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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.

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REPORT  
FOR THE  
HALF-YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1892.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA  
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
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1893

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, BARON STANLEY OF PRESTON, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada for the half-year ended 30th June, 1892, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. C. PATTERSON,  
*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, 15th December, 1892.



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# REPORT

## OF THE

### DEPUTY MINISTER.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, 14th December, 1892.

SIR,—The present report on the administration of the Department of Militia and Defence, to the 30th June last, is a report on six months' operations only. The Department of Militia and Defence was the only Department, the yearly report of which ran with the calendar year to the 31st December, all the other branches of the Government reporting for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June. Great inconvenience, and delays the reasons for which were not generally understood, arose from the impossibility of preparing and closing up returns until the calendar year was ended, the subsequent printing and revision of proofs still further retarding the issue of the report. It has therefore been thought advisable, with your sanction, to adopt the course pursued in the other Departments of the public service. In future, it is hoped that our report will be issued at a very much earlier period.

The report of the General Officer Commanding will be found of great interest, dealing as it does with matters of importance to the well-being and further development of our Militia system. Upon previous recommendations of Major General Herbert, several changes have already been made in the organization and regulations of the Permanent Forces, tending to bring these Corps up to the standard of efficiency that all bodies of regular soldiers should attain. Other measures are now suggested, for improvement in the different branches of the service, and they will come up for your consideration as the preliminary considerations are matured.

The greater part of the operations of the training of the Militia in camp during the year 1892 took place after the 30th June; and I very much regret that, for this reason, the present departmental report is devoid of much of the usual interest and actuality attached to those operations.

Should it be decided to introduce an improved rifle for the arming of the Militia, some changes will be necessitated in the machinery of the Cartridge Factory. With the addition of one or two machines, however, and some changes in the existing plant, the ammunition for the improved weapon can be promptly turned out at the Factory. I find, from the Report of the Director of Stores (see page 28), that existing requirements, both as regards small arm ammunition and shell, were fully met by the Factory, besides

the reserve in magazine charge being added to. Of the Martini-Henry ammunition now produced at the Factory, a quarter of a million rounds were turned out during the half-year; and it will be observed from the Superintendent's report (Appendix No. 4 hereto) that the output for the year 1892, of small arm ammunition, will not fall far short of two million rounds. This ammunition has been tested, and has given the greatest satisfaction.

I have the honour to report, as regards financial matters, that in some cases the amounts voted by Parliament were found to be insufficient for the requirements of the service, and in consequence an increase will now be necessary.

Although the Department of Militia and Defence is not supposed to add much to the general revenue of the Dominion, it will be seen by referring to the report of the Director of Stores (Appendix No. 2) that during the fiscal year the amount of \$20,125.72 was deposited to revenue. The whole of the amount, except \$4,450.78 paid in for rents, represents moneys deposited to the credit of the Receiver General for the purchase of ammunition, military stores and clothing. These purchases are of constant occurrence, and are on the increase. This amount, therefore, is equivalent to a refund of just so much of the money that had been voted for the Militia, and our Estimates may therefore be considered as practically curtailed to that extent. I would also beg to point out that a large amount of the Vote for the Royal Military College is likewise recouped in the same way, by deposits to revenue made by Cadets, amounting this year to the sum of \$18,679.62. In view of these facts, I would respectfully recommend that a proportionate increase be allowed in the Estimates, in order that the Militia service may receive the full value of the money which it is the intention to vote for its maintenance and development.

The Militia expenditure for 1891-92 was as follows :—

*Militia Expenditure, 1891-92.*

Salaries, Head Quarter staff.....	\$ 6,600 00
“ District staff.....	10,983 32
“ Brigade Majors.....	13,684 80
Royal Military College.....	63,949 31
Ammunition, clothing and stores.....	191,403 03
Public Armouries and care of arms.....	59,884 52
Drill pay and camp purposes.....	251,125 70
Drill instruction.....	36,314 15
Contingencies.....	38,882 38
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.....	10,000 00
“ Artillery Association.....	2,000 00
Drill sheds, rifle ranges and military properties.....	31,370 12
Construction and repairs.....	63,680 79
Permanent Forces, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry ; and Schools of Military Instruction.....	479,166 38
Monuments, Battle fields of Canada.....	50 00
Expenses, formation and drill of a new Kilted Battalion at Toronto.....	5,000 00



Provincial rifle range, Sussex, N.B.....	\$ 500 00
Improved rifled ordnance.....	1,713 55
<hr/>	
Ordinary Militia expenditure.....	\$1,266,308 05
North-west service (Rebellion 1885).....	3,956 47
<hr/>	
	\$1,270,264 52
<hr/>	

*Pensions, 1891-92.*

War of 1812 and subsequent service, down to 1839 (Upper Canada).....	\$ 2,720 00
Annual grant to surviving veterans 1812-15.....	540 00
Active service (Fenian Raids, &c.).....	3,147 50
Rebellion, N.W.T., 1885.....	20,604 45
<hr/>	
	\$ 27,011 95
<hr/>	

*Revenue, 1891-92.*

Casual revenue.....	\$ 163 29
Extra ammunition.....	\$ 11,722 27
Stores and clothing.....	3,969 14
Miscellaneous.....	1,556 59
Rents, military properties.....	4,450 78
<hr/>	
	21,698 78
<hr/>	
	\$ 21,862 07
Royal Military College.....	18,679 62
<hr/>	
	\$ 40,541 69
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The report of Lieutenant White, Acting Architect in the absence through illness of Mr. James, which report will be found in Appendix No. 3, calls for no special



comment. The duties which have devolved upon Lieutenant White have been very efficiently performed, and he has here given in detail an account of the works of repair and maintenance of Militia buildings that have been carried on under the Engineer branch of the Department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. EUG. PANET, Colonel,  
*Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.*

The Honourable

The Minister of Militia and Defence.

## APPENDIX No. 1

TO

### REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

### MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

---

Half-year ended 30th June, 1892.

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#### REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 30th November, 1892.

The Honourable

The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—It having been decided, that in future the report of the Department of Militia and Defence shall extend over the whole period comprised within the fiscal year closing on the 30th June annually, I have the honour to submit the following as a supplement to the report, which was published under date of the 31st December, 1891.

I do not propose to deal herein with matters other than those affected by circumstances, which may have occurred within the fiscal period extending from the 30th June, 1891, to the 30th June, 1892; consequently the details and results of the Militia training, for which provision was made in the estimates for 1892-93, have been omitted, and will form the subject of a future report.

I submit herewith the following enclosures:—

1. Annual return of Permanent Corps of Active Militia. (Appendix A.)
2. Return of convictions by Court-martial. (Appendix B.)
3. Return of Officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have obtained certificates of qualification at the Schools of Military Instruction. (Appendix C.)
4. Supplementary return of Officers and men drilled at local Headquarters in 1891-92. (Appendix D.)
5. Inspection report of the Corps included in Appendix D. (Appendix E.)
6. The report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College. (Appendix F.)

The first of these returns (Appendix A) deals with the personnel of the Permanent Force on the same principle as was adopted in my former report. A line has been added to show the increase and decrease, under each heading, during the past year, as compared with the preceding one.



Appendix B shows an increase of 33 in the number of crimes dealt with by Court-martial. This increase is almost entirely in one Corps—"B" Troop, Canadian Dragoons, at Winnipeg—which shows an increase of 25 cases tried by Court-martial, of which 12 occurred within the first two months of its organization. This fact shows clearly the low ebb to which discipline had been allowed to fall in the "Mounted Infantry," from which this Troop was formed. The general increase of military crime is directly traceable to the same cause, viz., laxity of discipline in the past, and inequality in the manner of enforcing it.

Appendix C gives evidence of increased activity in the Schools of Military Instruction. The returns for the year 1891 show that during the twelve months of that year 304 Officers, N. C. Officers and men attended those Schools and obtained various certificates of qualification. Those now published show that in the first six months of the year 1892 that total was exceeded, and 312 certificates were granted. As extra courses of instruction were organized this year, to be carried out in the months of July, August and September, there is reason to expect that the second six months of the year will yield equally satisfactory results.

