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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF
MILITIA AND DEFENCE
CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,
1922

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

[No. 17—1923.]

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

MILITIA AND DEFENCE
CANADA

*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, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. GRAHAM,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA.

October 30, 1922.

OTTAWA, October 25, 1922.

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, 1921-22.

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, 1922

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922.

(1) Military Policy

To be prepared for any emergency which may arise it is necessary to be able to mobilize at short notice a well-trained and fully equipped fighting force, with reinforcements as required. Owing to the financial situation the training of the Militia during the past year was much restricted. An endeavour was made to maintain the vital part of the organization and some success was achieved.

(2) Military Operations and Intelligence

Operations

The work referred to in last year's report has received further attention.

Mobilization

Plans have been made for the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence to become Secretary of the Mobilization Committee. The Director and Assistant Director are members of some of the Sub-Committees on Mobilization, and progress has been made in revising mobilization schemes and plans for concentration of troops.

Intelligence

The establishment of a uniform system of Intelligence, in vogue in the War Office, has been completed at Militia Headquarters and in the Military Districts. The reorganization of the Regimental Intelligence System has been drawn up, but not yet approved, owing to lack of funds. A Weekly Intelligence Summary has been written and transmitted to officials concerned. Intelligence Circular Letters have been drawn up from time to time on military subjects which affect the defences of the country, the training of the Military Forces of Canada and the general education of officers.

Organization and Liaison

This Directorate has been consulted by the other branches of the Department and by the other directorates of the General Staff Branch concerning matters of military organization, Peace and War Establishment, Location of Units, etc. Liaison with the Naval Department, the Air Board, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with other departments of the Government connected with the defences of the country or with the collection of military intelligence and the production of maps, has been carried out by this Directorate.

General

The Director and the Assistant Director have given lectures dealing with Military Operations and Defences, Military Intelligence and Military Organization, at various times and places.

The Director and Assistant Director have carried out some inspections for the Chief of the General Staff and have visited the Military Districts, to report on military questions.

The Director and Assistant Director have been members of various Boards of Officers to investigate and report on Development of Military Properties, Use of Military Properties, Clothing and Equipment, Pay and Allowances, Questions of Economy, and Military Organization, generally.

Various questions concerning Military History; Operations of the Canadian Forces in the late war; Qualification of Officers; Condition of Permanent Force Units; Improvement of Training, Education and Moral; Military Organization generally; the Organization of a Department of National Defence; Promotion and Retirement of Officers; have been referred by the Chief of the General Staff to this Directorate for investigation and expression of opinion in the shape of special reports.

Departmental Library

The Departmental Library is controlled by this Directorate. Two hundred volumes concerning military subjects have been purchased during the year. Ten volumes have been presented to the Library by authors. Other Departments of the State, Provinces, and Institutions have forwarded to the Library various state papers, reports, etc. Military periodicals and magazines of general interest have been subscribed for and circulated throughout the offices of the Department. Reports of World's Conferences, Disarmament Conferences, Peace Conferences, etc., have been received and taken on charge in the Departmental Library. The retirement of the Librarian during the year necessitated the appointment of a new librarian, who although a civil servant, is an ex officer of the Permanent Forces of Canada and the C.E.F. and well qualified in military matters, as well as in general library duties.

(3) Military Training and Staff Duties**TRAINING**

Remarks.—There was a strong desire shown by the Non-Permanent Active Militia for Central Camps of Instruction, and such camps were held to a limited extent in Districts where possible on the money available. In other cases, training at local camps and local Headquarters was resorted to. The keenness and energy displayed by the Active Militia generally was of a high order.

While the training carried out was the means of all ranks maintaining their ground, it was not sufficient to make very appreciable strides in general efficiency. The results obtained were, however, only curtailed by the want of a more extensive programme which was not possible on the limited funds available.

Permanent Active Militia

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

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Unit	Camp	Period	
		From	To
1 Sqdn. R.C.D. and H.Q.	Petawawa	2-6-21	29-8-21
1 Sqdn. R.C.D.	"	7-7-21	29-8-21
1 Sqdn. L.S.H. (R.C.)	Hughes	3-6-21 (Approx. 5 wks)	
1 Sqdn. L.S.H. (R.C.) and H.Q.	Sarcee	15-6-21	15-8-21
H.Q. R.C.H.A.	Petawawa	26-5-21	29-8-21
"A" and "N" Btys. R.C.H.A.	"	26-5-21	29-8-21
"C" Battery R.C.H.A.	Hughes	2-6-21	7-9-21
	Sarcee	10-7-21	
No. 3 Heavy Bty. R.C.G.A.	Petawawa	26-5-21	29-8-21
No. 4 Co. R.C.G.A.	"	31-5-21	29-8-21
"B" Co. R.C.R.	Niagara	6-6-21	7-8-21
"D" Co. R.C.R.	Pt. aux Trembles	22-6-21	15-8-21
Royal 22nd Regt.	Levis Camp	15-6-21	31-8-21
C.P.M.G. Bde. H.Qs. and "B" Co.	Niagara	6-6-21	12-8-21

Non-Permanent Active Militia

Owing to the financial restrictions the period of training, except in the case of Artillery, was necessarily limited to a maximum of nine days, and units were confined to an average strength of 50 per cent. Organized Artillery units were authorized to train at 80 per cent of strength for a period of six days, and in addition, Firing Detachments were sent to Practice Camps for a period of four days.

Units were trained at Camps of Instruction or local Headquarters as shown below:—

*Camps of Instruction**Cavalry*—(9 days)—

- The Governor General's Body Guard.
- The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.
- Fort Garry Horse.
- 1st Hussars.
- 2nd Dragoons.
- 3rd Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons.
- 4th Hussars.
- 5th British Columbia Light Horse (H.Q. and 2 squadrons).
- 7th Hussars.
- 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars.
- 9th Grey's Horse.
- 11th Hussars.
- 12th Manitoba Dragoons.
- 13th Scottish Light Dragoons.
- 15th Canadian Light Horse.
- 16th Canadian Light Horse.
- 17th Royal Canadian Hussars.
- 18th Canadian Light Horse.
- 19th Alberta Dragoons.
- The New Brunswick Dragoons.
- The Prince Edward Island Light Horse.
- 1st Regt. Saskatchewan Mounted Rifles.
- 1st Regt. B.C. Mounted Rifles (H.Q. and 2 Sqdns).
- 1st Regt. Alberta Mounted Rifles.
- 1st (Mississauga) Regt. Ontario Mounted Rifles.
- 1st Regt. Eastern Townships Mounted Rifles.
- 1st Regt. King's Nova Scotia Mounted Rifles.
- 1st Regt. Manitoba Mounted Rifles.

*Artillery—(6 days)—**1st Brigade C.F.A.—*

Headquarters.

1st Battery.*

2nd Battery.*

4th Brigade C.F.A.—

4th Battery.*

2nd (Heavy) Battery attached 4th
Bde. C.F.A.**6th Brigade C.F.A.—*

Headquarters.

35th Battery.*

81st Battery.*

7th Brigade C.F.A.—

12th Battery.*

9th Brigade C.F.A.—

Headquarters.

3rd Battery.*

32nd Battery.*

34th Battery.*

10th Brigade C.F.A.—

18th Battery.*

Ammunition Column.

12th Brigade C.F.A.—

8th Battery.*

89th Battery.*

90th Battery.*

13th Brigade C.F.A.—

57th Battery.*

14th Brigade C.F.A.—

52nd Battery.*

15th Brigade C.F.A.—

Headquarters.

31st Battery.*

68th Battery.*

85th Battery.*

16th Brigade C.F.A.—

Headquarters.

6th Battery.

36th Battery.

83rd Battery.*

17th Brigade C.F.A.—

44th Battery.*

64th Battery.*

18th Brigade C.F.A.—

Headquarters.

20th Battery.*

39th Battery.*

93rd Battery.*

19th Brigade C.F.A.—

23rd Battery.*

91st Battery.*

*Firing Detachments to Practice Camps.

Engineers—(9 days)—

1st (Brighton) Field Company.

Canadian Corps of Signals—

No. 8 Signal Company (9 days).

No. 7 Fortress Signal Company (3 days).

Infantry—(9 days, except where otherwise stated)—

H.Q. 1st Infantry Brigade.

1st Bn. Middlesex Light Infantry.

1st Bn. The Bruce Regiment.

1st Bn. The Huron Regiment.

1st Bn. The York Rangers.

1st Bn. The Grey Regiment.

1st Bn. The Governor General's Foot Guards (3 days).

1st Bn. The Ottawa Regiment (2½ days).

1st Bn. The Ontario Regiment (H.Q. and 2 Cos. only).

1st Bn. The Simcoe Foresters.

1st Bn. The Peel Regiment (H.Qs. and 2 Cos. only).

1st Bn. The Halton Rifles (H.Qs. and 2 Cos. only).

1st Bn. The Haldimand Rifles (H.Qs. and 3 Cos. only).

1st Bn. The Lincoln and Welland Regiment (H.Qs. and 3 Cos. only).

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1st Bn. Le Regt. de Chateauguay.
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Joliette.
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Montmagny (12 days).
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Quebec (12 days).
 1st Bn. Les Franc-tireurs du Saguenay (12 days).
 1st Bn. Le Chasseurs-Canadiens (12 days).
 1st Bn. Les Fus. du St. Laurent (12 days).
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Levis (14 days).
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Beauce (12 days).
 1st Bn. The Lunenburg Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Pictou Highlanders.
 1st Bn. The Cumberland Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Cape Breton Highlanders.
 1st Bn. The Prince Edward Island Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Annapolis Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Colchester and Hants Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Carleton Light Infantry.
 1st Bn. The York Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Northumberland Regiment.
 1st Bn. The New Brunswick Rangers.
 4th Bn. South Sask. Regiment.
 3rd Bn. North Sask. Regiment.

Canadian Army Service Corps.—Nos. 2, 9, and 12 Companies (M.D. 2) Adm. details.

Canadian Postal Corps.—Adm. details (M.D. 2).

Canadian Army Medical Corps.—

No. 2 C.C. Station (6 days).

No. 2 Field Ambulance.

Local Headquarters—(9 days, except otherwise stated)

Artillery—(6 days)—

5th Battery.*	82nd Battery.
7th Battery.*	84th Battery.
9th Battery.*	86th Battery.
10th Battery.*	92nd Battery.*
11th Battery.*	H.Q., 2nd Brigade.
13th Battery.*	1st Heavy Battery C.A.*
15th Battery.*	2nd Siege Battery C.A.*
17th Battery.*	3rd " " " *
24th Battery.	4th " " " *
27th Battery.*	5th " " " *
29th Battery.	15th Heavy Battery.
30th Battery.*	6th Siege Battery C.A.*
38th Battery.	7th " " " *
40th Battery.*	8th " " " *
53rd Battery.*	9th " " " *
58th Battery.*	12th " " " "
61st Battery.*	14th " " " "
66th Battery.	1st Halifax Regt. C.G.A. (H.Q. and
77th Battery.	4 Cos.)*
78th Battery.*	5th B.C. Regt. (H.Q. and 2 Cos.).
79th Battery.*	6th Quebec and Levis Regt. (H.Q.
	and 3 Cos.) (9 days).*

*Firing Detachments to Practice Camps.

Engineers—(9 days)—

3rd Field Company.
4th Field Company.
5th Field Company.
6th Field Company.

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

Canadian Corps of Signals—(9 days)—

H.Q. 2nd Bn. C.C.S.
H.Q. 10th Bn. C.C.S.
H.Q. 12th Bn. C.C.S.
No. 1 Signal Coy.
No. 3 Signal Coy.
No. 4 Signal Coy.
No. 6 Signal Coy.
No. 10 Signal Coy. (6 days).
No. 11 Fortress Signal Coy.

No. 12 Signal Coy.
No. 13 Signal Coy.
No. 16 Signal Coy.
3rd Signal Troop.
5th Signal Troop.
6th Signal Troop.
7th Signal Troop.

Corps of Guides—(9 days)—

No. 4 Cyclist Co.

C.O.T.C.—(9 days)—

Toronto University Contingent (H.Q. and 3 Coys. only).
McGill University Contingent.
Loyola College Contingent.
Alberta University Contingent.
Queen's University Contingent.
Manitoba University Contingent (12 days).
Mount Allison University Contingent (12 days).
New Brunswick University Contingent.
Western University Contingent (H.Q. and 2 Coys. only).

Infantry—(9 days)—

1st Bn. The Oxford Rifles.
1st Bn. The Elgin Regiment.
1st Bn. The Perth Regiment.
1st Bn. The Highland Light Infantry of Canada.
1st Bn. The Wellington Rifles.
1st Bn. The Western Ontario Regiment.
1st Bn. The Kent Regiment.
1st Bn. The Queen's Own Rifles.
1st Bn. The Royal Grenadiers.
1st Bn. The Royal Hamilton Regiment.
1st Bn. The Norfolk Rifles (H.Q. and 2 Cos. only).
1st Bn. The Ontario Regiment.
1st Bn. The Dufferin Rifles.
1st Bn. The Wentworth Regt.
1st Bn. 48th Regiment (Highlanders).
1st Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
1st Bn. The Irish Regiment.
1st Bn. The Toronto Regiment.

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- 1st Bn. The Toronto Scottish Regt.
- 1st Bn. The Governor General's Foot Guards (6 days).
- 1st Bn. The Hastings and P. E. Regt.
- 1st Bn. Prince of Wales Own Rifles.
- 1st Bn. Argyll Light Infantry.
- 1st Bn. The Northumberland Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Brockville Rifles.
- 1st Bn. The Lanark and Renfrew Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Victoria and Haliburton Regt.
- 1st Bn. The Durham Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Frontenac Regt.
- 1st Bn. The Grenville Regt.
- 1st Bn. The Peterborough Rangers.
- 1st Bn. The Stormont and Glengarry Regt.
- 1st Bn. The Ottawa Regiment (6½ days).
- 1st Bn. The Hull Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Canadian Grenadier Guards.
- 1st Bn. The Victoria Rifles of Canada.
- 1st Bn. The Royal Highlanders of Canada.
- 2nd Bn. The Royal Highlanders of Canada.
- 1st Bn. The Sherbrooke Regiment.
- 1st Bn. Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke.
- 1st Bn. Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal.
- 1st Bn. Le Regt. de St. Hyacinthe.
- 1st Bn. The Three Rivers Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Royal Montreal Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Royal Rifles of Canada (6 days).
- 1st Bn. Les Voltigeurs de Quebec (12 days).
- 1st Bn. The Halifax Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Princess Louise Fusiliers.
- 1st Bn. The St. John Fusiliers.
- 1st Bn. The Winnipeg Rifles.
- 1st Bn. The Rainy River and Kenora Regt.
- 1st Bn. The Winnipeg Grenadiers.
- 1st Bn. The Cameron Highlanders of Canada.
- 1st Bn. The Winnipeg Light Infantry.
- 1st Bn. The 1st B.C. Regiment.
- 2nd Bn. The 1st B.C. Regiment.
- 3rd Bn. The 1st B.C. Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Rocky Mountain Rangers.
- 1st Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.
- 1st Bn. The Canada Scottish Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Irish Fusiliers of Canada.
- 2nd Bn. South Saskatchewan Regt.
- 3rd Bn. South Saskatchewan Regt.
- Headquarters Edmonton Regiment.
- 1st Bn. Edmonton Regiment.
- 2nd Bn. Edmonton Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Calgary Regiment.
- 2nd Bn. The Calgary Regiment.
- 1st Bn. The Alberta Regiment.
- 2nd Bn. The Alberta Regiment.

