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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1921

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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OTTAWA

F. A. ACLAND

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1921

[No. 36—1922]

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the
Department of Militia and Defence for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

H. GUTHRIE,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA.

November 1, 1921.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



1921-22
12-11-22

OTTAWA
PRINTED TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MATRONS

OTTAWA, October 29, 1921.

The Honourable the Minister,
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration—to be laid on the Table of the House—this the Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the fiscal year 1920-21.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUG. FISET, Major-General,
Deputy Minister.

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REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

During the past year the constitution of the Militia Council again underwent a change owing to the resignation of General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., and the former system was resumed.

The new Inspector-General has no seat in Militia Council, which is now composed as follows:—

President,—The Honourable Minister of Militia.

Vice-President.—Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Members.—The Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Master-General of the Ordnance.

Secretary.

Assistant Secretary.

The committee which was appointed to consider the best way in which units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force could be absorbed in the Canadian Militia, completed its labours during the year and has been disbanded (Routine Order 2501, dated June 29, 1920). The decisions arrived at by the committee gave general satisfaction and the thanks of all ranks of the Canadian Militia are due to them.

The Defence Committee

In October, 1920, the Defence Committee, composed of the Director of the Naval Service, the Chief of the General Staff, the Inspector-General of the Canadian Air Force, and the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established with a view to co-ordinating effort in pursuit of a common policy and, especially, to ensure the co-operation of the forces (sea, land and air) in the event of war or other emergency.

Since that date frequent meetings have been held at which were discussed matters pertaining to defensive arrangements, administration, works, combined training (naval, military and air force) aerial transport, and so forth.

Intelligence has been exchanged and papers of general interest have been circulated among the members of the committee.

Military Operations and Intelligence

Directorate Recreated December 4, 1920

On the outbreak of the war, 1914-18, the Staff Officer holding the appointment of Director of Military Operations was appointed to the General Staff of the First Canadian Division. The officer appointed to assume his duties was also appointed a Staff Officer in the First Canadian Division. Owing to the shortage of trained Staff Officers and to the pressure of work for the European War admitting of little time for attention to Home Defence, no further appointments of directors were made. The Assistant Director of Military Intelligence carried on the Intelligence duties; and the other duties of the Directorate, namely, those dealing with Operations and Organization were assumed by the Chief of the General Staff.

On the departure of General Sir Arthur Currie from the Department as Inspector-General and the return to the old organization of a Chief of the General Staff and a Master-General of the Ordnance, the necessity for reinstating the Directorate of Military Operations became apparent.

Under authority of P.C. 2952 of the 4th December, 1920, the Directorate was re-established with an officer with overseas' service, and a Staff College graduate, as Director. The officer who held the post of Assistant Director of Military Intelligence during the war was retired to pension during the year and steps were taken to gazette an officer with overseas' service to fill this appointment.

Normal Duties of the Directorate

The normal duties of the Directorate may be divided into four parts, namely, Operations, Intelligence, Organization, and liaison with the other Directorates, particularly those dealing with questions of Military Surveys, Signalling, Training and Organization.

Work of the Directorate from December 4, 1920, to March 31, 1921

(i) *Operations.*—Immediately on the re-creation of the Directorate steps were taken to review all the Local Defence Schemes and to bring them up to date as far as possible and refer questions of policy in connection therewith for the decision of Militia Council. The work on the General Defence Scheme of the country was undertaken and considerable progress has been made in drawing up a proper scheme of direct defence for the country or for indirect defence, if it ever should be necessary to send abroad again an Expeditionary Force.

(ii) *Intelligence.*—The work of carrying out Intelligence duties was given a new stimulus and a good deal of Intelligence collected. Intelligence is divided into two categories, namely, domestic intelligence, that referring to sedition, and military intelligence, being information of military interest to assist in the defence of the country or to promote military efficiency generally. This Intelligence has been collected, collated, docketed, transmitted to proper authorities, and made use of generally in maturing military plans.

The work of reorganizing the Intelligence personnel of the Canadian Militia and the providing of a system of training in peace for their duties in war has been undertaken.

(iii) *Organization.*—Questions of Organization, of establishments, of creation of new units, and other questions of military policy have been referred to this Directorate for investigation and recommendations. Further progress has been made towards the

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maturity of the Divisional System of Organization and the question of raising new units has been considered in connection with the man power of the country, the funds voted by Parliament for training, and the funds voted by Parliament for equipping, arming and providing the other necessities for a new unit.

(iv) *Liaison*.—The policy of Military Surveys is one that materially affects this Directorate and is dealt with in conjunction with the Assistant Director of Military Surveys of the Branch of the Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Militia should be trained along the lines that it may be used in the future for defence or for despatching an Expeditionary Force, therefore, the matter of training is carried out in liaison with this Directorate.

The matter of Signal communications is one that vitally affects Operations, and matters pertaining to Signals are always discussed with this Directorate.

Training

Remarks.—(i) During the period under review conditions did not permit of training being carried out on a pre-war basis. A steady growth of enthusiasm was evident, however, and many of the difficulties encountered during the previous year were surmounted.

(ii) This was due in a great measure to the scheme (authorized by P.C. 2296 dated September 10, 1920) under which 75 officers and 175 warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Active Militia were detailed to assist non-permanent units in reorganization and training.

(iii) With a few exceptions, by this means the reorganization of the non-permanent units was accomplished and, by useful training, a foundation was laid for still better results in the future.

Permanent Active Militia

The training of units of the Permanent Active Militia was this year carried out in their respective areas under arrangements made by General Officers Commanding Districts, with the exception of the following units, which trained at camps of instruction, as shown:—

Units	Camp	Period
R.C.D.	Petawawa	6 weeks
L.S.H. (R.C.)	Sarcee	10 weeks
R.C.H.A.	Petawawa	4 weeks
R.C.G.A.—		
No. 1 Company	Halifax	6 weeks
" 2 Company		
" 3 Company		
Det. No. 4 Company	Petawawa	4 weeks
No. 5 Company	Halifax	9 weeks
	Rodd Hill, B.C.	3 weeks
R.C.E.—		
1 Section 1st Fortress Company	Halifax	8 weeks
R.C.R.	Valcartier	12 weeks

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The reorganization of units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia was not considered sufficiently advanced in the majority of cases to warrant the authorization of training at Camps of Instruction during the summer of 1920, and, therefore, training at local headquarters only was permitted.

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Owing to the assistance rendered by personnel of the Permanent Active Militia (referred to in para. (ii) above), there was a gratifying increase over 1919-20 in the number of units which were able to perform training at local headquarters equivalent to twelve days, as shown in the following list:—

Cavalry and Mounted Rifles

The Governor General's Body Guard; the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards; 1st Hussars; 4th Hussars; 7th Hussars; 8th Princess Louise's N.B. Hussars; 10th Brant Dragoons; 16th Canadian Light Horse; 19th Alberta Dragoons; 1st Regiment Alberta Mounted Rifles; 1st (Mississauga) Regiment Ontario Mounted Rifles; 1st Regiment Manitoba Mounted Rifles.

Artillery

- 1st Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 1st Battery; 2nd Battery.
2nd Brigade, C.F.A.—5th Battery; 7th Battery; 66th Battery; 27th Battery.
3rd Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 9th Battery; 30th Battery.
4th Brigade, C.F.A.—4th Battery; 34th Battery; 2nd Hvy. Battery (attached).
5th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 13th Battery.
6th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 35th Battery; 79th Battery; 24th Battery; 81st Battery.
7th Brigade, C.F.A.—12th Battery.
8th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 10th Battery; 11th Battery.
9th Brigade, C.F.A.—3rd Battery.
10th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 18th Battery; 77th Battery.
11th Brigade, C.F.A.—16th Battery; 29th Battery.
12th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 8th Battery; 89th Battery; 90th Battery.
14th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 52nd Battery; 84th Battery.
15th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 31st Battery; 68th Battery; 5th Siege Battery (attached).
16th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 6th Battery; 36th Battery.
17th Brigade, C.F.A.—21st Battery; 64th Battery; 44th Battery.
18th Brigade, C.F.A.—Headquarters; 20th Battery; 39th Battery; 91st Battery.
19th Brigade, C.F.A.—23rd Battery.
20th Brigade, C.F.A.—61st Battery.
1st P.E.I. Heavy Brigade.—Headquarters; 2nd Siege Battery; 8th Siege Battery; 14th Siege Battery.
2nd Heavy Brigade, C.A.—1st Heavy Battery; 3rd Siege Battery; 7th Siege Battery; 10th Siege Battery.
3rd N.B. Heavy Brigade.—Headquarters; 4th Siege Battery; 6th Siege Battery; 15th Siege Battery.
1st Halifax Regiment, C.G.A.—Headquarters; 4 Companies; 9th Siege Battery.
5th B.C. Regiment, C.G.A.—Headquarters; 2 Companies; 12th Siege Battery.
6th (Quebec and Levis) Regiment, C.G.A.—Headquarters; 3 Companies.

Engineers

4th Field Company; 5th Field Company; 13th Field Company; 14th Field Company; 4th Field Troop.

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Signals

No. 1 Signal Company; No. 4 Signal Company; No. 6 Signal Company; No. 8 Signal Company; No. 10 Signal Company; No. 12 Signal Company; No. 3 Signal Troop.

Corps of Guides

No. 1 Cyclist Company; No. 4 Cyclist Company.

C. O. T. C.

Mt. St. Louis College; Western University; Toronto University; Queen's University; McGill University; Laval University (Montreal); MacDonald College; Loyola College; Laval University (Quebec); Dalhousie University; King's College; St. Francis Xavier; Mt. Allison University; New Brunswick University; Manitoba University; Brandon College; B. C. University; Saskatchewan University; Alberta University.

Infantry

(By Military Districts)

- M.D. No. 1—*
- 1st Bn. Oxford Rifles.
 - 1st Bn. Wellington Rifles.
 - 1st Bn. Elgin Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Western Ontario Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. H.L.I. of Canada.
 - 1st Bn. Perth Regiment.
- M.D. No. 2—*
- 1st Bn. Q.O. Rifles.
 - 2nd Bn. Q.O. Rifles.
 - 1st Bn. R. Grenadiers.
 - 1st Bn. R. Hamilton Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Lincoln Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Dufferin Rifles.
 - 1st Bn. 48th Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
 - 1st Bn. Irish Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Toronto Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Mississauga Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Wentworth Regiment.
- M.D. No. 3—*
- 1st Bn. G.G.F.G.
 - 1st Bn. Kingston Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Argyll L. I.
 - 1st Bn. Brockville Rifles.
 - 1st Bn. Ottawa Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Peterborough Rangers.
 - 1st Bn. Hastings and P.E. Regiment, (H.Q. and two companies).
 - 1st Bn. Durham Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Northumberland Regiment (three companies).
- M.D. No. 4—*
- 1st Bn. Frontenac Regiment (H.Q. and two companies).
 - 1st Bn. Victoria and Haliburton Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. C.G. Guards.
 - 1st Bn. Victoria Rifles.
 - 1st Bn. R. Highlanders of Canada.
 - 2nd Bn. R. Highlanders of Canada.
 - 1st Bn. Car. de Sherbrooke.
 - 1st Bn. Sherbrooke Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Irish C. Rangers.
 - 1st Bn. Montreal Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Car. Mont Royal.
 - 1st Bn. Le Regiment du Joliette.
 - 1st Bn. Le Regiment de Ste. Hyacinthe.
 - 1st Bn. Three Rivers Regiment.
 - 1st Bn. Le Regiment de Maisonneuve.
- M.D. No. 5—*
- 1st Bn. R. Rifles of Canada.
 - 1st Bn. Les Voltigeurs de Quebec.
- M.D. No. 6—*
- 1st Bn. Halifax Rifles.
 - 1st Bn. P. Louise Fusiliers.
 - 1st Bn. Colchester and Hants Regiment.
- M.D. No. 7—*
- 1st Bn. St. John Fusiliers.
- M.D. No. 10—*
- 1st Bn. Winnipeg Rifles.
 - 1st Bn. Winnipeg Grenadiers.

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1st Bn. Winnipeg L.I.	<i>M.D. No. 12—</i>		
1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders.	1st Bn. S. Saskatchewan Regiment.		
1st Bn. Manitoba Regiment.	2nd Bn. S. " "		
	3rd Bn. S. " "		
<i>M.D. No. 11—</i>	1st Bn. N. " "		
1st Bn. B.C. Regiment.	2nd Bn. N. " "		
2nd Bn. B.C. Regiment.	3rd Bn. N. " "		
3rd Bn. B.C. Regiment.	4th Bn. N. " "		
1st Bn. Irish Fusiliers.	<i>M.D. No. 13—</i>		
1st Bn. Can. Scottish Regiment.	1st Bn. Edmonton Regiment.		
1st Bn. N.B.C. Regiment.	2nd Bn. " "		
1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.	1st Bn. Calgary Regiment.		