A step has been taken towards remedying the defects of organization in the Permanent Force, to which I referred in my previous report, by incorporating the four Companies of Infantry into a Regiment, with the title of the "Canadian Regiment of Infantry," and by similarly connecting the two Troops of Cavalry, under the title of the "Canadian Dragoons." The future development of the Regimental system, will make it possible to secure greater uniformity in drill, administration, and in the standard of instruction, imparted at the Schools of Military Instruction.

There is much yet to be done to bring this small Force up to the level of the important duties devolving upon it. I regret that it has not been found possible to give effect to my recommendations, tending towards the higher education of the Officers, and I submit these again for your favourable consideration. The Officers of the Permanent Force must be professional soldiers, and to attain that character, they must devote themselves to the serious study of the profession they have adopted. They have little to look forward to in the way of material advantages, and they have therefore the more right to expect, that the means be provided to them for that education, by which alone they can become fitted, to perform efficiently their duties as instructors of the Militia.

The Imperial Government has expressed its willingness to confer medals, for long service and good conduct, on non-commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Force, under conditions similar to those governing such rewards in the regular Army. I trust that means will be found to carry this desire into effect. Such a distinction would be highly prized, and could not fail to be productive of excellent results.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

In my previous report I attributed the lack of efficiency of a considerable part of the Active Militia to deficient inspection. Instructions have now been issued as to the manner in which inspections are to be carried out, a system of competition has been established, and measures have been taken to check absence without leave from inspection. This practice has grown into a serious abuse, in certain city Corps of Militia, and if permitted to continue, must render abortive any attempt to raise the standard of efficiency in those Corps. I have pleasure in reporting that through the generosity of Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., prizes for efficiency have been offered for competition in No. 5 Military District, on the same principle as those established by Sir Casimir Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C., in No. 2 District. I am further encouraged in the hope of seeing similar prizes instituted in the other Military Districts of the Dominion.

Arrangements have been made for the training in 1892-93 of 21,484 men of all ranks of the Active Militia.



The following comparative statement shows the numbers for which provision was made in the two preceding years:—

Arm.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Cavalry.....	1,233	1,186	1,722
Field Artillery.....	1,360	1,360	1,360
Garrison Artillery..	18,036	17,778	18,402
Engineers.....			
Infantry.....			
	20,629	20,324	21,484

The increase this year has been made principally in the Cavalry, which costs relatively about three times as much to train as the Infantry. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the average cost per man trained will not exceed, and will probably be less than in previous years. Nevertheless the cost of training the rural Militia remains at a figure for which neither the country nor the men receive full value. Several items of expenditure in connection with it, notably that of railway transport, require to be dealt with by executive enactments, under the powers conferred by the Militia Act, 49 Vic., cap. 41, sects. 88, 89.

#### ORGANIZATION.

A considerable step has been taken in amending the organization of the Militia, by the alteration of the boundaries of several of the Military Districts. The old divisions, while adding to the cost of administration, were in certain cases so inconvenient, as to render any arrangements for mobilization impossible. Authority has been obtained for certain changes in the Staff of these Districts, and it is most desirable, in the interest of economy and efficiency, that they be carried out.

It is an imperative necessity, that the Regiments of Active Militia be likewise submitted to a process of administrative reorganization. I have already, in my earlier report, pointed out the direction which this much-needed reform should take. The two categories of Militia should be separated, and placed under regulations suitable to the conditions under which each performs its training. The establishment of each Corps should be fixed so as to answer to the conditions of the locality to which it belongs, and to the demands which may be made on it, both in time of peace and in the event of emergency. At present these establishments are not based on either tactical or administrative requirements.

#### CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

In my last report I drew attention to the unsatisfactory system, or more correctly to the absence of system, governing the issue of clothing to the Militia, and I recommended that, in the case of city Corps, the issue should be replaced by an allowance in money, and that the Commanding Officers should be entrusted with responsibility for the clothing of their Corps, subject to strict regulation and inspection. The sole objection, which has been urged against the practical character of this proposal, is an alleged possible loss of uniformity. In once more urging it as the only satisfactory solution of the question, I desire to draw your attention to the fact that two Battalions of the Canadian Militia at present procure the whole, and some other Battalions a part of their clothing in this manner. We have further the example of upwards of 200,000 Volunteers in the United Kingdom, whose clothing, provided entirely under regimental arrangement, is found satisfactory by the mili-

tary authorities and by the men themselves. The system, therefore, is one which has been subjected to a practical test. It has, moreover, met with universal support from Commanding Officers of city Militia Corps, and the known capacity of these gentlemen in business matters, appears to me to invest their opinion, on such a subject, with considerable weight.

#### EQUIPMENT.

The condition of a large proportion of the equipment, in use in the Militia, is even worse than I have already represented. Not only is a great part of it worn out with age, but much of that which is issued as new is of the worst possible quality. I have seen saddlery and other equipment, when issued fresh from store, which failed to endure the ordinary usage of a twelve days' camp. I have seen boots, that had been issued to soldiers, the leather of which had no more consistency than paper.

The condition of the Artillery material, in possession of Field Batteries, is likewise worse than I had been led to believe. I have now personally inspected nearly all these Batteries, and I find that in many cases the carriages, which are of an old pattern, could not be depended upon to bear the strain of heavy firing. In some cases they require to be entirely renewed.

#### ARMS.

An inquiry has been instituted, which is still proceeding, with a view to ascertaining the most suitable small-bore rifle and carbine with which to re-arm the Militia. There are, however, two points of the highest importance, which have to be considered in connection with this question.

##### *1st. The provision of Ammunition.*

There is at present a considerable reserve of Snider ammunition, and the supply is maintained by the Dominion Cartridge Factory, which turns out an antiquated form of cartridge. In order to manufacture the ammunition required for a modern small-bore rifle, considerable changes of machinery would be necessary, while the smokeless compound which has taken the place of gunpowder, in the modern fire-arm, could not be procured in Canada.

##### *2nd. The provision of Rifle Ranges.*

There is not more than one Rifle Range in Canada, on which practice could be carried out to the full effective range of a modern rifle. There are few that admit of practice at a longer range than 600 yards, and many which are already considered unsafe for practice, even with the Snider rifle. The existence of abundant means for practising rifle-shooting is as necessary a condition for attaining efficiency, as is the possession of good weapons. The question of providing such means cannot, therefore, be set aside when considering the advisability of arming the Militia with a new weapon.

Whilst earnestly desiring to see the introduction of a better fire-arm, I cannot but recognize, that it would be a fruitless expenditure, were modern weapons placed in the hands of the Militia, without due provision for the supply of ammunition to be used with them, or for the means of instructing the men in their use.

#### STORES.

The system under which clothing, arms, equipment and military stores are now procured and issued to the Militia, appears to me open to very serious objections.

The responsibility for purchasing stores, making contracts, viewing the stores furnished by contractors, as well as for their custody and final issue, is all vested in one Office, regardless of the conflict of opposing interests, affected, by the performance of duties of such widely different character. It would seem more in accordance with business principles to vest the responsibility for purchase and contracts in the financial or civil branch of the Department, and give to the Military Executive the duties of custody, inspection and issue. This would be more easy since the amount of stores (exclusive of obsolete and condemned articles) in possession of the Department amounts to little more than an "expense store" calculated to meet the current requirements of the Militia, but not providing for any reserve.



I have recently, by your desire, inspected a number of the Militia Storehouses, though these do not fall within the regular sphere of my inspection. They are filled with an accumulation of worn-out and worthless equipment, obsolete military stores, and condemned utensils, for the care of which an unnecessary number of men are employed. They are subject to no regular system of inspection, and there is no personal responsibility established in respect to them. The defect would be remedied by a readjustment of the duties of the Store Branch, such as I have suggested. The establishment of military workshops in connection with the Stores of each District, for repairing saddlery, harness, and other equipment, would effect a great saving from the waste which now occurs.

I have caused a special inspection to be made of the Ordnance included in the "Return of Ordnance" (Report of Director of Stores, 1891, Appendix D). The result has been to show that the Department is in possession of a large amount of material of no military value, but which, if disposed of as old metal, would realize a considerable sum. I strongly recommend that this course be adopted, and that a special appropriation be obtained from Parliament, equivalent to the proceeds of such sale, to be expended in the purchase of modern Artillery material.