Canadian Machine Gun Corps—

- 1st C.M.G. Squadron.
- 1st C.M.G. Brigade (H.Q. and 4 Batteries only).
- 2nd C.M.G. Brigade.
- 3rd C.M.G. Brigade (H.Q. and 2 Companies only).
- 4th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 6th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 7th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 8th C.M.G. Brigade (H.Q. and 2 Companies only).
- 10th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 11th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 12th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 13th C.M.G. Brigade.

C.A.S.C.—

- No. 5 Company.
- No. 6 Company.
- No. 19 Company.

C.A.M.C.—

- No. 1 Field Ambulance.
- No. 3 Field Ambulance.
- No. 8 Field Ambulance.
- No. 10 Field Ambulance.
- No. 17 Cav. Field Ambulance.
- No. 23 Field Ambulance.

Canadian Ordnance Corps.—

- No. 10 Detachment.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

Remarks.—By the reopening of Royal Schools of Instruction in Canada for combatant arms, an increase in the number of Provisional Schools authorized, and by taking advantage of certain Specialist Courses in England for officers and N.C.O.'s. of the Permanent Active Militia, a considerable amount of instructional work has been carried out during the past year. With more adequate financial support the schools are now in a position to meet the needs of the Canadian Active Militia.

COURSES IN ENGLAND

During 1921-22 officers and N.C.O.'s. of the Permanent Active Militia were undergoing courses in England as shown below:—

Staff College

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

Lt.-Col. C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.A., January, 1921, to December, 1921.

Major (Bvt.-Col.) H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., R.C.E., January, 1921 to December, 1922.

Capt. (Bvt.-Major) H. T. Cock, M.C., R.C.R., January, 1921, to December, 1922.

Major (Bvt.-Lt.-Col.) W. G. Beeman, D.S.O., R.C.A., January, 1922, to December, 1923.

Capt. (Bvt.-Lt.-Col.) R. J. Brook, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.C.R., January, 1922, to December, 1923.

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Ordnance College Course

Captain R. N. C. Bishop, R.C.O.C., November, 1920, to August, 1921.
 Lt. and Bvt. Capt. H. M. Reynolds, R.C.A., November, 1920, to December, 1922.
 Lieut. G. F. Morrison, R.C.A., November, 1920, to December, 1922.
 Capt. and Bvt.-Major D. E. Dewar, R.C.O.C., January, 1922, to December, 1923.

Gunnery Staff Course

Captain F. C. Hannington, M.C., R.C.A., October, 1920, to October, 1921.
 Captain J. H. Roberts, M.C., R.C.A., October, 1921, to July, 1922.
 No. 4098, Sergt. E. Stevenson, D.C.M., R.C.A., October, 1920, to October, 1921.
 No. 8010, B.Q.M.S., W. Gray, R.C.H.A., October, 1921, to July, 1922.
 No. 8387, Sergt. C. F. Wolfe, R.C.H.A., October, 1921, to July, 1922.

School of Military Engineering

Lieut. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E., June, 1920, to November, 1921.
 Lieut. G. N. Dickenson, R.C.E., June, 1920, to November, 1921.
 Lieut. N. H. Clemes, R.C.E., June, 1920, to November, 1921.
 Capt. and Bvt.-Major G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., R.C.E., September, 1920, to May, 1922.
 Lieut. C. H. S. Stein, R.C.E., September, 1920, to May, 1922.
 Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.C.E., September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Master Gunners' Course

No. 6551, Q.M.S.I., H. J. Wood, R.C.A., April, 1921, to March, 1922.
 No. 4164, C.S.M., A. E. Adams, R.C.A., April, 1921, to March, 1922.
 No. 6568, Sergt. C. Henshaw, R.C.G.A., April, 1921, to March, 1922.
 No. 4131, Sergt. W. Rawling, M.M., R.C.G.A., April, 1921, to March, 1922.

Armament Artificers' Course

No. 34350, Arm. Q.M.S., E. King, R.C.O.C., October, 1920, to November, 1921.
 No. 34412, Arm. Staff Sergt. H. Bracegirdle, R.C.O.C., October, 1920, to November, 1921.

Equitation Course

No. 107031, S.S.M., W. C. Roberts, L.S.H. (R.C.), April 1, 1921, to March 22, 1922.
 No. 137030, S.Q.M.S., G. D. Churchward, R.C.D., April 1, 1921, to March 22, 1922.
 No. 127033, A/Bdr. R. Johnson, R.C.H.A., April 1, 1921, to March 22, 1922.
 No. 137032, A/Bdr. G. Gilpin, R.C.H.A., April 1, 1921, to March 22, 1922.

COURSES IN CANADA

Permanent Active Militia

Staff College Preparatory Course.—The first post-war course for officers preparing for the examination for admission to the Staff College was held from October 1, 1921, to February 27, 1922, at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and was attended by six officers of the Permanent Force.

The course was laid out to give the officers attending a good military training and in particular to assist them in their studies for the above examination.

The six officers attending competed at the examination for admission to the Staff College for the two Staff College vacancies allotted to Canada annually.

Refresher Course.—In conjunction with the above, a Refresher Course for officers of the Permanent Active Militia was held without expense to the public, from October 1, to end of December. This course was attended by three officers while others attended lectures delivered from time to time.

S. M. E. Halifax.—Courses were held for draughtsmen, foremen of works, engine drivers, lamp attendants, searchlight operators and instrument repairers of the R.C.E. A total of 24 other ranks attended during the year.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

There has been a material increase in the amount of instructional work carried out during the past year owing to the facilities for qualifying afforded by the re-opening of Royal Schools.

The reduced strength of the Permanent Force made it difficult, however, to maintain an adequate instructional staff, and consequently the personnel available for this duty were heavily taxed and had, in some cases, to be augmented by N.C.O.'s without experience as instructors.

Courses were conducted at Royal and Permanent Schools as follows:—

School	From	To	Number of Courses	Number attending	
				Officers	O.Rs.
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	2	5	10
“ “ “	Jan. 16	Mar. 27	.....	11	24
“ “ St. Jean.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	2	13	22
“ “ “	Jan. 16	Mar. 27	.....	22	32
“ “ Winnipeg.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	2	5	12
“ “ “	Jan. 16	Mar. 27	.....	20	21
“ “ Calgary.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	2	7	12
“ “ “	Jan. 16	Mar. 27	.....	11	28
“ Artillery, Kingston.....	Nov. 14	Dec. 17	3	6	33
“ “ “	Jan. 9	Feb. 11	.....	8	41
“ “ “	Feb. 20	Mar. 25	.....	2	58
“ “ Quebec.....	Jan. 9	Feb. 4	1	4	12
“ “ Halifax.....	Oct. 31	Nov. 26	2	.....	10
“ “ “ .....	.....	.....	.....	10	18
“ “ Winnipeg.....	Nov. 14	Dec. 17	3	3	18
“ “ “	Jan. 9	Feb. 11	3	26
“ “ “	Feb. 20	Mar. 25	1	25
School of Military Engineering, Halifax	Jan. 3	April 2	1	5

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Non-Permanent Active Militia

School	From	To	Number of Courses	Number attending	
				Officers	O.Rs.
Royal School of Infantry, London.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 12	2	13	22
“ “ “ “.....	Jan. 16	Mar. 27		19	21
“ “ Toronto.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 12	2	3	2
“ “ “ “.....	Jan. 16	Mar. 27		6	15
“ “ Montreal.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 12	2	12	1
“ “ “ “.....	Jan. 16	Mar. 27		19	25
“ “ Quebec.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 12	2	16	9
“ “ “ “.....	Jan. 16	Mar. 27		17	25
“ “ Winnipeg.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 12	2	4	
“ “ “ “.....	Jan. 16	Mar. 27		13	21
“ “ Victoria.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 12	2	3	7
“ “ “ “.....	Jan. 16	Mar. 27		12	11
“ “ Halifax.....	Sept. 26	Dec. 10	2	9	17
“ “ “ “.....	Jan. 16	Mar. 27		13	24
Royal School of Machine Guns, Toronto.....	Jan. 9	Mar. 25	1	11	19
“ “ “ Esquimalt.....	Jan. 9	Mar. 25	1	17	16
Royal School of Infantry, London.....	June 6	July 7	1	12	
“ “ St. John.....	July 25	Aug. 29	2	6	10
“ “ “ “.....	Feb. 27	Mar. 27		6	16
Royal School of Cavalry, Moncton.....	Nov. 21	Dec. 12	1	7	21

In addition to the above the number of Provisional Schools conducted for the various Arms were:—

Arm	No. of Schools
Cavalry.....	9
Artillery.....	1
Engineers.....	2
Signals.....	47
Infantry.....	36
Machine Guns.....	22
Army Service Corps.....	2

The number of officers and N.C.O.'s who obtained qualifying certificates at the above schools is shown in statements appearing on pages 20 and 21.

STAFF TOURS, WAR GAMES, ETC.

Staff Tours, War Games and Tactical Exercises were carried out at various times and places under arrangements made by District Officers Commanding. Useful lessons were learned and much benefit derived by all concerned.

EXAMINATIONS

Promotion Examinations—Permanent Active Militia

During the year a total of 46 officers presented themselves at the examinations held in April and October. Of this number 14 qualified for the rank of Major and 21 for the rank of Captain.

Foreign Languages

Examinations in French, German and Hollander Dutch, under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners, were held at certain centres in Canada in June, 1921, and January, 1922, at which officers qualified as follows:—

1st Class	interpreters in French	7
2nd Class	"	4
2nd Class	"	1
1st Class	"	1
	German	
	Hollander Dutch	

Canadian Officers Training Corps

In addition to the work carried out by Contingents of the C.O.T.C. as shown under "Training" above, 176 members of the C.O.T.C. qualified for commissions in the Infantry of the Non-Permanent Active Militia at the half-yearly examinations held in March and November.

A summary of the results of these examinations is shown on page 22.

SIGNAL SERVICE

The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals with a limited establishment of 5 Officers and 26 Other Ranks, with the assistance of 3 Officers attached from other Units of the Permanent Force and 2 part-time Signal Officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, have been engaged during the period under review in organizing and training Signallers of every arm of the Service, both of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia, and although the above establishment is by no means adequate to allow the Unit to establish a Training Depot to properly carry out its own training and supply the number of Instructors required in each Military District, considerable progress has been made.

The following work has been carried out during the past year by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Signals Inspection and Test Department.

The small staff employed in this Department has been kept busy throughout the year in assembling, testing, and repairing Signalling Equipment received from Overseas, such as Visual Signalling Apparatus, Telephones, Telegraph and Wireless equipment.

For instructional purposes, 21 one-hour lecture notes, fully illustrated with diagrams, together with large diagrams, lantern slides and demonstration equipment, covering technical subjects taught by the Signal Service, have been prepared for distribution to the Instructional Cadre (Signals) and to Units of the Permanent Force and Canadian Corps of Signals.

Having in view the very rapid advances that are being made in radio telegraphy and telephony, and the requirements of the Canadian Air Force in this particular line of communication in connection with their flying stations and patrols in various parts of Canada, considerable experimental work has been successfully carried out in radio telephony.

Radio Stations Operated by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

In November, 1921, communication by wireless telegraphy was established between Camp Borden and Ottawa by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals for the Canadian Air Force, resulting in considerable saving in telegraph and telephone expenses, as well as being the means of speeding up the administrative work between the Canadian Air Force Headquarters and Camp Borden, and in addition, providing the practical work so necessary to keep the Wireless personnel in an efficient state.

At the request of the Air Board, estimates have been submitted for further increasing the Service by establishing radio telephone communication between Ottawa and Camp Borden.

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Arrangements have also been entered into for taking over and operating the C.A.F. Radio Telegraph and Telephone Station at High River, Alberta, and for establishing two Radio Telegraph Stations for the C.A.F. flights in connection with the Forestry Patrols in Northern Manitoba, one Station to be located at Victoria Beach and one at Norway House, Man.

A very large field exists for the employment of Signal Service personnel in connection with Federal and Provincial Government Departments requiring communication by wireless telegraphy and telephony, the chief difficulty being in obtaining the right class of recruits and the time required to train the men to carry on the work efficiently.

Instructional Cadre Signals

During the past year, in addition to attending a 7 weeks' course of training at Rockcliffe, in advanced Signal work, the 11 Instructors of the Royal Corps of Signals attached to the Instructional Cadre conducted 7 Pre-classification Courses of 16 weeks Schools of Signalling at Unit Headquarters of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The following number of certificates were granted to successful candidates:

Visual Telegraphy.—		
Officers, Grade "A"	48	
" Grade "B"	21	
Other Ranks, Grade "A"	134	
" Grade "B"	284	
Line Telegraphy.—		
Officers, Grade "A"	4	
" Grade "B"	1	
Other Ranks, Grade "A"	1	
" Grade "B"	6	
Grand Total	499	

Increase over 1920-21 of 374 certificates.

Certificates issued to Cadets attending Cadet Signalling Classes, held in conjunction with Provisional Schools of Signalling:

1st Year Cadet Semaphore Certificates	993
2nd " Morse Certificates	100
Grand total	1,093

Increase over 1920-21 of 664 certificates.

During the year a total of 134 annual inspections of Signal Sections and Classification of Signallers were conducted, 597 Signallers qualified as 1st Class and 304 as 2nd Class Signallers.

