Stores in stock on April 1, 1909.....	164,501	45		
For Semi-manufactures, on April 1, 1909.....	91,079	40		
			468,814	31
To Sundries:—				
For Amounts expended, 1909-10—				
Salaries.....		21,437	39	
Wages.....		98,838	75	
Materials.....		120,719	09	
Machinery.....		8,256	38	
Buildings—				
Maintenance.....		4,928	30	
Miscellaneous—				
Freight	3,159	55		
Stationery, printing and postage.....	406	02		
Advertising sale of scrap and obsolete stores	746	35		
Cartage	2,425	79		
Removal of snow.....	600	00		
Travelling expenses.....	175	80		
Water supply.....	1,800	00		
Telephones	109	40		
Miscellaneous	1,851	46		
			11,274	37
			10	50
For Unclaimed wages in hand on March 31, 1910.....				
For Buildings without charge to Arsenal vote.....				
Additions—				
Store and office building, charged to Public Works.....	47,646	39		
Maintenance—				
Amount charged to Engineer Services	4,190	90		
			51,837	29
For difference between book value and amount realized by sale of fired cartridge cases and scrap.....			306	84
For Materials received, without charge to Arsenal vote.....			3,439	26
For Customs duties, without charge to Arsenal vote.....			2,094	32
For Installation of machinery as per Capital Account (p. 72).....			21,509	39
			\$813,556	19
By Production Account:—				
For Articles manufactured and services performed as per Abstract (p. 75).....				
By Sundries:—				
For Amounts received and credited to Arsenal vote, 1909-10—				
Materials issued from Arsenal Stores.....	2,626	48		
Sale of fired cartridge cases.....	8,342	90		
Sale of scrap	370	38		
Miscellaneous refunds and transfers.....	416	53		
			11,756	29
For Overcharge on cordite, 1908-09.....			760	58
For Accounts receivable on March 31, 1910.....			5,698	56
By Balance Account:—				
For Capital (buildings, machinery, tools) on March 31, 1910, as per Capital Account (p. 72).....	273	833	63	
For Stores in stock on March 31, 1910.....	182,698	12		
For Semi-manufactures on March 31, 1910.....	69,819	83		
			526,351	58
			\$813,556	19

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Dr. Cr.

DOMINION ARSENAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT 1909-10.

BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance Account :—						
For Net Capital on April 1, 1909—						
Buildings	121,850	75				
Machinery	91,239	87				
Tools	123	24				
			213,233	86		
To Sundries :—						
For Store and Office Building	47,646	39			6,537	91
For New Machinery purchased during the year	8,256	38			9,142	04
			55,902	77	22	44
To Production Account :—						
For Installation of Machinery—						
Automatic Stokers	4,152	77				
Gas Plant	10,055	26			161,759	23
Q. F. Cartridge Plant	7,391	36			111,973	60
			21,599	39	100	80
					273,833	63
					\$290,736	02

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STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.

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

Salaries of staff.. . . .	\$21,437 39	
Wages.. . . .	1,241 29	
Motive power, heating and lighting—		
Wages.. . . .	\$3,208 95	
Materials.. . . .	9,944 11	
		13,153 06
Maintenance of Buildings.. . . .	9,119 20	
Water supply.. . . .	1,800 00	
Removal of snow.. . . .	600 00	
Travelling expenses.. . . .	175 80	
Printing, stationery and postage.. . . .	406 02	
Telephone.. . . .	74 40	
Miscellaneous charges.. . . .	7,921 67	
From capital account—		
5% Depreciation on buildings.. . . .	\$6,537 91	
10% “ machinery.. . . .	9,142 04	
20% “ tools.. . . .	22 44	
		15,702 39
		<u>\$71,631 22</u>
Less amounts taken in relief of indirect expenditure—		
Adjustment of accounts.. . . .	320 71	
		<u>Net total.. . . . \$71,310 51</u>

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 1909-10:—

Workshop.. . . .	93.99
Cartridge factory.. . . .	114.82
Foundry.. . . .	333.20
Shell factory.. . . .	4.87*
	<u>Average rate.. . . . 134.28</u>

* Credit.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

DR. DOMINION ARSENAL—STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, MARCH 31, 1910. CR.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Capital :—		By Buildings, Machinery and Tools.....	273,833 63
For Net Balance on March 31, 1910, as per Statement annexed...	273,833 63	Stores in Stock.....	182,698 12
Advances by Department of Militia and Defence (after deducting		Semi-Manufactures.....	69,819 83
the cost of the year's work).....	258,216 51	Accounts Receivable	5,698 56
	<u>\$532,050 14</u>		<u>\$532,050 14</u>

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PRODUCTION STATEMENT, 1909-10.

Abstract of the Cost of Work Performed.

	No.	Rate.		Cost.
		\$ cts.	Per	\$ cts.
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. special.....	3,539	0 14	Each.	503 88
" " " repaired.....	90	0 07	"	6 24
" " " G.S.	2,896	0 70	"	2,032 05
" " " Mark XV, with tin lining.....	1,440	2 05	"	2,957 03*
" projectile, B. L. or Q.F. 12 pr. shrapnel.....	507	0 78	"	400 00
" " " repaired.....	1,177	0 38	"	449 65
Cartridges, B.L. filled, 12 pr., 6 cwt., 12 $\frac{7}{16}$ oz. cordite, size 5, Mark II.....	17,496	0 46	"	8,057 63
" B.L. filled 5 inch howitzer 11 $\frac{7}{16}$ oz. cordite, size, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, Mark IV.	6,362	0 42	"	2,693 53
" B.L. or B.L.C., empty, 15 or 12 pr., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., blank.....	700	4 47	100	31 32
" B.L. empty, 15 pr., Mark I, gun, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., blank....	600	5 71	100	34 29
" R.B.L. empty, silk cloth, 20 pr., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., blank.....	600	12 17	100	73 04
" B.L. empty, 5 inch gun or howitzer, 3 lbs., blank...	160	0 13	Each.	20 38
" Small Arms, ball, .303 inch, cordite, Mark VI....	8,449,126	26 54	1,000	224,263 69
" " blank " " " V.....	500,000	15 09	1,000	7,546 05
Cases, cordite, 100 lbs., Mark I, original cost.....	144	4 25	Each.	613 38
" " " repairs only.....	144	0 38	"	55 36
" powder, metal lined, repaired.....	89	0 32	"	28 27
Covers, cartridge, canvas, B.L. 12 pr., 6 cwt., 12 $\frac{7}{16}$ oz., cordite.	9,014	5 23	100	471 82
" " silk cloth, B.L. 5 inch howitzer, 11 $\frac{7}{16}$ oz., cordite.....	6,362	5 75	100	366 27
Experiments, Standing Committee on small arms.....				205 66
Ovens, Hubbard, No. 3, repaired.....	2	17 72	Each.	35 45
" Aldershot pattern repaired.....	47	10 02	"	471 15
Plugs, fuze hole, G.S. with loop, Mark I.....	2,093	1 89	100	228 25
" wood primer hole, Q.F. 18 pr.....	7,000	1 27	100	215 90*
Puffs, powder, R.L.G. ²	5,000	2 64	100	131 84
Ross, rifle, bayonets.....				241 97
" " inspection.....				148 41
Repairs :—Apparatus observation of fire ; Bubbles circular.....	1			
" Limbers, carriage, field or tripod, M.G. Maxim.....	1			
" Wheels, 1st class, B. No. 9.....	2			44 80
Shells, B.L. or Q.F. empty, sharpnel, 12 pr., 6 cwt., Mark VII.	7,351	2 24	Each.	16,505 52
Testing explosives.....				156 35
				268,989 18

* Including special expenditure for tools.

STATEMENT showing cost of manufacture, compared with the cost of importing from England, for the year 1909-10.

Description.	No.	Vocabulary rate.		Duty.	Freight.	Cost of importing.		Cost of Mfg. at D.A.	Loss.	Profit.
		Each.	\$ cts.			\$	cts.			
Boxes, ammunition, S.A., Mark XV.....	1,440	Each.	1 15	15	5	1 38	2 05*			
" projectile, B.L. or Q.F., 12 pr., shrapnel.....	507	"	0 81	15	5	0 97	0 78		984 80	96 33
Cartridges; B.L., filled, 12 pr., 6 cwt., 12½ oz., cordite, size 5,	17,496	"		20	5	0 70	0 46			4,199 04
" B.L., filled, 5 inch howitzer, 11½ oz., cordite, size 3½,			0 56							
Mark IV.....	6,362	"	0 97	20	5	1 21	0 42			5,025 98
B.L. or B.L.C., empty, 15 or 12 pr., 14 lbs., blank.....	700	100	4 92	20	5	6 15	4 47			11 76
B.L., empty, 15 pr., Mark I, gun, 14 lbs., blank.....	600	100	6 01	20	5	7 51	5 71			10 80
R.B.L., empty, silk cloth, 20 pr., 14 lbs., blank.....	600	100	6 32	20	5	7 90	12 17		25 62	
B.L., empty, 5 inch gun or howitzer, 3 lbs., blank.....	160	Each.	0 07½	20	5	0 09	0 13		6 40	
S.A. ball, .303 inch cordite, Mark VI.....	8,449,126	1,000	23 59	20	5	29 49	26 ¼			24,924 93
" blank " V.....	500,000	1,000	14 60	20	5	18 20	15 09			1,555 00
Covers, cartridge, canvas, B.L., 12 pr., 6 cwt., 12½ oz., cordite..	9,014	100	4 56	20	5	5 70	5 23			42 36
" " silk cloth, B.L. 5 inch howitzer, 11½ oz., cordite..	6,362	100	6 74	20	5	8 42	5 75			169 86
Plugs, fuze-hole, G.S. with loop, Mark I.....	12,003	100	7 17	20	5	8 96	1 27			929 95
Puffs, powder, R.L.G. ²	5,000	100	1 17	20	5	1 44	2 64		60 00	
Shells, B.L. or Q.F. empty, shrapnel 12 pr., 6 cwt., Mark VII.....	7,351	Each.	2 25	20	5	2 81	2 24			4,292 67
Total.....									1,056 82	41,258 68
Deduct loss.....										1,056 82
Profit, 7·5 per cent on Gross Capital of \$532,050·14.....										-40,201 86

NOTE.—It has been possible to make comparison in the case of new stores only, as the cost of repairs of old articles is evidently not comparable.

* Including special expenditure on tools.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 F. M. GAUDET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.C.A.,*
Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.

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APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR SIGNALLING.

KINGSTON, Ontario, April 15, 1910.

To the Secretary, Militia Council, Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Signalling Service for the year ending March 31, 1910:—

SIGNALLING INSTRUCTION, 1909.

2.—List of Units of the Permanent Force and Active Militia of Canada who attended the Garrison Classes of Instruction, held at the various centres throughout Canada, and were granted Certificates.

Corps.	Where class was held.	PERIOD.		GRADES OF CERTIFICATES.			Total Certificates each Unit.	Grand Total.
		From	To	Instructor	" A "	" B "		
"B" Squadron, R.C.D.	Toronto, Ont.	13-9-09.	26-10-09.			1	1	
G.G.B. Guards	"	"	"		2		2	
9th Misi-sauga H.ise	"	"	"		1		1	
2nd Regiment, Q.O.R.	"	"	"		3	5	8	
10th Regiment, R.G.	"	"	"		2	1	3	
48th Highlanders	"	"	"		4	2	6	
No. 2 Section, C.S. Corps	"	"	"		1	3	4	
No. 2 Section, C.E.	"	"	"			1	1	
Totals					13	13	26	26
22nd London Regiment (attached 90th).	Winnipeg, Man.	13-8-09.	24-9-09.			1	1	
No. 10 Section, C.S. Corps	"	"	"		1	5	6	
13th F.B.C.A.	"	"	"			1	1	
90th Regiment	"	"	"			2	2	
16th F.A., A.M.C.	"	"	"			2	2	
Totals					1	11	12	38

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SIGNALING INSTRUCTION, 1909—Continued.

No. 2:—List of Units of the Permanent Force and Active Militia of Canada who attended the Garrison Classes of Instruction, held at the various centres throughout Canada, and were granted certificates.