Machine Gun Corps

1st C.M.G. Brigade; 2nd C.M.G. Brigade; 3rd C.M.G. Brigade; 4th C.M.G. Brigade; 5th C.M.G. Brigade; 6th C.M.G. Brigade; 7th C.M.G. Brigade; 8th C.M.G. Brigade; 10th C.M.G. Brigade; 11th C.M.G. Brigade; 12th C.M.G. Brigade; 13th C.M.G. Brigade; 1st Motor M.G. Brigade; 2nd Motor M.G. Brigade.

Army Service Corps

No. 6 Company.

Army Medical Corps

No. 17 Cavalry Field Ambulance.

Signalling*Canadian Permanent Signal Corps*

The Canadian Permanent Signal Corps, consisting of 5 officers and 14 non-commissioned officers, is at present organized under a temporary establishment authorized by General Order No. 27, dated April, 1919. This establishment is not wholly satisfactory, as it does not provide for even sufficient officers and instructors to supply the requirements of one quarter of the Military Districts in Canada, and does not provide for a Central Training Depot, or Permanent Army Signal School, which are necessary in connection with the supply and training of officers and n.e.o.'s for instructional work.

Signal Inspection and Test Department

In order to inspect, test and repair Signal equipment, and electrical apparatus for the Department of Militia and Defence, a Signal Inspection and Test Department was authorized in March, 1921. The machinery and electrical equipment has been ordered, and when received, the work of repairing technical equipment received from overseas for issue to Signal units will be commenced. Also, this department will be equipped to carry out any electrical tests or experimental work required by the Department of Militia and Defence.

Schools of Instruction in Signalling

The appointments of officers to the Permanent Signal Corps were not gazetted until August, 1920. The first School of Signalling held in Canada after the war was conducted in September and October, 1920, for District Signal Officers and Signalling Instructors.

Instructors were not available to conduct Signalling classes until November, 1920, and then only in a few districts.

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The following table shows the number of Signalling classes held at local headquarters of units in the various Military Districts from November, 1920, to March 31, 1921:—

Military District	Schools	Signalling "B"	Certificates "A"	Granted "Cadet"
1..	4	17	7	76
2..	2	10	2	63
3..	3	13	6	130
4..	2	13	..	14
(a) 5.. . . . .	..	..	..	..
(b) 6..	2	5	2	..
7..	2	14	4	12
(c) 10.. . . . .	..	11	1	..
11..	1	2	..	34
(b) 12..	1	8	10	..
(a) 13.. . . . .	..	..	..	..
Grand total	17	93	32	329

(a) No officer or instructor available.

(b) Part time officer employed.

(c) Officer only recently appointed. No regular instructor of the Signalling Staff available.

Musketry

Canadian School of Musketry

No course at the Canadian School of Musketry was held during the period under review, nor was authority for the establishment of provisional schools of musketry applied for by District Commanders.

Permanent Active Militia

Early in 1920 instructions were issued that units of the Permanent Active Militia would fire the Courses laid down in Musketry Regulations, Part I (1909) (Reprint 1914), viz:—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons	}	Appendix I. Tables "A" and "B"
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)		
The Royal Canadian Engineers		
The Royal Canadian Regiment		
The P.P. Canadian Light Infantry		
The 22nd Regiment	}	Appendix II. Tables "A" and "B"
The R. C. Machine Gun Brigade		
The Royal Canadian Artillery		
The R. Can. Army Service Corps		
The Royal Can. Ordnance Corps		

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The annual musketry course for the Non-Permanent Active Militia was not generally carried out during 1920, mainly owing to the fact that reorganization of units had not been completed. No class-firing was performed in Military Districts Nos. 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Best Shot Badges

To date, twelve badges, the conditions in regard to which are contained in Militia Order No. 199 of 1920, have been awarded to the "best shots" in the following units:—

M.D. No. 1.—The Western Ontario Regiment; 2nd Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.

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M.D. No. 3.—The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment; the Ottawa Regiment (The Duke of Cornwall's Own); the Peterborough Rangers.

M.D. No. 4.—1st Canadian M. Machine Gun Brigade.

M.D. No. 6.—The Princess Louise Fusiliers.

M.D. No. 7.—New Brunswick University Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

Cambridge Challenge Bowl

The Cambridge Challenge Bowl, which was donated by the officers of His Majesty's Regular Army on leaving Canada, for competition among units of the Permanent Active Militia (Militia Order No. 226, 1920) was won in 1920 by No. 1 Fortress Company, The Royal Canadian Engineers. Average 81.16.

Rifle Associations

On March 31, 1921, there were in existence eighty-seven military rifle associations with a membership of 15,295, and two hundred and twenty-five civilian rifle associations with a membership of 11,158.

Rifle associations as under were active during 1920:—

Thirty-four military,

Sixty-five civilian.

A large number of rifle associations (military and civilian) did not organize until late in the season, difficulties encountered being the delay and lack of money in getting their ranges into shape after remaining in a state of disrepair for six years. These organizations will be much more active in 1921.

The Dominion of Canada Prize, the conditions in regard to the competition for which are contained in Militia Order No. 169 of 1920, was competed for by twelve civilian rifle associations.

Twenty-six Military, and seventeen Civilian Rifle Associations were organized during the year, while ninety-nine Military, and two hundred and fifteen Civilian Associations were disbanded.

The Dominion of Canada and the different provincial rifle associations held their annual prize meetings in 1920.

In addition to financial assistance and free ammunition granted these organizations, the department also loaned tents, camp equipment and blankets.

The Canadian Rifle League

A grant of \$500 was given by the department to the Canadian Rifle League for 1920. A free grant of 960 rounds of service, gallery practice or .22" ammunition was also authorized for each team of ten men entering the service or indoor competitions of the League, and from the entries made therein, these concessions have done much to revive enthusiasm in rifle shooting.

Schools of Instruction

Courses in England

The following officers and N.C.O.'s of the Permanent Active Militia proceeded to England during the period under review to attend the courses mentioned:—

Staff College—

Major E. L. Caldwell, R.C.D., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

Major and Brevet-Colonel T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., R.C.E., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

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Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel F. O. Hodgins, D.S.O., R.C.E., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Prower, D.S.O., R.C.M.G. Bgde., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

Brig.-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., from January, 1921, to December, 1921.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.A., from January, 1921, to December, 1921.

Major and Brevet-Colonel H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., R.C.E., from January, 1921, to December, 1922.

Captain and Brevet-Major H. T. Cock, M.C., R.C.R., from January, 1921, to December, 1922.

Ordnance College Course—

Capt. R. N. C. Bishop, R.C.O.C., from November, 1920, to August, 1921.

Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. H. M. Reynolds, R.C.A., from November, 1920, to December, 1922.

Lieut. G. F. Morrison, R.C.A., from November, 1920, to December, 1922.

Gunnery Staff Course—

Capt. F. C. Hannington, M.C., R.C.A., from October, 1920, to October, 1921.

No. 4098, Sergt. E. Stevenson, D.C.M., R.C.A., from October, 1920, to October, 1921.

School of Military Engineering, Chatham—

Lieut. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E., from June, 1920, to November, 1921.

Lieut. G. N. Dickenson, R.C.E., from June, 1920, to November, 1921.

Lieut. N. H. Cledes, R.C.E., from June, 1920, to November, 1921.

Captain and Brevet-Major C. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., R.C.E., from September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Lieut. C. H. S. Stein, R.C.E., from September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.C.E., from September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Armament Artificer's Course—

No. 34350, Armt. Q.M.S. E. King, R.C.O.C., from October, 1920, to November, 1921.

No. 34412, Armt. S./Sergt. Bracegirdle, R.C.O.C., from October, 1920, to November, 1921.

Course in Canada

In view of the limited funds available and the scarcity of qualified instructors, it was not considered practicable to reopen Permanent Schools of Instruction on a pre-war basis during 1920. To meet the growing demand from officers of the Non-Permanent*Active Militia desirous of qualifying for their ranks, however, the following Permanent Schools conducted courses towards the close of the financial year:—

Permanent School of Cavalry, Winnipeg; Permanent School of Cavalry, Calgary; School of Military Engineering, Halifax; Permanent School of Infantry, Halifax.

Special schools, organized on the basis of Permanent Schools, were also established at Wingham, Ontario (for Cavalry), and St. John, N.B. (for Infantry), and in addition courses were conducted at Provisional Schools for the various arms shown in the following table:—

Arm	No. of Schools
Cavalry	2
Artillery	3
Engineers	2
Infantry	19
Machine Guns	19
C.A.S.C. . . . .	..

A statement showing the number of officers and non-commissioned officers who obtained certificates at the above schools will be found on pages 18-19.

Staff Tours and War Games

Staff Tours, War Games and Tactical Exercises, without troops, were carried out at various times and places under arrangements made by General Officers Commanding Districts.

Useful lessons were learnt and much benefit derived by all concerned.

Examinations

Promotion Examinations, Officers Permanent Active Militia

The first post-war Promotion Examination was held in October, 1920. Out of a total of 15 officers who sat for this examination, 12 were successful.

Examinations in Foreign Languages

Examinations in French and German, under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners, were held at certain centres in Canada in June, 1920, and January, 1921. At the former, four officers of the Canadian Permanent Active Militia qualified as interpreters in French, and one as interpreter in German. At the latter, three officers of the Permanent and one of the Non-Permanent Active Militia qualified in French.

Cadet Services

Strength

During the period under review the amount appropriated by Parliament for Cadet Services was increased from \$100,000 to \$390,000, or only \$2,500 less than the amount authorized in 1914-15, when 50,064 Cadets were trained. The effect of this increased vote was at once made apparent, for during the school year ending June, 1920, 74,991 Cadets were trained, as against 60,788 in the previous school year.

One hundred and six additional companies were authorized and 115 companies, which had for some years been inactive, were disbanded.

One thousand four hundred and eight Cadets were appointed as Cadet officers during the year.

The number enrolled and training on March 31, 1921, had further increased to 81,493, organized into 713 Cadet corps comprising 1,627 companies.

The number of Cadets by provinces was as under:—

	Year ending June 30, 1920	March 31, 1921
Alberta..	5,723	5,179
British Columbia..	4,442	4,350
Manitoba..	6,880	9,255
New Brunswick..	1,553	1,210
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island..	2,981	3,645
Ontario..	24,183	26,217
Quebec..	24,634	26,637
Saskatchewan..	4,595	5,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	74,991	81,493
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Cadet Camps

The increased appropriation made it possible for the first time since 1914 to hold Cadet Camps, but owing to the late date at which the money was voted, authority for the holding of camps was not given until June 24, when most of the schools had closed. Consequently, the attendance was reduced to 3,969.

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The reports from all districts in which camps were held were most encouraging, and recommendations that, in future, the duration of these camps be extended, were received.

Instructional Allowances

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining competent Cadet Instructors at the rate of remuneration authorized, the allowances were placed upon a pre-war basis of \$1 for each Cadet present on parade at the annual inspection and found efficient. This slight increase was not found to provide commensurate remuneration to instructors, particularly those engaged in the training of Cadets at the smaller centres, and it was found necessary during the fiscal year under review to increase the instructional allowance to \$2 per Cadet for the first 50 in a unit, and \$1 for each Cadet above this number. This more adequate compensation of instructors has had a stimulating effect, and it is confidently believed a much higher degree of efficiency will be attained.

Grant for Uniform

During this period the grant of \$1 per Cadet for uniform was again authorized, and also a sum of 25 cents per Cadet towards the provision and upkeep of a military head-dress.

Physical Training

Under the provisions of the constitution of the Strathcona Trust for the encouragement of physical and military training in schools, instructors were detailed for duty at various centres for the purpose of enabling school teachers to qualify as Instructors in Physical Training; 4,317 candidates attended courses and 3,758 obtained certificates of qualification. In order to provide additional instructors for these courses a special class was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, when ten n.c.o.'s. of the Permanent Force obtained certificates qualifying them for employment on this important duty.

Cadet Corps Instructors

Nine Cadet Instructors' Courses were held for male school teachers, at which 305 certificates (Grade "A") were issued to successful candidates. Two certificates of qualification for appointment to the Physical Training Cadre, non-permanent, were also issued.

Signalling

For the first time since 1914 Cadet Signalling Classes were held, at which 329 Cadets passed the required examination and were awarded certificates.

Competitions

Several competitions for Cadets were held, chief among these being the Governor General's Challenge Shield Competition and the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, senior and junior.

In the first of these, for which a shield is awarded to the province which can show on May 24 each year the greatest number of enrolled Cadets between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, in proportion to the school attendance, the trophy was awarded to the province of Manitoba, to be held for the year by No. 538, St. John's College Cadet Corps, Winnipeg, which was found to be the most proficient in drill and musketry in the province.