#### BARRACKS AND WORKS.

Acting upon the representations contained in my previous report, you have authorized the necessary steps to be taken, for providing the much-needed barrack accommodation at Winnipeg, and there is every prospect that before the winter sets in the buildings will be sufficiently advanced, to admit of the men at that station being suitably housed. The sanitary condition of other barracks, notably the Tête de Pont barracks at Kingston, leaves much to be desired. Disease traceable to defective sanitation is constantly present in those barracks.

In dealing with defensive works, I have submitted to you plans for the utilization of certain old works, which have lost much of their defensive importance under the conditions of modern warfare. By utilizing them as I propose, they will justify the expenditure necessary to maintain them, and the gradual obliteration of these national monuments will be stayed.

#### STAFF.

I venture to quote the following from my published report on the Militia:—

*"I am thoroughly convinced, that if the country is to receive an adequate return for its Militia expenditure, a reorganization of the Staff is necessary. The first step in that reorganization should be the more strict definition of the duties, and responsibilities, of the Major-General Commanding the Militia, on the principle contained in Her Majesty's Order in Council, appended to the Queen's Regulations for the Army. This should be followed by the distribution of the Staff, in such manner as to ensure the proper performance of the duties and the maintenance of an efficient chain of responsibility."*

I have submitted details of a scheme, for the reorganization of the Staff, by which I propose to gain economy in administration, combined with the systematic instruction of Staff Officers in those important branches of their duty, which have been hitherto ignored. I venture to hope that this policy will be adopted by the Government as the basis of a policy of Militia reorganization. Until some such solid foundation is laid, the work of the Military Executive cannot produce any permanent effect, and it will continue to be seriously hampered. Much useful work has this year been delayed, and the proposal, from which I looked to obtain valuable aid, in dealing with the scheme of defence for the Dominion, has been necessarily set aside, in consequence of the difficulties arising, at the outset, from defective Staff organization.

I conclude this report by urging the adoption of this most necessary measure. Without it there will continue to exist in Canada, a condition of military impotence, for the defence of her territory, side by side with the outward semblance of a military body, devoid of the organization which constitutes the living spirit, and motive power, of such a body.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

IVOR HERBERT, Major-General,  
Commanding Canadian Militia.



(APPENDIX A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-Commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on June 30, 1891.	Strength on June 30, 1892.	Become non-effective.								Enrolled.				Composition of present Contingent as to length of service.				Remarks.	
				Become non-effective.								Enrolled.				Composition of present Contingent as to length of service.					
				Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged Unsuitable.	Discharged—Time expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Time expired, but re-engaged.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-engaged.	Transferred.	Returned from Desertion.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.		Over 3 years.
Canadian Dragoons	52	45	53	6	3	3	9	...	...	1	22	24	1	...	5	30	23	16	10	4	...
				20	7	6	31	...	...	8	72	22	8	...	6	36	15	14	14	13	...
Regiment of Canadian Artillery.	152	133	143	9	3	9	45	...	2	12	80	52	12	1	14	79	46	39	14	33	...
				13	10	8	33	3	1	16	84	42	16	...	16	74	35	44	14	50	...
Canadian Regiment of Infantry.	100	104	100	5	1	3	11	1	...	1	22	14	1	2	1	18	13	33	24	30	...
				7	1	4	22	1	1	7	43	21	7	1	7	36	15	19	15	33	...
	100	89	82	11	...	11	23	1	1	10	57	35	10	...	1	46	35	21	15	17	...
				82	9	12	13	...	...	8	53	23	8	1	5	37	23	24	10	25	...
	100	100	103	5	3	5	12	...	...	8	33	25	8	...	3	36	24	20	14	45	...
				87	37	61	199	6	5	71	466	258	71	5	58	392	229	230	130	250	23
Increase in 1891-92	...	...	...	...	11	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	59	...	1	...
Decrease in 1891-92	...	...	74	16	...	18	...	2	78	...	122	144	51	...	...	243	124	...	7	...	9

W. POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General.

## (APPENDIX B.)

## PERMANENT CORPS, ACTIVE MILITIA.

RETURN of Convictions by Courts Martial from 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.

Corps.		Disgraceful conduct of a cruel, indecent or unna- tural kind.	Offences against discipline, i.e., insubordination and insubordinate language.	Desertion.	Illegal Absence.	Theft.	Other Offences.	Total.	Total by Corps.	Remarks.
Canadian	" A " Troop. ....		1	5	3	1	3	13	46	
Dragoons	" B " Troop. ....		5	8	4	2	14	33		
Regiment of	" A " Battery. ....		1	15	1	4	7	28	70	
Canadian	" B " Battery. ....			14		2	13	29		
Artillery	" C " Battery. ....		2	1	2		8	13		
Canadian	No. 1 Company. ....			8				8	45	
Regiment of	No. 2 Company. ....			1			3	4		
Infantry	No. 3 Company. ....	1		5	1	3	10	20		
	No. 4 Company. ....		5	3		1	4	13		
Total Crimes. ....		1	14	60	11	13	62	161		
1891-92 Total Crimes. ....		3	25	42	7	9	42	128		
Increase. ....				18	4	4	20	33		
Decrease. ....		2	9							

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General.

## (APPENDIX C.)

## SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

RETURN of Officers, N. C. Officers and Men who have qualified in the Royal Schools of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, with Grade of Certificate obtained, for the Half Year ending 30th June 1892.

School and Location.	Long Course.				Short Course.				Special.		Total.	Remarks.
	A.		B.		A.		B.		A.	B.		
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.		
Cavalry, Quebec.....					1		15	6	9†		31	+3 Equitation.
do Winnipeg.....					5		5		4*		14	* Equitation.
Artillery, Kingston.....	1		4		1		13	2			21	
do Quebec.....			5	2	1		13	6	2	2	31	
do Victoria, B.C.....							10	5	1		16	
Infantry, Winnipeg.....			1		2	1		5		4	13	
do London.....					3	3	5	17	6	1	35	
do Toronto.....	1	1			4	7	1	35	5	18	72	
do St. John's, Quebec.....			1	1	3	1	9	12	10	1	38	
do Fredericton.....					6	3	6	23		3	41	
	2	1	11	3	26	15	77	111	37	29	312	

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General.



## (APPENDIX D.)

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN showing number of Officers and Men of the City Corps of Active Militia trained in the year 1891-92 at Local Headquarters.

Military District.	Authorized Establishment.			Received 12 Days Training.			Received under 12 Days Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.
No. 2.....	32	336	5	22	330	5	...	...	...	10	6	...
7.....	74	734	126	54	726	123	...	...	...	20	8	3
11.....	21	210	3	15	152	.....	1	35	...	5	23	3
Total .....	127	1,280	134	91	1,208	128	1	35	.....	35	37	6

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General.



DIX E.)

included in Appendix D.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at Encampment.	General Conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when Drill was completed.	Remarks.
						Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
						Battalion.		Company.			