Corps.	Where class was held.	PERIOD.		GRADES OF CERTIFICATES.				Total Certificates each unit.	Grand Total.
		From	To	Instructor	Assistant Instructor	"A"	"B"		
Brought forward									
4th F. B. C. A.	Hamilton, Ont.	13-4-09	28-5-09		1	1	2	2	
13th Regiment	"	"	"			3		2	
77th Regiment	"	"	"			2	5	8	
91st Regiment, Highlanders	"	"	"		1	3	4	7	
No. 9 Company, C. A. S. C.	"	"	"			2	2	2	
No. 12 F. A., A. M. C.	"	"	"			1	1	1	
Cape Colonial Force	"	"	"				1	1	
Totals				2		6	15	23	61
11th Hussars	Sherbrooke, P. Q.	21-4-09	2-6-09			1	2	3	
22nd F. B. C. A.	"	"	"			2		2	
53rd Regiment	"	"	"			1	6	7	
Totals						4	8	12	73
R. C. G. A.	Halifax, N. S.	3-5-09	28-5-09			4	3	7	
R. C. R.	"	"	"	1	5	12	11	29	
1st Regiment, C. A.	"	10-5-09	15-6-09			1	3	4	
63rd Regiment	"	"	"			3	3	6	
66th Regiment	"	"	"			3	3	6	
69th Regiment	"	"	"				3	3	
93rd Regiment	"	"	"				4	4	
94th Regiment	"	"	"				1	1	
No. 9 Section, C. S. Corps	"	"	"				1	1	
Totals				1	5	23	32	61	134

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SIGNALLING INSTRUCTION, 1909—Continued.

2.—List of Units of the Permanent Force and Active Militia of Canada who attended the Garrison Classes of Instruction, held at the various centres throughout Canada, and were granted certificates.

Corps.	Where class was held.	PERIOD.		GRADES OF CERTIFICATES.				Total Certificates each Unit.	Grand Total.
		From	To	Instructor	Assistant Instructor	"A"	"B"		
Brought Forward									185
15th Regiment	Belleville, Ont.	18-10-09	3-12-09				6	6	
Totals							6	6	233
4th Hussars	Kingston, Ont.		26-11-09			1		1	
R.C.R.	Frederickton, N.B.		25-9-09			1		1	
19th F.B.C.A.	Halifax, N.S.		25-2-09				1	1	
R.C.R.	Quebec, P.Q.	12-1-09	13-4-09			4	5	9	
Totals						6	6	12	245
R.C.R.	H.Q. Annual Inspection Tour, 1909.					1		1	
7th Regiment	"					3	2	5	
38th Regiment	"					3	1	4	
77th Regiment	"				1	2	1	4	
Brantford Collegiate Institute Cadets	"						1	1	
Totals					1	9	5	15	260
"A" Battery R.C.H.A.	Kingston, Ont.		11-10-09		1	1		2	
Totals					1	1		2	262

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3. Of the foregoing, the following extract, showing the numbers of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men granted certificates, with their grades:—

Officers.			N.-C. O.'s and men.			TOTAL.
Instructor.	" A "	" B "	Assistant Instructor.	" A "	" B "	
6	5	15	12	87	137	262

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

GENERAL EFFICIENCY COMPETITION, 1909.

4.—RETURN showing the number of marks awarded for signalling in the above competition, 1909, for Canadian Artillery (Field and Garrison).

Field Artillery.

UNIT.	Place of Inspection.	Date of Inspection.	MARKS AWARDED.			Total number of Marks.	Total number of Signallers.	Remarks.
			Holding Certif.	Oral.	Reading and sending Semaphore.			
1st F.B.C.A.								Excused Training, G. O. 99. '09.
2nd "	Rockliffe, P.Q.	9-7-09	1	2-8	13-6	17-4	4	Only 1 trained.
3rd "	Montreal, P.Q.	24-6-09	1	1	5-6	7-6	4	
4th "	Niagara, Ont.	26-6-09	1	1	6	8	1	
5th "	Kingston, Ont.	25-6-09		3-6	24-6	28-2	5	
6th "	London, Ont.	18-6-09		1-4	11-8	13-2	3	
7th "	Niagara, Ont.	26-6-09		3-8	17-6	21-4	5	
8th "	Kingston, Ont.	25-6-09		4-8	29	33-8	5	
9th "	Niagara, Ont.	26-6-09		4	20-4	25-4	5	
10th "	Woodstock, N.B.	20-9-09		3	26	29	5	
11th "	Guelph, Ont.	29-6-09		3-6	14-6	18-2	5	
12th "	Newcastle, N.B.	30-6-09	1	4-6	26-2	31-8	5	No signallers.
13th "	Winnipeg, Man.	30-6-09						No signallers.
14th "	Cobourg, Ont.	24-6-09		3-4	24-6	28	5	No signallers.
15th "	Granby, P.Q.	29-6-09						No signallers.
16th "	Guelph Ont.	29-6-09	1	1-8	12	14-8	2	No signallers.
17th "	Sydney, N.S.	11-9-09						No signallers.
18th "	Antigonish, N.S.	10-9-09						No signallers.
19th "	Sussex, N.B.	6-7-09	2	4	26-2	32-2	5	No signallers.
20th "	Quebec, P.Q.	21-6-09	2	3-4	20-4	25-8	4	No signallers.
21st "	Montreal, P.Q.	24-6-09	3	3-2	23-2	29-4	4	No signallers.
22nd "	Granby P.Q.	9-7-09	1	3-6	23-4	30	5	No signallers.
23rd "	Rockliffe, Ont.							Not trained.
24th "	Cobourg, Ont.							No signallers.
25th "	Calgary, Alta.	30-6-00					2	No signallers.

Garrison Artillery.

Regiment	Company	Halifax, N.S.	13-9-09	1	1.4	9	11.4	2
1st Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Company	" 2 "	" "	" "	1	1	6	8	1
" " 3 "	" 3 "	" "	" "	1	1	5.6	7.6	1
" " 4 "	" 4 "	" "	" "	1	1	6	8	1
2nd Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Company	" 2 "	Montreal, P.Q.	18-8-09	3	4.6	28	35.2	5
" " 3 "	" 3 "	" "	" "	4	4.6	28.8	37.4	5
" " 2 "	" 2 "	" "	" "	2	4.4	30	36.4	5
3rd Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Company	" 3 "	St. John, N.B.	21-7-09	3	5	29.8	37.8	5
" " 2 "	" 2 "	" "	" "	4.2	4.2	27.6	31.8	5
" " 3 "	" 3 "	" "	" "	2	4	21.4	27.4	5
4th Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Company	" 4 "	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	8-7-09	5	4.6	29.4	39	5
" " 2 "	" 2 "	" "	" "	5	4.6	29.6	39.2	5
" " 3 "	" 3 "	" "	" "	5	4.2	29.6	38.8	5
5th Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Company	" 5 "	Victoria, B.C.	20-7-09	3.2	3.2	17.4	20.6	4
" " 2 "	" 2 "	" "	" "	2.6	2.6	10.8	13.4	3
" " 3 "	" 3 "	" "	" "	3.2	3.2	17.6	20.8	4
6th Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Company	" 6 "	Quebec, P.Q.	8-9-09	2.6	2.6	16	18.6	4
" " 2 "	" 2 "	" "	" "	3.2	3.2	20.8	24.4	4
" " 3 "	" 3 "	" "	" "	3.8	3.8	20.6	24.4	4
7th Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Company	" 7 "	Halifax, N.S.	5-7-09	19	19	24.2	27.6	5
" " 2 "	" 2 "	Digby, N.S.	17-9-09	3.4	3.4	25.6	29.8	5
" " 3 "	" 3 "	Pictou, N.S.	13-9-09	4.2	4.2	25.6	29.8	5
" " 4 "	" 4 "	Yarmouth, N.S.	14-9-09	4.2	4.2	25.6	29.8	5
(Independent Coy) Cobourg Coy. C. G. A.	" "	Cobourg, Ont.	30-6-09	4.2	4.2	25.6	29.8	5

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

WESTERN ONTARIO COMMAND.

Permanent Force—

5. The Permanent Force in the Western Ontario Command have good signallers. There is a marked improvement in the case of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto, and the No. 1 Regimental Depot, Royal Canadian Regiment, London, Ont.

City Corps—

6. The 77th Regiment, of Dundas (rural), again heads the list. For the fifth year in succession they have held first place in City Corps throughout the Dominion, and are worthy of the highest approbation. The 38th Regiment, of Brantford, and 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, and 10th Royal Grenadiers are, also, worthy of mention. The 2nd Queen's Own Rifles are not up to the establishment. The 7th Fusiliers, of London, have organized a section which promises to increase its efficiency.

7. The 19th Regiment of St. Catharines are reorganizing a section, under garrison signalling class to be held at that centre for 1910.

8. The 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th Regiments were found wanting at the annual inspection.

Rural Corps—

9. The rural corps in this command show much improvement over previous years, and it is seen that more interest is being taken by officers commanding regiments in getting suitable officers to fill the position of signalling officer.

10. At the annual district and local camps held in this command, some 190 officers, non-commissioned officers and men were trained in semaphore signalling.

Artillery—

11. The Artillery units do not show any improvement this year.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

12. No. 2 Section, Canadian Signalling Corps, Toronto, is a first class section, all members being in possession of signalling certificates and up to the authorized establishment. No. 1 Section, London, is not up to the standard, as in former years.

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13. ANNUAL INSPECTION of Signallers, Western Ontario Command, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

UNIT.	Establishment of Signallers.	CLASSIFICATION.			Total Signallers presented for Inspection	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
<i>Permanent Force.</i>						
"B" Sqd.; R.C.D.	10%	2	4	1	7	
No. 1 R. D., R.C.R.	10%	2	4	2	8	
No. 2 R.D., R.C.R.	10%	1	1	7	9	
<i>City Corps.</i>						
2nd Regiment.	11	4	3	3	10	
7th "	11	2	5	3	11	
10th "	11	2	3	1	6	
19th "	11					No signallers.
21st "	11		1	3	4	
22nd "	11					"
24th "	11					"
25th "	11					"
38th "	11	3	3	4	10	
48th "	11	3	4		7	
77th " (rural).	11	2	7	3	12	
91st "	11	4	1	1	8	
<i>Rural Corps (Cav. and Inf.)</i>						
Gov. Gen. Body Guard.	11	2		1	4	
1st Hussars.	11			7	7	
2nd Dragoons.	11			7	7	
9th Miss. Horse.	11	2	1	5	8	
24th Greys' Horse.	11					No signallers.
25th Dragoons.	11					"
12th Regiment.	11		1	8	9	
20th "	11			7	7	
23rd "	11					"
26th "	11			4	4	
27th "	11			8	8	
28th "	11			5	5	
29th "	11			8	8	
30th "	11			8	8	
31st "	11			7	7	
32nd "	11					"
33rd Regiment.	11			8	8	
34th "	11			9	9	
35th "	11			9	9	
36th "	11	1		9	10	
37th "	11			6	6	
39th "	11			8	8	
44th "	11			9	9	
97th "	11					No signallers.
<i>Canadian Signalling Corps.</i>						
No. 1 Section, C. S. Corps.	7	1		5	6	
No. 2 " "	7	3	4		7	
<i>Artillery.</i>						
4th F.B.C.A.	5		1		1	
6th "	5			3	3	
7th "	5			5	5	
9th "	5		1	4	5	
11th "	5			5	5	
16th "	5					No signallers.
<i>Canadian Army Service Corps.</i>						
No. 1 Co. C.A.S.C.	3			2	2	

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

EASTERN ONTARIO COMMAND.

Permanent Force—

14. The Permanent Force in this command show a decided improvement over previous years, and both 'A' and 'B' Batteries, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, now have a very efficient body of signallers.

City Corps—

15. City corps in this command do not show any improvement. The Governor General's Foot Guards have no signallers and have never organized a section. This unit did not present any signallers for instruction at the course held at Ottawa during April and May of 1909. The 14th Regiment at Kingston are reorganizing their signalling section, who will attend for instruction at the coming course in 1910. The 41st and 43rd Regiments both have signalling sections, but could not get their signallers together for inspection this year. The 43rd Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, have 3 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers and men who obtained certificates in May last at Ottawa. Other units have organized signalling sections.

Rural Corps—

16. Eighty-five (85) officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the rural corps were trained in semaphore at the annual and local camps. The corps shown as 'Nil' are those trained locally, and for whom there were insufficient instructors available. This difficulty should be overcome in the future as the garrison signalling class authorized for Kingston, 1910, will afford opportunity for officers commanding units to qualify their signalling officers and non-commissioned officers who would act as instructors for their unit.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

17. No. 3 Section of the Canadian Signalling Corps is very efficient, having a total establishment of signallers, all being in possession of certificates.