For the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, circulars, entry forms, targets and register cards were received from the Secretary, National Rifle Association,

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Bisley Camp, England. The circulars were despatched to all military districts for distribution to Cadet Corps and other organizations interested. Entries were received from 93 senior and 40 junior teams, a total of 133 Canadian entrants against 103 last year.

Cadets have been encouraged to take part in the annual matches of the Provincial and Dominion Rifle Associations, and in the competitions of the Canadian Rifle League.

Historical Section

Receipts and Classification of Records

A considerable quantity of overseas records was received from the officer in charge of the overseas detachment of the War Narrative Section, on his return from England. Other parcels of records were handed over by the officer in charge of the Air Force Research Section, with his final report, in September, 1920. Other important overseas documents have been transferred from the overseas section of the Central Registry of the Department. A large quantity of files of correspondence, relating to the war, have also been turned over from the Central Registry at Militia Headquarters, and other shipments of files of similar correspondence have been received from time to time from Military Districts. These files have been found to be of particular value in clearing up questions for the Record Office, with reference to enlistments and discharges of recruits. The cinematograph records of the operations of the Canadian Forces in France and England have likewise been turned over to this section. All the above-mentioned documents have been duly checked, arranged in order, placed in covers and made accessible, and a large number of the original war diaries have been rebound in stiff covers to preserve them from damage in course of consultation, as far as possible. A hundred boxes of records received from infantry units have been examined and sorted and many valuable documents discovered. The final sorting and classification of the documents of the First Divisional Headquarters have been completed to November, 1917; and considerable progress has been made in sorting the documents of the Canadian Corps Headquarters.

Indexing of Documents

The index of the documents contained in the original war diaries has been lantern slides in the possession of this section. A card catalogue of the books and lantern sides in the possession of this section. A card catalogue of the books and printed documents in possession of the section is in course of preparation.

Preparation of Location Ledgers

The location ledger for infantry units of the Canadian Corps in the theatre of war, has been completed. It forms a volume of three hundred and eighty pages, with eighty lines to a page, containing approximately thirty thousand entries, showing daily moves, operations, engagements and map locations of the trenches and fronts, held by the battalions concerned. Many enquiries have been answered with respect to engagements in which particular units took part. Information with respect to map locations for registration of graves has been furnished as far as possible. A card index showing the map location of all trenches and places mentioned in war diaries is in course of preparation.

Completion of Triplicate War Diaries

Many applications have been received for triplicate copies of the war diaries from Ex-Commanding Officers of units for the purpose of compiling regimental histories.

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A comparison of these triplicate copies showed that many of the monthly diaries were missing; and in one particular case the diaries for sixteen months had been lost. In such cases copies were made of the missing text of these triplicate diaries and important appendices and reports on operations, in order to make the triplicate diaries complete before they were sent to the applicants.

Properly completed applications were received for the diaries of the units named below. The original and triplicate copies were compared, copies made when necessary, and triplicate diaries were forwarded on the dates given:

28th Battalion, April 27, 1920; 14th Battalion, May 11, 1920; P.P.C.L.I., May 14, 1920; 16th Battalion, May 15, 1920; 49th Battalion, July 28, 1920; 43rd Battalion, October 30, 1920; 20th Battalion, December 28, 1920; 22nd Battalion, December 23, 1920; 5th Battalion, March 30, 1921; 46th Battalion, April 2, 1921; 1st C.M.R., April 12, 1921.

Research Work

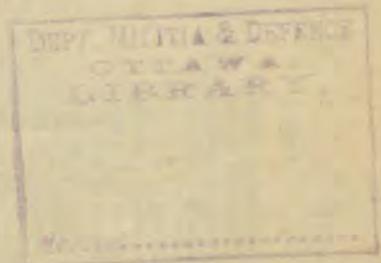
Applications which have been received, from time to time, for permission to search the war diaries and other documents for historical information, have been granted, and every possible assistance has been given. Copies of documents have been furnished to several officers of the permanent force requiring material for preparation of lectures; and many enquiries by letter have been received and answered and the information supplied whenever practicable. In many cases these enquiries have necessitated much research.

Compilation of Narratives

The narrative of the operations of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps has been completed and the typescript suitably bound. The compilation of the narrative of the operations of the Canadian Corps during the last hundred days of the war has been continued. A history of the Canadian Chaplain Services during the war has been undertaken and nearly completed. Further progress has been made in the selection of material and collection of data for the completion of a history of the Medical Services.

Publications

A monograph on demobilization entitled "The Return of the Troops" has been printed and distributed. A third volume of the History of the Military and Naval Forces of Canada covering the period from 1778 to 1784, has also been printed, and is available for distribution. The typescript of other volumes of this work bringing it down to the year 1815, has been prepared and made available for publication.



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RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1920 AND MARCH 31, 1921

OFFICERS

Name of School	Field Officer	Captains	Lieutenants	Quartermasters	Equitation	C.S.C.I. Grade "A"	Musketry				Signalling		Totals		
							Partial	Distinguished	Musketry	Regimental	Machine Guns	Instructors		"A"	"B"
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto.....					1									1	
Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg.....	1		1		10									12	
Perm. School of Cavalry, Calgary.....		7	& 11											18	
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax.....	1	1	2											4	
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto.....	1													1	
Provisional School of Cavalry.....	4	8	16											28	
Provisional Schools of Infantry.....	27	27	71											125	
Provisional School of Engineers.....							1							1	
Schools of Signalling.....											14	19		33	
Provisional Schools of Machine Guns.....	1	6	24											31	
Cadet Instructors Course, Toronto.....						96								96	
Cadet Instructors Course, Regina.....						76								76	
Cadet Instructors Course, Halifax.....						23								23	
Cadet Instructors Course, St. John.....						25								25	
Cadet Instructors Course, Victoria.....						23								23	
Cadet Instructors Course, Quebec.....						33								33	
Cadet Instructors Course, Calgary.....						10								10	
Cadet Instructors Course, London.....						8								8	
Cadet Instructors Course, Winnipeg.....						7								7	
Cadet Instructors Course, Montreal.....						4								4	
C.O.T.C. Candidates.....			62											62	
Grand Totals.....	35	49	187		11	305	1				14	19		621	

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

On March 31, 1920, the date of the last annual report of the Department of Militia and Defence, the Adjutant-General's Branch consisted of the following Directorates, each Directorate being sub-divided into a number of sections to facilitate the performance of its various duties:—

- The Directorate of Personal Services.
- The Directorate of Organization.
- The Directorate of Medical Services.
- The Directorate of Dental Services.
- The Directorate of Chaplain Services.
- The Directorate of Records.
- The Directorate of the Judge-Advocate-General.
- The Directorate of Cadet Services.

Early in 1920, the Canadian Army Dental Corps was demobilized, with the exception of the Director of Dental Services, a small staff at Militia Headquarters, and a District Dental Officer and Clerk in each Military District, all dental work required by ex-members of the C.E.F. being carried out by civilian dentists, preferably those who had had overseas service. On the 31st March, 1921, all remaining personnel of the Canadian Army Dental Corps were demobilized, and the balance of dental work still to be done for ex-members of the C.E.F. was transferred to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The Directorate of Dental Services was, therefore, disbanded and remaining dental matters have since been dealt with by an officer of the Adjutant-General's Staff.

During the year covered by this report, the complete disbandment of the Directorate of Chaplain Services was also effected and matters concerning Chaplain Services for the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia are now dealt with by the Director of Personal Services.

The Director of Cadet Services was transferred to the branch of the Chief of the General Staff during the year ending March 31, 1921.

A further reduction in the number of Directorates in the Adjutant-General's Branch was also accomplished early in 1921, by the abolition of the appointment of Director of Organization, whose duties were amalgamated with those of the Director of Personal Services, the officer performing the duties of these two Directorates now being known as the Director of Organization and Personal Services.

The reports of the various Directorates now comprising the Adjutant-General's Branch follow:—

DIRECTORATE OF ORGANIZATION AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Permanent Force

The reversion of Permanent Force personnel from Canadian Expeditionary Force status to Permanent Force status was carried out with effect from May 31, 1920.

The following new unit has been added to the Permanent Force:—

22nd Regiment.—Organization consists of a Regimental Headquarters and two companies, with a total authorized establishment of 14 officers and 398 other ranks.

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The following table shows the reorganized units of the Permanent Force, their authorized Establishments and Limited Establishments in personnel.

The strengths of the respective units are restricted to the numbers laid down in the Limited Establishments.

Unit	Authorized Establishments			Limited Establishments			Actual Strength		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Royal Canadian Dragoons	28	505	533	20	290	310	18	268	286
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	28	516	544	20	227	247	17	193	210
Royal Canadian Artillery	66	1,024	1,090	66	745	811	66	690	756
Royal Canadian Engineers	48	360	408	38	260	298	38	244	282
Canadian Permanent Signal Corps	5	15	20	5	14	19	5	21	26
Royal Canadian Regiment	36	921	957	36	513	549	36	458	494
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry	29	690	719	25	298	323	25	269	294
22nd Regiment	14	398	412	12	217	229	12	198	210
Canadian Permanent Machine Gun Brigade	47	480	527	25	160	185	25	138	163
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	33	412	445	33	346	379	33	329	362
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	43	101	144	32	71	103	31	74	105
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	7	23	30	7	21	28	7	15	22
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	34	700	734	34	526	560	34	579	613
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	40	100	140	25	75	100	25	76	101
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	32	199	231	14	199	213	6	190	196
Canadian School of Musketry	4	13	17	3	6	9	3	2	5
(Spare)					32	32			
Totals	494	6,457	6,951	395	4,000	4,395	381	3,744	4,125

Recruiting.—Recruiting has been carried out where necessary to fill any vacancies which have occurred from time to time in the Limited Establishments. Many applications to enlist in the Permanent Force have been received from ex-soldiers of the C. E. F., but have in most cases been refused, there being no vacancies.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The Canadian Railway Corps has been authorized as a Corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. The organization of this Corps is at present under consideration.

Good progress has been made in the reorganization of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

Peace Establishments have been laid down for the reorganized Non-Permanent Active Militia, and published from time to time in general orders.

The following changes in organization have been effected:—

(a) Cavalry.—Regiments of Cavalry and Mounted Rifles are now organized on a three-squadron basis.

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(b) Engineers.—The organization of the Canadian Engineers provides for:—

Divisional (or District) Engineer Headquarters..	11
Field Companies..	33
Fortress Companies..	2
Field Troops..	7
Army Troops Companies..	5
Bridging Train..	1
Tramway Companies..	2
Survey Directorate and Company..	1
Electrical and Mechanical Company..	1
Workshop Company..	1

As an interim arrangement organization has been restricted to the following units:—

Divisional (or District) Engineer Headquarters..	11
Field Companies..	15
Fortress Companies..	2
Field Troops..	7

(c) Signals.—Provision has been made for the following organization:—

Signal Battalions..	11
Fortress Signal Companies..	2
Signal Troops..	7
Sound Ranging Sections..	2
Artillery Observation Sections..	4

(d) Corps of Guides.—The Corps of Guides which previously consisted of 11 Mounted Detachments, has now been reorganized and consists of 12 Cyclist Companies.

(e) Canadian Officers Training Corps.—The establishment now authorized for a company, C. O. T. C., corresponds with that laid down for a company of infantry.

(f) Infantry.—Infantry Battalions are now organized on a four (double company) basis, with a total battalion establishment of 31 officers and 540 other ranks (excluding attached personnel).

(g) Canadian Army Medical Corps.—In the reorganization of the Canadian Army Medical Corps provision has been made for the following units:—

Cavalry Field Ambulance..	7
Field Ambulance..	27
Sanitary Sections..	11
Casualty Clearing Stations..	7
General Hospitals..	7
Sanitary Hospitals..	11
Motor Ambulance Convoys..	3
Mobile Laboratory..	1
Reserve X-Ray Unit..	1
Base Depot Medical Stores..	1
Advanced Depot Medical Stores..	1

Except in the case of 22 Cavalry and Field Ambulances, and two Casualty Clearing Stations, organization of the units above enumerated has been restricted to the posting of officers only, and no expense has been incurred in connection with their organization.

(h) Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.—The Canadian Army Veterinary Corps has been reorganized with a total establishment of 140 officers, 260 other ranks and 140 horses.

This includes:—

Sections C.A.V.C..	11
Mobile Veterinary Sections..	7
Cavalry Mobile Veterinary Sections..	2
Regimental Veterinary Officers..	

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(i) Canadian Ordnance Corps.—In order to provide a Detachment of the Canadian Ordnance Corps for each Military District, eight more Detachments have been authorized.