The 7th Hussars in M.D. No. 7 having the best Regimental Signal Section of the Cavalry Units, the Wentworth Regiment in M.D. No. 2 obtained the highest standing of the Infantry Units, while No. 3 Company, 3rd Signal Battalion, Canadian Corps of Signals, took 1st place among Signal Units, C.C. of S., in Visual Telegraphy, No. 12 Signal Company, 12th Signal Battalion in Line Telegraphy.

The Canadian Corps of Signals, Non-Permanent Active Militia

The reorganization and training of the Canadian Corps of Signals is progressing favourably in all Districts, where sufficient accommodation is available.

In each Military District, with the exception of Military Districts No. 6 and No. 7, a Signal Battalion has been authorized, also two Fortress Signal Companies, one for Halifax and one for Esquimalt, and seven Signal Troops, or one for each Mounted Brigade.

During the past year, one Signal Company carried out Annual Training at Camp, namely, No. 8 Signal Company, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Military District No. 6. All other Signal Units of the Canadian Corps of Signals trained at local Headquarters.

SMALL ARM TRAINING

PERMANENT AND NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Permanent Active Militia

The course laid down to be fired by Cavalry, Engineer, Infantry and Machine Gun units was that prescribed by "Table A" in the Musketry Regulations.

Results obtained by some units show that insufficient importance has been attached to preliminary training, on the other hand, results obtained by other units are entirely satisfactory.

The number of unexercised men is large and far exceeds the exemptions laid down by Musketry Regulations.

For units other than the foregoing, a modified course was drawn up based on Table "A," the results obtained being good particularly in artillery units.

Light Gun Course (Lewis & Hotchkiss guns)

This course ("Table L" Musketry Regulations), was fired by all units authorized to be armed with the Light Gun, except "B" Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and "B," "C" "D" Companies, Royal Canadian Regiment. The results obtained were good, especially as it is the first year the course has been fired.

Revolver.—The revolver course was fired by units in so far as range accommodation permitted, the results being good.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The Annual Musketry Course is laid down in "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction, Part I".

Eleven units fired the full course as laid down.

Fifty-six units were only partially exercised, owing to distance from rifle range, lack of range accommodation or shortage of time.

Remaining units did not fire for various reasons, such as unauthorized to train or lack of ranges, etc.

No reports were received of any units having carried out Light Gun or Revolver Training. No doubt this was due to restricted period of training.

Canadian Small Arms School Courses

The first regular courses (courses Nos. 1 and 2) of the Canadian Small Arms School opened at Rockcliffe on August 22, 1921, and ended October 8, 1921.

At the conclusion of the two first regular courses a special Physical Training course was held from October 10, 1921, to October 15, 1921.

"A" and "B" Wings were in operation. "C" Wing was not in operation during the period under review.

Students for the foregoing courses were accepted from all Military Districts, the numbers being as follows:

		<i>"A" WING</i>	
Officers	18	Other Ranks	85
		<i>"B" WING</i>	
Officers	2	Other Ranks	24

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The object of the courses was as outlined in Militia Order No. 352, dated June 17, 1921, those attending the courses being—

- (i) Certain Officers of the Permanent Active Militia.
- (ii) All W.Os. and N.C.Os. of the Instructional Cadre.
- (iii) Prospective instructors for the Instructional Cadre.

Examination results were as under:—

	"A" WING		
	Passed "Distinguished"	Passed	Failed
Officers	5	12	..
Other Ranks	11	56	10
"B" WING			
Officers	2	..	..
Other Ranks	7	11	1

The courses proved a success in every respect.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS

On April 1, 1921, there were in existence 87 military rifle associations with a membership of 15,295, and 225 civilian rifle associations with a membership of 11,158.

Rifle association as under were active during 1921:—

Military Rifle Associations	71
and Civilian Rifle Associations	88
as compared with Military Rifle Associations	34
and Civilian Rifle Associations	65
during 1920.	

Rifle associations were organized during the period under review:—

46 Military with a membership of	10,053
10 Civilian with a membership of	804

Rifle associations were disbanded during the season:—

Military Rifle Associations	10
Civilian Rifle Associations	53

On March 31, 1922, there were in existence 131 military rifle associations with a membership of 23,816 and 124 civilian rifle associations with a membership of 5,428.

The Dominion of Canada Prize, the conditions in regard to the competition for which are contained in Militia Orders Nos. 145 and 256 of 1921, was competed for by 17 civilian rifle associations as compared with 12 associations in 1920.

The Dominion of Canada and the different provincial rifle associations held their annual prize meetings in 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

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RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1921, AND MARCH 31, 1922.

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[illegible]

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF C.O.T.C. EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES "A" AND "B," HELD DURING 1921-22

Unit	Practical			Written		
	Number Applying	Number Attending	Number Successful	Number Withdrawn	Number Attending	Number Successful
University of Toronto.....	32	27	27	3	24	23
Queen's University.....	57	27	23	.....	23	18
McGill's University.....	54	32	22	1	21	17
Loyola College.....	26	24	10	1	9	4
Laval University.....	87	54	54	3	51	7
N.S. Technical College.....	29	25	20	1	19	17
University of Mount Allison.....	48	39	39	4	35	12
University of New Brunswick.....	32	34	18	2	16	6
University of Manitoba.....	102	44	41	2	39	26
University of Saskatchewan.....	75	57	52	5	47	23
University of Alberta.....	95	62	28	1	27	20

(4) Cadet Services

Strength

In the report on this Directorate for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, reference was made to the marked progress of the Cadet Movement, when during the year 106 additional companies were organized, bringing the total enrolled strength to the formidable number of 81,493 cadets.

During the present year the educational authorities have continued to give cadet work their generous support, with the result that a further 118 companies have been authorized, bringing the total enrolled strength on March 31, 1922, to 101,431, organized into 777 Cadet Corps, consisting of 1,646 companies.

Below will be found a comparative statement of strength by Provinces:—

	March 31 1921	March 31 1922
Alberta	5,179	5,246
British Columbia	4,350	5,303
Manitoba	9,255	9,763
New Brunswick	1,210	1,603
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	3,645	4,369
Ontario	26,217	29,492
Quebec	26,637	40,651
Saskatchewan	5,000	5,004
	81,493	101,431

Cadet Training

During the year much stress has been laid on the necessity for physical training, instruction in First Aid and signalling, and in these subjects very marked progress is noticeable.

The interest in rifle shooting continues to increase although the cadets are seriously handicapped through the wholly inadequate supply of .22" rifles available, there being only 3,565 distributed among all the cadets of the county. These rifles were first issued in 1913 and have become badly worn through service.

Cadet Camps

Cadet camps were held in all districts with a total attendance of 11,088, and, as a culmination of annual training proved of the utmost value. General Officers Commanding all Districts strongly recommended that the period of training in camp be extended from six to ten days. Reports also show that had funds been available the number of cadets attending would have been very largely increased.

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Physical Training for School Teachers

The Department of Militia and Defence has continued to co-operate with the educational authorities of the different provinces in carrying out the provisions of the Strathcona Trust, under which all school teachers, before being granted diplomas, are required to qualify as Instructors in Physical Training. Classes were held at Normal School centres in all provinces attended by 5,033 teachers-in-training, of whom 2,981 qualified for Grade "B" Physical Training Certificates. Several of these classes are still in progress.

At the Annual Meeting of the Executive Council, Strathcona Trust, held in February, 1921, it was decided to introduce the "Syllabus of Physical Training for Schools, 1919" as the official text book to be used in all the Public Schools of Canada, and, in order that school teachers might be enabled to qualify as Instructors in the exercises contained therein, a large number of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Permanent Force were out through a course of instruction in this syllabus, and arrangements have since been made with the educational authorities for the holding of refresher courses at various centres. Already very large numbers of teachers have qualified in the new syllabus which, to quote a letter received from the Inspector of Public Schools of the city of Ottawa, has led to increased interest in physical exercises by both teachers and pupils.

Cadet Corps Instructors

During the year 382 male school teachers attended courses of military instruction, and received certificates qualifying them as Lieutenants in the Corps of School Cadet Instructors. A large percentage of these gentlemen are now engaged in training the cadets of their respective schools.

Signalling

The Cadet Signalling classes, which were resumed last year for the first time since 1914, have continued to prove attractive, and 1,093 boys have passed qualifying examinations and received certificates.

The Corps of School Cadet Instructors

This Unit, which was organized in May, 1909, was reorganized on May 2, 1921, and now has an establishment of—20 Majors, 50 Captains, 500 Lieutenants, with an active strength of 26 Captains, and 242 Lieutenants.

*Competitions**Imperial Challenge Shield (Senior and Junior)*

In this competition, which is open to teams of boys from all parts of the British Empire and may be shot on any miniature rifle range between February 1st and June 30, in each year, 1,412 teams took part as against 1,389 teams in the previous year. In 1920 Canada was represented by 103 teams and in 1921 by 133. The results, however, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the rifles in this country, were not encouraging, as only four senior and one junior team received prizes.

To encourage Canadian teams to enter for this competition, His Excellency the Governor General has generously donated a valuable Challenge Cup to be awarded to the school which makes the greatest all-round effort and shows the highest all-round training by entering successfully the largest number of teams in the competition. The cup this year was won by No. 130 Rothesay Collegiate School Cadet Corps, St. John, N.B., with No. 570 York Rangers Cadet Corps, Toronto, next in order, followed by the Peterborough Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps.

Through the generosity of the members of certain School Boards, a number of match rifles have been purchased, and it is confidently believed Canadian teams will make a more favourable showing in this competition next year.

Canadian Rifle League Competitions.

In the Miniature Rifle Matches 80 cadet teams took part, Section (a) being won by the Colchester Academy, Truro, N.S., Section (b) by the Toronto Normal Model School, and the Junior Competition by Ross School, Moose Jaw, Sask.

In the Gallery Practice series, senior, Virden Collegiate Institute, Virden, Man., took first place, with the Academie de La Salle, Three Rivers, P.Q., leading in the junior series.

The Canadian Rifle League matches shot with the Service rifle brought out 20 teams, the senior event being won by the University Military School, Victoria, B.C., and the junior by the Calgary High School (1st team).

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association

The first prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association held at the Connaught Rifle Range, Ottawa, in August, 1921, was attended by 453 competitors, of whom 209 were tyros and 43 cadets. The young shots did remarkably well throughout the meeting, coming into every prize list in good numbers.

The 43 cadets attending the meeting received in prize money the sum of \$541, a most creditable showing.

The Governor General's Challenge Shield

This shield was presented by His Excellency Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, to be awarded to the province which can show on May 24 each year the greatest number of enrolled cadets in proportion to the school attendance. The trophy was again won by the province of Manitoba to be held for the year by No. 538 St. John's College School Cadet Battalion, Winnipeg, which was found to be the most proficient in drill and musketry in the province.

(5) Historical Section*Classification of Historical Documents*

During the past year progress has been made in making accessible the mass of information pertaining to Canadian military activities during the war. This material is being sorted and all personal documents passed to the Directorate of Records while historical matter is retained and will be referenced chronologically and by units. Since June 1, 1921, when this Directorate was reorganized over thirty-five tons of documents from overseas have been classified.

Compilation of a Historical Account of the Military Forces of Canada in the Great War

A general survey has been made of the part played by the Canadian forces in the war, and steps taken to collate all available information so that properly substantiated facts may be ready to hand and arranged in convenient form for reference. This is being done by means of diagrams, charts, maps of operations, abstracts of diaries, and skeleton histories of units, all being linked together by a detailed subject index.

A history of the Medical Services is now nearing completion and work has been continued on the story of the Canadian Nursing Services.

Replies to Inquiries for Historical Information

Many notes and replies to queries have been furnished for the use of Members of Parliament as well as to historians of Canadian overseas units and private individuals. Close touch has been maintained with the Record Office of the Department and information has been supplied regarding locations and engagements of units of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

On March 31, 1921, 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 distribution and performance of its various duties:—

The Directorate of Organization and Personal Services.

The Directorate of Medical Services.

The Directorate of the Judge-Advocate-General.

The Directorate of Records.

During the year covered by the previous report, the appointment of Paymaster-General was replaced by that of Chief Paymaster, and this latter appointment was subsequently abolished and the duties thereof were assumed by the Director of Pay Services. In June, 1921, the Directorate of Pay Services became a part of the Adjutant-General's Branch in so far as administrative and disciplinary matters are concerned, but continued under the Deputy Minister for financial matters generally.

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

(1) Directorate of Organization and Personal Services

ORGANIZATION

Permanent Force

The establishment of an Instructional Cadre (Cavalry, Signals, Infantry, Machine Guns, including Physical Training Instructors), has been authorized, which provides for a total of 150 Instructors (Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers).

These Instructors are carried supernumerary to, but within the establishment of, their respective Permanent Force units.

The Instructional Cadre is administered by the Commandant, Canadian Small Arms School.

A Canadian Small Arms School has been organized in place of the disbanded Canadian Warfare School.

The Canadian Small Arms School consists of a headquarters and three Wings, as under:—

Headquarters—

- 1 Commandant,
- 1 Adjutant,
- 1 Quartermaster,
- 1 Regimental Sergeant-Major,
- 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
- 4 Clerks.

“A” Wing (Rifle and Light Gun)—

- 1 Officer Commanding.

“B” Wing (Machine Gun)—

- 1 Officer Commanding.

“C” Wing (Light Trench Mortar and Bombing)—

- 1 Officer Commanding.
- 1 Engineer Officer.

The personnel of the Canadian Small Arms School has been provided from the former Canadian Warfare School, Instructional Cadre and Permanent Force Units.

Royal Schools of Artillery have been reorganized as follows:—

Quebec, P.Q.—Coast Defence and Anti-Aircraft.

Halifax, N.S.—Coast Defence and Anti-Aircraft.

Kingston, Ont.—(Mobile Artillery) Field, Heavy and Siege.

Winnipeg—(Mobile Artillery) Field, Heavy and Siege.

Esquimalt—Coast Defence and Anti-Aircraft.

The following changes in designation of Units have been authorized:—

Old Designation

New Designation

Canadian Permanent Signal Corps.

The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

The 22nd Regiment.

Royal 22nd Regiment.

Canadian Permanent Machine Gun Brigade.

The Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.

The following table shows the authorized establishments and limited establishments, in personnel, of units of the Permanent Force.