18. No. 4 Section at Ottawa is not yet organized. It is regretted that arrangements were not made for the attendance of a suitable officer for the position as District Signaller at the class held at Ottawa. It is to be hoped in the near future that a suitable officer will be appointed to fill this vacancy.

Artillery—

19. There is a general improvement in Artillery units this year, with exception of the 14th and 24th Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery, who had no signallers for inspection.

20. The classes authorized for Cobourg and Peterborough for 1910 should afford these units excellent opportunity to qualify their signallers.

21. The Cobourg Company, Canadian Garrison Artillery, have very good semaphore signallers.

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22. ANNUAL INSPECTION of Signallers, Eastern Ontario Command, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

UNIT.	Establishment of Signallers.	CLASSIFICATION.			Total Signallers presented for Inspection.	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
<i>Permanent Force.</i>						
"A" Battery, R.C.H.A.....	10%	6	1	3	11	
"B" " "	10%	2	1	2	6	
<i>City Corps.</i>						
Gov. Gen. Foot Guards.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
14th Regiment.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Re-organizing.
15th "	11	4	1	1	6	
41st "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No inspection.
43rd "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
57th "	11	2	1	2	5	
<i>Rural Corps.</i>						
3rd Dragoons.	11	.....	1	5	6	
4th Hussars.	11	1	2	5	8	
5th P. L. D. Guards.	11	2	1	6	9	
16th Regiment.	11	.....	.....	4	4	
40th "	11	.....	1	6	7	
42nd "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Organizing.
45th "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
46th "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
47th "	11	.....	1	9	10	
49th "	11	.....	.....	6	6	
56th "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers
59th "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Canadian Signalling Corps.</i>						
No. 3 Section, C.S.C. Kingston	7	5	2	0	7	
No. 4 " Ottawa, Ont.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not organized.
<i>Artillery.</i>						
2nd Field Battery C. A.	5	.....	1	3	4	
5th " "	5	.....	.....	5	5	
8th " "	5	.....	.....	5	5	
14th " "	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
23rd " "	5	.....	1	4	5	
24th " "	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Cobourg Co'y. C. G. A.	5	.....	.....	5	5	

QUEBEC COMMAND.

Permanent Force—

23. The Permanent Force in this command have a competent staff of signalling instructors. The Royal Canadian Dragoons at St. Jean, P.Q., deserve great credit for their signalling efficiency. They head the list in order of merit (Permanent Force) throughout Canada.

24. The Royal Canadian Regiment and Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Quebec, also have very good signallers, especially the former.

City Corps—

25. The 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec are very efficient and worthy of mention.

26. It is to be regretted that more interest in signalling is not taken by the Montreal City Regiments. The 1st Regiment made a fair showing, while the 5th have only one signaller, and the 3rd Regiment none. It is hoped these units will take advantage of the next garrison signalling class during the coming fall.

27. The 53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke, P.Q., have a good section.

Rural Corps—

28. The rural regiments of cavalry and infantry in this command made a very good showing at the annual camps. The majority of regiments having signalling officers appointed, with a good percentage of signallers.

29. The 4th, 17th, 55th and 64th Regiments have full sections.

Artillery—

30. All Field Batteries and Garrison Companies of Canadian Artillery have signallers. The 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, have a full establishment in each company.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

31. No. 5 and 7 Sections, Canadian Signalling Corps, do not show any improvement this year. No. 6 at Sherbrooke is not yet organized, but it is expected it will be before the next annual camp (1910).

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32. ANNUAL INSPECTION of Signallers, Quebec Command, showing the classification of signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

UNIT.	Establishment of Signallers.	CLASSIFICATION.			Total Signallers presented for inspection	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
<i>Permanent Force.</i>						
" A " Sqd.; R.C.R.....	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	13	2	.....	15	
" G " Coy.; R.C.R.....	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	2	2	3	7	
No. 3 Coy.; R.C.G.A....	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	3	2	2	7	
<i>City Corps.</i>						
1st Regiment.....	11	3	2	.....	5	
3rd ".....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
5th ".....	11	.....	1	.....	1	
8th ".....	11	3	2	4	9	
9th ".....	11	.....	.....	3	3	
53rd ".....	11	2	2	2	7	
65th ".....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
84th ".....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
86th ".....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
<i>Rural Corps.</i>						
6th Hussars.....	11	.....	.....	7	7	
7th ".....	11	.....	.....	6	6	
10th ".....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
11th ".....	11	2	.....	2	4	
13th Dragoons.....	11	.....	.....	7	7	
17th Hussars.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
4th Regiment.....	11	.....	.....	10	10	
11th ".....	11	.....	.....	6	6	
17th ".....	11	.....	.....	10	10	
18th ".....	11	.....	.....	8	8	
55th ".....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
61st ".....	11	.....	.....	11	11	
64th ".....	11	.....	.....	6	6	
80th ".....	11	.....	1	9	10	
83rd ".....	11	.....	.....	8	8	
85th ".....	11	.....	.....	8	8	
87th ".....	11	.....	1	8	9	
89th ".....	11	.....	.....	10	10	
92nd ".....	11	.....	.....	8	8	
<i>Canadian Signalling Corps.</i>						
No. 5 Section, C.S. Corps.....	7	.....	.....	5	5	
No. 6 " ".....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not organized.
No. 7 " ".....	7	1	.....	.....	4	
<i>Artillery.</i>						
1st Field Battery, C.A.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excused G.O. '99.
3rd " ".....	5	.....	1	3	4	'00.
15th " ".....	5	.....	.....	5	5	
20th " ".....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers. †
21st " ".....	5	.....	2	2	4	
22nd " ".....	5	3	1	4	
2nd Regt., C.A., No. 1 Coy.....	5	3	2	5	
" " " 2.....	5	4	1	5	
" " " 3.....	5	2	3	5	
6th Regt., C.A., No. 1 Coy.....	5	4	4	
" " " 2.....	5	4	4	
" " " 3.....	5	5	5	

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MARITIME PROVINCES COMMAND.

Permanent Force—

33. The Permanent Force at Halifax, N.S., have a very efficient staff of signalling instructors, but at the annual inspection, a large number were absent on strike duty at Glace Bay, N.S.

City Corps—

34. The 63rd Regiment, Halifax, N.S., are very efficient and a close second to the 77th Regiment, Dundas, in order of merit throughout the Dominion, and are worthy of special mention. The 66th Regiment have a full section, but were not inspected this year owing to not being able to get their signallers together. The 62nd Regiment, St. John, N.B., have a very good section.

Rural Corps—

35. The Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in this Command are well represented with signallers at annual camps. The 82nd Regiment, Charlottetown, P.E.I., are very good and deserve great credit for their efficiency.

Artillery—

36. The 4th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., have a very good staff of signallers, all being in possession of certificates and up to the authorized establishment. The 3rd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, have a full strength of signallers.

37. The 1st and 7th Regiments, Canadian Artillery, have signallers, and in the case of the latter, Nos. 3 and 4 Companies were not inspected.

38. The Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery, do not show any improvement.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

39. No. 8 Section, Canadian Signalling Corps, is very efficient, all members being in possession of signalling certificates. This section renders valuable assistance at annual camps in training the militia units.

40. No. 9 Section could not get all its members to attend camp this year. No. 12 Section, Charlottetown, P.E.I., have a first class section, all in possession of certificates and up to the authorized establishment.

Army Medical Corps—

41. The units of the Army Medical Corps keep up their establishment of signallers.

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42. ANNUAL INSPECTION of Signallers, Maritime Province Command, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

UNIT.	Establishment of Signallers.	CLASSIFICATION.			Total Signallers presented for inspection.	Remarks.	
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.			
<i>Permanent Force.</i>							
No. 1 Co., R.C.G.A.	10%	6	2	8	Remainder of signallers on strike duty.	
No. 2 Co., R.C.G.A.	10%	2	3	4	9		
R.C.R. (6 companies).	10%	7	2	1	10		
"H" Co., R.C.R.	10%	2	1	2	5		
<i>City Corps.</i>							
62nd Regiment.	11	7	2	1	10	Not inspected.	
63rd "	11	5	3	5	13		
66th "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Rural Corps.</i>							
8th Hussars.	11	7	7	No signallers.	
14th "	11	.....	.....	6	6
P. E. I. L. Horse (only one squadron). ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67th Regiment.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
68th "	11	7	7	No signallers.	
69th "	11	1	2	3	10		
71st "	11	.....	1	8	9	
73rd "	11	.....	.....	9	9
74th "	11	.....	.....	7	7
75th "	11	.....	.....	8	8
78th "	11	.....	.....	7	7
82nd "	11	3	.....	3	6	
93rd "	11	3	1	5	9		
94th "	11	1	.....	8	9	
<i>Canadian Signalling Corps.</i>							
No. 8 Section, C. S. Corps.	7	7	7	No signallers.	
No. 9 " "	7	2	1	.....	3	
No. 12 " "	7	5	1	.....	6	
<i>Canadian Field Artillery.</i>							
10th Field Battery C.A.	5	5	5	No signallers.	
12th " "	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
17th " "	5	.....	1	1	2	
18th " "	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
19th " "	5	2	3	5	No signallers.	
<i>Canadian Garrison Artillery.</i>							
1st Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Co.	5	.....	2	.....	2
" " 2 Co.	5	.....	1	.....	1
" " 3 Co.	5	.....	1	.....	1
" " 4 Co.	5	.....	1	.....	1
3rd Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Co.	5	.....	3	2	5	
" " 2 Co.	5	.....	.....	5	5
" " 3 Co.	5	.....	2	3	5	
4th Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Co.	5	5	.....	.....	5
" " 2 Co.	5	3	1	1	5		
" " 3 Co.	5	3	.....	2	5	
7th Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Co.	5	.....	.....	5	5
" " 2 Co.	5	.....	.....	5	5
" " 3 Co.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 4 Co.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Canadian Army Medical Corps.</i>							
No. 9 Field Ambulance, A.M.C.	3	1	3	4	No signallers.	
No. 8 " "	3	2	2		
No. 1 " "	3	2	2		

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NO. 10 MILITARY DISTRICT.

Permanent Force—

43. The Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadians) have a very efficient body of signallers, and deserve great credit for their increased efficiency.

City Corps—

44. The 90th Regiment, although courses have been carried out at Winnipeg for the past three years, have no signallers, and have never taken any advantage of such courses to qualify a signalling officer. Two non-commissioned officers obtained certificates at the last course. The 96th Regiment are organizing.

Rural Corps—

45. The rural corps in this district promise to qualify signalling officers and non-commissioned officers at the Winnipeg class for 1910.

Artillery—

46. The 13th Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, have good signallers.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

47. The Canadian Signalling Corps (No. 10 Section) now have a full section of qualified men.

48. ANNUAL INSPECTION of Signallers, No. 10 Military District, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

UNIT.	Establishment of Signallers.	CLASSIFICATION.			Total Signallers presented for inspection	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
<i>Permanent Force.</i>						
Strathcona Horse, (Royal Can.)..	10%	3	6	6	15	
<i>City Corps.</i>						
90th Regiment.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
96th "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
<i>Rural Corps (Cav. and Inf.)</i>						
12th Man. Dragoons.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
16th Light Horse.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
18th Mounted Rifles.....	11	.....	1	7	8	
22nd Light Horse.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
95th Regiment.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
98th "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
<i>Artillery.</i>						
13th Field Battery C. A.....	5	.....	2	4	6	
<i>Canadian Signalling Corps.</i>						
No. 10 Section, C.S. Corps.....	7	1	5	1	7	
<i>Army Medical Corps.</i>						
16th F. Amb., A.M.C.....	3	.....	.....	5	5	

NO. 11 MILITARY DISTRICT.

49. The Permanent unit in this district has five assistant instructors in signalling, and should assist greatly in the instruction of signallers of the Active Militia units.

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50. The 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, have signallers trained in semaphore, and made a fair showing at the last inspection for the General Efficiency Competition, 1909.