The establishment of each Detachment consists of 1 officer and 19 other ranks.

(j) Canadian Postal Corps.—The Canadian Postal Corps has been reorganized and consists of one Base Post Office with Headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario, and eleven Detachments (one in each Military District).

The total establishment of the Canadian Postal Corps is 13 officers and 45 other ranks.

(k) Corps of School Cadet Instructors.—The establishment of the Corps of School Cadet Instructors has been increased by 20 officers.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

Disbandment of Units.—Following the demobilization of personnel of units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the necessary clearance certificates having been obtained in respect of accounting for stores, clothing, arms, equipment, regimental and canteen funds, practically all units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been officially disbanded.

Regimental Funds Board.—The Regimental Funds Board which was appointed to audit and inspect accounts of canteen and other regimental funds of C.E.F. Units, and deal with questions concerning these funds generally, has now been dissolved.

Matters of this nature still requiring attention are dealt with in the Directorate of Organization of the Adjutant-General's Branch.

Demobilization.—By the 31st March, 1921, the demobilization of the C.E.F. had been practically completed and the personnel disposed of; the last detachment in London, England, being demobilized on that date.

The records and outstanding matters concerning C.E.F. are now being dealt with by the personnel of the Permanent Force at District Headquarters and Militia Headquarters.

During the year the remainder of the O.M.F.C. together with remaining dependents, have been returned to Canada, and have been demobilized on arrival, where not returned for duty. All personnel had been disposed of by March 31st, 1921.

Co-ordination with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, also Board of Pension Commissioners

The Department of Militia and Defence has continued to maintain the closest possible co-ordination with the above departments, both in connection with the demobilization of the remaining personnel and in connection with many outstanding cases referred to Militia Headquarters from ex-soldiers themselves, or through the agency of the several ex-soldiers' organizations.

Discipline

During the past year all cases of discipline have been dealt with by this Directorate in co-operation with the Judge Advocate-General.

Dress

No action has been taken up to date of this report to revise Dress Regulations, as the Post Bellum Committee of the War Office is considering the whole question of dress and a decision has not as yet been arrived at.

Regimental Crests and Badges

During the past year action has been taken to authorize Regimental Badges and Crests for all units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

Ceremonial

All matters connected with ceremonial have been attended to by this Directorate.

Arrangements for the supply of Guards of Honour and Escorts were made on the following occasions: Arrival and departure of the French Military Mission; Departure of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, late Governor General; and the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General.

Royal Military College

The regular three-year course at the Royal Military College has now been extended to a four-year course.

The Report of the Commandant will be found in Appendix F, and the Report of the Board of Visitors for the year 1920-21 in Appendix G.

Officers' Messes Permanent Active Militia

Action has been taken to revise and to authorize all the Regulations for Officers' Messes of the Permanent Active Militia.

Movement of Troops

No large movement of troops has been made within the last year, with the exception of the units of the Permanent Force going into camp.

Military Funerals

All matters concerning military funerals have been dealt with by this Directorate.

Personal Services

During the past year every endeavour has been made to expedite the rearrangement of officer personnel occasioned by the disbandment and reorganization of all Active Militia units. Although there is yet considerable to accomplish to fill all the commissioned ranks provided for under the establishments, good progress has been made and, with few exceptions, no serious difficulties are contemplated in completing a satisfactory and effective reorganization. The returns submitted by District Commanders have revealed a ready response by officers who gained valuable experience during the late war, to continue serving in the Active Militia, with the result that a very high percentage of the officers already appointed hold Active Service qualifications.

The undermentioned statement indicates the number of units, by the various arms of the service, to which the establishment of officers have been gazetted during the year under report:—

Cavalry..	22	Regiments.
Artillery..	47	Batteries with the requisite Brigade Staff; also 5 companies of Garrison Artillery.
Engineers..	6	Field Companies.
Canadian Corps of Signals..	8	Signal Companies.
		2 Signal Troops.
Corps of Guides..	1	Cyclist Company.
Canadian Officers Training Corps..	8	Contingents.
Infantry..	84	Regiments.
Canadian Army Service Corps..	13	Companies.
Canadian Army Medical Corps..	32	Medical Units.
Canadian Postal Corps..	11	Detachments.

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Consequent upon the very large surplus of officers to be absorbed into Active Militia units on demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, it has been possible to allot a large number of them to the Reserve Units and thus retain their interest as well as their services should occasion for such arise.

All qualified officers who have not accepted appointments in either Active or Reserve units have been extended the option of being placed on the General List of the Reserve of Officers, from which they may be recalled to the Active List at any time their services are required.

In connection with the reconstruction of the Active Militia units, every effort has been made to fill the senior commissioned ranks from officers with creditable overseas records, and the selection of new Commanding Officers has also been given special attention, having due regard to the special qualifications necessary for such appointments.

Policy regarding the status of officers appointed to the reorganized Active Militia from the C.E.F. Reserve.

Every inducement has been held out to officers with creditable C.E.F. service to continue in the Active Militia on its reorganization, and although the establishments of the Active and Reserve units would not permit of all being appointed with substantive rank in their respective units, equivalent to that held by them in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, regulations were introduced and approved whereby they receive a brevet rank in the Militia equal to their C.E.F. rank, thus overcoming any cause for grievance, and at the same time bringing into force a liberal policy giving recognition for service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Number of appointments to non-permanent Active Militia units.

The following statement shows the number of officers (including provisional appointments) appointed to the Active Militia (non-permanent) during the twelve months ended March 31, 1921:—

Cavalry..	283
Artillery..	167
Engineers..	25
Corps of Guides..	5
Canadian Officers Training Corps..	49
Infantry..	1,193
Canadian Machine Gun Corps..	238
Canadian Signal Corps..	49
Canadian Army Service Corps..	18
Army Medical Corps..	31
Nursing Sisters, A.M.C..	1
Canadian Army Dental Corps	1
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps..	5
Canadian Postal Corps..	3
Canadian Ordnance Corps (non-permanent)..	
Corps of School Cadet Instructors..	44
Canadian Militia (General List)..	13
*Temporary appointments (General List)..	95
Reserve of Officers..	2,469
Reserve Militia..	
Total..	4,689

*Gentlemen promoted to commissioned rank in the C.E.F. who did not hold commissions in the Active Militia at time of such promotions, were granted temporary commissions in the Active Militia. If recommended by District Commanders, these are being absorbed into Active and Reserve units as vacancies arise.

Document Commissions

The number of document commissions prepared and issued to officers of the Active Militia during the period under review was 1,852.

Fifty-two warrants were also issued to specially qualified non-commissioned officers who were selected for promotion to warrant rank during the same period.

Militia List

Owing to the necessity for a complete revision of the Canadian Militia List, consequent upon the reconstruction of the Active Militia, it has not been found practicable or in the interests of economy to produce an edition of this publication during the past year. The entire personnel, as well as the establishments and order of units, have undergone changes which necessitate a revision of this book from cover to cover. It was, therefore, decided to withhold its production until reorganization had well advanced towards completion.

Resignations and Retirements, Permanent Force

The reduced establishments of units of the Permanent Force, on the grounds of economy, has necessitated a decrease in the officer personnel, and the following statement shows the number of officers of each Permanent Force unit who vacated their appointments either by resignation or on retirement to pension:—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons	11
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	8
The Royal Canadian Artillery	15
Royal Canadian Engineers	2
The Royal Canadian Regiment	11
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry	3
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	1
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	9
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	7
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	9
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	7
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	6
Not borne on regimental establishment	10
Total	<hr/> 99 <hr/>

Of the above, some 30 comprised former warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Force who gained promotion to commissioned ranks in the Canadian Expeditionary Force but who could not, owing to the reduced establishments, be continued in a commissioned capacity on reconstitution of the Permanent Force units, and, therefore, in the majority of cases, elected to be retired to pension rather than accept a lower status.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

Although the Canadian Expeditionary Force ceased to exist as a Force on December 31, 1921, it has been found necessary to detail a small staff to deal with the many demands for information and miscellaneous correspondence relating to inquiries from ex-members of the force, the War Office, departments of the Federal and Provincial Governments, as well as legal and commercial institutions, which, in the majority of cases, necessitate careful research before replies or decisions can be made.

With the exception of the Military Hospital Staff at Winnipeg, and a few details at Militia Headquarters, the demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was completed by March 31, 1921.

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Reserve of Officers, C.E.F.

The Reserve of Officers, C.E.F., is rapidly being reduced as units of the Active Militia become reorganized, and as the names of officers are struck off this list on reappointment to their new corps. This Reserve will cease to exist on completion of reorganization as all the officers for whom no appointments have been found on reorganization will either be absorbed into the Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia, with their present status, or be placed on the Retired List, retaining their rank, if they express their preference for such.

Directorate of Medical Services

During the period under review, the work of treating C.E.F. patients and the demobilization of the Medical Service was brought to a finality, with the exception of one hospital, The Manitoba Military Hospital, Tuxedo Park, Winnipeg, which was continued under special authority.

On April 1, 1920, there were still in operation 11 Military Hospitals, with a bed capacity of 2,494, employing a personnel of 122 officers, 178 nursing sisters and 767 other ranks. By the end of March, 1921, all hospitals had been closed, with the exception mentioned above; nine having been closed outright, and one transferred to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. By the closing of these hospitals, there was a reduction in medical personnel of 115 officers, 164 nursing sisters and 708 other ranks.

The Manitoba Military Hospital has been continued as a C.E.F. unit for the purpose of caring for patients of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which department has been unable to secure sufficient hospital accommodation in Winnipeg. On March 31, 1921, there were still in this hospital 23 overseas patients on the strength of the Department of Militia and Defence, 132 D.S.C.R. patients, and 50 D.S.C.R. patients attending for treatment. To continue the work of this hospital, it has been found necessary to retain on the strength of the C.E.F. six medical officers, one quartermaster, one adjutant, 14 nursing sisters, and fifty-nine other ranks.

During the year there were treated in hospital 4,884 patients, made up as follows:—

Overseas	1,078
Canada cases	2,594
Others	1,000
R.M.C.	212

the chief cause of admission being influenza and tonsillitis. There were 4,828 Medical Boards held during this period. The mortality amongst patients was low, there being only 25 deaths from all causes, a percentage of 0.51 of all patients treated. There were no epidemics of infectious diseases amongst the troops, but an outbreak of mumps during the winter months at the Royal Military College caused the admission to hospital of some 33 boys. No deaths occurred, and by the end of March the epidemic was stamped out.

Upon the closing of C.E.F. hospitals, it became necessary to open Garrison Station Hospitals for the treatment of Permanent Force troops. In Halifax, Quebec, St. John's, P.Q., and Work Point Barracks, Victoria, these hospitals have been equipped for the treatment to a finality of all cases, while in Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London and Calgary, owing to the reduced establishment of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps it has been found impossible to do more than establish Detention Hospitals, where patients are kept under observation for a short period before being transferred to civil or to D.S.C.R. hospitals.

The work in connection with the Army Medical War Museum, including the collection and mounting of pathological specimens, has progressed favourably under

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the direction of Dr. Maude E. Abbott, of McGill University, Montreal. It is expected that this Museum, with the Descriptive Catalogue, will have been completed by the end of the present fiscal year. In April, 1920, an officer of the Staff of the Director General of Medical Services visited the Army Medical Museum of the War Department in Washington for the purpose of studying the methods of preparation of specimens, and the general plan for the Medical War Museum. During the month of October, 1920, a most creditable exhibit of Canadian Army Medical Corps War Specimens was made at the American Medical Association Congress held at McGill University, Montreal. During March, 1921, twenty War Specimens of the Medical Museum were sent to Cleveland as an exhibit at the meeting of the International Association of Medical Museums held in that city. Dr. Maude E. Abbott, who was delivering an address at this meeting, was personally responsible for the safe return of all specimens.

Upon the closing of C.E.F. hospitals, surplus medical and surgical supplies were collected into District Medical Stores, where they were sold by tender. During the year 1920-21, the sum of, approximately, \$260,000 was realized from these sales. In addition to this, \$30,000 worth of surplus stores was transferred to the Department of Justice (Penitentiaries Branch) without payment. Surplus stores not disposed of in Districts were shipped to Central Medical Stores, Ottawa, where there is still a considerable amount for disposal. In addition, there is a small amount in Military Districts Nos. 10, 11 and 13. Some difficulty has been experienced in disposing of these surplus stores on account of the market being more or less flooded with these goods. The total expenditure in the Medical Stores Branch for the year amounted to \$13,088.54.

The complete Technical Field Equipment for four Divisions, and the corresponding Lines of Communication Medical Units, has been received from England, and is held in Central Medical Stores as Mobilization Equipment. Technical Field Medical Equipment for approximately 75 per cent of the authorized units has been sent to each District, and is held there for training purposes. Quartermasters of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps are now stationed in Halifax, Ottawa, and Winnipeg, where have been established Central Medical Stores for the supply of the Maritime Provinces, Central Canada, and Western Canada, respectively.