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

PERMANENT FORCE UNITS

Unit	Authorized Establishment			Limited Establishment			Actual Strength		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Royal Canadian Dragoons	28	516	544	20	272	292	17	281	298
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	28	495	523	20	217	237	15	208	223
Royal Canadian Artillery	66	1,025	1,091	66	686	752	57	688	745
Royal Canadian Engineers	48	360	408	38	246	284	36	238	274
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	5	27	32	5	26	31	5	26	31
Royal Canadian Regiment	36	921	957	36	471	507	28	458	486
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry	29	690	719	25	269	294	20	268	288
Royal 22nd Regiment	14	398	412	12	190	202	10	189	199
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	47	480	527	25	143	168	22	138	160
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	33	412	445	33	303	336	32	297	329
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	43	101	144	33	74	107	31	74	105
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	52	700	732	32	523	555	30	507	537
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	7	23	30	7	7	14	7	7	14
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	40	100	140	26	70	96	20	71	91
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	32	199	231	8	194	202	8	185	193
Canadian Warfare School	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Totals	491	6,449	6,940	389	3,693	4,082	341	3,637	3,978

NOTE.—Officers seconded from their units are not included in the above statement.

Recruiting.—Enlistments for the Permanent Force have only been permitted to fill vacancies which have occurred from time to time within the Limited Establishments.

Applications for enlistment continue to be received, but have to be refused in practically every case owing to there being no vacancies.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The following changes in organization have been effected:—

Cavalry.—The 2nd Regiment (13th C.M.R. Bn. C.E.F.) The Alberta Mounted Rifles has been converted from a reserve into an active unit.

Artillery.—The organization of the following units, which upon reorganization of the Artillery was held in abeyance, has now been authorized—

Headquarters, 19th Brigade, C.F.A.

53rd Battery, C.F.A.

79th “ “

87th “ “

Signals.—Each Signal Battalion has been reduced by one company, and now consists of a battalion headquarters and two companies.

Additional signal battalions have been organized as follows:—

10th Signal Battalion in Military District No. 10

12th Signal Battalion in Military District No. 12

Infantry.—The following have been converted into Highland (Kilted) Units and redesignated:—

The Stormont and Glengarry Regiment—

New designation “The Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders.”

1st Bn. (10th Bn. C.E.F.) The Calgary Regiment—

New designation “1st Bn. (10th Bn. C.E.F.) Calgary Highlanders, The Calgary Regiment.”

The Mississauga Regiment.

New designation “The Toronto Scottish Regiment”

The 2nd Battalion (31st Bn. C.E.F.) The Alberta Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion (35th Bn. C.E.F.) The York Rangers, formerly reserve units, are now organized as active battalions.

Canadian Machine Gun Corps.—The organization of the 2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade at Winnipeg instead of at Vancouver, has been authorized.

Canadian Army Service Corps.—The Canadian Army Service Corps has been reorganized into Divisional Trains, each consisting of a Headquarters and four companies.

Provision is made for a Divisional Train in each Military District with the exception that two are allotted to Military District No. 2, and one between Military Districts No. 6 and 7.

As an interim arrangement organization has been authorized to be proceeded with to the extent of the Divisional Train Headquarters and the reorganization of the existing 21 Companies C.A.S.C. as companies of the respective Divisional Trains.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.—The Canadian Army Dental Corps has been authorized as a corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, and consists of a General List and 11 Detachments (one in each Military District).

Canadian Chaplain Service.—A Canadian Chaplain Service has been authorized as a unit of the Non-Permanent Active Militia and consists of a General List with an establishment of 200 Officers.

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Canadian Officers Training Corps.—Upon reorganization the following changes have been made in the composition of the undermentioned Contingents of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps:—

Contingent C.O.T.C.	Old Organization	Present Organization
Toronto University	Battalion Staff and 12 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 4 Coys.
Queens' University	Battalion Staff and 4 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 2 Coys.
McGill University	Battalion Staff and 8 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 3 Coys.
Manitoba University	Battalion Staff and 8 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 4 Coys.
Saskatchewan University	Battalion Staff and 3 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 2 Coys.
Alberta University	One Coy.	Battalion Staff and 4 Coys.

Peace Establishments

Peace Establishments of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, were revised and promulgated in the Appendix to General Order No. 242 of 1921.

Peace Establishments for the following units, which were not included in the above mentioned publication, have also been authorized and published in General Orders—

10th Fortress Company, Canadian Engineers (Halifax N.S.).
A Divisional Train, Canadian Army Service Corps.

Localization

The localization of the respective units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, upon reorganization, which in each case is published in General Orders, has been practically completed.

Regimental Institutes

Revised Rules and Regulations for the Management of Garrison, Station and Regimental Canteens, and other branches of Regimental Institutes, including Messes of The Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia have been approved and published.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

There still remain outstanding a number of questions, including matters concerning personnel, which are being disposed of at Militia and District Headquarters.

Absentees from the C.E.F. continue to report themselves with a view to receiving discharge certificates and war service gratuity. Each case is considered independently and decided in accordance with the regulations regarding the disposal of deserters. It is anticipated that cases of this nature will continue to come forward for some time.

Co-ordination with the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment

The Department of Militia and Defence has maintained the closest possible co-ordination with the above Department, in dealing with ex-soldiers of the C.E.F. whose cases are referred to Militia Headquarters by the men themselves, or through the agency of the several War Veteran Organizations.

Ceremonial

Arrangements for the supply of Guards of Honour and Escorts were made on the following occasions: Opening of the First Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada; Drawing Room held by His Excellency the Governor General on March 11, 1922.

Regimental Crests and Badges

During the year action has been continued to complete the work of authorizing the Regimental Badges and Crests for all Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

Discipline

All cases of discipline during the last year have been dealt with by this Directorate in co-operation with the Judge Advocate-General.

Military Funerals

All matters concerning Military Funerals have been dealt with by this Directorate.

Dress

Action has been taken to publish Orders concerning the Dress of the Active Militia, both Permanent and Non-Permanent, but as no report has been received as yet from the Post-Bellum Committee of the War Office which is considering the whole question of Dress, no action has been taken to revise the Dress Regulations.

Royal Military College

A number of changes have taken place at the Royal Military College, as will be seen by copy of the Commandant's Annual Report, marked Appendix F.

The composition of the inspecting Board which was known as "The Board of Visitors" has been changed and this board is now named "The Advisory Board". The Report of the Advisory Board for the year 1921-22 forms Appendix G of this report.

PERSONAL SERVICES

The progress made in obtaining the services of suitable officers to fill the establishments of units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia has been very satisfactory, and there now remain very few of the former units to complete their reorganization. The large number of officers qualified by reason of active service has proved to be a valuable asset in obtaining the personnel for the reorganized units.

The regulations adopted for the appointment of new personnel on the reorganization of units have been generally adhered to throughout and have produced good results. The essentials of these regulations provided for the following:—

- (a) Commanding Officers, preferably with overseas service, were selected and gazetted following a conference of officers of each unit.
- (b) The new Commanding Officer was then charged with the preparation of a new slate of officers and the submission of recommendations for the disposal of former personnel.
- (c) Officers who were unable to continue taking an active part in the affairs of their Corps were, if qualified, given the option of being placed on the Corps Reserve, The Reserve of Officers, or the Retired List.

Of the former and larger units in existence prior to reorganization of the Militia, two regiments of Cavalry and four regiments of Infantry remain to be completed, and progress in the reorganization of these units has been held in abeyance for various reasons justifying the delayed action in each case.

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The following is a statement of units, by the various arms of the service, to which new cadres of officers have been appointed on reorganization during the year under report:—

Cavalry—

11th Hussars.
 12th Manitoba Dragoons.
 14th Canadian Light Horse.
 The Border Horse.
 The Manitoba Horse.
 The P. E. I. Light Horse.
 The Ontario Mounted Rifles.
 The King's Nova Scotia Mounted Rifles.
 The Manitoba Mounted Rifles.
 2nd Regiment The Alberta Mounted Rifles.

Artillery—

5th 7th, 27 Batteries	}	2nd Brigade, C.F.A.
66th Battery		
7th Brigade, C.F.A. (Headquarters).		
10th Battery, 8th Brigade.		
3rd Battery, 8th Brigade.		
52nd Battery, 14th Brigade.		
6th, 36th, 83rd, 86th Batteries, 16th Brigade.		
2nd, 8th, 14th Siege Batteries and Headquarters, 1st P.E.I. Heavy Brigade.		
3rd, 7th, 10 Siege Batteries	}	2nd Heavy Brigade.
1st Heavy Battery		
Headquarters		
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Companies	}	1st (Halifax) Regt., C.G.A.
9th Siege Battery		
Headquarters		

Canadian Engineers—

2nd Divisional Engineers.
 3rd Divisional Engineers.
 5th Divisional Engineers.
 District Engineers, M.D. No. 11.
 District Engineers, M.D. No. 12.
 2nd Field Troop, M.D. No. 10.
 6th Field Troop, M.D. No. 5.
 6th, 8th, 15th Field Companies.
 4th Field Troop.

Canadian Corps of Signals—

Headquarters, 12th Signal Battalion.
 2nd Signal Company, 2nd Signal Battalion.
 3rd Signal Company, 3rd Signal Battalion.
 5th Signal Company, Unattached.
 10th Signal Company, 10th Signal Battalion.
 13th Signal Company, Unattached.
 17th Signal Company, 10th Signal Battalion.
 4th Signal Troop, Unattached.

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Corps of Guides—

- No. 2 Cyclist Company.
- No. 4 Cyclist Company.
- No. 5 Cyclist Company.
- No. 13 Cyclist Company.

Canadian Officers' Training Corps—

- Western University Contingent.
- Manitoba University Contingent.
- University of Saskatchewan Contingent.

Infantry—

- The Alberta Regiment (1st Battalion).
- The Alberta Regiment (2nd Battalion).
- The Calgary Regiment (1st Battalion).
- Les Franc-Tireurs du Saguenay.
- The Haldimand Rifles.
- The Lake Superior Regiment.
- The Middlesex Light Infantry.
- The North British Columbia Regiment.
- The North Saskatchewan Regiment (1st Battalion).
- The North Saskatchewan Regiment (2nd Battalion).
- The North Saskatchewan Regiment (3rd Battalion).
- The North Saskatchewan Regiment (4th Battalion).
- The Kenora Light Infantry.
- The Rocky Mountain Rangers.
- Le Regiment de Chateauguay.
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (1st Battalion).
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (2nd Battalion).
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (3rd Battalion).
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (4th Battalion).
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (5th Battalion).
- The Three Rivers Regiment.
- The West Toronto Regiment.
- The Algonquin Rifles.
- The York Rangers (2nd Battalion).
- The Lincoln Regiment.
- The Lanark and Renfrew Regiment.
- The Annapolis Regiment.

Canadian Army Service Corps—

- Headquarters, 10th Divisional Train.
- Headquarters, 12th Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 4th Divisional Train.
- No. 3 Company, 4th Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 6th Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 2nd Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 1st Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 5th Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 13th Divisional Train.

Canadian Army Medical Corps—

General List, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

General Hospitals, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7.

Stationary Hospitals, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Casualty Clearing Stations, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Field Ambulances, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32 and 33.

Cavalry Field Ambulances, Nos. 7, 17, 21, 24, 27 and 34.

Sanitary Sections, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.

Motor Ambulance Convoy, Nos. 1 and 3.

Reserve X-Ray Unit.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps—

General List, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

Canadian Chaplain Service—

General List, Canadian Chaplain Service.

Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent)—

Detachments, 5, 6, 7 and 10.

Corps of School Cadet Instructors—

General List, Corps of School Cadet Instructors (26 Captains and 247 Lieutenants).

Reserve Units, as provided under the general scheme for the reorganization of the Canadian Militia, are now in course of organization, and when completed will absorb the officers now carried on "Corps Reserves" into authorized establishments now provided for such Reserves.

The General Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia, which affords another source of supply of qualified officers for all arms of the service, has greatly expanded by the absorption of the officers previously carried on the Reserve of Officers, Canadian Expeditionary Force, who have not been appointed to units of the Active Militia on reorganization. Officers carried on this list, although not actively employed, remain available for any military duties required of them and may be reappointed to fill vacancies as they arise in any of the peace establishments.

The following is a statement indicating the number of officers at present appointed to the Reserve of Officers, showing the various arms of the service for which they are qualified:—

Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia

Cavalry	255
Mounted Rifles	130
Artillery	692
Engineers	953
Corps of Guides	30
Infantry	4,278
Machine Gun Corps	221
Canadian Army Service Corps	202
Canadian Army Medical Corps	902
Canadian Army Dental Corps	200
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	70
Canadian Army Pay Corps	154
Railway Corps	506
Forestry Corps	
Pioneers	
Corps of School Cadet Instructors	70
Chaplains	400
Quartermasters	152
Officer Clerks	22
Ordnance and Postal Services	1,600
Nursing Sisters	
	10,837

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Number of Appointments to Non-Permanent Active Militia Units

Owing to the progress of reorganization and the numerous changes involved thereby, the number of appointments to the Non-Permanent Active Militia during the year under review has been large, details of which are given in the following:—

Cavalry	270
Artillery	193
Engineers	27
Corps of Guides	11
Canadian Officers Training Corps	84
Infantry	996
Canadian Machine Gun Corps	117
Canadian Signal Corps	86
Canadian Army Service Corps	22
Army Medical Corps	75
Nursing Sisters, A.M.C.	17
Canadian Army Dental Corps	
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	20
Canadian Postal Corps	3
Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent)	3
Corps of School Cadet Instructors	64
Canadian Militia (General List)	48
*Temporary appointments (General List)	233
Canadian Chaplain Service	
Reserve of Officers	2,246
Total	4,515

* Gentlemen promoted to commissioned rank in the C.E.F. who did not hold commissions in the Active Militia at the time of such promotions, were granted temporary commissions in the Active Militia.

Gazettes dealing with all appointments referred to in the above were prepared weekly and officially authorized through the *Canada Gazette*.

Document Commissions

The number of document commissions prepared and issued to officers of the Active Militia during the year covered by this report was 2,042.

Document Warrants

Thirty-three warrants were also issued to qualified non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia, including the Permanent Force, who were selected for promotion to Warrant Rank, Class 1, to fill vacancies which occurred during the year.

Resignations and Retirements, Permanent Force

Further reductions were made in the officer personnel of the Permanent Force, and the following statement indicates the number of officers from each unit who relinquished permanent military employment either by resignation or on retirement to pension during the year:—

Royal Canadian Dragoons	1
Royal Canadian Artillery	3
Royal Canadian Engineers	1
The Royal Canadian Regiment	2
Royal 22nd Regiment	1
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	4
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	3
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	2
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	9
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	11
Not borne on Regimental Establishment	8
Cadet Services	1
Total	46

In nearly all cases the officers concerned were within the age limit for their respective ranks, and were, therefore, placed on the Reserve of Officers so as to have them available for further military duty should any future occasion for such arise.