51. A course is promulgated in Militia Orders for Victoria, B.C., to be carried out during 1910.

52. ANNUAL INSPECTION of Signallers, No. 11 Military District, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

UNIT.	Establishment of Signallers.	CLASSIFICATION.			Total Signallers presented for inspection	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
<i>Permanent Force.</i>						
No. 5 Co. R.C.G.A.....	10%	5			5	
<i>City Corps.</i>						
6th Regiment	11					No Signallers.
<i>Rural Corps.</i>						
102nd Regiment.....	11					No Signallers.
<i>Canadian Signalling Corps.</i>						
No. 11 Section, C.S. Corps.....	7					Not organized.
<i>Artillery.</i>						
No. 1 Co. 5th Regt. C.A.....	5			4	4	
No. 2 "	5			3	3	
No. 3 "	5			4	4	

NO. 13 MILITARY DISTRICT.

53. There are no signallers in Military District No. 13, and no classes have been held since the District was organized. Militia Order No. 361, 1909, authorizes a class for Calgary, Alta., during April and May, 1910, which should afford excellent opportunity for officers commanding units to qualify their signalling officers and sections.

SIGNALLERS, 1909.

54. Table by Commands and Districts, showing the classification of Signallers inspected at the Annual Inspection, 1909. (Headquarters of units and annual camps).

Command or District.	CLASSIFICATION.			Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.	
Western Ontario Command.....	31	43	180	254
Eastern Ontario Command.....	22	16	71	109
Quebec Command	30	29	173	232
Maritime Provinces Command.....	63	33	134	230
No. 10 Military District.....	4	14	23	41
No. 11 Military District.....			11	11
No. 13 Military District.....				
Total.....	150	135	592	877

N.B.—Column 'Trained' includes semaphore signallers trained at annual camps, 1909.

CANADIAN SIGNALLING CORPS.

55.—List of Officers of the Canadian Signalling Corps holding appointments as Command and District Signallers, showing their signalling qualifications.

Rank and Name.	Appointment.	Qualification.	Remarks.
Major Mundell, D. E.	Command Sigr. Eastern Ontario Command.	Instructor.	Retired, General Order No. 8, 1910
Capt. Powers, T. E.	" Maritime Provinces Command.	"	
Capt. Greaves, F. C.	" Quebec Command.	"	
Lieut. Hennsey, J. T.	District Sigr. Military District No. 1.	"	
Lieut. Ford, E.	" " 2.	"	
Lieut. Stroud, A. M.	" " 3.	"	
Capt. Farvell, E. W.	" " 6.	"	
Lieut. Lefebvre, J. E.	" " 7.	Not yet qualified.	
Lieut. Figsby, H. E.	" " 8.	Grade A.	
Lieut. Proudfoot, W. C.	" " 9.	Grade B.	
Lieut. Schofield, J.	" " 10.	Instructor.	
Lieut. Rogers, W. K.	" " 12.	Grade A.	
		Instructor.	

N.B.—Officers will be appointed as Command Signaller Western Ontario Command and District Signallers for Military Districts Nos. 4 and 11. No. 13 District will organize a section and appoint a District Signaller at the next course at Calgary, Alta.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

Permanent Force—

56. All the Permanent units in 1909, for the first time, show a decided improvement in signalling. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery at Kingston, and 'K' Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, at London, have greatly improved and are now well up to the average.

City Corps—

57. The 77th Regiment 'Wentworth' (rural) who compete with City Corps are again first this year, closely followed by the 63rd Regiment, Halifax Rifles. These two regiments show a very high standard of efficiency.

58. There is an improvement generally in city corps, but a great unevenness in their standing is very noticeable. The cause of this is due to voluntary work being kept up throughout the year by some units, and the signallers attending garrison classes whenever possible. The 38th Dufferin Rifles, 48th Highlanders, 62nd St. John Fusiliers, 82nd Abegweit Light Infantry, and 8th Royal Rifles are worthy of mention. Newly organized sections are being formed by the 7th, 15th and 19th Regiments.

Rural Corps—

59. At the various district and local camps of instruction, there were some 614 officers, non-commissioned officers and men trained in semaphore signalling. This number would have been greater if signallers had been trained at all local camps; in a number of cases, no instructors were available.

60. Good assistance was rendered by the signallers on the tactical field day at the various camps. At Kingston, a scheme of outposts by day and night was carried out, and the signallers kept up excellent communication between outlying picquets and brigade headquarters.

61. In connection with tactical work, it is recommended that all available permanent signallers should work in conjunction with rural signallers on the tactical day. These men would act as a valuable addition and give confidence to the less experienced rural signallers.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

62. The sections of the Canadian Signalling Corps are generally satisfactory. No. 3 at Kingston, No. 2 at Toronto, and No. 12 at Charlottetown, P.E.I., head the list this year. The Signalling Corps has been increased by 33 all ranks. This means a new section for No. 13 Military District, and an increase of two signallers (privates) in each of the remaining sections.

63. All Command and District Signallers are qualified, and have rendered valuable assistance at camps of instruction and the various garrison classes throughout the year, some of the younger officers showing more confidence.

Classes of Instruction—

64. At the various garrison and regimental classes held throughout the year, 262 officers, non-commissioned officers and men were granted certificates. This is the largest number of certificates granted in any one year since signalling organization in Canada.

Signalling Equipment—

65. At the annual inspection, equipment was found to be generally in good condition. All permanent units, and a large number of city corps, are issued with signalling equipment up to the establishment, the balance is being filled gradually.

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66. Last year, two large lime-light lamps (as adopted for long distance signalling in the British Army) were received at the School of Signalling, Kingston. These lamps stood a good test. A long distance test will be made in the near future, when a full report will be submitted.

Artillery Inspection—

67. The principle laid down for the inspection of signallers of artillery units of the Active Militia is that the inspection be confined to instruction given in accordance with the syllabus. Last year, the Canadian Artillery Association undertook the inspection for the awarding of prizes, and this was an absolute failure.

68. In some cases the Artillery Inspector inspected the men in the work, and in a way they had not been trained in. In other cases, the Artillery Inspectors sent to the Assistant Adjutant-General for Signalling for marks awarded by his inspection. This dual system of inspection (if it is to be continued) should in some way be remedied, and in any case, no signaller of any branch of the service should be inspected in work that he has not been previously trained in.

69. Before closing my report, I beg to express my appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Signalling, and members of the Permanent Signalling Staff (Instructional and Clerical).

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

BRUCE CARRUTHERS, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant-General for Signalling.

APPENDIX F.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL FOR THE DOMINION OF
CANADA ON THE TRAINING OF THE MILITIA DURING
THE SEASON OF 1909.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &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 1909; to be embodied at a later date in the Report of the Militia Council for the year ending March 31, 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

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

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, April 1, 1910.

REPORT.

1. The accompanying report briefly outlines the general scheme of training carried out by the Canadian Militia during the season of 1909, and appended will be found the report of the Inspector-General on the results of that training.

SCHEME OF TRAINING.

Rural Corps.

2. The course of training prepared for rural corps of the Active Militia was promulgated by a Memorandum for Camps of Instruction.

3. In it detailed syllabuses for the training of each arm were published, and the duties of the general and administrative staffs defined. The syllabuses were intended as a general guide only, power being delegated to the Camp Commandant to make such changes as necessary to suit local conditions, provided that the prescribed course in musketry was carried out.

4. Only sufficient drill and manœuvre to enable troops to act in concert was required, and stress was laid on the qualities of troop, battery and company leading.

5. In the cases of cavalry and infantry importance was attached to—

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

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6. The following courses of instruction were ordered to be carried out in camp:—

Tactical;
Engineers;
Infantry;
Supply and transport;
Medical;
Ordnance regulations;
Signalling.

7. A syllabus for each course was given, that for the Tactical embracing lectures and tactical schemes.

8. In addition to their twelve days' training in camp, detachments of field and heavy artillery were sent to Petawawa for practice with service ammunition, instructions for this practice being drawn up on the lines adopted by the Royal Artillery.

9. Special training in reconnaissance was given to the officers of the Corps of Guides at each district camp.

City Corps.

10. City corps were directed to train as usual at local headquarters, and were specially instructed to take advantage of rifle ranges wherever available.

Signalling.

11. A detail from each unit in camp was trained in signalling. Their instruction was progressive—

1st year men—in semaphore only;
2nd and 3rd year men—in semaphore and Morse flag;
3rd year men—in semaphore, Morse flag and lamp.

12. In addition, garrison signalling classes were held at—

Hamilton, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Montreal, Que.
Sherbrooke, Que.
St. John, N.B.
Halifax, N.S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

and provisional schools of instruction in signalling were held in Winnipeg and Belleville.

Royal Schools of Instruction.

13. It is regretted that owing to the lack of funds the courses at the Royal Schools of Instruction for the Active Militia during January, February and March had to be cancelled.

14. In the remaining months of the training year the usual courses were carried out.

Provisional Schools of Instruction.

15. Provisional schools were held at the following points:—

Galt, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Stratford, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Belleville, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Lévis, Que.

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Montreal, Que.
 Three Rivers, Que.
 St. John, N.B.
 Vancouver, B.C.
 Edmonton, Alta.
 Kamloops, B.C.
 Armstrong, B.C.
 Revelstoke, B.C.
 Nelson, B.C.
 Rossland, B.C.
 Kaslo, B.C.

Canadian School of Musketry.

16. The summer course at the Canadian School of Musketry was cancelled, and a course lasting for a period of six weeks was held, commencing on September 2nd. This course was attended by 42 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and the following certificates were granted:—

'Distinguished'	4
'Musketry'	29
Total	33

17. The subjects in this course embraced the following:—

Preliminary training;
 Theory;
 Range-finding;
 Ballistics;
 Maxim-gun.

Militia Staff Courses.

18. Militia Staff Courses have been organized for the purpose of qualifying officers of the Active Militia for staff employment in camps of instruction or on mobilization.

19. The course consists of two portions, viz., theoretical and practical. Only officers of a higher rank than that of captain, having a field officer's certificate and being specially recommended, are permitted to take the course.

20. It has been decided to hold these courses for the year 1909-10 at the following points, commencing on the 2nd December, 1909:—

Toronto, Ont.
 Montreal, Que.
 Quebec, Que.
 Halifax, N.S.

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Return showing Number of Officers and Men Trained during the Year 1909.

21. The following return shows the number of officers and men of the Active Militia trained during the year 1909:—

CORPS.	AUTHORIZED ESTAB'MENT.				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	231	2,538	2,769	481	140	1,385	1,525	331	99	1,173	1,272	159
Niagara	415	4,607	5,022	1,095	252	2,860	3,112	674	164	1,747	1,911	421
Kingston	116	1,222	1,338	386	100	1,145	1,245	367	16	87	103	27
Three Rivers.....	71	754	825	49	58	702	760	38	13	52	65	11
Granby.....	97	1,083	1,180	930	78	1,046	1,124	927	19	45	64	14
Levis.....	155	1,588	1,743	63	233	1,401	1,634	35	26	196	222	28
Sussex.....	128	1,309	1,437	334	106	1,279	1,385	330	22	30	52	4
Aldershot.....	76	731	807	230	69	694	763	226	7	37	44	4
Winnipeg	33	392	425	309	37	341	378	286	....	53	53	35
Esquimalt 5th Regt., C. A.....	24	335	359	3	22	242	264	....	2	93	95	3
	1,346	14,559	15,905	3,880	1,095	11,095	12,190	3,214	368	3,513	3,881	706
<i>Regimental Camps.</i>												
Western Ontario Com.	249	2,741	2,990	728	147	1,566	1,713	523	102	1,175	1,277	205
Eastern " "	151	1,649	1,840	575	115	1,156	1,271	565	48	613	661	41
Quebec Command.....	103	1,218	1,321	472	83	1,121	1,204	467	20	87	107	19
Maritime Prov. Com..	156	1,820	1,976	454	148	1,762	1,910	454	13	59	72	1
Military Dis. No. 10..	70	751	821	530	69	796	865	490	4	61	65	20
" " 13..	59	564	623	551	52	454	506	457	7	110	117	94
	788	8,783	9,571	3,310	614	6,855	7,469	2,946	194	2,105	2,299	380
<i>Local Headquarters.</i>												
Western Ontario Com.	393	4,757	5,150	83	332	4,544	4,876	70	64	417	481	13
Eastern " "	204	2,339	2,543	94	193	2,267	2,460	86	12	72	84	8
Quebec Command..	331	3,975	4,306	118	239	3,649	3,888	42	92	326	418	76
Maritime Prov. Com..	295	3,736	4,031	249	267	3,394	3,661	249	31	342	373	2
Military Dis. No. 10..	67	751	818	10	59	620	679	3	8	131	139	7
" " 11..	87	925	1,012	148	72	642	714	110	15	183	198	39
" " 13..	34	372	406	5	33	254	287	2	1	118	119	3
	1,411	16,855	18,266	707	1,195	15,370	16,565	562	223	1,589	1,812	148
District Camps.....	1,346	14,559	15,905	3,880	1,095	11,095	12,190	3,214	368	3,513	3,881	706
Regimental Camps..	788	8,783	9,571	3,310	614	6,855	7,469	2,946	194	2,105	2,299	380
Local Headquarters...	1,411	16,855	18,266	707	1,195	15,370	16,565	562	223	1,589	1,812	148
Total	3,545	40,197	43,742	7,897	2,904	33,320	36,224	6,722	785	5,207	7,992	1,234

Permanent Force.