Very good.	None.	No.	Very good.	None.	No opportunity for target practice, owing to the recent organization of the Corps.	24th May, 1892.	30th June, 1892.	Inspected by D. A. G. on the occasion of the Presentation of Colours by His Excellency the Governor General. Excellent physique, and very steady under arms, considering that the Battalion has only been in existence for eight months. This Corps promises to be a most efficient one.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF THE CORPS

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7, Lieut.-Col. T. J. DUCHESNAY, Dep. Adjt.-General.			Establish- ment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Miles.			Mode.		
Q. O. C. Hussars.	2	Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, Quebec.												
A Troop		Capt. Breakey, Que- bec	3	52	3	9	12	19	12					
B do		Capt. Hethrington, Quebec	3	52	2	4	12	27	12					
		Staff	6		6									
		Total	12	104	11	13	24	46			Head Quarters.			Quebec, 21st May, 1892.
8th Royal Rifles.	6	Lieut.-Col. Prower, Quebec.												
A Company		Capt. Wood, Quebec	3	42	2	5	9	28	12					
B do		do Burstall do	3	42	1	4	8	30	12					
C do		do Dunbar do	3	42	2	4	7	31	12					
D do		do Ray do	3	42	3	4	8	30	12		do			
E do		do Dunn do	3	42	2	4	7	31	12					
F do		do Wurtell do	3	42	2	4	6	32	12					
		Staff	8		8									
		Total	26	252	20	25	45	182						Quebec, 26th May, 1892.
9th Battalion	8	Lieut.-Col. Amyot, Quebec.												
No. 1 Company		Capt. Garneau, Que- bec	3	42	2	2	6	30	12					
No. 2 do		Major Chouinard, Quebec	3	42	2	4	6	32	12					
No. 3 do		Capt. Trudel, Quebec	3	42	1	4	6	32	12					
No. 4 do		do Stein do	3	42	1	3	6	34	12		do			do
No. 5 do		do Pennée do	3	42	2	5	5	32	12					
No. 6 do		do Evanturel do	3	42	2	3	6	33	12					
No. 7 do		do Pinault do	3	42	1	4	4	33	12					
No. 8 do		do Routhier do	3	42	2	3	7	32	12					
		Staff	9		9									
		Total	33	336	22	28	46	258						
Quebec Garrison Artillery	3	Capt. Morgan, Que- bec	3	42	2	3		39	12		do			Quebec, 30th June, 1892.

included in Appendix D—*Continued.*

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.												
General Conduct of Corps.												
If any, and what casualties.												
Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.												
General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.												
Complaints of N.-C. O. and Men, if any.												
Target Practice.												
Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.												
Ranges.												
Figure of Merit.												
Battalion.												
Company.												
Date of Inspection.												
Date when Drill was completed.												
Remarks.												
				22 Musicians ; good.	Good.	None.	30	100, 200, 300 and 400 yds.	5-19	21st May, 1892.	21st May, 1892.	Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., M.D. No. 7.
				25 Musicians ; good.	do	do	1 15 4 16 26 26	do	32-70 30-10 24-25 33-11 45-12 26-66 37-00	26th May, 1892.	26th May, 1892.	Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Commandant "B" Battery, R.S.A.
				28 Musicians ; good.	do	do	1 2 ..... ..... ..... 1	do	13-65 3-99 20-79 6-67 24-22 9-62 18-95 15-34	do	do	Inspected by Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., M.D. No. 7.
Nil.										30th June, 1892.		Remarks of the Inspector of Artillery. Physique very poor ; drill bad. Battery not efficient ; did not practice. Inspected by Major Wilson, C.A. D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Col., Inspector of Artillery.
Bad.										30th June, 1892.		



## INSPECTION REPORT OF THE CORPS

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11, Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. HOLMES, Acting Dep. Adjt.-General.			Establish- ment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.					Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distances the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Date and Place of Muster.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	Staff-Sergeants, Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Drummers and Buglers, Pioneers and Ambulance.	Corporals and Privates.	Miles.			Mode.			
British Columbia Brigade Garri- son Artillery...		Lt.-Col. Prior, Vic- toria.....							12					Head Quarters.	Victoria, 14th May, 1892.
No. 1 Battery..		Capt. Townley, New Westmins- ter.....	3	42	1	3	.....	32	12						
No. 2 do ..		Lt. Sargison, Vic- toria.....	3	42	1	3	.....	27	12						
No. 3 do ..		Capt. Quinlan, Vic- toria.....	3	42	2	3	.....	25	12						
No. 4 do ..		Capt. Smallfield, Victoria..... Staff .....	3 6	42 .....	1 4	3 2	.....	29	12						
		Total.....	18	168	8	14	.....	113							
New Westminster Rifle Co. ....		Vacant, New West- minster.....	4	42											Victoria, 14th May, 1892.
Nanaimo Infantry Co. ....		Capt. McGregor, Nanaimo.....	3	42	3	2	.....	28	12	do					





## (APPENDIX F.)

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

## REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA,  
KINGSTON, ONT., 28th June, 1892.

The President,  
Royal Military College of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the Royal Military College year 1891-92.

The progress of the College, in fulfilling its high purpose, has been satisfactory during the past year; and, the credit for the success it well maintains, is due in part to the happy combination, in its instructional staff, of high professional attainments with large views of the responsibilities of instructors beyond the routine of imparting class knowledge; and, in a great degree to the cadets themselves.

I cannot recall from my personal experience any instance in which the relations between the students and instructors have been more satisfactory than prevail here.

It is a source of great pleasure to observe the ambition of the Cadets to improve, and to note their respectful yet cordial relations with—and reliance on their Professors, and their submission to, and ultimate pride in a disciplinary system to which they had previously been unaccustomed.

Regarding the welfare of the Institution as intimately interwoven with the welfare of the country, I would remark on scattered press notices, which appear from time to time, adverse to the continuance of the College. Those notices I venture to consider most ill advised.

This College is alone of its kind in the Dominion: it is an essential nursery for the germs of a military force without which—in the absence of universal brotherhood,—enduring internal peace and national independence are unattainable.

Those who decry the maintenance of efficient military organization should justify their attitude by indicating the people who have ever enjoyed continued national independence, or now enjoy it, unaided by respect for armed strength, or by inaccessibility.

It is a matter of familiar knowledge that war does not occur unless—on one side or on both—absence of moral rectitude is the determining cause.

Military organization—unfortunately—is as essential to national preservation as the elaborate department of justice is essential to social order.

But, fortunately the status of Canada, as a part of the Empire, has made it fitting and wise to modify the system of instruction followed at the Royal Military College, so that while the military demands of the country upon it, may be duly supplied, its Cadets are trained to take their place amongst their fellow-countrymen, as highly and technically trained gentlemen in most practical professions, and in a large measure prepared to enter the learned professions.



We sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when the Government may feel themselves justified in giving full effect to their Order-in-Council of a date certainly prior to 1882, in which it is declared that "so soon as there are a sufficient number of eligible graduates, appointments to permanent Militia corps will be made solely from this list (*i.e.* of graduates); and after sufficient length of service and rank have been obtained by graduates, permanent Militia offices will be filled therefrom." That a national Military school should be maintained and its technically trained graduates remain unemployed in the Canadian Military forces, certainly seems anomalous.

If untrained gentlemen are better qualified than the technically trained military graduates of this College, to officer the Canadian permanent corps,—then indeed, it must be admitted that—for military purposes—the school is at present superfluous.

The question is not one as to the fitness of gentlemen now holding appointments in the permanent corps, who by experience in the service may have become perhaps exceptionally well qualified. The point I would raise is that of first appointments. In such cases, should untrained, or specially and technically trained men be appointed? There is a general agreement of opinion, not merely amongst the public, but amongst experts of the greatest weight and who have had experience of graduates' capabilities in military life—that the course of training at the Royal Military College is admirably adapted for supplying army officers.

Some of their number are already on the roll of those who have added distinction to the name of their native land abroad; and—at home—from Cape Breton to Mount St. Elias, over more than one-fifth of the longitude of the globe, are thought of with affectionate pride.

From many sources too, I have heard of the high estimate placed upon others who, in the absence of military employment, or by choice, have elected to follow civil pursuits. I have learned with pleasure and pride of several of them immediately winning confidence in their characters and capabilities, and rapid advancement in positions of responsibility. The graduating class of this year compares favourably with its predecessors,—in some respects it has excelled all others.

Sergeant Francis Henry Vercoe is in the distinguished position of being the winner of higher aggregate marks than have ever been gained by a graduate here.

The Professor of Mathematics writes of him:—"His ability is remarkably uncommon, and it does seem fortunate, that the College has him on her list of graduates."

I cordially concur in Professor Martin's opinion, an opinion fully confirmed by the reports of all the Professors without exception.

Company Sergeant-Major James Frederic Fraser has won higher aggregate marks than—with one previous exception—have been scored hitherto. His application and abilities are also reported on by all the Professors as of a very high order.

The Professor of Chemistry reports that "Company Sergeant-Major Fraser obtained the largest number of marks yet obtained in the first class;" while, in physics, Dr. Waddell states: "The average of marks of Mr. Fraser and Mr. Vercoe is greater than the average of the two highest in physics in any former years."

\* \* After two years' struggle they stand practically equal, Mr. Vercoe having 1888 and Mr. Fraser 1887 marks."