Those beyond the age limit or medically unfit for further service were placed on the Retired List.

Militia List

The many and constant changes in the personnel, establishments, and localization of units, consequent upon the progress of complete reorganization caused further delay in the publication of a Militia List, which could not be satisfactorily arranged for until such time as the necessary details were decided and more definitely established.

This book of reference, however, is urgently needed in the various Military Districts throughout the Dominion, and will be ready for printing and subsequent production within a short period. In the interests of economy it was not considered that any expenditure for this purpose should be considered until full details as to the new personnel of all reorganized Staffs, Brigades, Units and Departmental Services were available.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

The staff dealing with the questions arising from the services of officers while with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces has been reduced to a minimum, but must be available as long as claims, enquiries and correspondence continue from Imperial sources, departments of the Federal and Provincial Governments, legal and commercial corporations, and the individual officers.

(2) The Directorate of Medical Services

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, this Directorate took over work of a medical nature in other Branches at Militia Headquarters and by so doing it has been possible to show an annual saving of public funds to the extent of \$10,226. These duties are as follows:—

(a) By June 1, 1921, the work of compiling data for the Medical History of the War, under the Officer i/c Historical Section, was taken over by an officer of this Directorate. This work had been in charge of a senior Canadian Army Medical Corps officer on a C.E.F. basis.

(b) During the month of March, upon the demobilization of the C.A.M.C. Officer compiling Medical Statistics of the diseases of the Great War (Hollerith System), the D.G.M.S. Directorate took over this work, and an officer was detailed for duty on a part-time basis under the Director of Records.

(c) The Medical Representative of the Permanent Pensions and Claims Board, a C.A.M.C. officer, was replaced by an R.C.A.M.C. officer of the staff of the Medical Services Directorate.

The reduced establishment of the R.C.A.M.C. has considerably interfered with training, particularly in those Stations where it has not been possible to open Station Hospitals for the treatment of Permanent Force troops, such as London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Calgary. In these Stations, however, lectures in First Aid, Sanitation, Personal Hygiene, and exercises in Field Training have been carried out. In Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, St. John's, P.Q., and Esquimalt, where there are well equipped Station Hospitals and sufficient personnel is available, full Courses of Training have been carried out and examinations held.

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resulting in 8 men qualifying as Hospital Orderlies, 11 others for the rank of Corporal, and 2 as N.C.O. dispensers. During the winter, 1921-22, 8 R.C.A.M.C. officers, (5 Majors and 3 Captains), prepared themselves for promotion examinations. These examinations were not to be held until April, 1922, and, therefore, will be reported upon later. The practical test in map reading and tactical medical problems in the field was, however, held in the month of March, when the officers under examination displayed a good knowledge of the tactical employment of the Medical Services with other troops. In connection with the examination for officers of the R.C.A.M.C., it might be stated that two new subjects have been added to the syllabus, viz., D.iii, Military History, and D.v., an Essay, both being altered to be made applicable to the Canadian Medical Services.

Canadian Army Medical Corps

The reorganization of the C.A.M.C. (Non-permanent) during the year 1921-22 has made good progress and, in the great majority of Medical Units a good slate of officers has been recommended for appointment. However, in some Districts, notably Military Districts 5, 7, 10 and 12, the re-organization of Active Militia Units has not met with the same success as in other parts of Canada and, in some instances, Units have only Officers Commanding appointed whilst, in others, no official re-organization has yet taken place. In all, there have been appointed to the Medical Units of the Active Militia 435 Medical Officers, 33 Quartermasters and 13 Nursing Sisters; while 34 Medical Officers and 4 Quartermasters have been placed on the Reserves of these Units. In addition, there have been attached to other Units 190 Medical Officers from the General List, C.A.M.C., and 20 officers of the old Regimental List of Medical Officers have been retained on the strength of their Units.

During the past year, the Militia Medical Units have suffered with the rest of the Active Militia in the matter of training owing to the necessity for economy. During the summer of 1921, only two Units were authorized to train in Camp, viz., No. 2 Field Ambulance and No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station, both in Military District No. 2. These Units were in charge of the Camp Hospital, Niagara, during successive Camps in June, and trained approximately the number laid down by the establishment of a Camp Hospital, i.e., 4 officers and 51 other ranks. The personnel was mostly engaged in hospital duties, nevertheless useful training was carried out in Field Sanitation and medical tactical problems, in conjunction with the training of troops in Camp. In other Districts, where there was not sufficient Permanent Force medical personnel for the care of troops in Camp, a few C.A.M.C. officers and other ranks were called up for duty in the improvised Camp Hospitals.

Although it was fully expected to close the Manitoba Military Hospital as a non-permanent unit by July 31, and to have the remaining C.E.F. and D.S.C.R. patients cared for by the R.C.A.M.C. personnel in Tuxedo Barracks, this was found to be impossible and the Hospital has been continued under special authority. In this Hospital, on April 1, 1921, there were 23 Overseas Patients on the strength of Militia and Defence and 132 D.S.C.R. in-patients, and 50 D.S.C.R. patients attending. There were on the strength and doing duty, 6 Medical Officers, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Adjutant, 14 Nursing Sisters and 59 Other Ranks. By 31st March, 1922, the number of patients in hospital comprised: Permanent Force, 4; Non-Permanent Active Militia (General List), 1; D.S.C.R. 119; and the personnel in attendance has been reduced to 4 Medical Officers, 1 Q.M., 10 Nursing Sisters, and 45 Other Ranks, showing a reduction during the year of two Medical Officers, 1 Adjutant, 4 Nursing Sisters, and 14 Other Ranks.

The health of the troops of the Permanent Force during the year has been good. There were no epidemics of infectious disease worthy of note, but, during the winter months, an outbreak of a mild form of influenza occurred in one or two Stations, particularly at Esquimalt, where it was found necessary to admit some 40 patients. No deaths occurred and the epidemic was soon under control.

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In all, there were 12 deaths among members of the Permanent Force during the year and one from the Navy. The cause of death was as follows:—

Erysipelas	1
Pneumonia	3
T. B. Lung	2
Diabetes	1
Carcinoma of Stomach	1
V. D. H.	1
Abscess of Lung	1
Multiple Fractures	1
Fracture, base of skull	1
Myelitis Acute	1 (Naval)

The percentage of deaths in total treated was 0.4.

Medical Stores

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, approximately \$8,000 has been expended in the purchase of medical supplies for use in Permanent Force Hospitals and for Militia Camps. The sale of surplus medical supplies has continued; approximately \$10,000 worth having been sold for cash and \$65,000 worth transferred to other Departments of the Government, without payment (in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 2150, dated June 25, 1921), making a total of \$75,000 worth disposed of. There is still a considerable amount of surplus stores available but sales are slow owing to the market being flooded. It is, however, expected that other Government Departments will, during the next two or three months, take over a large percentage of the balance on hand. During this period, there were 410 shipments received into Medical Stores, including the final returns of surplus war stores from Districts, for which vouchers were received, and all entries made in the ledgers. There were 819 issues made, of which 596 were to District Medical Stores, Camps, Dispensaries, etc., and 223 sales to the public and transfers to other Departments. A large amount of the Field Equipment returned from England and Districts in Canada was repaired, replenished and sent out to District Medical Stores as mobilization equipment. A great number of the containers for this equipment required repairs to the iron bindings, fittings, etc., which occupied the full time of one mechanic.

During the month of March, the civilian druggist who had been employed for several years during the war was replaced by the enlistment of a qualified dispenser with the rank of Staff-Sergeant. By thus securing the services of a qualified druggist, it will be possible to continue the manufacturing of certain lines of preparations, thus saving from 100 to 150 per cent on these items.

Canadian Army Medical Museum

During the year, good progress has been made in the work of completing the Army Medical Museum. During this period, the following specimens were mounted, catalogued, and the containers stencilled: 68 moist specimens in square jars and 45 bone specimens on brass standards under glass, while 28 specimens were repaired.

Including the above, there are now in the Museum 334 gross and 120 microscopic specimens.

One hundred and forty-nine 8-inch by 10-inch negatives of specimens for the purpose of the Descriptive Catalogue were made and, in addition, fifteen coloured enlargements were made from as many negatives and nine 8-inch by 10-inch prints were coloured for exhibition purposes.

Two exhibits were held during the year—one at the Canadian Medical Association Meeting in Halifax, July 5-8, 1921, at which a large and representative exhibit was much appreciated by the medical profession. The cost of transportation of the

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specimens and the travelling expenses of the Curator were paid by the local Halifax Committee, Canadian Medical Association. The sections of the C.A.M. Museum presented were: Moist Pathological Specimens; Bone Specimens; Plastic Surgery; Orthopaedic Surgery; War Medicine; Field Sanitation; Army Medical Arrangements.

On October 12-15, 1921, a second exhibit was held upon the occasion of the McGill Centenary. On both these occasions, the war exhibit was the basis of a symposium by the exhibitors, which was made a feature of the programme of the meeting.

During the year, six conferences of the Editorial and Consultant Boards were held; two in Montreal, two in Ottawa, one in Toronto, and one in Halifax.

Progress of the various sections of the Descriptive Catalogue to date is as follows:—

1. *Sections completed.*—Field Sanitation; Traumatic Lesions of the Eye; Wound Irrigation; Blood Transfusion; Renal Medicine; Technique of Preparation.

2. *Progressing to immediate completion.*—Orthopaedic Surgery; Facial Surgery; War Lesions of Soft Tissues; Diseases and Injuries of Bone; Chest Disorders.

3. *In course of Preparation.*—Cardio-vascular Disease; Surgery of Chest; War Injuries of Ear, Nose and Throat; X-rays of War Injuries.

It is hoped to have all material for the Descriptive Catalogue ready for the printer by the end of August.

Two C.A.M.C. Officers—Major-General J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., and Colonel C. A. Peters, D.S.O.—attended the Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held in Boston, on June 2, 1921.

Sir Andrew Macphail, Kt. O.B.E., B.A., M.D., C.M., LL.D., under authority of Order in Council P.C. 3752 of October 7, 1921, was authorized to write the Medical History of the Great War and was to work under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff and Officer in charge of the Historical Section. All medical records were put at his disposal and by the end of the year the material for one volume was well under way.

(3) Directorate of the Judge Advocate-General

During the year ending March 31, 1922, 74 courts-martial were held in Canada, all of which were district courts-martial. This is a decrease of over 50 per cent compared with the number of courts-martial held during the preceding year, and indicates a consequent improvement in discipline. On the other hand, however, the numerous amendments which were made to the Rules of Procedure and the Army Act in the latter part of 1920 were, in a number of instances, not fully understood by officers who from time to time were members of courts-martial, or by officers responsible for the administration of military law in the various districts. The result was that a very large number of these courts-martial proceedings had to be returned for correction of technical irregularities, and, in some cases, for the quashing of the finding and sentences.

Upon the Permanent Active Militia being reorganized, the need of affording instruction in military law and regulations relative to the maintenance of discipline was apparent, this being due to the fact that, during the period of the war, this branch of administration had been left to the care of officers specially appointed for that purpose, and consequently a certain proportion of officers appointed to the Permanent Force after the war were not sufficiently experienced in this branch of work.

Pursuant to instructions received from the Militia Council, the Judge Advocate-General prepared a short series of lectures designed to cover those questions of military

law and the maintenance of discipline which were most constantly arising, and dealing also with the more important points in court-martial procedure. The Judge Advocate-General also carried out in Military Districts one to five, short courses of instruction covering four days in each District. An immediate improvement in these branches of administration was noticed.

The number of leases and agreements prepared in the Judge Advocate-General's office exceeded somewhat the number for the preceding year. It might be observed that, as the result of the abolition of the old printed forms of leases and agreements which were previously used, it is now necessary to draft a special lease or agreement covering each particular case, thereby minimizing, to a great extent, the number of claims which were formerly made on account of ambiguous clauses embodied in the old forms, the interpretation of which was not at all clear.

Consequent upon the decision to amalgamate the Department of Naval Service, the Department of Militia and Defence, and the Air Board under one head and create a new Department of National Defence, the duties of the Judge Advocate-General were considerably increased owing to his being responsible for the preliminary work of drafting the necessary legislation and memoranda thereon, and the numerous references which had to be made to the Department of Justice and the Parliamentary Counsel.

During the year a considerable number of reports to Privy Council were either drafted in the office of the Judge Advocate-General, or referred to him for opinions or amendments if the same were necessary. A considerable number of matters had to be referred to the Department of Justice during the year, the necessary correspondence being prepared by this Directorate. The number of requests for opinions and memoranda on questions arising out of the Pay and Allowance Regulations, King's Regulations, etc., was, approximately, the same as in the preceding year.

In addition to his duties as Judge Advocate-General, this officer is a member of the Pensions and Claims Board, which administers the Militia Pension Act. The number of retirements to pension during the year under review due to reduction in Establishment of the Permanent Force, necessitated the preparation of a large number of memoranda and opinions, for which the Judge Advocate-General was responsible.

(4) Directorate of Records

Owing to the practical completion of certain branches of the work performed by the Directorate of Records, the total output for such branches indicates a decrease, but on the whole, the volume of work for the entire Directorate shows no marked fluctuation. A brief summary of the work performed by various sections is as follows:—

- (a) *Honours and Awards*.—The total output of this Section shows a decided increase. The work on 1914-15 Stars, King's Certificates on Discharge, War Service Badges, Memorial Crosses, Certificates of 'Mentions,' and Memorial Scrolls has been practically completed and the output for the fiscal year is, therefore, less than that of last. Satisfactory progress has been made with the issue of Memorial Plaques, British War and Victory Medals.

Medals and decorations	583
1914-15 stars	8,095
King's certificates on discharge	566
War service badges	2,319
Memorial crosses	4,860
Canadian medals	185
Certificates for 'Mentions'	1,534
Memorial scrolls	22,916
Plaques	40,530
British war medals	148,729
Victory medals	145,035
Miscellaneous	879

376,231

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- (b) *Correspondence and Inquiries*.—During the fiscal year, an increase is noticeable in the number of inquiries received and consequent correspondence despatched. More files and papers of all description have also been handled. A decided decrease is, however, found in the despatch of cables and telegrams.

Cables despatched	34
Telegrams despatched	140
Letters received	38,748
Letters despatched	321,578
Headquarter files received and acted on	206,868

- (c) *Graves Registration and Casualties*.—This section is at present mainly concerned with verifications and correspondence with relatives, and the Imperial War Graves Commission in connection with the erection of headstones in the United Kingdom and Europe. An added function during the past year has been the preparation of rolls for the guidance of contractors for the erection of headstones in Canada and the United States and consequent research and verification in connection therewith.