22. Units of the Permanent Force are required to undergo, yearly, a progressive course of training, the instructions laid down for the Regular Army in the training manual of each arm, being followed as closely as local circumstances permit, as follows:—

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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.

August—Company and battalion training.

Instruction in Military Subjects at Canadian Universities.

23. A 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.

24. This course, which corresponds to that given at the universities in Great Britain, will be gradually extended to other universities in Canada.

E. F. JARVIS,

Secretary,

The Militia Council.

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APPENDIX F(i).

OTTAWA, February 21, 1910.

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

SIR,—I have the honour, as Inspector-General of the Militia, to submit my report for the training season of 1909, for the information of the Honourable the Minister in Militia Council.

2. Owing to my being required to accompany the Minister to the Defence Conference in England, I was unable to inspect the troops in the annual camps between July 1, the date of departure, and October 1, the date of my return. I, therefore, deputed other officers to carry out the necessary inspections on my behalf.

3. As pointed out in my report for 1908, it is impossible, owing to the great extent of the Dominion, the large number of units to be inspected and the shortness of the season available for training, for any one individual to inspect all corps of the Militia in a single year. The troops in Eastern and Western Canada, respectively, train in camp during practically the same period, and, therefore, cannot be inspected by the same officer. It was accordingly decided that, for the training season of 1909, the Inspector-General, or officers acting for him, should inspect the Militia units east of Lake Superior, while the Chief of the General Staff should, on his behalf, inspect as many as possible of the troops which are located west of the Great Lakes. Practically every unit of the Militia which carried out training was thus inspected by some senior officer during the year.

4. An abridged report of the results of each inspection was submitted, for the information of the Militia Council, as soon as possible after it took place. Included therein, confidential reports upon nearly all District Officers Commanding, Officers Commanding units and Officers second in Command, as to their efficiency and fitness for command, have been from time to time submitted.

5. As is well known, the state of the public revenue at the beginning of the financial year 1909-10 necessitated large reductions in the estimates for the Militia. The efficiency of the whole force suffered severely from the decrease in the Votes upon which it depended for maintenance and drill.

6. In the Permanent Force, establishments had to be reduced below the limits of efficiency, and recruiting to replace men discharged had to be stopped. The attendance of officers and men of the Active Militia at Schools of Instruction had also to be restricted.

7. The most serious result, however, of the decrease in the Votes was the extent to which it necessitated reductions in the training establishments (officers and men) of corps which perform their annual training in camp. The exact amount of money available for annual drill not being ascertainable until somewhat late in the parliamentary session, it was impossible to issue definite instructions before several of the city corps had commenced their annual drill. It, therefore, became necessary to allow city corps to train at full establishment. This involved a disproportionate reduction in the establishments allowed for the corps which train in camp, and these, in consequence, went to camp in many cases at half their normal establishment, or even less.

8. As a further result, it became imperative to cut down the expenditure for transport to the lowest possible limit. This entailed, as a necessary consequence, the establishment in many cases of independent local camps for the training of outlying

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units; which camps, however much they may, as is hoped, have improved the future prospects of recruiting in those districts, had the drawback that the training received was often not up to the proper standard. It was further nearly impossible to carry out proper supervision of the units thus scattered over wide areas.

Permanent Force.

9. Much as the corps which attend annual camp suffered in establishment and efficiency from the reduction in the Votes, it is probable that the various units of the Permanent Force suffered even more, for, while the many scattered camps of rural corps demanded the services of more instructors and staff, there were fewer men available in the Permanent Force to meet these demands. Outside the season of the annual camps, the Schools of Instruction were hard put to it to find funds to carry on their regular work.

10. The shortage of men also rendered it more difficult for the various units to maintain themselves in a state of efficiency. The administration of a school of instruction requires practically the same number of officers and men to carry it on whatever the size of a unit may be. Thus, with a lowered establishment, fewer men are left available for training purposes.

11. It is much to be regretted that, as in 1908, so again in 1909, lack of funds made it impossible to assemble the several units of the Permanent Corps in camp at Petawawa for that combined training of the different arms, which alone, under modern conditions, can give real efficiency. If the Permanent Force is to fulfil satisfactorily its duty of instructing the Active Militia, not only in drill, but in combined tactics and the various duties of field service, it is essential that the several field units of the Force should themselves be brought together and exercised in combined training for at least a month every year. Otherwise, with the restricted areas locally available for training, it is impossible for its small and widely separated units to keep themselves efficient in field work.

12. The demands made on the Permanent Force at Halifax, N.S., by the outbreak of the strike at Glace Bay increased the difficulty experienced by the Permanent Infantry and Artillery of Halifax Garrison in maintaining themselves in an efficient condition, in that it prevented them from carrying out their training fully, or at the proper time of year. While these demands on the Permanent Force at Halifax have not yet entirely ceased, they have considerably diminished, but they still prejudicially affect the efficiency of the corps concerned.

13. Considering the difficulties under which they laboured from the foregoing circumstances, the permanent units are considered to have done their work satisfactorily during the past season, but they have not yet reached the standard of efficiency which ought to be maintained.

14. As regards the Cavalry, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles have been necessarily kept at too low an establishment to enable them to carry out properly their own squadron training and, at the same time, efficiently instruct the corps of the Active Militia for whom they provide. Rightly enough, they have made the latter duty their chief aim, and their own efficiency has somewhat suffered in consequence. The Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles did especially good work in carrying out instruction both at headquarters at Winnipeg and in provisional schools for the recently raised cavalry units in the West.

15. My inspection of 'B' Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Toronto, led me to the conclusion that too wide permission had, in 1909, been given to local 'exhibitions' to obtain the services of the men of this Squadron for what are known as 'Musical Rides.' The training of the horses and the riding of the men have consequently suffered. I recommend that, in future, permission for this object should be given very sparingly, and only on condition that training does not suffer thereby.

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16. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery has maintained the standard of efficiency referred to last year, and its discipline has much improved. The association of the two batteries in barracks together at Kingston has resulted in an improvement in its work as a brigade, and, consequently, in the competency of its instructors to instruct the brigades of Active Militia Field Artillery.

17. On the other hand, the concentration at a single station of the only available instruction in Horse and Field Artillery Training has distinct drawbacks, and transport from distant stations becomes a serious expense. It is much to be regretted that shortage of funds prevented the holding of courses of instruction for officers and men of the Active Militia during the early months of 1909. Like the Cavalry, the Horse Artillery has suffered from being asked too often to perform at exhibitions, and a check should be put on the practice.

18. The barracks at Kingston are bad, and there is a serious deficiency of stable accommodation. Were an epidemic to break out among the horses, the results would probably be disastrous.

19. The two companies, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, stationed at Halifax, N.S., considering the drawbacks involved in their protracted absence from headquarters on strike duty at Glace Bay, appeared to be in a very fairly satisfactory state of efficiency, and handled their guns smartly at my inspection on the occasion of the annual mobilization of the fortress.

20. Their training was entirely stopped by the strike from the beginning of July to the beginning of September. The gun practice was interrupted for the same reason, and much of it had to be carried out hurriedly at the end of the season under bad weather conditions. Considering these difficulties, the practice was creditable.

21. Special night courses of instruction were held for the benefit of the 1st Regiment Canadian Artillery, with results good on the whole, but rather spoilt by irregular attendance on the part of those instructed.

22. The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery at Esquimalt are reported to maintain a satisfactory state of efficiency, while the Heavy Company at Quebec has done good work in the instruction of the Active Militia companies of its arm of the service. The horses of this unit, however, are of a poor stamp, while the stabling accommodation is bad and unsanitary.

23. The Royal Canadian Engineers have done useful work in connection with engineer services throughout the country; in fact, their work has been so widely utilized that, except at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt (where a small detachment is detailed), it has not been possible to give the personnel, which is composed of men of a very intelligent class, anything like a proper opportunity of practising the purely military side of their duties. It is desirable that greater facilities for this should be afforded to them, probably at Petawawa, during next summer's training. When in annual camps they might with advantage be employed more fully in instruction of the Active Militia Engineer Companies and less in the carrying out of routine work, which could as well be done by contractors. An expansion of the corps, sufficient to enable it to supply an engineer staff at each command and district headquarters, would well repay the outlay involved, and would ultimately save money to the public. The issue of the new Regulations for Engineer Services has had beneficial results.

24. The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry have been employed ever since the middle of the summer on strike duty in Cape Breton. As the Infantry Garrison of Halifax must, if possible, be kept up to a certain strength, the reductions in establishment due to shortness of funds fell almost entirely upon the outlying depôts of the regiment. At these stations the small numbers available gave both officers and men few opportunities for practising field duties. The outlying companies, consequently, vary considerably in efficiency in that portion of their work, though they are smart and well turned out at ceremonial drill, and the administration is well carried out. As a considerable detachment was still detained at Glace Bay

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at the time of my inspection of regimental headquarters at Halifax, it was impossible to test the regiment at field duties. The barracks and institutes were, however, in a satisfactory condition, and the ceremonial drill was smartly performed.

25. The Departmental Corps, namely, the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, Permanent Army Medical Corps, Canadian Ordnance Corps, Army Pay Corps and Corps of Military Staff Clerks, continue to make progress. The work performed by all in quarters and at annual camps has been on the whole satisfactory. I am of opinion, however, that, now that these organizations are becoming more experienced, a further amount of attention might with advantage be given to the instructional side of their work in relation to the Active Militia.

26. In the Permanent Army Medical Corps, in spite of the drawback of reduced establishments, which made it as much as they could do to carry on properly their routine duties and militated against their field training, good work has been done. The establishment of Command and District Stores for medical supplies, with the consequent decentralization from Ottawa, though hampered by lack of funds, has made progress.

27. One of the most pressing needs of the Permanent Force at the present moment is the need of a larger number of qualified and experienced officers of the rank of major or upwards, especially in the Artillery, Engineers and Departmental Corps—the senior captains in the two first named having only seven years' service, while those in the others have even less. Several promising young officers are coming on, but they have not as yet either sufficient practical military knowledge or, what is perhaps more important, enough experience in commanding men to make it advisable to promote them at once. Until that time comes, it will probably be necessary to continue the present system of borrowing, temporarily, a few experienced officers from the Imperial Army.

Ordnance Services.

28. The important bearing of the efficiency of the Ordnance Services upon the general efficiency of the Militia Force is apt to escape notice, and has not in the past received the attention it deserves.

29. It may be said in general terms that the Canadian Ordnance Corps is responsible for the receipt, custody and issue to the Militia of everything it needs for military purposes, except food, forage, light and medical and veterinary stores.

30. It supplies guns, small arms and ammunition, explosives, clothing, equipment, harness and saddlery, tents, camp equipment and every kind of warlike store. In addition, it is responsible for the repair of all these stores and for the inspection of guns, ammunition and explosives.

31. The value of the stores which it holds in peace time cannot be far short of ten million dollars, while, in case of emergency, these stores would necessarily be enormously increased in quantity.

32. The total number of officers and men in the Corps—including civilians employed—is 237 of all ranks, distributed between 12 depôts from Halifax to Victoria, B.C. The development of the Corps and the careful instruction of the officers and men in their important duties has received constant attention during the last few years.

33. Special courses of instruction for officers and men have been held, Regulations for Ordnance Services have been compiled and published, the details of equipment for each arm or branch of the service have been settled and promulgated, and clothing regulations have been published. Finally, books and ledgers have been revised, and a complete system of audit has been introduced.

34. During the past year the progress made in these services has been substantial. Decentralization has made a considerable advance, and, while mistakes have been made, there is no doubt that ordnance officers are steadily obtaining a fuller grasp of their duties.