Then, this year's third man, Battalion Sergeant-Major Dumble—who has had the misfortune to have had his studies interrupted by illness—adds to the distinction of the graduating class this year.

On only two previous occasions has his aggregate of marks been exceeded at the College. The Professor of Mathematics reports that "Messrs. Dumble and Fraser are deserving of special mention for their attainments only second to that of their class-mate Mr. Vercoe."

As Battalion Sergt.-Major, Mr. Dumble's duties have involved responsibilities of an exceptional kind in the disciplinary system of the College, and it affords me great satisfaction to state that he has discharged those duties in the most exemplary manner.

To these three gentlemen the College is indebted for their efforts and success, in not merely maintaining its reputation, but in advancing it in a very marked degree. In passing I may mention as a test of application to work—modified in some measure by individual temperament—a few details from the Medical Officer's watchful record.

At the end of May the average increase of weight of the graduating class was in excess of 15 lbs.

During the examination month—June—the three leaders lost respectively  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

Four of the others lost about 1 lb.

The two lowest in their class lost no weight, but one of these increased by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

As evidence of the physical improvement in Cadets during their residence here, it is noted that the average increase in weight has been over 15 lbs.; in height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches; in chest measurement  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; and that—with the single exception of a height measurement—there has been increase in all cases.

The Professors have made special mention of several Cadets as deserving of commendation, and I have great pleasure in acknowledging my personal indebtedness to them for their meritorious work and conduct.

The Professors remark:

*In Mathematics.*

4th Class.—Gentleman Cadet G. O. Wilkes,

“ “ G. N. Cory,

have shown marked ability.

Gentleman Cadet G. A. Inksetter,

“ “ J. W. Osborne,

“ “ R. J. F. Hayter,

“ “ G. R. Frith,

have been most diligent and promise to do splendidly.

3rd Class.—The progress made by the whole class has quite exceeded all expectations.

Gentleman Cadet G. F. F. Osborne and

“ “ H. B. Muckleston

possess a brilliancy of intellect which is not often met with. Their mathematical ability is of a high order.

Gentleman Cadet V. L. Beer,

“ “ F. N. Gibbs,

“ “ H. D. L. Gordon,

“ “ J. E. Beatty,

“ “ R. W. Brigstocke,

“ “ J. D. Doull,

“ “ F. C. Heneker,

“ “ A. G. T. LeFevre,

“ “ F. B. Osler,

have taken special interest in their work, with good results.

Gentleman Cadet R. H. B. Magee and

“ “ R. E. Tyrwhitt

are noted for special application and the most marked advance in their class.

2nd Class.—The Professor—noting that the hardest work is in this class, brings specially under notice the work of

Gentleman Cadet A. W. Burnham,

Corporal C. F. J. B. deBoucherville,

“ R. H. Strickland,

Gentleman Cadet H. N. B. Hollinshead,

“ J. W. Warner,

Sergeant B. H. O. Armstrong.



In mentioning Mr. Burnham's name the Professor adds of the results of his efforts:

"This represents an immense amount of work in one year, and without a splendid ability it could not be done."

"Mr. de Boucherville's standing is not far behind that of Mr. Burnham."

1st Class.—Of the natural ability and wonderful application of

Sergeant F. H. Vercoe,

Company Sergeant-Major J. F. Fraser, and

Battn Sergeant-Major W. C. Dumble

the Professor is unable to speak too highly.

#### *Military Engineering.*

4th Class.—Gentleman Cadet R. J. F. Hayter,

" " G. N. Cory,

" " G. R. Frith,

" " J. W. Osborne

have won from 88 to 84 per cent of full marks.

Gentleman Cadet G. A. Inksetter,

" " E. P. Brown and

" " N. S. Ridout

deserve special mention for industry and zeal.

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet V. L. Beer,

" " G. F. F. Osborne,

" " H. B. Muckleston,

are specially mentioned.

Also, 2nd Class.—Sergeant B. H. O. Armstrong,

Corporal C. J. Armstrong,

" C. F. J. B. de Boucherville.

1st Class.—Company Sergeant-Major J. F. Fraser,

Sergeant F. H. Vercoe,

Battn. Sergeant-Major W. C. Dumble.

#### *Surveying and Reconnaissance.*

The following are especially commended by their Professors :—

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet G. F. F. Osborne,

" " V. L. Beer.

#### *Surveying.*

2nd Class.—Corporal C. F. J. B. de Boucherville,

Sergeant J. J. B. Farley.

#### *Reconnaissance.*

Corporal C. J. Armstrong.

#### *Tactics, Strategy and War Administration.*

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet V. L. Beer.

2nd Class.—Corporal C. J. Armstrong.

1st Class.—Sergeant F. H. Vercoe.

#### *Military Law.*

2nd Class.—Corporal C. F. J. B. de Boucherville.

1st Class.—Sergeant F. H. Vercoe,

" F. F. Duffus.

*Peace Administration.*

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet V. L. Beer,  
 “ “ G. F. Osborne,  
 “ “ R. E. Tyrwhitt,  
 “ “ B. F. Osler,

Cadet Beer scoring over 97 per cent of full marks.

*Theoretical Artillery.*

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet G. F. F. Osborne,  
 “ “ R. H. B. Magee,  
 “ “ V. L. Beer,  
 “ “ R. E. Tyrwhitt.  
 2nd Class.—Gentleman Cadet H. N. B. Hollinshead,  
 Corporal C. F. J. B. de Boucherville,  
 Gentleman Cadet A. W. Burnham.

*Practical Artillery—Drills and Exercises.*

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet V. L. Beer,  
 “ “ H. D. L. Gordon,  
 “ “ F. C. Heneker,  
 “ “ R. H. B. Magee,  
 “ “ H. B. Muckleston,  
 “ “ R. E. Tyrwhitt,

all with full marks.

2nd Class.—Corporal W. F. Sweny,  
 Sergeant J. J. B. Farley,  
 Corporal R. H. Strickland,  
 “ C. J. Armstrong,

all with full marks.

*French.*

4th Class.—This class has been far above the average. With the exception of two Cadets, all scored 90 per cent of full marks.

Gentleman Cadet G. N. Cory,  
 “ “ E. P. Brown,  
 “ “ R. J. F. Hayter,  
 “ “ G. R. Frith,  
 “ “ G. S. Wilkes,  
 “ “ G. E. Francklyn,

are specially mentioned.

Also, 3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet V. L. Beer,  
 “ “ G. F. F. Osborne,  
 “ “ J. D. Doull,  
 “ “ A. G. T. LeFevre,  
 “ “ F. C. Heneker.

2nd Class.—Corporal C. F. J. B. de Boucherville,  
 Sergeant B. H. O. Armstrong,  
 Corporal C. J. Armstrong,  
 Gentleman Cadet J. E. Leckie,  
 Sergeant J. J. B. Farley,  
 Gentleman Cadet H. N. B. Hollinshead.

1st Class.—Corporal J. E. L. du Plessis,  
 Gentleman Cadet H. R. N. de Bury,  
 Sergeant F. H. Vercoe,  
 Battn. Sergt.-Major W. C. Dumble,  
 Sergeant C. H. Branscombe,  
 Co. Sergt.-Major J. F. Fraser,  
 Sergeant W. H. Sullivan.



*English Literature.*

- 3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet G. F. F. Osborne,  
 “ “ J. D. Doull,  
 “ “ V. L. Beer.  
 “ “ R. E. Tyrwhitt,

deserve honourable mention.

- 2nd Class.—Sergeant B. H. O. Armstrong,  
 “ J. J. B. Farley,  
 Gentleman Cadet H. N. B. Hollinshead,  
 Corporal C. J. Armstrong.

- 1st Class.—Sergeant F. H. Vercoe is deserving of special mention.

*Physics.*

- 2nd Class.—Corporal C. F. J. B. de Boucherville,  
 “ R. H. Strickland,  
 Gentleman Cadet A. W. Burnham,  
 Sergeant B. H. O. Armstrong,

- 1st Class.—Sergeant F. H. Vercoe,  
 Co. Sergt.-Major J. F. Fraser,

These two gentlemen scored, as already mentioned, higher than any two of previous years.