	Period under review	Total recorded (approx.)
Graves recorded		
Great Britain	Nil	3,509
Theatres of war	212	37,282
Canada	2,227	5,989
Burial reports despatched		2,792
Photographs despatched		3,737
Register sheets to England		28,176
Verifications made		21,137

- (d) *Documents*.—While work in this section shows a decrease for the year 1921-22, it is pointed out that as the work goes on, verifications, researches and completion of documents becomes increasingly intricate necessitating a decrease in the total output.

Miscellaneous documents filed	806,603
Total researches and verifications	958,779
Discharge certificates issued	470
Certificates of service issued	1,718

- (e) *Hollerith*.—Work completed by this section during the past fiscal year is more than double that of 1920-21.

Total regimental Hollerith cards punched	466,354
Total medical Hollerith cards punched	260,380

- (f) *Estates*.—The administration of military estates has been quite satisfactory although the situation arising in connection with estates of deceased soldiers whose next of kin reside in foreign countries at present inaccessible remains practically the same.

New estates received	628
Estates distributed	655
Estates on hand 31-3-22	999
Delayed shares on hand	65
Funds awaiting distribution	\$193,344 52
Funds held in trust	\$ 28,580 58

Estates on hand are made up as follows—

(a) Action pending	171
(b) Awaiting administration	33
(c) Bona Vacantia	25
(d) No next of kin	19
(e) Unable to locate next of kin	331
(f) Unable to locate beneficiary	125
(g) Next of kin in Russia	272
(h) Next of kin in other foreign countries	37
(i) Under contest	3
(j) Insane man escaped from asylum	1
(k) Living men unable to trace	2
(l) Part shares	65
(m) Supplementary	8

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

(1) Directorate of Supplies and Transport

This Directorate includes all services in connection with the Army Service Corps, Veterinary and Postal Corps, including:—

- Feeding and housing of troops and horses.
- Rental of buildings (in conjunction with the 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.

Retrenchment in all services has been carried out as rapidly as possible. The strength of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps was reduced by 2 officers and 82 other ranks during the year; and the services of 14 civilians were dispensed with.

Supplies for Troops and Horses (Permanent and Non-permanent Active Militia)

For the period covered by this report, 1,006 contracts for various supplies were made by the Contracts Branch at the request of this branch.

Six hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and eighty-eight rations were issued to troops during this period. These included alternate food supplies allowed under the regulations.

In addition to the above, seventy thousand and thirty-two hospital diets were supplied.

Four thousand tons of forage were issued during this period.

The food and forage provided by the contractors was of excellent quality. The following statement of the per diem cost of rationing men and horses shows the decrease that has taken place during the year:—

March, 1921—Food, \$0.47423; forage, \$0.4763.

March, 1922—Food, \$0.33418; forage, \$0.37132.

Accommodation

Public owned barracks and armouries are fully occupied; and where necessary and no public owned buildings are available, accommodation has been rented through the Public Works Department, as far as funds would permit.

Permanent Force.—The publicly owned barracks, with the exception of those at Winnipeg, Esquimalt, Kingston, and St. Johns (Quebec), and portions of those at Halifax, Quebec, and London, are far from satisfactory. A considerable number of temporary buildings erected for war purposes have been modified and are in use by Permanent Force troops for barrack and storage purposes; but these, being of wooden construction, are liable to rapid deterioration and loss by fire. The buildings at Old Fort Osborne Barracks have been demolished and the property turned over to the Provincial Government.

The Stanley Barracks property, Toronto, sold to the city of Toronto on April 16, 1904, is occupied under sufferance.

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Rosedale Barracks, in the same city, is of temporary construction, and in accordance with the terms of agreement should be demolished in the near future. It will be necessary to make other arrangements for the accommodation of the troops in this district.

Lighting and Heating of Buildings

The supply of heat and light to all buildings occupied by this department has been satisfactorily and economically taken care of. It was found necessary, in order to keep within the vote provided, to curtail the use of certain armouries and to close others during the winter months. As a result there were many complaints received from the units affected.

Transportation by Ocean and Rail

The majority of personnel returning from England were repatriated Imperial details and required only the issue of onward transportation to destinations in Canada under arrangements made with the Imperial Government. Transportation within Canada has been largely reduced.

A number of outstanding war transport claims were investigated and passed for payment, in addition to the current accounts of this branch of the Service.

The transport of units and parties to and from annual training camps was satisfactorily carried out during the year. No complaints were made regarding the manner in which the railways handled these movements.

Mechanical Transport

With reference to the Mechanical Transport Section, there were on hand on April 1, 1921, the following vehicles:—

Motor-cars	28
Trucks	17
Light delivery trucks and omnibuses	26
Ambulances	22
Motor-cycles	11

During the period covered by this report, no new vehicles were purchased, and twenty-three were disposed of either by transfer to other departments or by sale for the sum of \$28,644.88.

Surplus spare parts for these vehicles were also sold, the sum of \$7,646 being realized.

The number of mechanical transport vehicles now in use throughout the service is as follows:—

Motor-cars	20
Trucks	10
Light delivery trucks and omnibuses	23
Ambulances	21
Motor-cycles	7

Horse Strength, Permanent Active Militia

On April 1, 1921, the total number of horses in the Permanent Service, including Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Army Service Corps and other units, was 769, of which 60 were cast or sold and 6 died or were destroyed, leaving a balance of 703.

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During this period there were 14 horses purchased, making a total now on hand of 717 horses, distributed as follows:—

R.C.D.	176
L.S.H. (R.C.)	119
R.M. College	53
R.C.H.A.	202
R.C.G.A.	31
The R.C.R.	12
P.P.C.I.L.	8
Royal 22nd Regiment	8
R.C.E.	31
R.C.A.S.C.	68
R.C.A.M.C.	2
R.C.M.G. Brigade	7
Total	717

Cartage was for the most part carried out by mechanical transport and by A.S.C. horse transport, but at all District Headquarters contracts were required to be made with civilian carters to supplement the above.

Veterinary Service

This service is on a peace footing and has been well maintained. On August 31, 1921, the strength of the Permanent Army Veterinary Services was reduced from 7 officers and 22 other ranks to 7 officers and 7 other ranks in order to effect necessary economy.

Telephones

Prior to the beginning of the period covered by this report, telephones had already been reduced to a minimum, and this policy has been maintained during the past year. The total cost for the whole of the Dominion for telephones used by the Permanent and Non-permanent Active Militia and Permanent Services is now \$14,692.34.

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. This service is now on a peace footing.

(2) Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Services

During the twelve months terminating on March 31, 1922, the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps has been called upon to perform much additional work, chiefly on account of the arrival of equipments from Overseas, and on account of the reorganization of the Non-Permanent Force.

The following is a review of the principal services which have been carried out during the year, in addition to the regular routine duties which have been attended to in the usual manner.

Distribution of equipments.—The following guns and howitzers, etc., have been issued to batteries during the past year, together with the necessary equipments, viz.: harness, and other necessary stores:—

Q.F. 18-pdr. with equipment.	58
Q. F. 4.5-inch Howitzer.	8
Ordnance M.L. 6-inch Mortars.	40

In addition to these equipments, issues have also been made of such necessaries as clothing, personal equipment, tools and other miscellaneous requirements.

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Inspections and examinations.—During the past year approximately 30,000 S.M.L.E. rifles and 1,000 Lewis Machine Guns have been overhauled and placed in a serviceable condition by the staff of armourers in readiness for issue to the permanent and non-permanent force; this work is still proceeding.

Special examinations have been carried out by the Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery of artillery and transport vehicles prior to issue being made to units.

Inspections of explosives have also been carried out by Inspecting Ordnance Officers, special attention being paid to the ammunition received from Overseas. Further time will be required to complete this examination.

The usual inspection of all armament on charge to units has been carried out by the Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery.

On July 31, 1921, the establishment of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps was reduced from 513 Other Ranks to 433 (involving a reduction of 80 Other Ranks). The civilians now employed number 13 only, a reduction of 51 having been effected during the year.

Manufacturing Establishments.—Special efforts were made to speed up production of ammunition by the Dominion Arsenals, at Quebec and Lindsay, and Inspection Reports of all ammunition manufactured have been received and carefully examined. The quality of the ammunition manufactured has been excellent. A special ammunition was manufactured at the Quebec Arsenal for the Dominion Rifle Association which was reported upon as being 100 per cent perfect. The following classes of ammunition, etc., were manufactured at the establishments shown.

Quebec Arsenal—

Cartridges, S. A. Ball .303-inch Mk VII.

“ S. A. Ball .303-inch Mk VII, special for D.R.A.

“ .303-inch Blank.

“ .303-inch Dummy.

“ .22-inch.

“ 18-pdr. Shrapnel.

“ 6-pdr.

“ 3-pdr.

“ 18-pdr. Blank.

Puffs, powder.

Mandrills, scabbard sword bayonet.

Boxes and packages for the above.

Lindsay Arsenal—

Cartridges S. A. Ball, Mk VII.

Boxes for the above.

The Dominion Arsenal at Quebec was damaged by two fires which occurred in the course of the winter, the first in the “danger” buildings on the Cove Fields, and the second in the main buildings of the arsenal. Very careful investigation of these fires has been made both by the Department and by authorities outside of the Department, with the result that it has been ascertained that these fires were of an accidental origin. The ammunition which was subjected to water and heat and damaged to a certain degree, has been very largely recovered and placed in a serviceable condition.

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

Ordnance Buildings.—A fireproof building has been secured in Toronto through the Public Works Department to be used for the storage of Ordnance equipment and clothing in lieu of the old inflammable buildings at the Old Fort, which are now

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mainly used for the storage of bulky equipment of less value such as surplus wagons, etc. At Montreal an excellent storehouse has also been secured (to replace the building formerly in use on Alexander Street, which was found to be unsuitable and very much inferior to the present location). In Winnipeg one of the buildings of Tuxedo Barracks, used during the war by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, has been handed over to the Ordnance to replace the Ordnance stores at Fort Osborne which have been demolished and the property handed over to the Provincial Government.

Compilation and Publication of Regulations.—(a) The publication of Scales of Issue of Units' clothing and equipment has been continued regularly during the past year in conjunction with other branches concerned and the necessary amendments to those scales already published have been promulgated as necessary from time to time.

(b) Clothing and Equipment Regulations have been revised so far as possible, together with Regulations for Canadian Ordnance Services. This work is still in hand.

(c) Practically every Militia Form that is in use by this Branch and by Ordnance Depots has been reviewed and revised for publication where considered necessary.

Mobilization Equipments.—So far as stocks will permit, arrangements have been made for units' mobilization equipments to be separately stored in Ordnance Depots and separately accounted for and held for special issue in the event of emergency.

Caretakers' Services.—The administration of the Caretakers' Section, R.C.O.C. (civilian and military), has been given special attention during the past year with the result that so far as funds will admit each unit, or group of units, has been provided with either a full time or part-time caretaker, in order that the unit's equipment may be properly safeguarded and accounted for.

An establishment has been prepared for each military district, based on the funds available for the service and a redistribution of the duties of the caretakers employed has been carried out throughout each military district.

Ordnance Depot Workshops and Laboratories have been operated throughout the year under the jurisdiction of the several Inspectors, viz: Inspector of Ordnance Machinery; Inspecting Ordnance Officers, and Inspector of Armourers.

The operation of these workshops has been facilitated considerably during the past year and economy has been exercised to a great extent on account of the additional machinery which has been transferred to the Militia Department from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Repairs to Ordnance Stores have been carried out, and, in addition, many articles have been manufactured for issue to troops which could not be obtained from local trade.

Losses in transit.—In all cases where articles of stores and clothing have been lost in transit, claims have been submitted against the carrier concerned.

Sales of Surplus Stores.—Surplus stores and clothing, to the value of \$171,863.57, have been disposed of in conjunction with the Purchasing Commission of Canada during the past year.

REPORT OF THE MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

(1) Engineer Services, 1921-22

During the year 1921-22 Engineer Service work was limited to the maintenance and upkeep of existing buildings and works, except for certain new work on the Connaught Rifle Range, and although every effort has been made to keep expenditures as low as possible, certain very necessary work could not be undertaken, for example, new roofs are urgently needed on the Moose Jaw and Prince Albert Armouries.

The lack of Officers, reported on last year has been partially remedied by the return of three Officers who were attending courses at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham. In July next three more Officers are due to return from the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, so that a sufficient number of Officers will be available to carry on the necessary work during the coming year. The difficulty of obtaining suitable Military Foremen of Works, reported last year still exists. It seems impossible to induce suitable men to enlist for this work. Three men were given a special course last year and it is hoped to open a new course during the coming year.

During the year the Connaught Rifle Range was opened and used by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association for their Annual Meeting. The range was most favourably commented upon, and it is expected that all future meetings of the D.C.R.A. will be held at this range. The Rockcliffe Range will be used for local rifle shooting until convenient transport facilities to Connaught are available.

The work was again divided into two main heads: (1) Demobilization Appropriation, for work, the necessities for which were brought about by the war, and (2) Engineer Services and Works Vote for ordinary upkeep, fair wear and tear. The work chargeable to the Demobilization Appropriation was much smaller than during the previous year and very little expenditure on this account will be made during the coming year.

A detail of work costing \$1,000 or over is as follows:—

Chargeable to Demobilization Appropriation

London.—Demolishing buildings, painting roofs of buildings, Tecumseh Barracks, reconditioning buildings Wolseley and Tecumseh Barracks.

Toronto.—Fitting up College Street Armouries, painting Armouries.

Long Branch.—Demolishing buildings.

Kingston.—Renovating interior "C" Block, Tête-de-Pont Barracks.

Quebec.—Converting huts into Married Quarters, Cove Fields.

Halifax, N.S.—Repairs to piers, roads, etc., fitting up barrack buildings.

Winnipeg.—Convert building into Ordnance Stores, Tuxedo, erection of stables for R.C.H.A. Tuxedo, repairs to roads, sidewalks, fences, etc., Tuxedo, addition to detention barracks, Tuxedo, repairs to roofs of buildings, Tuxedo, Barrack accommodation for R.C.H.A. Tuxedo, provide married quarters, Tuxedo, repairs to gunshed, R.C.H.A. Tuxedo, repairs Manitoba Military Hospital, Tuxedo, repairs to interior of buildings, Tuxedo.

Saskatoon.—Renovating Armoury.

Ottawa.—Repairs and alterations, Canadian Building.