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35. The inspection of guns, ordnance machinery, ammunition and explosives has been carried out as well as the smallness of the available expert staff would permit. This is a most important matter, and an increase in the number of officers qualified to carry out such inspection—as well as of armourers, of whom there is a decided shortage at present—is very necessary.

36. Some progress in the direction of the provision of proper magazines and store-houses, and of making districts self-contained and capable of supplying the needs of units belonging to them, has been made during the year, but shortage of funds has prevented much being done, and the provision of adequate store buildings is now an urgent need.

37. Generally speaking, it may be said that, while much still remains to be done, the Militia is better equipped than ever before, and the Ordnance Services in general have made marked progress. It is, in my opinion, a matter for consideration whether, as in other branches of the service, the organization and training of Active Militia units of the Canadian Ordnance Corps might not shortly be undertaken with advantage. A very large increase to the Ordnance personnel would certainly be an urgent necessity in the event of a serious emergency, such as the outbreak of a war, and it should be provided for in peace.

Active Militia—General.

38. It has already been remarked that City Corps were allowed to train at their full establishment, while those corps which perform their annual drill in camp suffered severely from the reductions necessary in their training establishments. Commanding Officers were set an uncongenial task when they were called on to decide in what directions the reductions required should be made, in order that their corps might attend camp at the reduced establishments with the minimum detriment to efficiency. All sorts of exchanges among officers and men had to take place, and even squadrons and companies were often unavoidably mixed up.

39. Officers Second in Command were usually not included in the authorized establishments for camp, but many of them were keen enough to attend as Acting Adjutants and in other capacities, and did useful work.

40. Under these circumstances, it became very difficult for an Inspecting Officer to make up his mind what portion of such defects in the training or turnout of a corps as were apparent were due to this reduction or to want of efficiency on the part of individuals.

41. One of the defects most noticeable throughout the force is the weakness of many corps in qualified officers, and of nearly all corps in qualified non-commissioned officers. The question of inducing more officers and non-commissioned officers to attend Schools of Instruction, and qualify, is one of urgent importance. An examination of the latest Militia List shows that, in the Cavalry and Infantry, only two corps are complete in qualified officers, while more than a quarter of the whole have less than 50 per cent of their authorized establishments of qualified subalterns. One of the complaints most frequently made by Camp Commandants, especially in the province of Quebec, was that a large proportion of the officers were deficient in power to lead and instruct their men.

42. The training results of the past year have gone far to establish the correctness of the opinion, held by practically all officers of experience, that large district camps are more profitable to the troops, and more satisfactory in their results, than local camps of single units. There can be no doubt that, except in one or two cases where exceptionally good officers were in command of their corps, the nature of the work done was not up to the standard usually set at large camps. It can only be hoped that the advantage claimed by their supporters for these local camps, viz., that they arouse local interest and stimulate recruiting, may be proved by the increased numbers of men who attend camp in the summer of 1910.

Cavalry.

43. The Cavalry units in the West continue to show a praiseworthy degree of keenness, and some of the camps, including some independent camps of corps, were models of what camps should be. In one or two cases, in the longer settled parts of the country, it was doubtful whether entirely the right class of men had been obtained, but this question is receiving the attention of the local Officers Commanding.

44. In the East the results varied considerably. Several regiments showed distinct progress from last year. Others, again, had deteriorated, possibly under the influence of reduced establishments. On the whole, the standard of efficiency previously noted was maintained, but hardly improved.

45. The remarks made last year as to the necessity for increased attention to troop and squadron drill, and the resulting gain to the efficiency of the regiment at regimental drill and manœuvre, still hold good. Musketry showed a distinct advance in most regiments, and much interest was taken in it.

46. No decision has apparently yet been reached either as to the weapons with which the mounted soldier is ultimately to be armed, or as to the manner in which the rifle is to be carried when he is mounted. Under the present system many of the bolts fall out and are lost, a very serious drawback. Experiments with a new method of carrying the rifle have recently been carried out by the Royal Canadian Dragoons, with, it is understood, satisfactory results. If this be so, an early decision on these matters is of the highest importance, and whatever patterns of arms and equipment are finally decided upon, they should be issued as soon as possible.

47. The changes recommended in my last report as to clothing, and as to head-gear, have been approved and are being carried out. The 'Stetson' hat, with which some corps have provided themselves, is hardly more satisfactory than the helmet, and, judging from the replies given by men who have been questioned, is not by any means universally liked.

48. While the arms and equipment of most regiments were, on the whole, fairly well cared for and in good condition, there are still too many cases in which the saddlery is neglected, not only during the non-training season, but during the time in camp. It is quite recognized that, in many cases, difficulty is experienced by Officers Commanding Squadrons in obtaining proper storage accommodation at their headquarters, but this does not excuse the condition in which some of the saddlery is kept. It is much to be regretted that some regiments neglected to bring field forges into camp, thus losing an opportunity of practising their own shoeing. A cavalry regiment that cannot shoe its own animals would be very badly off on field service.

49. The want of uniformity in armament, equipment and saddlery in some regiments, which was brought to notice last year, still continues, and should be remedied.

50. In the quality of the horses brought to camp there was but little change noticeable. On the whole, they were no better than in 1908, though, in one or two cases, *e.g.*, the 5th P.L.D.G., a decided improvement was observed. The veterinary inspection of horses brought to camp is not as strict as it should be. There ought to be far more rejections.

51. Representations have been made from time to time to the effect that the pay allowed for horses, \$1.00 per diem, is not enough to procure the right class of horse. This may be true in some cases, but, on the other hand, it is certainly sufficient in other districts, and the difficulty of making a discrimination between districts is great. With the view of inducing owners to send a better class of horse into camp, as well as of safeguarding them from loss, the maximum amount of compensation payable by the government for horses killed or injured while on the public service has, from April 1, 1910, been raised to \$175.00.

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Artillery.

52. As in the case of the other arms of the service, Artillery brigades and batteries in-camp suffered much from reduced establishments, and it was correspondingly difficult to form reliable conclusions as to their actual efficiency.

53. The gist of my remarks upon the Artillery last year was to the effect that this arm, if it was to be used with the greatest effect, demanded an exceptional amount of study and practice on the part of the officers. These comments still hold good, and, of the Artillery, above all other arms, it may be said that the efficiency of the unit at practice is measured by the efficiency of its commander.

54. In general, Artillery officers cannot, it is feared, be said to be yet sufficiently expert in Artillery work, especially in the application of fire. In many cases they do not study the training manual enough, and far too many officers on the establishment are absent from gun practice. Moreover, where, as was the case in the training season under review, the training and practice periods are not simultaneous, only a very short time is available for practice, and, with the system of battery competition in force, it becomes exceptional for an officer junior to the actual battery commander to get a chance of practising battery commander's work at actual firing.

55. These facts lead to the obvious conclusion that, to obtain the best results, the training and practice periods should be concurrent; and it is greatly to be hoped that next season as many brigades will be trained at Petawawa as possible.

56. At the same time, the officer in charge of practice was able to report that the majority of the batteries firing showed marked improvement in fire discipline and in the application of fire. Those batteries which failed to show improved results owed it usually to the failure of battery commanders to 'range' properly. This was especially the case with one otherwise excellent battery.

57. I am strongly of opinion that a definite system of attaching officers and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Artillery as instructors to brigades and batteries of the Canadian Field Artillery during training should be adopted and carried out every year as a matter of course. If this was laid down, definite arrangements could be made well in advance, and the instructing personnel available would be used to the best advantage.

58. A short 'brush up' course at the Royal School of Artillery, to enable brigade and battery commanders and captains to refresh their knowledge shortly before annual camp, has frequently been recommended, and is well worthy of sanction.

59. The attendance of batteries at Petawawa for practice was again not as good as it should have been. The 1st and 10th Brigades (the latter for the second successive year) failed to turn out at all, while the 1st (Quebec) Battery has not practised since 1906. On the other hand, some batteries, notably both batteries of the 8th Brigade, the 21st Battery 6th Brigade, the 15th Battery 7th Brigade and the 6th (Independent) Battery, displayed commendable keenness and performed very creditably.

60. During the past season eight batteries were supplied and trained with the new 18-pr. Q.F. guns. The new weapon has proved in all respects satisfactory; it is a far more powerful weapon, the drill is simpler, and the handling of the battery at manœuvre and at practice is, if anything, easier than with the 12-pr., though hardly enough advantage was usually taken of its improved mechanism, *e.g.*, the traversing gear and dial sights. In at least one brigade the equipment issued to the batteries was seriously incomplete, while in another the quality of the harness was not what it should be. I am of opinion that it will be found necessary to allow six horses per gun for the 18-pr. gun at all times, instead of four, as allowed for the 12-pr. The 12-pr. Mk I. gun is showing signs of wear, and should be replaced as soon as possible by the 18-pr. Some of the older harness is also becoming unserviceable.

61. The horsing of the several batteries of Field Artillery shows some unevenness in nearly all brigades, and most batteries are handicapped by a (generally) small per-

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centage of unsuitable horses. The horsing of the Nova Scotia brigade still appears to be unsatisfactory. The batteries belonging to it seem to be unable to produce locally a type of horse suitable for mobile artillery, and it is questionable whether, under these conditions, the brigade can be counted upon as able to take the field in case of need.

62. The majority of the foregoing remarks on the Field Artillery apply with equal force to the Heavy Artillery. In the latter, too much of the time available for artillery training appears to have been spent in standing gun drill and similar work, and too little in field training. At the same time a distinct improvement, as against 1908, was noticed in drill, fire discipline and manœuvre.

63. An attempt to obviate the defect mentioned was made by the 3rd and 4th Regiments, Canadian Artillery, which each attended, as complete brigades, at Petawawa for a whole week, during which time the practice of the three companies was carried out. This experiment proved a decided success, especially in the case of the 4th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, where the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding attended throughout the week and exercised a continual supervision over his companies. The keenness of the officers of these heavy brigades at Petawawa and their study of Field Artillery Training was highly creditable. The fire effect of the heavy batteries showed a general improvement. On the other hand, the attendance of officers of Heavy Artillery at Schools of Instruction has been unsatisfactory.

64. It will not be out of place here to recall that, unless occasionally trained with their own horses and drivers, Heavy Artillery batteries cannot be expected to be fit to take the field. At present the majority have little or no knowledge of driving or horsemastership.

65. The importance of signalling and telephony throughout the Field and Heavy Artillery has not yet been sufficiently realized. In some few batteries the standard of signalling is good, but generally there is much room for improvement. It has probably been a mistake to entrust the artillery signallers entirely to the camp signalling officer for training; the batteries themselves should have some responsibility.

66. Another matter which deeply concerns both the Field and the Heavy Artillery is the question of war organization. The fact is in danger of being forgotten that, for war, a brigade of mobile artillery consists of three complete batteries (of 6 guns each in field batteries) and an ammunition column. There are only two brigades at the present moment which really consist of three batteries each, and none in which the batteries have a full supply of ammunition wagons, while we have no 'ammunition columns,' though reference is made to them in the Militia List. Apart from plans of mobilization, it is highly desirable that an early opportunity should be taken to 'visualize,' so to speak, an artillery brigade complete, so as to give Officers Commanding an opportunity of seeing what kind of a body of troops they would have to handle in the field. The question of the provision of suitable horses for field service in sufficient numbers is perhaps more difficult for the Artillery than for any other arm of the service.

67. Reports on the Fortress Artillery of the Dominion show satisfactory progress, both at Halifax and Esquimalt.

68. The practice of the 1st Regiment, Canadian Artillery, at Halifax with heavy guns was spoilt by the weather, which was so bad that firing had to be postponed from the days originally ordered. The result was that the same gun crews could not attend the second time. New men had to be put in, and the practice was not as good as would otherwise have been the case. The 12-pr. Q.F. practice was better, though, as in previous years, too slow.

69. The practice of the 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery (Esquimalt), showed great improvement on last year. The weak points in this corps were the officers and specialists, who were not sufficiently trained. They should take a special course each season at the Work Point Barracks. The present system of extra pay for the special-

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ists has not worked quite satisfactorily here, and some alterations should be made to ensure that they keep up their efficiency.

70. The 6th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, was trained in coast defence work, and carried out practice at Halifax with creditable results. The training at home of this regiment, however, is unsatisfactory, and will probably continue to be so until the construction of a drill hall at Lévis gives it a fair chance of learning its work and profiting by the keenness of the men.