The reconstitution of the Permanent Army Medical Corps was made effective for officers from April 1, 1920, and for other ranks from May 1, 1920. The reorganization of the C.A.M.C., Non-Permanent, made good progress during the year. In all, 77 Medical Units of the Active Militia have been reorganized and, in all cases, an officer has been recommended to command the unit, and, in addition, there have been recommended for posting to these units 382 medical officers, 31 Quartermasters, and 12 nursing sisters; 168 Medical officers have been recommended for attachment to Non-Medical Units. Temporary Establishments for Medical units have been published, and are to obtain until Permanent Establishments, based on those of the War Office, have been authorized. In addition to the establishments of the regular Medical Units, an establishment has been laid down for a Camp Hospital, and authority obtained for the units to recruit other rank personnel up to this establishment.

During the year very little training of Medical units was carried out, owing to the fact that reorganization had not progressed sufficiently to warrant calling up units for summer training. The usual training of the R.C.A.M.C. personnel was carried out in Stations where facilities existed, such as Halifax, Quebec, St. John's, P.Q., and Esquimalt. This training consisted of courses of lectures for N.C.O's, and the usual training in practical work. No qualifying courses were held for officer personnel.

One R.C.A.M.C. officer attended McGill University during the winter term, taking up work in public health, and at the Spring Convocation was given the degree of "D.P.H."

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Judge Advocate-General

During the year ending March 31, 1921, 168 courts-martial were held in Canada, of which 13 were General courts-martial, and the remainder District.

By Army Order 137 of 1920, authority was granted to the Judge Advocate-General at the War Office to transfer to such officers in the overseas Dominions as might be appointed by the respective Governors General the proceedings of courts-martial held overseas for the trial of members of the Military Forces of that Dominion, and by an Order in Council of June 15, 1920 (P.C. 1341), the Judge Advocate-General at Ottawa was authorized by the Governor-in-Council to receive the court-martial proceedings held overseas for the trial of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and arrangements were made through the Overseas Detachment, C.E.F., for the transfer to Canada of these proceedings, which amounted to about 16,000. These are now at Militia Headquarters and are available for reference.

At the beginning of the year covered by this report there were in England 14 other ranks and one officer undergoing sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment awarded by the civil courts, and nine other ranks undergoing sentences awarded by courts-martial. Of the former two other ranks have completed their sentences and their cases have been disposed of, and, of the latter, one has completed his sentence and the case disposed of.

The Judge Advocate-General was engaged in preparing material and giving evidence before the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Pensions and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment during the session of 1920, and certain important amendments to the Militia Pension Act and the Pension Act with regard to the payment of pensions under both Acts were approved by the Special Committee and passed by Parliament.

The Judge Advocate-General acted as legal advisor to the Overseas Ministry in Ottawa whilst that Ministry was winding up its affairs, and, since the Ministry has ceased to function, all claims of a legal nature which concern the Overseas Ministry are referred to this office.

The normal number of leases and agreements which this office prepares was materially increased by reason of the fact that a large number of leases and agreements in which the Crown, through the Minister of Militia and Defence, was a party were cancelled owing to the fact that it was decided that all properties possible should yield a rental based on a fair valuation of the same, rather than a nominal rental, with the result that new leases or agreements in respect to these properties had to be prepared.

Owing to the large number of retirements to pension in cases of members of the Permanent Active Militia consequent upon the reorganization thereof, opinions with regard to the interpretation of certain portions of the Militia Pension Act were required, and, in addition, a number of the cases had to be referred to the Deputy Minister of Justice, all the material and the letter of reference being prepared by the Judge Advocate-General.

The Judge Advocate-General, further, assisted the Department of Justice in a number of cases where actions were brought against the crown in respect of pay and allowances and pension.

Pursuant to Routine Order 1736 of 1919, 44 dishonoured cheques, mess accounts, etc., aggregating \$1,746.11 have been collected.

The issue in March, 1920, of the new Pay and Allowance Regulations added to the work of this office, as owing to changing conditions, numerous amendments were required, most of which were submitted to this office.

The Directorate of Records

The output of work performed by the Directorate of Records during the fiscal year 1920-21 shows a material increase over that of the previous year. This is mainly due to the following reasons—

- (a) The demobilization of District Record Offices in August, 1920, and the resultant centralization at Militia Headquarters of all record work in connection with the late war.
- (b) The very heavy detail in connection with the issue of the British War and Victory Medals and awards of all kinds.
- (c) The application of the Hollerith System of electrical sorting to the records of ex-members of the C.E.F. This system has been made necessary by the very large number of requests received, mainly for memorial, historical and statistical purposes, which could not be dealt with by hand without great delay and expense.

The situation as regards the administration of military estates is satisfactory, with the exception of the difficulties encountered in clearing the estates where next of kin or beneficiaries are resident in Russia or other countries which are in a state of disturbance, and in the large number of cases in which the beneficiary cannot be located by any means so far attempted.

New estates are being received daily on account of personnel dying while on the strength of D.S.C.R.

On July 1, 1920, the "General List C.E.F." was created to take care of all personnel remaining on the strength of the C.E.F., under the administration of the Director of Records.

In November, 1920, the Secretary-General of the Imperial War Graves Commission in Canada took up his duties; the agency of the Department of Militia and Defence functioning through this Directorate, so far as the recording of graves is concerned.

During March, 1921, the Pay Ledger Sheets and Unit Pay Lists previously on charge to the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branch were transferred to the custody of this Directorate, enabling a considerable reduction in staff to be effected.

(a) DOCUMENTS

Total sets on file 31-3-21	594,152
Miscellaneous documents filed	2,171,173
Total researches and verifications of all kinds	979,251

(b) HONOURS AND AWARDS

Medals and decorations issued	1,209
1914-15 stars issued	19,311
King's certificates on discharge issued	3,266
War Service Badges issued	4,107
Memorial Crosses issued	46,413
Canadian medals issued	251
Certificates for "Mentions" issued	3,211
Memorial Scrolls issued	39,849
British War Medals issued	8,339
Miscellaneous	13,711
Total issued	139,667

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(c) GRAVES AND CASUALTIES

	Period under review	Total recorded approx.
Engraved death certificates issued..	433	60,438
Graves recorded in Great Britain..	2	3,509
Graves recorded in France and Belgium..	396	37,070
Graves recorded in Canada..	413	3,762
Burial reports despatched..	5,564	.....

(d) CORRESPONDENCE AND ENQUIRIES

Letters written..	304,482
Telegrams despatched..	347
Cables despatched..	202

(e) HOLLERITH

Total cards punched 31-3-21..	240,789
Total medical cards punched, 31-3-21..	101,167

(f) ESTATES

New estates received..	658
Estates distributed..	1,513
Estates on hand 31-3-21..	963
Delayed shares on hand..	63
Funds awaiting distribution..	\$195,603 79
Funds held in trust..	\$24,612 06

Estates on hand are made up as follows:—

(a) Action pending..	210
(b) Awaiting letters of administration..	66
(c) Bona vacantia..	19
(d) No next of kin..	15
(e) Unable to locate next of kin..	320
(f) Unable to locate beneficiary..	116
(g) Next of kin in Russia..	209
(h) Under contest..	2
(i) Next of kin in late enemy countries..	3
(j) Living man (deserter)..	1
(k) Insane man, escaped and not located..	2

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The total cost of operating the Directorate during the fiscal year 1920-21 was \$664,078.78. That for 1919-20 was \$657,434.32. Of the latter figure the sum of \$123,864.30, representing separation allowance, assigned pay, and cost of living bonus, was not included in the two reports covering the year 1919-20.

As, however, these expenditures are directly chargeable to the maintenance of the Directorate, they are now included in all figures given.

The net increase in cost is therefore \$6,644.46, which is made up as follows:—

	1919-20	1920-21	Increase	Decrease
Personnel..	\$580,320 81	\$589,700 04	\$ 9,379 23	.....
Operating expenses..	32,168 21	18,203 38	.....	\$13,964 83
Building and plant..	44,945 30	56,175 36	11,230 06	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$657,434 32	\$664,078 78	\$20,609 29	\$13,964 83

The cost per diem per set of records kept for 1920-21 was .31 of a cent.

REPORT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Supplies and Transport

This Directorate includes all services in connection with the Army Service Corps, Veterinary and Postal Corps, and is administered by the Director of Supplies and Transport. The services performed are as follows:—

- Feeding and housing of troops and horses.
- Rental of buildings (in conjunction with Public Works Department).
- Heating and lighting of buildings.
- Dieting of hospital patients.
- Transportation by land and sea (ocean, rail, mechanical road transport).
- Horse transport and the provision of publicly owned horses.
- Veterinary services.
- Barrack services.
- Telephone services.

During this period the amount of work consequent upon demobilization, lessened to a great extent, and the staffs at Headquarters and in the districts were reduced accordingly. Retrenchment in all services has been carried out as rapidly as possible.

Supplies for Troops and Horses

For the period covered by this report, 1,000 contracts for various supplies were made by the Director of Contracts, at the request of this branch.

Eight hundred and thirty-six thousand, five hundred rations were issued to troops during the year ending March 31, 1921. These included alternate food supplies allowed under Regulations, but did not include fuel, disinfectants, etc.

In addition to the above, 153,500 hospital diets were supplied.

Five thousand, three hundred and forty-five tons of forage were issued during this period.

In connection with the rationing of troops and horses, the Contracts Branch and the purchasing Commission of Canada have assisted in every possible way.

Dieting of Hospital Patients

Supplies for hospitals were taken care of by contracts, with the exception of the smaller centres, where authority was granted to obtain the supplies locally, owing to the small quantities required.

All accounts and service requisitions covering expenditures of this nature were checked and passed for payment.

Rental of Buildings

During the period covered by this report, buildings which were still occupied for war purposes in March, 1920, have been gradually vacated, and the number of buildings so occupied is now reduced to a minimum.

As Active Militia Units (non-permanent) have become organized, suitable accommodation, where necessary, has been rented.

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Lighting and Heating of Buildings

The supply of heat and light to all buildings occupied by this department has entailed a large amount of work, especially in securing the amount of coal required, owing to shortage and the existing labour situation, etc., but in all cases the requirements have been met.

Transportion by Ocean and Rail

During this period there were very few troops returning from England, and no special arrangements were required to be made. Such details as did return were handled on regular trains.

A considerable number of outstanding transport claims were audited and passed for payment, in addition to the current accounts for this branch of the service.

Mechanical Transport

With reference to the Mechanical Transport Section, there were on hand, on March 1, 1920, the following vehicles:—

Motor-cars..	48
Trucks..	53
Light deliveries and omnibuses..	79
Ambulances..	55
Motor-cycles..	12

The undermentioned vehicles have been disposed of during the year above mentioned:—

Motor-cars..	20
Trucks..	36
Light deliveries and omnibuses..	53
Ambulances..	33
Motor-cycles..	1

There are now doing duty in the various districts, the following vehicles:—

Motor-cars..	28
Trucks..	17
Light deliveries and omnibuses..	26
Ambulances..	22
Motor-cycles..	11

Horse Transport

At the commencement of this period there were on hand in various parts of Canada a total of 690 horses, of which 118 were sold, four died, and four were destroyed, leaving a balance of 564. There have been during this period a total of 205 horses purchased, making the total number now on hand, 769 horses.

Veterinary Services

This service has been well maintained, and is now on a peace footing.

Telephones

During the period March 31, 1920, to March 31, 1921, all the switchboards at the various district headquarters were done away with, and a system of direct telephones installed.

This has resulted in a reduction of sixty-one telephones throughout the country, with a consequent saving in telephone rentals, amounting to \$7,526.05.

Barrack Services

This service is responsible for the proper conduct of all duties in connection with the receipt, custody, issue and accounting for fuel, light, water, paillasse straw, barrack, prison and hospital clothing and other stores required for the use of troops in barracks and hospitals.

War stores have been returned to Ordnance and the service reduced to peace conditions.

Equipment and Ordnance Services

The twelve months terminating March 31, 1921, has been a very busy period for this Directorate and for the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. The following is a review of the principal services that have been attended to, in addition to all routine work, which has proceeded as usual.