Chargeable to Engineer Services and Works

London.—External painting, Wolseley Barracks, repairs, Wolseley Barracks, repairs Tecumseh Barracks, relay hardwood floors Armoury.

Windsor.—Paving street in front of Armoury.

Long Branch Rifle Range.—Repairs to markers' shelter.

Brantford Rifle Range.—Re-erecting targets and shelters.

Toronto.—Repairs Stanley Barracks, repairs Rosedale Huts, repairs Armoury.

Hamilton.—Repairs Armoury, installation heating system Signal and Medical Units Quarters, Armoury.

Brantford.—Fitting up Schultz Building for 54th Battery and Brant Dragoons.

St. Catharines.—Provision of rifle racks and cupboards, Armoury.

Port Hope.—Reconstruction of rifle range.

Cobourg.—Reconstruction of rifle range.

Kingston.—Maintenance and repairs Tête-de-Pont Barracks, maintenance and repairs Artillery Park, maintenance and repairs Armoury.

Lindsay Arsenal.—Incidental and minor repairs, place underground steam line to Ordnance Bldg.

St. Johns, P.Q.—Repairs to Barracks.

St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.—Lay concrete floor in drill hall.

Farnham, P.Q.—Take down 2 water towers and transfer to South March, Ont.

Quebec.—Repairs Military Hospital, repairs married Officers' quarters, repairs St. Louis Barracks, repairs casemates, Citadel, repairs Citadel (Generally), new floors No. 22 and 23 casemates, Citadel, scraping casemates, whitewashing and painting Citadel, repairs to married quarters, Cove Fields, repairs A.S.C. Stores, Offices and Quarters, Citadel Hill, repairs Ordnance Stores, double skylights in Artificers Shop, Ordnance Depot, repairs City walls and gates, repairs sidewalks and fences, removal of boulders from cliffs, repairs Dambourges Hill, roads and surface drainage scheme Cove Field Barracks, and Lévis, removal of snow, fitting up No. 2 Fort for magazine, repairs Dominion Arsenal, painting and pointing Artillery Workshops, Dominion Arsenal, painting Danger Bldg., Cove Fields.

Levis Camp.—Repairs generally, repairs drainage system, overhauling water supply system.

Valcartier Camp.—Repairs.

Little River, Que.—Repairs to proof butts.

Aldershot Camp, N.S.—Repairs to stop butts rifle range.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Repairs to rifle range.

Halifax, N.S.—Repairs to Citadel, repairs South Barracks, repairs Glacis Barracks, repairs Pavilion Barracks, repairs R. A. Park, repairs Military Hospital, overhauling heating plants, internal repairs and renovating Pavilion married quarters, provision of supply depot, Glacis Barracks, repairs to Ordnance Buildings, repairs fortifications, repairs fortification machinery, repairs R.C.E. vessels, revision of record plans, Outforts maintenance of temporary buildings, laying cable for defence lights.

McNabs Island Camp.—Repairs.

Moncton, N.B. Rifle Range.—Repairs.

Chatham, N.B. Armoury.—Internal and external repairs.

Winnipeg.—Maintenance and repairs to Barracks, maintenance Tuxedo power house, maintenance and repairs Manitoba Military Hospital.

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Vancouver.—Repair damage caused by fire Richmond Rifle Range, dyking and drainage, Richmond Rifle Range.

Esquimalt.—Alterations to sanitary arrangements, Work Point Barracks.

Esquimalt Fortress.—Repairs to fortifications.

Victoria, B.C.—Fit up New Ordnance Depot Building.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Erection of fence and danger signs rifle range site.

Edmonton.—Construction of rifle range.

Sarcee Camp.—Engineer Services.

R.M.C. Kingston.—Installation of Hydro-Electric transmission power lines, making roads, paths, grading, etc., back of new Educational Building, general repairs, repair damage caused by storm December, 1921.

Petawawa Camp.—Maintenance of roads Centre Camp, maintenance camp buildings, maintenance water system, maintenance telephone system, maintenance roads, trails, bridges, outside Centre Camp, repairs Artillery and Rifle ranges.

Ottawa.—Renovating G.G.F.G. Quarters, Drill Hall, asphalt paving Laurier Ave. W. (Dept's. share), maintenance and preparation of Connaught Rifle Range for D.R.A., repairs and maintenance Rockcliffe Rifle Range.

Elora Armoury.—Repairs and improvements.

Guelph Armoury.—Grading and fencing grounds.

Fergus Armoury.—Repairs and improvements.

No new Armouries, Drill Halls or Rifle Ranges were constructed during the year but the Rifle Ranges at Cobourg, Port Hope, and Guelph were reconstructed.

Military Properties disposed of

Port Robinson, Ont.—Drill Hall Site—2 acres sold for \$150.00 under authority of Order in Council July 14, 1921.

Chester, N.S. Reserve.—3 acres, sold for \$550 under authority of Order in Council October 28, 1921.

Oxford, N.S.—Drill Hall Site—0.06 acres, sold for \$85, under authority of Order in Council, September 23, 1921.

Musquodoboit, N.S.—Drill Hall Site—0.17 acres, sold for \$150 under authority of Order in Council, October 29, 1921.

Victoria, B.C.—(Old) Drill Hall Site—transferred back to the Province of British Columbia, Order in Council dated April 25, 1921.

Military Properties acquired

Parry Sound, Ont.—Rifle Range Site—45 acres purchased to complete, for \$429.80, Order in Council dated October 10, 1921.

(2) Report of Staff Officer, Artillery

Armament

Three B.L. 9.2-inch coast defence guns developed defects in manufacture. The department was fortunate in procuring three new guns, to replace, from the British Admiralty, at only 10 per cent of cost price, these guns being from surplus war stocks.

Four Q.F. 12-pr., 12-cwt. guns of the coast defences have been condemned after continuous use and firing practice since 1905, when they were taken over from Imperial service. They have been replaced from the stock of the Department of the Naval Service, at a much reduced price.

A surplus stock of 3,600 shell and 5,700 cartridges for Q.F. 12-pr., 12-cwt. guns has also been received from the Department of Naval Service, free of charge, and will save a considerable expenditure for practice purposes, covering a period of years.

Patents and Inventions

A considerable number of patents and inventions have been submitted and dealt with by this branch; nothing has been brought to notice which would in any way materially improve the military equipment now in use.

Artillery Training, 1921-22

The limitation in the funds available for annual drill, 1921-22, caused certain restrictions in arrangements for the training of the artillery. Instead of the usual sixteen days in practice camps of pre-war years, it was necessary to limit the training to six days' training by units, at their local headquarters, followed by four days' gun practice by firing detachments only, at the artillery practice camp.

Considering the difficulties of reorganization and the generally unsettled industrial condition, the attendance at training and practice was most satisfactory, and the performance of the firing detachments in their gun practice showed that, in spite of these problems, the units were attaining in a large measure technical efficiency.

Practice camps for mobile artillery were held at Petawawa, Ont., Camp Hughes, Man., and Sarcee, Alta. Firing detachments representing forty-one field batteries and eight heavy and seige batteries of Non-permanent Artillery carried out gun practice at these camps.

Practice seawards was carried out at Halifax by the 1st Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, and firing detachments from the 6th Quebec and Lévis Regiment, C.G.A., of the Non-Permanent Artillery. The 9th Siege Battery (8-inch How.) carried out practice with B.L. 5-inch Howitzers at the outposts of Halifax. The 5th B.C. Regiment, C.G.A., of Victoria, had not yet proceeded sufficiently far in its reorganization to properly carry out this training.

Royal Schools of Artillery

The reorganization of Royal Schools of Artillery foreshadowed in the Annual Report of last year was successfully carried through. Three courses were held during fall and winter at the Royal School of Artillery (Mobile), at Kingston, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., and the R.S.A. (Coast Defence and Anti-aircraft) held two courses at Halifax and one at Quebec for the qualification of officers and n.c.o.'s of the Non-Permanent Artillery. At the R.S.A. (Mobile), officers and n.c.o.'s from every brigade and nearly every battery thereof attended the qualifying courses, the total reaching 22 officers and 203 n.c.o.'s. The attendance at Royal Schools of Artillery (C.D. and A.A.), Halifax and Quebec, totalled 5 officers and 32 n.c.o.'s. The general standard of candidates was high, and all showed a genuine desire to improve their military knowledge and obtain certificates of qualification.

A Provisional School of Artillery (Mobile) was held at Charlottetown, P.E.I. A school of this nature is, however, not satisfactory to the Artillery Branch of the Service, as it is impossible to carry out proper instruction or conduct examina-

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tions on such important subjects as battery tactics, equitation, harness, stable management, etc., items in the syllabus which can only be dealt with at a Royal School of Artillery where a permanent battery is available. In the case of the school above referred to, the issue of qualifying certificates to officers attending is withheld pending examination in the practical subjects during summer training.

The Artillery Staff course, discontinued since 1913, recommenced on March 1, 1922, and will continue for a period of eight months. Five artillery officers and eleven n.c.o.'s of the Permanent Force are attending. The course has for its objects the development of officers and n.c.o.'s for instructional work and eventual selection for duty as gunnery and assistant gunnery instructors.

Reorganization of Canadian Artillery

The reorganization of the artillery throughout the Dominion has proceeded with encouraging results. Practically all units showed marked improvement in their organization, and the changes in the officer personnel, so noticeable in the previous year, due to the unstability of the post-war conditions, are becoming normal.

(3) Survey Division*General*

Survey work was carried out in Manitoba and Quebec. In Manitoba a survey was completed of Camp Hughes Reserve, both control and topography, work being confined to the Reserve,—about one hundred and sixty square miles. All other survey work was confined to Quebec; the unsurveyed portion from the international boundary to the St. Lawrence river. This area will require about three years to complete.

Thirteen other ranks from Permanent Force units—eight from Military District 10 and five from Military District 4—were employed during the summer as engineer helpers, both at Camp Hughes and Quebec, in place of civilian temporary employees. The officers in charge of survey parties reported most favourably on the work of these men, and the result was so satisfactory in every way that authority was obtained to hold a course of instruction in surveying at the survey offices, Ottawa, for their further instruction. The course was held from January 2 to April 15, 1922. The success of this course was so marked that it is hoped it may be continued yearly.

The change from the present method of map reproduction (photo-etched copper plates with flat-bed printing), to rotary offset printing from zinc is becoming more urgent.

Field Work

Control.—Horizontal and vertical control was carried out at Camp Hughes and in Quebec. At Camp Hughes horse transport, camp equipment and every possible assistance was furnished by the General Officer Commanding, Military District 10. Work was begun the first week of May and finished the last week of June, all traverses computed, plotted and plane table sheets prepared by July 1, when topography was commenced. The greater part of the traverses were across prairie, following no road, one hundred and thirty-seven miles of chain transit control.

Control work did not begin in Quebec until June 1, owing to delay in repairing the motor truck, obtained for this service. Work was chiefly confined to the Woburn, Megantic, Armstrong and St. Evariste sheets.

The great advantage of motor, as compared with horse, transport was again amply proven.

Chain Transit..	583 miles
Stadia Transit..	314 "
Levelling..	900 "

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Topography.—At Camp Hughes work began about June 15, and was finished October 10. A senior topographer, with two men, sent from Quebec to take charge, with military personnel on the ground, completed the party of five. Field work was carried out at 4 inches to 1 mile, to enable all detail to be shewn to scale on the 1/20000 map. Even at this large scale it was found to be impracticable to use a contour interval of ten feet, as had been intended, owing to the intricacies of the numerous small sand hills, and a twenty-foot interval was used—six metres approximately.

As there is little detail on the ground to serve as control points for possible air photos, a number of prominent trees were located on the map, some being trimmed; other points being fixed and marked by poles set about four feet in the ground.

Work began in Quebec May 2nd and was stopped November 15th. The Three Rivers, Bécancour, La Patrie and Malvina sheets—all partly surveyed previously—were completed and 90 square miles of the Woburn sheet. Full use is being made of the triangulation and topographic work of the International Boundary Commission in this region, complete information being kindly supplied by Mr. McArthur, Canadian Commissioner.

	Sq. miles
Total topography completed in Quebec	968
Total topography completed at Camp Hughes	170
	<hr/> 1,138

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

Districts fully controlled, ready for topographers:—

Ontario, 6.—Grand Bend, St. Marys, Stratford, Alliston, Barrie, Beaverton.

Quebec, 4.—Lyster, Arthabaska, Thetford, St. Sylvestre.

Districts fully surveyed, ready for draughting:—

Quebec, 4.—Three Rivers, Bécancour, La Patrie, Malvina.

Cape Breton.—5 sheets in vicinity of Sydney.

In hands of draughtsmen and engraver, 6:—

Halifax, Uniacke and Musquodoboit.

Yamaska and Aston 1-inch and Brome $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

The older sheets of the 1-inch map are much in need of revision on the ground to add new data and, in some cases, to correct known inaccuracies. There is sufficient work of this nature to keep a small section of surveyors permanently employed. Much of this work could be carried out, in certain districts, during the winter.

Printing.—The following new maps and diagrams were printed:—

Standard 1-inch sheets, Coaticook, Sambro, Chezzetcook	1,721
Maps for war game, 32 sheets 6-inch to 1 mile	6,747
Identification patches	1,725
Telephone "D", large scale	608
Topographic forms	1,225
9 confidential diagrams, etc.	815
Petawawa enlarged to 1/8000, 15 sheets	90
Reprints of 16 sheets 1-inch maps	9,650
	<hr/>
Total maps and diagrams	22,581
Lantern slides	972
Blue prints	202

Maps and Diagrams Issued.—The demand for the one-inch and one-half-inch topographic maps continues to increase, 2,347 more having been sold than last year.

1-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sheets. Free to various Government Departments	5,561
1-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sheets. Sold to the public	5,038
Special maps and diagrams for instructional use	7,983

Total	<hr/> 18,582
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Changes in Staff

Three new men were enlisted in the R.C.E. for service in the Survey Division; and one quartermaster sergeant, engineer clerk, died during the year.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PAY SERVICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922.

Notwithstanding that the demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was completed by the period ending March 31, 1920, excepting personnel employed in winding up outstanding questions in connection with the war, the Department is still called upon to deal with a very large number of claims raised by discharged soldiers, or their dependents, in connection with their pay and allowances while serving, war service gratuity, etc., entailing a large amount of correspondence.

This work may be considered as an unavoidable aftermath of the participation by Canada in the war, and it may be of interest to note that a very large increase in claims of this nature was experienced as a direct result of the campaign of the Great War Veterans' Association and other ex-soldiers' organizations.