71. Calibration of the guns at both Halifax and Esquimalt requires to be carried out. No night firing with anti-torpedo boat guns has yet been performed at either place. This practice is very necessary, and steps should be taken next season to carry it out, as far as local shipping conditions make it feasible.

Canadian Engineers.

72. Three out of the four companies of Canadian Engineers were handicapped by unsuitable training grounds and all by a failure to think out their course of training thoroughly beforehand.

73. The subject of their equipment also requires further consideration. It should be fixed for both war and peace, and the proportion of it which is to be taken to camp for training purposes should be laid down; at present too much is taken into camp. The majority of the personnel, both officers and men, are of a superior class, but they require more special training.

74. It is worthy of consideration whether it might not be wise, for the next year or two, to train only the technical portion of the personnel, until a thoroughly trained staff can be formed. At present there is too much work for the instructor to cope with satisfactorily. The annual training for Engineers, like that for Artillery, should last at least 16 days; 12 days is quite inadequate. Field Telegraph and Telephone Companies are much needed for the Active Militia Force.

Corps of Guides.

75. The development of the Corps of Guides proceeds steadily. The duties allotted to this corps, for the performance of which it was organized, are of a highly technical and important nature. Much study and self-training are required from its officers if their duties are to be properly performed. The large majority of the officers—there are some exceptions—are keen and hardworking and are rendering valuable services.

Infantry.

76. Allusion has already been made to the difficulty of arriving at a just appreciation of the efficiency of the units which had to train at the reduced establishments ordered for the summer camps of 1909, especially if the drawbacks under which they laboured, unavoidable under the circumstances, be taken into account. No less than four rural Infantry Regiments, the 42nd, 56th, 59th and 97th, requested to be excused from annual drill at these establishments.

77. In spite of this, the general impression left upon the minds of inspecting officers has certainly been that the infantry arm has not lost ground, even if it is not making much progress. The criticism still holds good that too many Commanding Officers forget that good company drill is the foundation for all more advanced training. But such Commanding Officers were distinctly fewer during the season under review, and the company training of the Infantry, though still leaving much to be desired, has improved.

78. As regards City Corps, the comment made in my previous report, that there is a tendency to perform all movements in too stereotyped a manner, still obtains, and

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will continue to do so, so long as so many of these corps have no ground on which to drill out of doors and are confined to the drill hall, where attack and defence, advance guards and outpost duty can never be properly practised, and are, therefore, seldom attempted.

79. Even where ground for drilling outside is available, it is often hardly possible to use it, because lighting is not provided. As remarked last year, it is a pity that cities and towns do not attempt to give their local corps more assistance in this direction. In the case of Montreal, the city failed to carry out its agreement to light the Champ de Mars for drills at night.

80. The difference in efficiency between those corps which had ground outside on which to drill, and those which had not, was markedly in favour of the former. Still, even in the case of the latter, there were some creditable exceptions. And, on the whole, there was much more evidence of attention to those portions of training which more especially relate to effective action in the field, although the utilization of drill to bring companies or sections into the proper positions for opening fire had hardly ever been practised.

81. Among City Infantry Regiments, the 86th, Three Rivers, Regiment was the only one which did not perform any annual drill. The two companies of the Kootenay Rifles at Fernie also failed to train, but they labour under exceptional local difficulties.

82. While lack of funds prevented any government grant towards holding the usual field manœuvres on Thanksgiving Day or other public holiday, a practice which has had valuable results, yet it is satisfactory to record that the zeal of the corps themselves came to the rescue at several places, and that local field days were held at Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, Ottawa, Brockville and other places. The same cause—lack of funds—made it impossible for City Corps to send contingents into annual camp, as has been done in previous years.

83. A successful new departure was made by one corps, the 3rd Victoria Rifles, which held a camp of its own in the mountains to the north of Montreal, and there carried out an extra (voluntary) training without expense to the public.

84. I have again to report that an examination of drill attendance registers has left me very doubtful whether the large majority of City Corps perform the full amount of drill for which they draw pay. It is certain that the tactical day's exercise ordered by General Order 15 of 1909 was not performed by several City Corps, notably the Infantry Corps at Halifax, which, in addition, declined to turn out for the annual mobilization day without extra pay.

85. It is satisfactory to note that an increasing number of City Corps are performing drills in the fall as well as in the spring of the year. Musketry in the City Corps received increased attention with encouraging results. It is much to be regretted, however, that the correctness of some of the returns rendered was open to suspicion. While fraud cannot be proved, it is practically certain that some corps did not make the scores claimed by them.

86. Turning now to the Rural Corps, it is satisfactory to be able to record that, in a season where so many things militated against efficiency—shortness of funds, low training establishment and small local camps—so few signs of falling off were noticeable. This may have been due, of course, to the probability that the keenest officers would be those most likely to be included in the reduced establishments.

87. There is still too great a tendency to neglect company drill, but an improvement in the manner in which companies were handled was observed. The faults previously pointed out, of frequent failure on the part of officers to assert their authority, and of ignorance of their duties on the part of Section Commanders, are still far too prevalent.

88. As regards musketry, much care and attention was given to it in nearly every camp, the instruction was systematic and progressive, trained instructors were provided and the sub-target gun used. The results obtained showed decided progress.

The old standard for efficiency pay depended on the amount of previous service. This was abolished, and a musketry qualification imposed in its place with excellent results. Rifle practice was recognized as of the first importance, and, although some dissatisfaction was expressed by men who had failed to qualify for the highest grades of efficiency pay, it could not be said that the standard set, considering the very short ranges fired at, was unduly difficult.

89. I am of opinion, however, that some slight concession to the men might, with advantage, be made, by allowing the total of the scores at all ranges to count for qualification instead of insisting upon a qualifying standard at every range. Judging distance was practised.

90. The clothing of the Infantry was, in general, of good quality and in fair condition. An issue of clothing suitable for use in hot weather is often asked for. The quality of the boots worn is, on the whole, improving, especially in City Corps. They are not a government issue.

90. The equipment of the Infantry was, on the whole, in fair, sometimes very fair, condition. There is a tendency observable in many City Corps to leave the cleaning of the accoutrements entirely to the caretaker. This is a mistake, and in the corps which in this respect turned out on parade quite the cleanest and smartest of any inspected, the 38th 'Dufferin Rifles,' the cleaning and polishing was done by the men themselves.

92. The condition of the arms might well be better than it is, though where in charge of a government caretaker they were usually in fair order. Too often the men neglect to clean them after using them at the range. In several City Corps, notably at Hamilton and Toronto, it was noticed that many men had removed the service sights in order to put on Sutherland or other sights, and had then taken off these sights before returning the rifles to store without replacing the government ones. A rifle without a sight is all but useless.

Army Service Corps.

93. The food supply of troops in camp was generally good, and no complaints were brought to my notice. The issues were arranged for and usually made by the Army Service Corps Companies. In many cases they also did the slaughtering and baking. In camps where this is done the results are almost invariably so superior to those obtained under the contract system that a further extension in the same direction is very desirable. It is to be remembered that, in the field, the troops have to do nearly all their own slaughtering for food, as well as baking. The hired transport was, as a rule, of very fair stamp, sometimes distinctly good. But it is still capable of improvement. There were a few complaints of incomplete equipment.

94. This branch of the service has several good points, but it has also some weak ones. Two companies, the 3rd and 8th, found themselves unable to turn out for camp, although authorized. And in some other cases the officers lack experience. It would be productive of much good if a much more extended use were made, in the annual camps, of instructors from the permanent branch of the Corps by attaching them to Active Militia units.

Medical Services.

95. The officers and men of the Medical Services of the Militia deserve credit for their efforts and progress towards efficiency. Generally speaking, in spite of the handicap of reduced establishments, the Field Ambulances did good work. The exceptions were few; generally due to local causes.

96. At Niagara, No. XIII. (Cavalry) Field Ambulance was attached to the Cavalry Brigade, and, to some extent, trained with it with good results, while at Kingston No. III. (Cavalry) Field Ambulance was encouraged to give extra attention

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to mobility. No. VI. (Cavalry) Field Ambulance at Granby was, of course, in charge of its own brigade. The system might be extended with advantage in future seasons.

97. It should always be remembered that the end and aim of Field Ambulances is not merely to establish an efficient hospital service in the annual camps, though this is important, but to train themselves for their special duties of accompanying troops in the field, establishing dressing stations, collection and first aid of wounded and their evacuation to stationary hospitals.

98. This aspect of their duties requires more thought than it has yet received, and a further study of medical field administration would well repay attention. The nucleus of a general hospital might with advantage be added to establishments. And the time appears to have arrived when the organization of voluntary medical aid for work throughout the country in case of emergency, on the lines of the Red Cross Societies and the St. John Ambulance Association, might be taken in hand.

99. Sanitation received much attention, and the sanitary condition of the camps generally was far in advance of previous years.

100. The organization of regimental stretcher bearers in City Corps has not proved the success which was hoped for. In but few cases were the detachments efficient.

Signalling.

101. The Signalling Service has made progress during the year. The sections of the Canadian Signalling Corps have generally done well, and all Command and District Signallers are now fully qualified.

102. All permanent units are reported to show a decided improvement in signalling. The 77th Wentworth Regiment again takes first place among units of the Active Militia, while the 63rd Halifax Rifles are close up. The signalling of City Corps generally shows an advance, but there is a considerable amount of unevenness in their standing.

103. Signalling instruction was carried out in as many of the annual camps as instructors could be found for, and in most cases with good results. If Commanding Officers of rural units would take steps to see that their signallers were, as far as possible, recruited from the same locality and kept together in camp and at other times, the regimental signallers would probably improve rapidly and give good value to the corps. At present they are too often recruited at haphazard without much regard to the work they are to do, and are consequently of little or no use.

Annual Camps.

104. My remark of last year as to the lack, at nearly all our camp grounds, of sufficient space to permit of proper training being given still holds good. Cavalry and Artillery are both seriously handicapped by want of room to manœuvre freely. The recent acquisition of additional ground at Niagara has greatly improved that camp, though it is still far too restricted in area. The camp at Calgary, if Petawawa be excepted, is practically the only one at all satisfactory in this respect, thanks to the same gentlemen as those mentioned in my report for 1908, who kindly allowed their land to be used again in 1909.

105. It is curious that even in the wide Northwest, or British Columbia, it should be difficult to obtain sufficient ground, but, where the land is in private hands, high prices are invariably asked for it, and, as regards the public domain, it is a pity that the Department of the Interior has so far not been able to see its way to set aside what is really urgently needed for military purposes. A steady increase in the number of units in the West is certain in the future, and more and larger camp grounds will be needed. The value of land is fast rising and vacant areas are becoming settled. No

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time should, therefore, be lost in securing suitable areas in each of the provinces west of Lake Superior.

106. Judging by results obtained, there is still room for more attention to the field training of the troops on the part of some Camp Commandants and their Staff Officers. While the administration of the camps was generally satisfactory, the field training was often the reverse. It is, however, but fair to say that the multiplicity of camps held in 1909, especially of small local camps, where training ground was seldom or never adequate, added greatly to the difficulties of the staff in this respect.

107. The new rifle ranges at Kingston and Niagara have proved highly satisfactory, though the accommodation might with advantage be further added to. All the permanent camping grounds are now fairly well off in this respect—a great change from the conditions of a few years ago, when scarcely half of the Militia Force ever fired a service rifle. The only permanent corps station now unprovided with a rifle range is St. Jean, P.Q.

108. More care should be taken in some of the camps to see that the ground allotted to Cavalry Corps is suitable for horses, *i.e.*, reasonably level, free from rocks or boulders, dry and not swampy after rain.

109. The subsidiary services of the camps, especially sanitation, were generally well carried out and showed satisfactory progress, but London Camp is too crowded, and the water supply at Niagara Camp urgently demands attention. The drainage recently carried out at Kingston has much improved the Barriefield Camp ground, and might with advantage be further extended to improve the Cavalry drill ground, which is at present rather dangerous.

110. Speaking generally, I consider that the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquor in camps, although it has some drawbacks, has worked well.

111. One of the least satisfactory points in connection with the annual camps—in the majority of cases at least—is the poor character of the cooking for the men. The rations have been much improved of late years and are now of excellent quality, but the men have not reaped the full benefit owing to inferior cooking. It is worthy of consideration whether certificated Sergeant Cooks, trained under the supervision of the Permanent Army Service Corps, might not with advantage be detailed to each corps attending camp, to superintend and instruct their Company Cooks.