Equipment from Overseas

The following is a list of the principal stores received from overseas during this period, on demobilization of the C.E.F.:—

Field guns..	76
Field gun carriages and limbers..	90
Ammunition wagons and limbers..	360
Travelling kitchens..	100
Water carts..	100
Other vehicles..	150
Bicycles..	1,272
Machine guns..	2,029
S.M.L.E. rifles with bayonets and scabbards..	49,000
Cavalry swords..	1,250
Revolvers..	5,000
Wireless sets..	82
Ammunition Q.F. 18-pr. rounds..	4,000
" Q.F. 4.5 How. rounds..	5,000
" B.L. 60-pr. rounds..	1,000
" B.L. 6-in. How. rounds..	2,000
" B.L. 8-in. rounds..	200

In addition to the above, large quantities of harness, saddlery, miscellaneous engineer stores, signalling stores, field sketching and other instruments and other miscellaneous stores have been received and distributed to Ordnance Depots and much of it handed over to units, on reorganization.

Distribution of Equipments

The following guns and their full equipments have been handed over to artillery units during the year, viz:—

Guns and equipment to 35 Q.F. 18-pr. batteries.

Guns and equipment to 12 4.5 Howitzer batteries.

Guns and equipment to 2 60-pr. B.L. batteries.

Guns and equipment to 8 B.L. 6-in. Howitzer batteries.

Guns and equipment to 2 B.L. 8-in. Howitzer batteries.

Additional to the above, training equipment, personal equipment, arms and clothing have been supplied as required to about 80 per cent of the total number of authorized units.

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Tonnage moved

The total tonnage handled in Ordnance Depots in Canada during the twelve months, April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, was:—

	Tons
Received at Ordnance Depots.	18,793
Sent out of Ordnance Depots.	14,836
Total.	33,629

Overhaul of Rifles, Revolvers, etc.

During the year, 47,700 S.M.L.E. rifles, and 500 B.S.A. pattern Lewis machine guns, received from overseas, have been overhauled by the staff of armourers at Quebec and distributed to districts for issue to units. The overhauling and repair of the balance is rapidly proceeding.

Storage of Ross Rifles

Approximately 90,000 Mark III Ross rifles with their bayonets and scabbards, have been overhauled, made fit for long storage, and collected at one point for safe custody and storage.

Inspection of Field Guns and Vehicles

A complete examination has been made during the year by the Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery and their assistants, of all field guns, vehicles and technical stores in charge of non-permanent batteries, the necessary reports thereon have been rendered, and such action as was necessary has been taken regarding their repair.

Sales of Surplus Stores

Surplus stores to the value of \$1,234,617 have been disposed of under approval of the Purchasing Commission, during the twelve months ending March 31, 1921.

Establishment—Regimental and Civilian

On January 1, 1921, a reduction of 25 was made in the regimental establishment, R.C.O.C., and during the year, 64 out of a total of 128 civilians, who were doing duty on April 1, 1920, were dispensed with.

Manufacturing Establishments

The Dominion Arsenals, Quebec and Lindsay, and the branch for the inspection of ammunition turned out in these establishments, have been administered by this branch during the whole year ending March 31 last. From August 15 to December 15, these establishments were closed in order to enable the department to have the machinery and tools overhauled, placed in order, and reassembled in the various buildings in a manner more suitable for the economical production of ammunition under peace conditions, and for a complete stock to be taken and accounts audited. The establishments reopened and manufacture was resumed on December 15, 1920.

The Reports of the Superintendents of the Dominion Arsenals, Quebec and Lindsay, will be found in Appendices D and E respectively.

Miscellaneous Services

Publication of regulations, etc.:—

(a) Scales to govern issue of clothing and equipment for "peace" purposes have been promulgated, with the exception of those for engineers and cyclists, and the necessary amendments to these scales have been published from time to time.

(b) Existing regulations and orders have been republished or revised so far as has been necessary and opportunity permitted.

(c) The Canadian Priced List of Clothing and Stores has been re-compiled, approved and passed to the printers.

(d) Practically every Militia Form that is in use by this branch and in the Ordnance Depots has been revised for republication.

(e) Inspection of clothing and equipment for Non-Permanent Force.—The annual inspection of the clothing and equipment of all Non-Permanent units was carried out by Ordnance Officers in Districts, and reports rendered, except in a few cases where the unit had been too recently organized for the annual inspection to have been necessary.

(f) Stocktaking in Ordnance Depots.—Special attention has been given to this subject during the year with the result that the stock in Ordnance Depots has been checked practically throughout, and discrepancies arising from war conditions, adjusted.

(g) Magazine services.—The question of magazine accommodation for the reception of gun ammunition and explosives from overseas has been taken up and suitable arrangements made for storage.

(h) Regimental tailors and shoemakers.—These services have been instituted, a regimental establishment for the purpose having been authorized; and supplies of the necessary materials for the master-tailors and master-shoemakers to keep the clothing and boots of the Permanent Force units in repair, have been obtained.

(i) Extended issues of Camp Stores.—Additional to the usual annual supplies of tents and other stores made to Non-Permanent units for training purposes, the policy of making similar issues to the Cadet Services was introduced during the year and has added to the labour of the Ordnance Depots.

(j) Reserves of dental equipment.—A collection of dental equipment (technical and other stores), in each district, has been received by the Ordnance Officer from the demobilized dental authorities and is held in the Ordnance Depots for special services.

(k) Cordite, etc., taken over from the Imperial Munitions Board.—A large supply of cordite and certain other explosives received from the Imperial Munitions Board, free of cost, during the year, has been inspected by the Chief Inspector of Ammunition, classified and utilized as far as possible, and the unserviceable destroyed.

(l) Dominion Rifle Factory.—The buildings formerly in occupation by the Dominion Rifle Factory, Quebec, were taken over and converted for use as an Ordnance Depot, and the machinery and stores taken over have been disposed of by sale under approval of the Purchasing Commission, from time to time, as found possible.

REPORT OF THE MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Herewith are submitted reports on Engineer Services, on the Artillery, and on the work of the Survey Division, for the year ending March 31, 1921.

Report on Engineer Services

Administration of Engineer Services in the various Military Districts throughout Canada has, on the whole, been satisfactorily carried out, although at times a great difficulty has been experienced, due to the lack of officers. This is partly accounted for by the necessity to reduce staffs which were built up during the war and partly on account of newly-appointed officers being sent to the Staff College and to the School of Military Engineering for special courses. A further very serious difficulty has been experienced owing to the lack of experienced Military Foremen of Works. During the war no attempt could be made to train new Military Foremen of Works, and a large number of the old foremen have been retired; and although every effort has been made, suitable men could not be found who would enlist. Training of suitable personnel has, however, been commenced, and a sufficient number of these men have been trained and these will greatly improve the situation during next year.

During the war nearly all of the expenditure was on War Appropriation, which after the Armistice was changed to Demobilization Appropriation, and a very small amount of work carried out under the Vote Engineer Services and Works. The proportion between Demobilization Appropriation and the Vote Engineer Services and Works has been gradually reversed, so that during the year under report a greater part of the work has been carried out under Engineer Services and Works and a smaller amount under Demobilization Appropriation.

The work, therefore, has been divided into main heads—Under Demobilization Appropriation, various works, renovations, demolitions, etc., have been carried out, the necessity for which was brought about by the war. Ordinary maintenance, fair wear and tear and new services, have been carried out under Engineer Services and Works Vote. A detail of the more important work which was carried out is given in para. (a) and (b).

During the first half of the year only absolutely essential work was undertaken, the governing policy being that, quite regardless of the funds voted by Parliament, every saving possible was to be made. This policy resulted in the postponement of many much needed services of a periodical nature such as outside painting, etc. In November, however, the unemployment of returned soldiers became so acute that it was decided to carry out any work for which value could be obtained, in order to relieve the situation. Under this policy a large amount of work of demolition of war buildings and the renovation of other war buildings was carried out, notably in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto and London. All of this work was carried out by day labour and only returned soldiers employed. The materials from the demolished buildings were sold retail, in order to give individuals a chance of purchasing the lumber for the building of houses in order to relieve the housing shortage. This method of sale resulted in obtaining a much larger sum for the material than would have been obtained had it been sold to professional wreckers or sold in bulk.

No new armouries, drill halls, or rifle ranges were constructed during the year but the rifle ranges at Calgary and Edmonton were reconstructed.

During the war many alterations to military buildings were made and no proper plans prepared. In order, therefore, to bring all record plans up to date, a complete revision of plans of all buildings was commenced. This entailed a very large amount of work and satisfactory progress has been made, although the work has been delayed slightly, owing to the revision being undertaken only during the Engineer Officer's periodic visits to the various military buildings. This method was adopted in the interest of economy.

Preliminary sketches and outline specifications have been prepared for a large number of armouries which have been placed on a "Priority List" and in conjunction with this work a comprehensive investigation has been made into the accommodation required for various units with a view to standardization. Further investigation has been made into a new and a more economical type of armoury of light construction; and from these results, detailed plans have been prepared of an armoury and drill hall to accommodate one battalion of infantry and one battery of field artillery.

The detail of the more important work carried out is as follows:—

(a) *Chargeable to Demobilization*

London.—Demolition of temporary war buildings, renovation of Wolseley barracks, renovation of Tecumseh barracks.

St. Thomas.—Renovation of armouries.

Windsor.—Renovation of armouries.

Toronto.—Demolition of war buildings, Long Branch; renovation Toronto Armouries; renovation College St. Armouries; making good damage Crawford, Givens and Clark Streets Schools; making good damage, Dominion Orthopædic Hospital.

Camp Borden.—Salvaging of building material from temporary rifle range.

Kingston.—Demolition of war huts; renovation of Armouries; renovation of Barriefield huts; renovation of Tete du Pont Barracks.

Belleville.—Renovation of Armouries.

Brockville.—Renovation of Armouries.

Gananoque.—Renovation of Armouries.

Lindsay.—Renovation of Armouries.

Ottawa.—Renovation of O.A.A.C. building; making good damage to Lansdowne Park.

Quebec.—Demolition of Cove Field huts; making good damage to Immigration building; renovation of Citadel Barracks; renovation of Cove Field Barracks; fitting up Dominion Rifle Factory for Ordnance Stores.

Valcartier.—Preparation of Camp for Czecho-Slovak troops.

Beauport.—Renovation of Armouries.

Lévis.—Renovation of Armouries.

Halifax.—Renovation of war buildings; renovation of certain war buildings; renovation of Wellington Barracks; renovation of Glacis Barracks; making good damage to Militia Department's wharves in Halifax Harbour; making good damage to military roads, Halifax Fortress; fitting up old H.Q. building for office accommodation; provision of crosses for C.E.F. soldiers' graves.

Dartmouth.—Making good hospital accommodation.

St. John.—Renovation of Armouries.

Sussex.—Renovation of Armouries.

Woodstock.—Renovation of Armouries.

Winnipeg.—Renovation of Main Street Armouries; renovation of Ft. Osborne Barracks; renovation and alterations of Tuxedo Park; provision of Ordnance Stores.

Vancouver.—Renovation Armouries; making good damage to Exhibition buildings, Hastings Park; renovation buildings, Cambie Street.

Regina.—Restoration Hospital.

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Prince Albert.—Renovation Armouries.
 North Battleford.—Renovation Armouries.
 Moosomin.—Renovation Armouries.
 Indian Head.—Renovation Armouries.
 Grenfell.—Renovation Armouries.

(b) *Chargeable to Engineer Services and Works*

London.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Guelph.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Toronto.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to Long Branch rifle range.
 Hamilton.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Oshawa.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Whitby.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Collingwood.—Repairs to rifle range.
 Kingston.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Brockville.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Picton.—Repairs to Armoury:
 Ottawa.—Construction of Connaught rifle range; repairs to Rockcliffe rifle range;
 repairs to Drill Hall and other buildings used for armoury purposes.
 Kingston.—R.M.C. repairs and upkeep.
 Lindsay.—Repairs and upkeep Dominion Arsenal.
 Petawawa Camp.—General repairs and upkeep.
 Montreal.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to Pointe Aux Trembles rifle range.
 Sherbrooke.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to rifle range.
 Quebec.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Beauport.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Fraserville.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Lévis.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Montmagny.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Quebec.—Repairs to Chain Gate wall.
 Halifax.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to batteries and military works in the
 fortress; repairs to retaining wall South Dock; repairs to retaining wall Citadel Moat;
 street paving in front of military properties.
 Amherst.—Repairs to rifle range.
 Antigonish.—Repairs to Armouries.
 Camp Hughes.—General Maintenance and repairs; repairs to rifle range.
 Fredericton.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Sussex.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Winnipeg.—Repairs to Main St. Armouries.
 Camp Hughes.—General Maintenance and repairs; repairs to rifle range.
 New Westminster.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Vancouver.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Victoria.—Repairs to Armoury.
 Calgary.—Reconstruction of rifle range.
 Edmonton.—Reconstruction of rifle range.

Military Properties disposed of

Aylmer, Ont.—Drill Hall site—Originally donated by the town, and retransferred
 to the town as no longer required.