Matters of this kind often entail a most exhaustive investigation, and are dealt with, under the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization), by a special civilian staff, who are thoroughly familiar with the regulations which were in force during the war. The report of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization) is included herein.

(1) Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia

The Pay Services of the Active Militia, both Permanent and Non-Permanent, are now performed completely by the personnel of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps, divided into small detachments, stationed at the several district headquarters.

As forecasted in the last annual report, it was possible during the fiscal year under review to reduce the strength of the corps to substantially a pre-war basis, taking into consideration the two military districts, No. 7 and No. 12, which did not exist in 1914, and certain changes in the system of paying troops and accounting in the district pay offices.

It is to be noted that in addition to paying the troops, the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps Staffs in the several districts make all disbursements and keep accounts in connection with supplies, transport, maintenance, repairs, construction, etc., in the district, both for the Permanent and the Non-Permanent Active Militia, necessitating careful and accurate records, and the submission of many returns to Militia Headquarters.

Owing to the discharges which have taken place, and for various other reasons, certain changes in the location of the present personnel would be advisable, but, owing to the scarcity of funds, only those transfers which are unavoidable have been recommended.

The personnel of the staff during the period under review have given entire satisfaction, performing the duties allotted to them in a conscientious and capable manner, and at no time have any complaints been received, either from the Permanent or the Non-Permanent Active Militia, regarding any members of the staff or the manner in which their duties have been performed.

The system of Clothing Allowance which was in force before the war, though not practicable under war conditions, works well in peace time, and should be re-introduced. It induces the men to take good care of their clothing and should result in a substantial saving in the cost of clothing.

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The undermentioned financial statements, included in Appendix "B," cover the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, and show the expenditure in each district in connection with the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia:—

1. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various districts.
2. Statement of 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.

Under the jurisdiction of this directorate are the Stores Audit Division and the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters. Reports upon the work of these sections of the Directorate follow:—

Stores Audit Division

Audit of ledger and stock accounts of ordnance and other receiving and distributing depots, accounting for militia stores, clothing and accessories, for use of the Department of Militia and Defence, and ledger accounts of officers receiving stores to equip fortifications and militia buildings, and clothing and equipment for use of troops, has been carried out during the period under review. These accounts are a record of stock on hand, and of all transactions in connection with receipt and issue of stores, clothing and necessities, distributed throughout the Dominion to different accounting officers.

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.
- 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.

The stores audit system ensures that all articles of stores and clothing purchased for the Department are accounted for in the stock accounts of receiving and distributing depots, and, after distribution for use by the troops, that they are correctly accounted for by the officers responsible for their care and custody.

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Accounts audited during the period under review—3,227.

Value of stores and clothing recovered during the fiscal year, as result of stores audit observations on accounts—\$49,922.46.

Paymaster, Militia Headquarters.

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.

During the period April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, issued 13,881 cheques, amounting to \$1,203,200.85 on the above accounts.

(2) Canadian Expeditionary Force

This section is known as that of the Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization). The work of this section for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, has not varied greatly from that of the previous year, except for the additional operations in connection with the redemption of sterling exchange taken over from the Chief Accountant in August, 1921, but there has been a certain decrease in volume.

The work of the section may be summarized as follows:—

1. War service gratuity.
2. Pay and allowances, including separation allowance and assigned pay adjustments.
3. Working pay.
4. War loan and refund of transportation.
5. Redemption of sterling exchange at par.
6. Accounting sub-section.
7. Overseas and Canadian voucher library.

War Service Gratuity

The work of this sub-section may be considered in three categories:—

(a) War service gratuity to ex-members of the C.E.F. and their dependents.

Cases of delayed applications and claims of additional awards on account of service not previously substantiated, also claims of dependents where the ex-soldiers on demobilization did not apply on their behalf, are still being received and require investigation and adjustment.

The cases for further awards are relatively few, as the majority of claims, after extensive research, prove to be cases where no adjustments are necessary, when the facts are carefully explained to the claimants.

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

Practically all claims in this category, which are still being received, are from dependents of Canadians who served in the Imperial Forces, as, with few exceptions, settlement was made with the dependents of deceased members of the C.E.F. at the time the dependents' gratuity was authorized, without waiting for applications.

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(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 force, became resident and domiciled in Canada.

The usual special investigation for verification of service, amount of Imperial gratuity paid, etc., was carried out through the Imperial Army authorities in each case. In addition, dependent's eligibility was gone into where such cases arose.

Such claims were dealt with under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 3145 of December, 1920, extending the provisions of Order in Council 2385 of December, 1919, to March 31, 1922.

During the fiscal year 1921-22, war service gratuity was paid in 1,737 cases, involving an expenditure of \$277,508.61 under the following headings:—

562 Ex-Imperials	\$132,541 80
142 Widows and dependents of those who died on service ..	12,927 46
1,033 Ex-members C.E.F.	132,039 35
	<hr/>
	\$277,508 61

The number of files handled during the fiscal year in connection with investigation of war service gratuity averaged 274 weekly and letters were written averaging 238 weekly.

At the end of the fiscal year new claims were being received at an average of 5 daily.

Adjustment of Pay and Allowances, including Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay

Claims and inquiries (in connection with the pay and allowances, separation allowance and assigned pay of "other ranks" ex-members of the C.E.F., during any period of their service, no matter when or where such service was performed) are dealt with, and adjustments authorized when due.

Considerable information regarding the pay and allowances drawn by officers of the C.E.F. in Canada during the years 1919 and 1920 was furnished to the Income Tax Department.

During the fiscal year under review, the sub-section handled an average of 233 files weekly, and the outgoing correspondence averaged 149 letters per week. Adjustments of pay and allowances, etc., amounting to \$107,813.79 were paid during the year.

Working Pay

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1921-22, 30 claims for working pay were under investigation and approximately 50 claims per month were received and dealt with from that date to the end of October, 1921.

Following the "Clean Sweep Campaign" of the Great War Veterans' Association, the number of claims greatly increased, and from the 1st November, 1921, to the end of the fiscal year, approximately 1,050 claims were received, on which some 1,300 files were handled, and approximately 1,500 letters written.

War Loan and Refund of Transportation

This sub-section collected and transmitted to the Finance Department all moneys subscribed for Victory Loan by soldiers and members of the Militia Department during the years 1917-18-19, and now deals with any inquiries regarding such subscriptions.

At the end of the fiscal year 1921-22 a balance was held in trust at the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, amounting to \$1,090.65, and thirteen bonds were held by the Finance Department and four by the Bank of Montreal, London, England, for which no instructions for delivery have yet been received.

During the year 1921-22, 113 claims for refund of transportation of dependents of soldiers who returned from overseas were approved.

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Sterling Exchange

In August, 1921, the administration of exchange adjustments were transferred from the Chief Accountant to the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization).

This sub-section carried out the arrangements as outlined and more clearly defined in Order in Council P.C. 2287 of the 30th June, 1921.

This Order in Council renewed the authority of Order in Council P.C. 1761 of 1920, to charge the expenditure to the Demobilization Vote, amplified the regulations, and included the proviso that redemption at par would be continued "under conditions which will ensure that only those who are entitled to the privilege will secure the benefits of it", also that payment should be made only after claims had been submitted to the Department of Militia and Defence, and that department was satisfied that the soldier was entitled to the benefit of the privilege granted by the regulations, and that the soldier must supply the department with such evidence as was deemed necessary in support of his claim.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 2769, dated August 7, 1921, the Board of Pension Commissioners took over that portion of the work relating to the redemption at par of Imperial pension cheques, owing to the facility of verification in their office with Imperial pension records. A representative from this sub-section was attached to the office of the Board to assist in this work.

In the general procedure adopted, the banks were instructed to cash all British drafts, etc., at current rate of exchange and forward to Ottawa the documents required in the regulations.

When the original drafts, documents, etc., were received, reimbursing cheques at the current rate of exchange were then issued to the banks.

If, after the necessary investigation, the claim was finally approved, an additional cheque for the difference between the current rate and par was issued, either to the claimant or the bank, as instructed.

Claims arising out of past transactions were also dealt with on receipt of necessary documents substantiating claim.

After August, 1921, such cheques issued to an Imperial pensioner, whose claim of pre-war residence in Canada had been satisfactorily established, bore the following notice on the face of the cheque:—

"Payable at par of exchange in Canada only, on presentation through a bank to the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa."

The banks were authorized to cash these cheques at the par rate of exchange, and were duly reimbursed by cheques issued from this sub-section.

The greatest care has been exercised in administering the regulations governing the redemption of sterling and in recording transactions effected.

Before any payments are effected every transaction is pre-audited and a careful audit of accounts has been maintained.

The following particulars showing the number of cheques issued and the expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, cover the two divisions of the work, i.e., Redemption of sterling exchange at par, and claim for difference of exchange on past transactions.

Redemption of sterling exchange:—

Number of cheques	2,575
Expenditure	\$656,272 91

Claims for difference of exchange:—

Number of cheques	2,180
Expenditure	\$41,666 11

Accounts Sub-section

The Accounts Sub-section effects payment of all adjustments on account of War Service Gratuity, Pay and Allowances, including Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay, and Sterling Exchange, on the authority of the Sub-section which investigates the claim.

The cheques are written and mailed in this Sub-section, and the following is a summary of the work in this connection for the fiscal year 1921-22:—

Number of letters despatched as ordinary mail	28,647
Number of letters despatched as registered mail	2,014
Number of registered letters traced	152
Number of files passed through sub-section	5,500
Number of Canadian war service gratuity cheques mailed	1,155
Number of Imperial war service gratuity cheques mailed	2,395
Number of dependents war service gratuity cheques mailed	140
Number S.A. and A.P. cheques mailed	328
Number of pay and allowance cheques mailed	677
Number of sterling exchange cheques mailed	2,575
Number of difference in exchange cheques mailed	2,180
Total cheques issued.. . . .	9,450

Voucher Library

The following classes of Overseas Pay documents have been lodged in the Voucher Library, and during the fiscal year 1921-22 the work of filing and arranging them was continued, so that they might be available for easy reference as required from time to time by the various Branches of the Department:—

Paylists (Officers' and Other Ranks).

Acquittance Rolls.

Active Service Pay Books.

Cheque Books.

Cheque Lists.

Bank Statements.

Pay 2 Summaries.

Cashiers' Documents (Remittances, Cash Payments, Refunds).

Officers' Documents (Pay and Allowances, Claims, Ordnance Issues, Refunds, &c.)

Cheques:

Assigned Pay, Separation Allowance, Leave, War Service Gratuity,

Paymaster General, Paymaster General Non-Effective, Officers' Pay,

Officers' Claims, Senior Paymaster, London, C.E.F. Details.

Assigned Pay Nominal Rolls.

Overseas Accounting Ledgers.

At the end of the fiscal year nearly 200 cases of documents still remained to be unpacked, sorted and filed.

Numerous queries from the various Branches of the Militia Department, are dealt with daily by this Sub-section, and in addition to completing the work of sorting and filing nearly 2,000 cases of documents shipped from Overseas after demobilization, the documents forwarded from the Militia Department necessitated the merging of various vouchers and records and the consequent continual revision of filing records, indices, etc.

The filing of paid cheques formed a considerable part of the work in the fiscal year 1921-22, and it is estimated that altogether over twenty million have been sorted, checked and tabulated.

At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 100,000 cheques still remained to be filed.

Officers' Pay Section

This Sub-section has been operated separately from the Section of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization).

The work performed is similar to that carried out by the "Pay and Allowances, S. A. and A. P., Sub-section" previously referred to, and the Sub-section deals with enquiries, complaints or questions regarding the pay accounts of Officers respecting their period of service with the Forces during the War.

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During the early part of the year the number of claims continued to decrease gradually, but, as in the case of "Other Ranks", the volume of claims and queries was greatly increased during the latter part of the year, due to the attitude of the various soldiers' organizations in inviting correspondence on all matters pertaining to the service, etc., of ex-members of the C.E.F.

The same difficulties are experienced as with the questions raised by ex-Other Ranks, and practically all cases are of a complicated nature and require considerable investigation.

In many instances a careful explanation of the circumstances fully satisfies the claimant or the enquirer.

Every case receives the most careful consideration, so much so indeed that in various instances, where the circumstances justified such action, special Orders in Council have been put forward to cover cases with which it was not possible to deal under the regulations in force during the War.

During the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1922, approximately 2,300 letters were despatched by this Sub-section, in connection with which it was necessary to examine over 9,000 files.

(3) Overseas Military Forces of Canada

Although a final settlement was reached covering transactions of a financial nature, between the War Office and the Overseas Ministry, up to May 31st, 1920, belated claims respecting O.M.F. of C. transactions, as distinct from C.E.F. transactions, continued to be received from other Departments of the Imperial Government, contractors, individuals, etc. These are dealt with by the special committee which is responsible for dealing with all questions arising in connection with the administration Overseas, in accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council P.C. 1705 of 1920 and P.C. 4544 of 1921. Any such claims or accounts are carefully checked and are authorized for payment if found from examination of the Overseas Records to be in order.

During the period under review, O.M.F. of C. claims and accounts were passed for payment as follows:—

For payment in England (through High Commissioner for Canada)	\$8,975 06
For payment in Canada	631 65
	<hr/> \$9,606 71

Collections of outstanding accounts against Imperial Government Departments and individuals in England, amounting to \$145,209.98, were also effected. This sum mainly covers collections under the reciprocal arrangements between the Overseas Ministry and the Air Ministry.

Prior to October, 1919, practically all the Overseas equipment, stores, supplies, etc., had been disposed of by the Overseas Disposal Board. During the year under review, however, Sales Dockets Nos. 1 to 88, covering sales of furniture, equipment, etc., made by the Overseas Disposal Board No. 2, during period October, 1919, to February, 1922, amounting to \$21,806.01, were received and checked.

During the year, returned Sterling Drafts and cheques amounting to approximately £1,200 were received. These covered payments to soldiers or their dependents Overseas, which had not reached their destinations or were uncashed for various reasons, the amount in each case being re-credited to the account of the individual concerned.

Regimental and Canteen Funds

As explained in the report for the last fiscal year, the Regimental and Canteen Funds of Overseas Units having no territorial affiliation in Canada, such as Convalescent Hospitals, Reserve Units, Work Shops, etc., were transferred to the custody of the Finance Department, to be held with the Canadian share of the profits from the Expeditionary Force Canteens in France and the Army Canteens in Great Britain. These funds are still being held by the Finance Department pending the final decision as to disposal.