Petawawa Camp.

112. The systematic development of the Central Training Camp at Petawawa was carried on during the year, so far as funds allowed. It was much to be regretted that want of money prevented the exceptional training opportunities offered by the camp being more fully utilized during the season. The only camp held at Petawawa was the Artillery practice camp.

113. The camp was in good order and well administered, the sanitation is now very good, and the work done was satisfactory. The development of the new ranges has been most useful, and the Artillery which practised gained valuable experience. It is greatly to be hoped that during the season of 1910 it will be possible to assemble at Petawawa a larger number of units of the Active Militia, as well as the Permanent Force, for purposes of combined training, opportunities for which are singularly lacking at the remainder of the camp grounds throughout the Dominion. The railway service is still the subject of many complaints.

Barracks.

114. While some alterations and repairs have been made to the barracks at Kingston and Halifax, my remarks of last year as to barracks in general 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

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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.

115. To this it should be added that at Halifax at least one barrack room, or rather office in barracks, has been under suspicion of tuberculosis infection. The number of officers to whom sick leave has had to be granted is far higher than it should be, and, in some cases at any rate, the barracks are answerable for it.

116. 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.

117. There is a considerable deficiency of quarters for married officers and men at nearly all stations of the Permanent Corps. The result is that thousands of dollars are spent yearly in lodging allowances, much of which would be saved if the Department were permitted to erect its own buildings instead of having to depend on another Department which is too hard worked to be able to supply its wants promptly.

118. No time should be lost in providing the new barracks contemplated in the neighbourhood of Toronto and Kingston. Stable accommodation for the horses of mounted corps is also deficient at both places.

119. There is a serious deficiency throughout the Dominion of accommodation for the valuable stores held on 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.

120. 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.

121. It is not probable that a satisfactory solution will be found until the Militia Department is entrusted with the duty of erecting its own buildings to suit its own needs, when a definite policy—at present impossible—can be adopted and followed.

Fortresses.

122. There is little change from last year in the condition of the fortresses and fixed defences in the Dominion and their armament.

123. The works which comprise the fortresses of Halifax and Esquimalt, B.C., are, in both cases, in an efficient condition. The armament mounted and the electric light installations are also in good condition and well cared for. One 6-in. and one 12-pr. gun have been temporarily dismounted from the works at Esquimalt and removed to the drill hall at Victoria for the instruction of the 5th Regiment of Canadian Artillery, but care has been taken to carry out the removal in such a manner the guns can be replaced at short notice. The construction of the new works on the St. Lawrence river has been delayed during the year owing to want of funds.

124. While the armaments and works at Halifax and Esquimalt are in an efficient condition, it cannot be stated that the garrisons at the two places are adequate for the work they have to perform. The garrison at Esquimalt was stated, in my last year's

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report, to be too weak for the duties which it has to carry out. Shortage of funds has made it impossible to augment it since. The garrison of Halifax has, in previous years, been adequate for the duties falling to its share, but, in 1909-10, owing to the reduction in the Estimates, it has had to be cut down below the numbers necessary for efficiency. The demands made upon it by the long drawn out strike in Cape Breton emphasized the difficulty, for more than half of the total number of permanent troops available had to be withdrawn from Halifax during the greater part of the summer. During their absence, had an emergency arisen, it would have been impossible to man the works and defend the place. Had the absence of the troops been only for a few days, this would not perhaps have mattered, but, as it turned out, the greater portion of the troops were absent for some months. The Garrison Artillery were unable to carry out properly their training with the guns of the fortress, and though their practice, when eventually concluded late in the autumn, was creditable, yet there can be no doubt but that their efficiency, and with it the efficiency of the garrison of the fortress, suffered severely. The same remark applies to the Infantry and Engineer garrisons, though perhaps in somewhat less degree. At Esquimalt the stores required under the Defence Scheme should now be overhauled and re-arrangements made to meet present conditions.

Armament and Equipment.

125. The Inspector-General is instructed to report upon the suitability and sufficiency of the armament and equipment of the Militia.

126. Upon the question of their sufficiency reports have, from time to time, been submitted confidentially to the Honourable the Minister by the Chief of the General Staff—with whose views I concur—and myself.

127. Upon the question of the suitability of the armament and equipment of the Militia Force, nearly the whole of the remarks contained in my last year's report still hold good, and are, therefore, here repeated.

128. As regards the Cavalry, the present method of arming it with only the long rifle, or, in some cases, the carbine, does not seem to be satisfactory. There is reason for the widely held feeling that the mounted man ought to have a second weapon. The present long rifle and method of carrying it are not suitable. The choice seems to lie between a good short rifle, with special bayonet, and a carbine, with sword or revolver. In view of the special conditions of the country in which the Canadian mounted forces might be called upon to operate, and the short period available for training, the first alternative appears preferable. In either case, it will be necessary to find a better method than the present one for carrying either the rifle or the carbine, whichever is finally chosen, and to adapt the pattern of saddlery in use thereto.

129. 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. Field forges and saddlers' tools are much needed by all Cavalry regiments. The former are usually available for camp use, but to many regiments neglect to draw them. The present picketting gear is not satisfactory, and complaints of the pattern of head collar issued with 'Canadian' pattern saddlery are made in the West.

130. The 'Universal' and 'Canadian' patterns of saddlery (the latter being the more recent issue) appear to be found generally satisfactory, but, in some cases, complaints have been made that the stitching was inferior. They are often mixed up together in the same corps, with the result that uniformity becomes impossible. A pattern should be decided upon, and that one only should be made and issued.

131. The leggings issued to mounted corps are often not satisfactory, either as to pattern or material. The present pattern does not appear to be properly shaped to fit a man's leg, and would probably not stand the wear and tear of field service.

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132. As regards Field Artillery, the issue of the new 18-pr. Q.F. guns has been highly satisfactory, but there has not been, up to date, a complete issue of all the appliances which should go with the new gun. The complete supply of modern guns for all Field Batteries should be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

133. A new and up-to-date telephone equipment is urgently needed in connection with the Field Artillery. The present telephones are becoming worn out.

134. The harness and saddlery are generally satisfactory, though some complaints have been made of the leather used in certain portions of the 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 mounted 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.

135. The armament and equipment of the Fortress Artillery are fairly complete and up-to-date.

136. 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.

137. The armament of the Infantry is still in a transition stage, but the latest pattern of Ross rifle has been well reported upon. It is an excellent target weapon, but the increased accuracy has been obtained at the cost of rather more than a pound of extra weight, which is a drawback from the service point of view. A suitable bayonet has been approved and issued, but care should be taken to see that it fits all service rifles in stock. The Lee-Enfield rifles on charge are showing signs of wear.

138. 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 should not be adopted at an early date for the Dominion forces also.

139. The whole question of camp equipment for the field, especially in regard to cooking utensils, requires careful consideration.

140. The supply of signalling equipment is making progress, but is not yet nearly complete.

141. As regards Medical and Army Service Corps equipment, that which is in use is satisfactory, so far as it goes, though the Field Ambulance equipment is thought to be rather too heavy, but the supply is inadequate for possible requirements on emergency, as is also such veterinary equipment as exists.

Books.

142. The conditions described in my report for 1908, under the heading 'Books,' generally speaking, still continue, though some improvement was observed in the way in which regimental books were being kept. The Department has now issued an improved and simpler form of Equipment Ledger, which ought to make it easier for accounting officers to keep track of the equipment for which they are responsible.

143. Beyond this, little has so far been done to bring out a regulation set of regimental books. The subject has now been under consideration for some time, and definite action should not be delayed longer than is necessary.

Military Training in Universities.

144. Having observed the high value placed by the British War Office upon a university training for candidates for commissions in the Army, the Militia Council decided, in 1908, with the concurrence of the War Office, to co-operate with Canadian

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universities in establishing thereat courses of Military instruction similar to those already successfully in operation at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin and other British universities.

145. Their intention in taking this step was to encourage 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, 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.

146. The Army Council, being anxious to assist in the work, expressed their readiness to offer a certain number of commissions in the regular army to graduates who should qualify themselves through these courses.

147. The University of McGill is as yet the only university in the Dominion which has fully introduced the system, and there, through the active interest taken by the Principal, Dr. Peterson, C.M.G., military courses have been successfully held for more than a year. Twelve students have attended them with satisfactory results, and, considering the novelty of this departure, considerable interest has been aroused.

148. In addition to a course of lectures at the university on the prescribed military subjects, followed by half-yearly examinations on the same, which are held simultaneously for the universities in Great Britain and in Canada, candidates are required to be attached and trained for twelve weeks with some unit of the Permanent Force. During my inspection of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in 1909 I saw four of these gentlemen undergoing their training, and was gratified with the earnestness and efficiency they displayed.

General Remarks.

149. As already remarked in the earlier portion of this report, the financial conditions of the year 1909-10 and the reduced establishments at which nearly all units had to train made it exceedingly difficult to form a correct judgment upon the state of efficiency of those units.

150. In spite of this, the impression left on me by my inspections as a whole is that the Force generally has at least not gone backward during the past season of training, while some units have made decided progress.

151. 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.

152. 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, however great the natural gifts of the Canadian may be, a training of twelve days only cannot be enough to make really efficient soldiers of either officers or men.

153. 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 not add more than \$200,000 (if so much) to the present training vote.

154. I deem it right to draw the attention of the Militia Council again to another important question referred to in my report of last year, viz., the absolute necessity for having efficient officers if partially trained troops are to take the field with any hope of success. So far our system has failed, and is failing, to provide the force with a sufficient number of efficient officers and non-commissioned officers.

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155. 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.

156. 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.

157. 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.

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

159. The number of cadet corps and their membership have largely increased during 1909. They deserve every encouragement, and will amply repay the country for what is bestowed on them.

160. 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.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY H. N. LAKE, *Major-General,*
Inspector-General.

* See also para. 41.



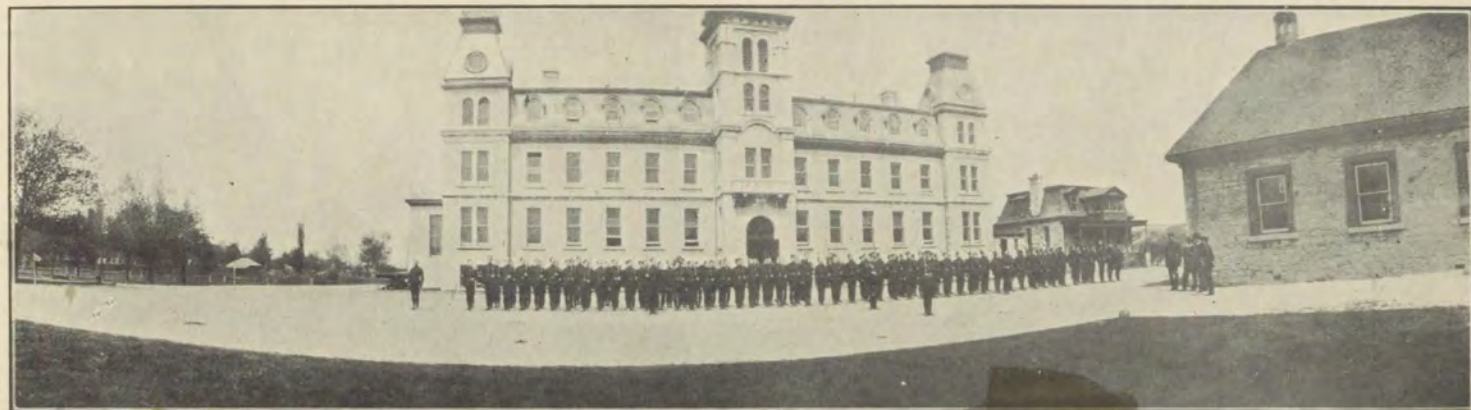
Senior Class Cadets at Equitation, showing new stables on left and new servants' quarters on the right.



View in rear of power house, showing dormitory, gymnasium and Staff Adjutant's Quarters, also water front of Navy Bay and pier.



View showing portion of front off Navy Bay, also Engineer Model shed and Boat-house.



View of Royal Military College, Main Building, Cadets on parade for inspection. On the left of the Main Building is seen the College Hospital, and in the right foreground the old gymnasium building.



Residence, Commandant, Royal Military College.



Cadets' Boathouses, taken from rear of the powerhouse, showing Navy Bay.