Orillia, Ont.—Drill Hall site—transferred to the town of Orillia, in exchange
 for a new site.

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Binbrook, Ont.—Drill Hall site—sold to the town of Binbrook for the sum of \$225 as site for a memorial hall.

Kingston, Ont.—Little Catarauqui Redoubt—sold to the Catarauqui Golf Club and the Kingston and Portsmouth Electric Railway Company for \$11,170.

Wallace, N.S.—Drill Hall site—sold for \$400.

The following properties were transferred to the Department of the Interior for preservation and maintenance as Historic sites:—

Chrysler's Farm, Ont.—Monument site.

Chateauguay, P.Q.—Monument site.

Chambly, P.Q.—Old Fort and burying ground.

Isle-aux-Noix, Que.—site of Fort Lennox.

Military Properties acquired

Quebec.—Seven small parcels of land with buildings purchased on account of dangerous condition of cliff.

Report of Staff Officer, Artillery

Reorganization of Artillery

The following units, Canadian Artillery, have been authorized: 58 Batteries of Field Artillery, 15 Batteries of Heavy and Siege Artillery, 3 Regiments of Garrison Artillery, consisting of 9 Companies and 3 Anti-Aircraft Sections.

The reorganization of these units is proceeding along sound lines, and with the majority has already reached a satisfactory basis.

Guns have been allotted to all Field, Heavy and Siege Artillery Batteries, and in most cases taken over by the O.C. unit. In a few instances suitable accommodation is not yet available and the equipment is, therefore, retained in Ordnance Corps charge. Guns for Anti-Aircraft Sections are also available and will be issued at an early date.

A record of services of ex-officers Canadian Corps Artillery (C.E.F.) has been compiled. The greater majority of officers now being gazetted to Non-Permanent Artillery are those having had overseas experience. The following appointments have been approved: 470 officers appointed to units, 147 officers to Corps Reserve, 202 officers to Reserve of Officers.

Reorganization of Royal School of Artillery

A complete reorganization of the Royal Schools of Artillery has been recommended and approved, a new school being authorized at Winnipeg, Man. By this arrangement all officers and N.C.O's, western artillery units, will receive their training in the west, thus causing a considerable saving in the cost of transport and pay; and, in addition, will be of great convenience to militiamen desiring to qualify for their rank or for promotion.

Training

Training under canvas and artillery practice was not carried out in 1920 by Non-Permanent Artillery units. Permanent Force officers and N.C.O's were allotted to all districts from November to March 31, 1921, and very considerable impetus was given towards effecting reorganization of Artillery units. A considerable amount of training at local headquarters or armouries was done during this period.

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For financial reasons training at 80 per cent strength has been authorized and restricted to six days at local headquarters, or under canvas, where this does not entail transport by rail. In addition arrangements have been made for all units to carry out four days' practice at the nearest artillery practice camp. Limited Gun Detachments are being sent in order to save expense, the Permanent Force units supplying guns, equipment, horses and drivers.

Establishments

Provisional Peace Establishments for Field, Heavy, Siege and Garrison Artillery have been compiled and approved.

Equipment Regulations

Equipment Regulations for Q.F. 18-pr., 4.5-inch Howitzer, B.L. 60-pr. and 6-inch Howitzer Batteries have been compiled in concert with the branch of the Quartermaster-General.

General

A complete history of all Canadian Corps guns and carriages received from England has been compiled.

Considerable difficulty and delay has been experienced in compiling establishments, regulations and issue of equipment generally owing to the deliberations of Post War Committees (Imperial) regarding the future organization and scale of equipment, based on lessons gained during the late war.

Report of Work Carried Out by the Survey Division*General*

Survey work was carried out in Ontario, Quebec and Cape Breton. In Ontario control surveys were completed of six new sheets, Alliston, Barrie, Beaverton, Grand Bend, St. Mary's and Stratford. These six districts are now ready for the topographers. The first three, surrounding Camp Borden, were undertaken for the use of the Air Force. The control of the Alliston sheet was plotted to two inches to one mile, and sent to the Air Board for use in experimental mapping work from air photographs.

In Quebec and Cape Breton topography was carried out of districts of which the control had been completed previously.

The drafting of the standard one-inch maps has not been as large as usual owing to the increased amount of other work required of the draughtsmen.

The publication and distribution of topographic maps, diagrams and lantern plates continues to increase, and is now taxing the capacity of the small printing staff. An assistant transferer and prover and a press feeder are urgently required.

Field Work

Control.—Horizontal and vertical control work was carried out and completed in the Alliston, Barrie and Beaverton sheets near Camp Borden. Vertical control (levelling) of about 80 miles of road was completed in the Aston sheet, Quebec, and 555 miles in the St. Mary's and Stratford sheets.

A motor-truck was used for the first time on this work to transport men and camp outfit. As compared with horse transport it is cheaper, saves much time in

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carrying the men further and faster from camp to work, and thus permits of fewer changes of camp. Where roads are at all passable motor transport is to be preferred from nearly every point of view.

	Miles
Chain transit lines.....	488
Stadia transit lines.....	680
Stations occupied.....	3,424
Total levelling.....	1,895

Topography.—In Nova Scotia about 15 square miles were finished in the Uniacke sheet, completing the Halifax district. About 400 square miles of topography in the Sydney district were left uncompleted from last season, and though work was continued till January 15, 70 square miles remain to finish the Mira sheet.

In Quebec three sheets were completed, Three Rivers, Yamaska and Ashton, and a portion of Becancour.

The total area of topography completed during the season was about 1,600 square miles.

The present condition of the field work is as follows:—

Districts fully controlled (430 square miles each) ready for the topographers:—

In Ontario, six: Grand Bend, St. Marys, Stratford, Alliston, Barrie and Beaverton.

In Quebec four: Lotbiniere, St. Sylvestre, Arthabaska and Thetford.

Drafting.—The Orleans, Sydney, Quebec, Portneuf, Sherbrooke and Sambre one inch sheets were completed, as well as the engraving of the Kingston half inch.

The sheets now in hand are Halifax, Chezzetcook, Musquodoboit, Uniacke in Nova Scotia; St. Malachie, Quebec, and engraving of the Brome half inch.

Besides the above standard work the draughtsmen were employed for about ten man months on work for the Second Volume War Narrative and six inch War Game maps. A draughtsman was also employed at the Historical Section for three and one half months for special work.

Printing.—The following new sheets were published:—

Orleans, Quebec, Portneuf, Sherbrooke, 1" sheets; Sydney, N.W., 2"; Kingston, ½"; two Index maps.....	Total	5,296
Reprints of eleven maps were published.....	Total	5,198
Seventeen large scale Artillery diagrams were produced.....	Total	540
Other maps and diagrams: Battlefields Memorial, Siege Railway Map, Royal Military College, Three Examination Maps, Royal Military College Grounds, Diagrams for Historical Section.....	Total	2,965
For War Narrative Section, 1,500 copies of 19 maps.....	Total	28,500
Lantern plates.....	Total	557
Blue-prints.....	Total	373
Total maps and diagrams printed.....		42,499
Lantern plates.....		557
Blue-prints.....		373

Maps Issued.—The demand for one inch and half inch maps continues to increase the total issue for all purposes having been 10,220; 7,529 free to various Government Departments and 2,691 sold to the public.

Various diagrams and special maps.....	3,505
Total maps and diagrams issued.....	13,725

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PAY SERVICES, FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921**General Remarks**

The period included in the last report ending March 31, 1920, saw the completion of demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, with the exception of those who were employed in winding up outstanding questions in connection with the war.

The period of the present report covers the transition from a war to a peace footing, and it may be said that by March 31, 1921, in so far as this Branch is concerned, the winding up of financial matters in connection with the War period had been brought almost to a conclusion.

In recognition of the work performed by the Canadian Army Pay Corps during the war, His Majesty the King was pleased to confer the title "Royal" on the Corps, which is now known as "The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps".

The reorganization of this Corps, foreshadowed in the last report, was effected early in the year, the appointment of officers taking effect from May 1, 1920, and of the other ranks from July 1, 1920.

For some time, owing to the volume of work, it was necessary to retain the service of C.E.F. personnel to assist the R.C.A.P.C. personnel, but by the end of the year practically all the non-permanent military personnel had been demobilized, and any additional personnel still required were employed in a civilian capacity.

In April, 1920, the Deputy Minister and the General Auditor of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada proceeded to England for the purpose of arriving at, so far as was possible, a final settlement of all accounts in connection with the administration of the Overseas Forces. They were accompanied by the Accounting Officer of the O.M.F.C. Pay Section, with the necessary data and information regarding the accounts between the two Governments.

Although numerous financial transactions took place between the departments of the overseas forces and the various Imperial departments, the large majority were matters connected with the War Office, with which department these transactions aggregated between eighty-five and one hundred million pounds sterling.

It was found possible to arrive at a final settlement with the War Office, covering all matters of a financial nature between that office and the Ministry, O.M.F.C., up to May 31, 1920. This settlement was confirmed by Order in Council of February 16, 1921 (P.C. 408).

While during the war the accounts of the Overseas Forces were kept up to date, and partial settlements were effected from time to time, had no final settlement been reached, as above described, the winding up of the above accounts would have necessitated a large staff on both sides for a considerable period, to examine into the composition of the individual detailed accounts which would arise.

Following upon the conclusion of the negotiations with the War Office, which were carried out in May and June, 1920, the Ministry, Overseas Forces, ceased to function on July 31, 1920. After that date the late Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F. of C. and the late Deputy Paymaster General, O.M.F. of C., became responsible for dealing with all questions which might arise in connection with the administration Overseas (Order in Council P.C. 1705 of 1920). The O.M.F.C. Pay Section continued to function under their direction until November 30, 1920, when it was found possible to finally close out that Section and to absorb any outstanding matters into the Pay Organization of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The small Pay Detachment, referred to in previous report, which it was found necessary to continue in England, carried on there until March 31, 1921, when it was found possible to close that office, and to arrange for any necessary work to be dealt with through the office of the High Commissioner. On the closing of that office the Pay Department, Overseas, which had necessarily grown to large dimensions during the war, ceased to exist.

In April, 1920, Brigadier-General J. G. Langton, who held the appointment of Paymaster General in Canada during the strenuous period of demobilization, was granted leave prior to retirement, and the Director of Pay Services (formerly the Deputy Paymaster General, Overseas) became responsible for the administration of the Pay Services in Canada.

At the end of the period covered by this report, the work of the Pay Services falls conveniently into two main divisions, as under:—

- (1) The section dealing with the Pay Services for the reconstituted Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.
- (2) The section dealing with questions arising out of the adjustment of the accounts of ex-members of the C.E.F.

The following supplementary reports are submitted in connection with the work which may be considered under these two divisions:—

(1)

Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia

Administration

The work in connection with the pay of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia is carried out by the personnel of the R.C.A.P.C., under the jurisdiction of the Director of Pay Services, small staffs under a Senior Officer Pay Services being employed at the Headquarters of each Military District.

At the time the Corps was reorganized, provision was made for a sufficient number of officers and other ranks to efficiently carry out pay duties for the force which was then proposed. Owing to modification of the original proposals it was possible to operate upon a Limited Establishment, although the duties for the period under review were considerably greater than might be anticipated in peace time, due to the reorganization of the entire force, and the work still arising as an aftermath of the war.

In carrying out these duties, as already explained, the Permanent personnel were assisted by certain officers of the C.E.F., who were retained in a temporary capacity, and at the date on which this report closes it is possible to anticipate that the following year will see the final demobilization of all the officers temporarily retained, and a further possible reduction of the number of officers of the R.C.A.P.C., which will place the Corps substantially upon a pre-war basis.

Due partly to the fact that the work of reconstitution of the Permanent Active Militia was not completed until about the middle of the year, the volume of work in connection therewith continued to be heavy.

Revised Pay and Allowance Regulations were published with effect from March 1, 1920, and while substantially satisfactory, it was found necessary to introduce numerous amendments and alterations to conform to practical conditions and this necessitated a good deal of extra work.

In order to conform to the requirements of the Auditor General, the system of accounting for disbursements to troops in Canada by means of pay lists was again put into effect. This system had been discontinued during the war, but was considered the most satisfactory method of accounting in time of peace.

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Considerable work was thrown on the District and Headquarters Pay Staffs through the necessity of compiling Pay Lists for the fiscal year 1920-21, which had not been made up in the regular way due to the changes introduced during the war. This work was carried on in conjunction with the current work which had to be kept up to date.

The preparation and drafting of new forms to conform to the revised Pay and Allowance Regulations was found necessary, and was carried out during the year under review.

A system of audit of Pay Lists somewhat similar to pre-war arrangements was instituted at Militia Headquarters, so as to effect a thorough check upon the disbursements to the Permanent troops, and to constitute a proper safeguard for public funds.