*Geology.*

- 1st Class.—Co. Sergt.-Major J. F. Fraser,  
 Sergeant F. H. Vercoe.

*Chemistry.*

- 2nd Class.—Corporal C. F. J. B. de Boucherville,  
 Gentleman Cadet J. T. Warner,  
 Sergeant B. H. O. Armstrong,  
 Gentleman Cadet A. W. Burnham.

- 1st Class.—Co. Sergt.-Major J. F. Fraser,  
 Battn. Sergt.-Major W. C. Dumble.

*Freehand Drawing.*

- 4th Class.—Gentleman Cadet E. P. Brown,  
 “ “ G. E. Francklyn,  
 “ “ R. J. F. Hayter.

- 2nd Class.—Sergeant B. H. O. Armstrong,  
 “ J. J. B. Farley,  
 Corporal W. F. Sweny.  
 “ H. J. Lamb.

- 1st Class.—Sergeant R. P. Rogers,  
 “ F. H. Vercoe,  
 “ C. H. Branscombe,  
 Corporal N. B. McLean.

*Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing.*

- 4th Class.—Gentleman Cadet G. N. Cory,  
 “ “ G. R. Frith,  
 “ “ J. W. Osborne,  
 “ “ R. J. F. Hayter,  
 “ “ G. S. Wilkes.

3rd Class.—Gentleman Cadet G. F. F. Osborne,  
 “ “ R. W. Brigstocke,  
 “ “ V. L. Beer,  
 “ “ F. B. Osler,  
 “ “ H. B. Muckleston,  
 “ “ H. D. L. Gordon.

2nd Class.—Corporal C. F. J. B. de Boucherville.

*Civil Engineering.*

Battn. Sergt.-Major W. C. Dumble,  
 Co. Sergt.-Major J. F. Fraser,  
 Sergeant W. H. Sullivan,  
 “ F. H. Vercoe.

*Drills and Exercises.*

1st Class.—Battn. Sergt. Major W. C. Dumble,  
 Sergeant R. P. Rogers.  
 Co. Sergt.-Major J. F. Fraser,  
 Sergeant F. H. Vercoe,

all very highly qualified.

I have now the pleasure to add a list of gentlemen who are prize winners and of those who are about to leave the College as “Honour” graduates and as “Passed” graduates.

JUNE, 1892.

PRIZE CLASSIFICATION.

*Annual Class Prizes.*

4th Class.—Highest Proficiency—Gent. Cadet George Norton Cory, Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.  
 3rd Class “ Gent. Cadet George Frederick Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.  
 4th Class “ Corp. Charles Felix Joseph Boucher de Boucherville, St. Mary's College, Montreal.  
 1st Class “ Sergt. Francis Henry Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.

*Entire Course.—Subject Prizes.*

Mathematics and Mechanics.....Sergt. Francis Henry Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.  
 Military Engineering.....Co. Sergt.-Major James Frederick Fraser, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.  
 Surveying, Military Topography and Practical Astronomy.....Sergt. Francis Henry Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.  
 Military History, Tactics and Military Administration.....Batt. Sergt.-Major Wilfred Chatterton Dumble, Trinity College School, Port Hope.  
 French.....Corp. Joseph Eugene Lenoblet du Plessis, Lincoln College Sorel, P.Q.  
 English.....Sergt. Francis Henry Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.  
 Chemistry.....Co. Sergt.-Major James Frederick Fraser, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.



Physics.....	{	Sergt. Francis Henry Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.	} Equal.
Geology.....	{	Co. Sergt.-Major James Frederick Fraser, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.	
Freehand Drawing and Painting..	{	Sergt.-Major James Frederick Fraser, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.	
Civil Engineering.....	Sergt. Robert Percy Rogers, Collegiate Institute, Peterboro'.	Batt. Sergt.-Major Wilfred Chatterton Dumble, Trinity College School, Port Hope.	
Drills and Exercises.....	Batt. Sergt.-Major Wilfred Chatterton Dumble, Trinity College School, Port Hope.	Gent. Cadet Henry Neville Block Hollinshead, Trinity College School, Port Hope.	
Artillery.....	Sergt. Bertie Harold Oliver Armstrong, High School, Montreal.	Sergt. Francis Henry Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.	
Engineering Drawing.....			
Reconnaissance.....			

### Extra Prizes.

Dominion Artillery Association...	Gent. Cadet George Frederick Folger Osborne, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.
Ontario Artillery Association.....	Gent. Cadet Frank Nicholson Gibbs, Upper Canada College.

### DIPLOMAS.

#### NAMES.

#### DISTINGUISHED IN

Sergt. Herbert Wareham Clinch, Collegiate School, Rothesay.....	
Gent. Cadet William Mackenzie, High School, Sarnia.....	Civil Engineering.
Corp. Norman Berford McLean, High School, Brockville.....	Civil Engineering.
Gent. Cadet Wm. Nassau Clarke, High School, Brockville.....	
Corp. Joseph Eugene Lenoblet du Plessis, Lincoln College, Sorel.....	French.
Sergt. Francis Ferguson Duffus, Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh.....	Civil Engineering.
Co. Sergt.-Major Frank Dugald Reid, High School, Georgetown.....	Civil Engineering.
Sergt. Clarence Henry Branscombe, High School, Picton.....	
Gent. Cadet Henry Robert Visart de Bury, Stonyhurst College, England.....	French and Civil Engineering.
Sergt. Wm. Henry Sullivan, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.....	Civil Engineering.
Sergt. Robert Percy Rogers, Collegiate Institute, Peterboro'.....	Freehand Drawing Drills and Exercises.

## DIPLOMAS WITH HONOURS.

## NAMES.

## DISTINGUISHED IN

Battn. Sergt.-Major Wilfred Chatterton Dumble, Trinity College, School, Port Hope.	Mathematics and Mechanics.
	Military Engineering.
	Military History, Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Law.
	Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing.
	French.
Co. Sergt.-Major James Frederick Fraser, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.	English.
	Drills and Exercises.
	Civil Engineering.
	Mathematics and Mechanics.
	Military Engineering.
Sergt. Francis Henry Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.	Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing.
	French.
	English.
	Physics, obligatory and voluntary.
	Drills and Exercises.
	Chemistry, obligatory and voluntary.
	Civil Engineering.
	Geology.
	Mathematics and Mechanics.
	Military Engineering.
	Military Topography, Reconnaissance and Surveying.
	Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing.
	French.
	English.
	Physics, obligatory and voluntary.
	Freehand Drawing.
	Drills and Exercises.
	Civil Engineering.
	Geology.

*"Stanley Medals."*

(For the highest aggregate of marks for the whole course.)

Gold medal—Sergeant Francis Henry Vercoe, Collegiate Institute, Toronto.

Silver medal—Co. Sergt.-Major James Frederick Fraser, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.

Bronze medal—Battn. Sergt.-Major Wilfred Chatterton Dumble, Trinity College School, Port Hope.

*Sword of Honour for Good Conduct and Discipline.*

Co. Sergt.-Major James Frederick Fraser, Collegiate Institute, Kingston.

*The "Lord Stanley" Prize.*

(To the qualified graduate intending to pursue a military profession either in the Imperial Forces or in the Dominion Militia, for the highest proficiency in Military Engineering, Military Administration and Law, Strategy and Tactics, Military Surveying, Topography and Reconnaissance.)

Battn. Sergt.-Major Wilfred Chatterton Dumble, Trinity College School, Port Hope.



*Recommended for Commissions in Her Majesty's Regular Army.*

Royal Engineers—Battn. Sergt.-Major Wilfred Chatterton, Dumble, Trinity College School, Port Hope.

Royal Artillery—Gent. Cadet Henry Robert Visart de Bury, Stonyhurst College, England.

Infantry— { Sergeant Francis Ferguson Duffus, Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh.  
 { Sergt. Herbert Wareham Clinch, Collegiate School, Rothesay, N.B.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. R. CAMERON,

Commandant,

Royal Military College.

## APPENDIX No. 2

TO

## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

## MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

---

 Half-year ended 30th June, 1892.
 

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## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF STORES.

 DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
 STORE BRANCH, OTTAWA, 1st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Military Stores and properties under my charge covering the period from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1892. It having been decided to harmonize the Annual Report of the Department with the fiscal year, this report may therefore be considered as supplementary to that of last year.

## CLOTHING AND MILITARY STORES.

The Militia clothing, store supplies and necessities continue to be furnished, as in the past, by Canadian contractors. The Inspectors of the Department reported that the various articles, after due inspection, were found satisfactory, and in accordance with the sealed patterns.

The aggregate issues of clothing for the period from 1st January to 30th June last have been 4,913 cloth, serge and tweed tunics, 6,545 pairs of cloth, serge and tweed trousers, 3,163 forage caps and 3,445 great coats.

The detailed issues of clothing are shown in the following tabular statement:—



## ISSUES.

Tunics, Cloth.					Tunics, Serge.				Trousers, Cloth, Pairs.			Trousers, Serge, Prs.			Forage Caps.			Great Coats.			Riding Breeches.		Halifax Tweed Clothing.																														
397	Cavalry.	783	Artillery.	125	Mounted Rifle Corps.	1,778	Infantry.	636	Rifles.	122	Cavalry.	376	Artillery.	525	Infantry.	33	Rifles.	590	Cavalry.	171	Artillery.	254	Infantry.	1,086	Artillery.	2,709	Infantry.	1,333	Rifles.	251	Cavalry.	1,100	Artillery.	1,480	Infantry.	332	Rifles.	427	Cavalry.	578	Artillery.	2,440	Infantry and Rifles.	150	Cavalry.	114	Artillery.	—	Infantry.	138	Tunics.	138	Trousers.

## AMMUNITION.

Practice ammunition issued to the Militia Force for the six months ending 30th June, 1892, was as follows:—Snider ball, 409,355 rounds, and blank, 78,250 rounds. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

The issues on repayment for the same period were 118,770 rounds of Snider ball, 600 rounds of blank, 25,470 rounds of Martini-Henry ball, 100 rounds of revolver, and 700 rounds of ball for the new Magazine Rifle (Lee-Metford), also 5,000 rounds of aiming tube ammunition, making a total of 150,640 rounds to Rifle Associations and Militia Corps for target practice.

Deposit receipts to credit of the Receiver-General for sale of ammunition for the year ending 30th June last amounted to \$11,748.91, which includes the price of friction tubes issued to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for Fog Signal Service, and powder and friction tubes for Noon Gun at Ottawa. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery received the usual supply of powder, shot and shell for annual practice and salutes. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

The demand for small-arm ammunition, ball and blank, was fully met by receipts from the Cartridge factory at Quebec; besides the reserve in magazine charge was largely added to from the factory.

The manufacture of Martini-Henry ammunition having been introduced at the Quebec factory, a supply of 249,000 rounds has been received in store charge, as also a supply of 9-pr. common and 64-pr. shrapnel shell.

A reserve supply of R.L.G.<sup>4</sup> powder has been received from the Hamilton Powder Company, and found to be satisfactory after undergoing the usual tests at Quebec.

## ORDNANCE.

The Return of guns in charge at the several stations will be found in Appendix D.

Many of these guns are, of course, old and obsolete, but until they are replaced by new and modern ordnance, it might not be considered advisable to dispose of them in any way; however, this is a question for consideration of higher authority.

## ARMS.

The armourers of the several Military Districts are reported as being fully employed in the repairs of arms at their respective stations.

The services of an Armourer are much needed at London, and at St. John, N.B., and an assistant armourer at Winnipeg. Attention has already been drawn to this subject in a previous report.

## BOARDS OF SURVEY.

Annual Boards of Survey on Militia stores were held during the year in each Military District as required by Regulations and Orders. The duties of these Boards are to make an inspection of the ordnance, ammunition, warlike and other stores in charge of the Superintendents of Stores, to report on their state and the condition of the buildings and works, to furnish a list of stores of every kind that the Boards may consider obsolete or unserviceable, with a recommendation as to their disposal,—also a return of such stores as are repairable.

The reports of the Boards show that the stores in charge of the Superintendent at each station were carefully inspected. The recommendations of the Boards were carried out, when the quantity was large enough to justify a sale by public auction. Articles condemned as unfit for further service were sold in the usual manner. The proceeds of such sales were placed at the credit of the Receiver-General.

Independently of the stores condemned as useless from fair wear and tear, there are certain articles of accoutrements and equipment which, although considered obsolete, are not absolutely useless, and until a new supply can be obtained they have been continued on store charge to meet any possible contingency.

A number of old gun waggons and sleighs reported upon by special Boards of Survey as unfit for further service, have been ordered to be disposed of as recommended by the General Officer Commanding and authorized by the Honourable the Minister of Militia.

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

I have already submitted a memorandum recommending the appointment of one or more harness makers to overhaul the old harness and saddlery returned into store from field batteries, with a view of repairing and putting the same in condition for re-issue; any portion that might be found useless could then be disposed of. I may add that this recommendation is strongly supported by the Major-General Commanding.

Kingston and Quebec, where the most accommodation is available, would appear to be the best places to establish workshops for this purpose; accoutrements and other stores could also be repaired at these places, and a great saving of public money thereby effected.

## CAMP LOSSES AND DEFICIENCIES.

It is almost impossible to avoid more or less damage to camp equipment, and deficiencies of articles issued during the annual training of the Militia. The aggregate value of such losses is being reduced from year to year. The usual steps have been taken to recover the amounts from the commanding officers of corps responsible for the same.

## MILITARY PROPERTIES.

The officers in charge of military properties in the several districts report the same to be in a satisfactory condition. All repairs provided for in the estimates were carefully carried out under direction of the Architect of the Department.

Under this head, I would beg to draw attention to the pressing necessity that exists for providing a suitable store building at London. At present the district stores are kept in rooms connected with the barracks originally erected for the Infantry School Corps at that station, and not at all suited for the proper care of military stores; besides, the space occupied by the stores is now urgently required by the Infantry School.

A powder magazine is also required in connection with these stores. Owing to the want of this building and the very limited accommodation for the district stores, ammunition and other stores intended for the supply of Military District No. 1 have



to be kept in reserve at Toronto. This has been attended with inconvenience, besides causing extra expense for transport.

I have also to refer to the necessity of building magazines for use of the store branch at Halifax, N.S., and at Victoria, B.C. For the present the Department has to depend upon the Imperial authorities at these stations for the temporary use of their magazines for the storage of powder and warlike stores.

The following statement shows the number of tenants and the amounts received on account of rentals for military properties under lease for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892.

TENANTS and Rental from 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents received.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
3	Niagara.....	117 00	
2	Toronto.....	120 00	
23	Kingston.....	528 31	
3	Ottawa.....	1 00	
4	Montreal.....	302 50	
1	Laprairie.....	2 00	
1	St. John's, Que.....	50 00	
2	Isle aux Noix.....	84 00	
21	Quebec.....	2,624 57	
23	Lévis.....	385 20	
8	New Brunswick.....	177 25	
11	Nova Scotia.....	53 08	
2	Prince Edward Island.....	5 87	
104	Total number of tenants.....		
	Total amount of rents received..	4,450 78	

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

The following statement shows the amount received by the Store Branch on account of ammunition and stores issued on repayment, and for rents of military properties during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892 :—

Ammunition.	Military Stores.	Clothing.	Rents.	Total Amounts.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
11,748 91	1,793 33	2,132 70	4,450 78	20,125 72

MILITARY MUSEUM.

The interest in the Museum at Ottawa is steadily maintained, and a number of articles of a military and historical character have been received from officers of Militia and others during the year; further contributions of a like nature are expected from Officers and others interested in the military history of Canada.

A considerable number of books on military subjects have been received, and the suggestion is again revived as to the establishment of a Military Institute and Library at Ottawa for the benefit of the Officers of the Force, and as to the arrangement of winter courses of lectures under its auspices.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Since the date of my last report a change in the Store Staff has taken place in Military District No 2, Lt.-Colonel J. Vance Graveley, of the 40th Battalion, having been appointed Superintendent of Stores at Toronto upon the retirement of Lt.-Colonel W. N. Alger, an old and valued officer of the Militia, who while serving in the Store Branch, performed his duties with zeal and efficiency.