Consequent upon the reorganization of the Permanent Active Militia, a much larger number of officers and soldiers were retired or discharged to pension than would normally be the case, necessitating considerable work in connection with the computation of pensions.

The introduction of the new Pay Regulations, the many changes in personnel and the conditions following upon the war necessitated the reference to Headquarters of many questions which could not be decided in the Districts, thus largely increasing the work of the Headquarters Pay Staff.

Accounts Militia Headquarters

On reorganization of the Corps, the title "Assistant Director of Pay Services (Accounts)" referred to in previous report was abolished, and the various District Pay Offices, including the Paymaster Militia Headquarters, now account for funds received under the direction of the Director of Pay Services to the Chief Accountant of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, for the year under review, has been responsible for disbursements on the following accounts:—

- (a) Payment of all pay and allowances for military personnel employed at Militia Headquarters.
- (b) Payments in liquidation of the estates of deceased officers, warrant officers and men.
- (c) Disbursements in connection with the Petawawa Training Camp.
- (d) Payments of adjustments of pay and allowances in the accounts of ex-members of the C.E.F.

During the period April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, issued 22,098 cheques, amounting to \$2,137,150.30, on the following accounts: Pay and Allowances, Headquarters Personnel; War Service Gratuity; Pay Adjustment Account; Estates; Petawawa Camp.

District Pay Staffs

During the year under review the work in the District Pay Offices has been heavy, for the reasons previously indicated in this report.

On the reorganization of the R.C.A.P.C. the appointments of Senior Officers Pay Services in the various Districts were filled by officers of the Corps, and as the Pay Staffs in each District are very small it was necessary to exercise the greatest care in the distribution of the personnel, having in view local and other conditions.

Early in the year all war and demobilization pay records, files, ledger sheets, etc., were transferred from the District Pay Offices to Militia Headquarters, so as to centralize the work, and all claims and inquiries in connection with matters appertaining to the C.E.F. were then dealt with from Militia Headquarters. This transfer of documents, etc., entailed considerable work in the Districts, but was carried out satisfactorily.

During the year the District Pay Staffs were greatly reduced, and by the end of the year the services of nearly all the temporary personnel had been dispensed with.

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The undermentioned financial statements, included in Appendix B, covering the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, will show the expenditure in each District in connection with the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia:—

- (1) Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts.
- (2) Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.
- (3) Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.
- (4) Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.
- (5) Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force.
- (6) Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.

Stores Audit

Audit of ledger and stock accounts of Ordnance and other receiving and distributing depots accounting for militia stores, clothing and necessaries for use of the Department of Militia and Defence, and ledger accounts of officers receiving stores and clothing from the depots to equip the troops, have been carried out during the period under review.

Stock and ledger accounts audited are as follows (clothing accounts Permanent Force monthly, all other accounts annually): Ordnance Depots, Engineer Stores, Armament Stores, Barrack Stores, Mechanical Transport Stores, Water Transport Stores, Medical Stores, Veterinary Stores, Artillery Equipment Accounts, Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Permanent Units; Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Non-Permanent Units; Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Royal Military College; Ammunition and Small Arms Accounts, Rifle Associations; Equipment and Ammunition Accounts, Cadet Corps.

Value of stores and clothing recovered during period 1.4.20 to 31.3.21, as result of Stores Audit Observations on the above accounts—\$71,974.86.

(2)

Canadian Expeditionary Force

This Section, known as that of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization), deals with the following:—

- (1) War Service Gratuity.
 - (2) Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay.
 - (3) Working Pay.
 - (4) War Loan, and Refund Transportation to soldiers' dependents returning from Overseas.
 - (5) Accounting Section.
 - (6) Voucher and Pay Library.
- (1) *War Service Gratuity.*

War Service Gratuity Subsection is divided as follows:—

- (a) War Service Gratuity to Ex-Members of the C.E.F. and their dependents.

Adjustments under this head are being made on belated applications, and also on claims from soldiers' dependents where the ex-soldier on demobilization did not make application on their behalf. In addition to actual adjustments made, considerable investigation and correspondence are entailed regarding the many claims on which no adjustment is found to be due.

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- (b) Gratuity to dependents of members of the C.E.F., who were killed or died in the service, and to the dependents of Canadians who were killed or died during service with His Majesty's Forces.

Claims for settlement under this head are mainly from the dependents of Canadians who were killed or died on service with the Imperial Forces. With few exceptions in the case of dependents of Members of the C.E.F., it has been possible to effect settlement from reference to the records of this department and of the Board of Pension Commissioners, without the necessity of obtaining individual applications.

- (c) War Service Gratuity to ex-members of His Majesty's Forces (and their dependents) who were domiciled in Canada prior to the war, and who, after discharge from such forces, became resident and domiciled in Canada.

Applications under this heading were still being received at March 31, 1921, at an average rate of eight daily. Special investigation is necessary in these cases. Confirmation of service in His Majesty's Forces, and of the amount of gratuity paid from Imperial funds, has to be obtained from overseas. In many cases also it is necessary to investigate the eligibility of the soldier's dependent.

During the period under review War Service Gratuity was paid to 24,765 individuals, involving an expenditure of \$4,539,019.68.

During the year the War Service Gratuity Subsection handled approximately 73,000 individual files, and approximately 56,000 letters were written in connection therewith.

(2) *Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay.*

This Subsection deals with all claims for adjustment on account of Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay of ex-soldiers of the C.E.F. for service overseas or in Canada during the war.

During the fiscal year, this Subsection handled approximately 60,000 files, and wrote approximately 44,000 letters in connection therewith. Payments in connection with adjustment of Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay were made through this Section, totalling \$166,601.90.

(3) *Working Pay.*

This Subsection deals with adjustment of Working Pay for personnel of different Units. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary evidence properly to adjust claims, and as a result considerable correspondence was entailed.

During the year 1,800 claims were received, one-third of which were found to be admissible under the regulations.

During the period under review this Subsection handled approximately 2,000 files, and wrote approximately 3,500 letters in connection therewith.

(4) *War Loan and Refund of Transportation.*

This Subsection collected and transmitted to the Finance Department all moneys subscribed for Victory Loan by Soldiers in Canada, and members of the Militia Department, during the years 1917-18-19.

During the year under review 68 requisitions for bonds were made to the Department of Finance, and 387 refunds were made on account of uncompleted subscriptions.

This Subsection also investigates claims for refund of transportation on account of the return of soldiers' dependents from overseas.

During the year ending March 31, 1921, 1,047 claims were authorized for payment.

(5) *Accounts.*

This Subsection issues cheques for War Service Gratuity, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay, on the authority of the Subsection which investigates the claim.

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full details of each account should be readily accessible. The Ledger Sheets filed by this Subsection comprised the following:—

Overseas	Ledger sheets	870,742
District	" "	391,440
Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay	" "	1,011,764
War Service Gratuity and Post Discharge Pay	" "	81,517
Dependents' War Service Gratuity	" "	19,329
Clearing Services Command	" "	2,428
Casualty Paymaster	" "	43,849
War Loan	" "	2,240
Insurance	" "	701
Siberian	" "	8,115
Canadian Military Police Corps	" "	920
Special Remittance	" "	22,060
		<hr/>
		2,455,105

In addition the Subsection filled requisitions made by other Subsections which required the ledger sheets for investigation, to the number of 87,377. These documents were also transferred to the Records Directorate in March, 1921.

Officers' Pay Section

This Subsection has been operated separately from the Section of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization), and the work performed is similar to that carried out by the Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Subsection previously referred to.

The Subsection deals with inquiries, complaints or questions regarding the pay accounts of officers, respecting their period of service with the forces during the war. Any questions arising in this connection are found to be almost invariably of a complicated nature involving careful investigation and considerable research work.

By March 31, 1921, the work was considerably reduced, but a substantial number of claims were still being received for consideration.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, approximately 8,000 letters were despatched by this Subsection, in connection with which it was necessary to refer to approximately 30,000 files.

Regimental and Canteen Funds

In connection with this report it may be of interest to refer briefly to the disposal of the Regimental Funds of units which served overseas.

In the case of those units with territorial affiliation, arrangements were made for the transfer of Regimental Funds to local trustees appointed by the units, for administration under trust deeds executed by the units under the arrangements approved by the Governor in Council. Approximately \$580,000 was transferred in this manner.

On demobilization the Regimental Funds of those units which had no territorial connection, having been raised in England or in France, were transferred to the Paymaster General, O.M.F.C., to be held "in trust," and these funds (which amounted to approximately \$300,000) were subsequently transferred to Canada.

In April, 1920, as it was anticipated that it would be some time before these funds were finally disposed of, and in order that a substantial rate of interest might be obtained, war bonds were purchased to the value of \$250,000.

In the month of March, 1921, these bonds, and the balance of accumulated funds aggregating \$56,322.01, were transferred to the custody of the Finance Department, to be held with the Canadians' share of the profits from the Expeditionary Force Canteens in France and the Army Canteens in Great Britain, until the final disposition of such funds is decided.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Expenditure

That portion of the expenditure for 1920-21 attributable to the war, shows a marked decrease from that of the previous year, which contained the bulk of demobilization expenditure, and was consequently very heavy. On the other hand the Militia expenditure for 1920-21 has increased over 1919-20, owing mainly to the partial reorganization of the non-permanent units of the Militia and the recruiting up to strength of the Permanent Force. The same remarks apply to revenue funds, and other credits.

The following comparative tables indicate the extent of these differences:—

	Militia Votes	War Appropriation	Total
1919-20..	\$ 4,634,516	\$323,360,987	\$327,995,503
1920-21..	10,058,625	16,229,764	26,288,389
	<u>*\$5,424,109</u>	<u>†\$307,131,223</u>	<u>†\$301,707,114</u>

*Increase. †Decrease.

CREDITS

	Revenue	Militia Votes	War Appropriation	Total
1919-20..	\$194,820 12	\$ 83,230 67	\$7,776,333 74	\$8,054,384 53
1920-21..	277,308 93	229,828 27	5,554,191 63	6,061,328 83
	<u>*\$ 82,488 81</u>	<u>*\$146,597 60</u>	<u>†\$2,222,142 11</u>	<u>†\$1,993,055 70</u>

*Increase †Decrease.

Number of deposit receipts to Receiver General received and taken to account, 1919-20..	18,042
Number of deposit receipts to Receiver General received and taken to account, 1920-21..	14,506

The following statements of expenditure and revenue will be found in Appendix A:—

- (1) Appropriation Accounts Militia Votes, 1920-21.
- (2) Militia Revenue, 1920-21.
- (3) Comparative statement of expenditure for ten years from 1911-12 to 1920-21.
- (4) Expenditure on account of Demobilization Appropriation, 1920-21.
- (5) Expenditure on account of War and Demobilization Appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31, 1921.

Volume of Work

The above figures alone do not give an accurate indication of the volume of work, owing to the fact that a great deal of subsequent work is necessary in connection with expenditure for previous years.

As an instance, interest on the value of all goods sold or services rendered to or on behalf of the Imperial Government involves a computation on each individual detailed entry in these accounts from the date the service was rendered to the date of final settlement. These accounts aggregate some eighteen millions of dollars.

The adjustment of accounts after the war is a slow process, and particularly so with those rendered against other Governments, as in most of such cases adjustments

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REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Submitted herewith is a report on the work of the Registration Office, and the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division:

Registration Office

	1919-20		1920-21		Decrease Central Registry
	Central Registry	Overseas Section (a)	Central Registry	Overseas Section	
Files charged out.....	681,800	3,525	523,629	64,150	158,171
Incoming files recorded or passed.....	1,089,021	293,439	871,871	541,073	217,150
Files handled but not issued.....		393,097		633,885	
Loose papers received.....	561,000		398,814	498	162,186
Files created.....	59,361	171,490	51,932	143,889	7,429
(b) Estates Branch files combined.....				60,000	
Total files handled.....	2,391,182	861,551	1,846,246	1,443,495	544,936

(a) The Overseas Section, which was organized to deal with correspondence files created by the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, overseas, only commenced operations on September 8, 1919.

(b) The special files dealing with the Estates of deceased soldiers are being amalgamated, for convenience, with the general correspondence files relating to these soldiers.

Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division

Statistical statement showing work and expenditure by the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division:—

	1919-20	1920-21	Increase or Decrease
Printing Requisitions, issued.....	764	526	238 dec.
Stationery Requisitions issued.....	2,172	1,527	645 dec.
Proceeds of sales of military books.....	\$ 150 27	\$ 33 68	\$ 111 59 dec.
Expenditure for Printing.....	147,664 09	69,665 41	77,998 68 dec.
Expenditure for stationery.....	181,310 84	59,479 57	121,831 27 dec.
Express & Freight.....	9,001 42	7,571 76	1,429 66 dec.