It affords me pleasure to bring under your notice the efficient services rendered by the Staff at Headquarters, and the District Superintendents of Stores.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,

Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

The Deputy of the Minister  
Of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.

[A.]

SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued for practice from the 1st January  
to 30th June, 1892.

Districts.	ROUNDS.	
	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No. 1, London .....	34,765	
do 2, Toronto .....	55,000	23,440
do 3, Kingston .....	20,800	4,830
do 4, Ottawa .....	3,700	
do 5-6, Montreal .....	67,910	28,740
do 7, Quebec .....	32,340	3,000
do 8, St. John, N.B. ....	17,000	6,000
do 10, Winnipeg .....		7,400
do 11, Victoria, B.C. ....	12,840	4,840
Issued to Militia Corps for Rifle League Competitions. ....	165,000	
Total .....	409,355	78,250

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,  
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.



[B.]

SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued on repayment from the 1st January  
to 30th June, 1892.

Military Districts.		Rounds.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
Military District No. 1, London .....		11,500	190 00
do 2, Toronto .....		24,000	394 80
do 3, Kingston .....		3,000	48 00
do 4, Ottawa .....		21,975	618 63
do 5-6, Montreal .....		9,000	164 00
do 7, Quebec .....		20,000	284 00
do 8, St. John, N.B. ....		8,750	168 80
do 9, Halifax, N.S. ....		16,870	279 52
do 10, Winnipeg .....		20,570	326 90
do 11, Victoria, B.C. ....		10,475	168 00
do 12, Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....		4,500	76 00
Total .....		150,640	2,718 65

  

	Rounds.
Snider—Ball .....	118,770
Blank .....	600
Martin-Henry—Ball .....	25,470
Revolver—Colts .....	100
Aiming tube .....	5,000
Magazine Rifle .....	700
Total .....	150,640

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,  
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

[C.]

RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes for Practice and Salutes from  
the 1st January to 30th June, 1892.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gunpowder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 2...	Toronto .....	Field Batteries of Artillery .....	1,280½	1,035
No. 3...	Kingston .....	Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery, Royal Military College and Royal School of Artillery .....	1,011½	1,015
No. 4...	Ottawa .....	Field Batteries of Artillery and Salutes .....	329	155
Nos. 5 & 6	Montreal .....	Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery and Salutes	121	25
No. 7...	Quebec .....	do do	82	45
No. 8...	St. John, N.B. .	do do	100	110
No. 9...	Halifax, N.S....	Garrison Artillery and Salutes .....	30	45
No. 10...	Winnipeg. ....	Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes .....	300½	439
No. 12.	Charlottetown ..	Garrison Artillery and Salutes .....	360	90
		Total .....	3,614½	2,959

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,  
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.









## [D.]—RETURN of Ordnance in possession of the Militia

Military District.	STATION.	GUNS—FIELD, SIEGE AND GARRISON.																								
		Rifled.										Smooth.														
		Wrought-iron.					Cast-iron, convrtd.	Bronze.																		
		Breech-loading.					Muzzle-loading.																			
		6-pr.	12-pr.	20-pr.	40-pr.	7-inch.	9-pr.	64-pr.	8-inch.	9-inch.	64—32-pr.	7-inch—68-pr.	8-inch—68-pr.	7-pr.	3-pr.	6-pr.	9-pr.	12-pr.	12-pr., 34 cwt.	38 cwt.	42 cwt.	20 cwt.	48 cwt.	50 cwt.		
5 & 6	Montreal, Store charge.....				1													2	3					17		
	Charge of City.....																									
7	Granby, Shefford Field Battery.....						4																			
	Richmond Field Battery.....						4																			
	St. John Garrison Battery.....																							1		
	Quebec Field Battery.....						4																			
	Citadel.....																									
	King's Bastion.....										1													7		
	Mann's do.....											1														
	Richmond do.....						2												1					3		
	Diamond do.....						1																			
	Dalhousie do.....						1																			
	Parade Ground.....						1																	10		
	Field Battery.....							4																		
	City lines :—																									
	Upper Casemate.....																									
	St. Louis Curtain.....																									
	do Bastion.....																									
	Ursulines' Curtain.....																									
	do Bastion.....																									
	St. John do.....																							10		
	Barrack do.....						1																			
	Armoury Battery No. 1.....																									
	do 2.....																									
	Artillery Barracks.....																									
	Drill Shed, Louis Road.....						1				1								1					1		
	Towers, No. 1.....																							1		
	2.....																		2					2		
	3.....																		2					2		
	Nunnery Battery, No. 1.....																									
	do 2.....																									
	Montcalm Battery.....																									
	Hope Gate do.....																									
	Half Moon do.....										1															
	St. Charles do.....																									
	Assembly do.....																									
	Grand do.....										2															
	Prescott Gatedo.....																									
	Wolfe's do.....										2													2		
	Carronade do.....																									
	"E" Magazine Yard.....																									
	Under Dufferin Terrace.....																									
	Lévis, Artillery Park.....																							1		
	No. 1 Fort.....						1																	1		
	2 do.....						1																			
	3 do.....						1																			
	Island of Orleans.....										2													2		
	Quebec, Store charge.....																4		3	3	8		1	22		
	Grosse Isle.....																		2							





## [D.]—RETURN of Ordnance in possession of the Militia

Military District.		GUNS—FIELD, SIEGE AND GARRISON.																							
		Rifled.																	Smooth						
		Wrought-iron.										Cast-iron, [convrtd]	Bronze.												
		Breech-loading.				Muzzle-loading.													18-pr.		24-pr.				
		6-pr.	12-pr.	20-pr.	40-pr.	7-pr.	9-pr.	64-pr.	8-inch.	9-inch.	64—32 pr.	7-inch, 68-pr.	8-inch, 68-pr.	7-pr.	3-pr.	6-pr.	9-pr.	12-pr.	12-pr., 34 cwt.	38 cwt.	42 cwt.	20 cwt.	48 cwt.	50 cwt.	
8	Gaspé Garrison Battery.....																							2	
	Quebec, Charge of City.....																								
	Newcastle Field Battery.....						4																		
	Woodstock.....						4																		
	Dorchester Penitentiary.....																							1	
	St. John, Store charge.....														8	4	6		3	1					
	Fort Dufferin.....									5															
	Carleton Tower.....																							1	
	Drill Shed.....																							2	
	Fairville.....																		2						
	Fort Howe.....																								
	Red Head.....																								
	Partridge Island.....																			1					
Dorchester Battery.....																								2	
Drill Shed.....																								2	
9	Chatham.....																							1	
	St. Andrews.....																							2	
	St. George.....														2										
	Fredericton.....														2										
	Halifax, N.S., Drill Shed.....														1										
	Point Pleasant.....									4															
	Pictou.....									2									2						
	Granville.....																		1						
	Digby.....									2															
	Lunenburg.....																								
	Yarmouth.....																								
	10	Sydney, C.B.....							3																
Herring Cove.....																			1						
Chester.....																									
Liverpool.....																									
Winnipeg Field Battery.....							4																		
Store charge.....																									
Victoria, B.C.....									3																
Finlayson Point.....									1																
Esquimalt, Macaulay Point.....											3														
Brothers Island.....							2		1																
New Westminster.....																									
12		Prince Edward Island—																							
	Victoria Barracks.....					2									2										
	Fort Edward.....																								
	Drill Shed.....																							2	
	Georgetown.....																							2	
Total.....		6	2	1	6	10	81	6	3	1	23	1	1	2	14	14	29	2	21	19	16	17	43	105	





APPENDIX No. 3

TO

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

---

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT—ENGINEER BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.

SIR,—In the absence of the Chief Architect, I have the honour to transmit herewith the report upon the works and repairs made to the Military buildings and fortifications under control of this Department from the 1st of January last to date.

LONDON ROYAL SCHOOL OF INFANTRY.

The plumbing and water supply pipes were overhauled and repaired.

The usual amount of lumber and hardware was supplied for petty repairs done by the artificers of the school.

TORONTO.

New Fort Barracks.—A hot water heating apparatus was placed in the Captains' Quarters. The sinks in the Butler's pantry were altered and repaired, and new shelves were placed in the Officers' Quarters.

One room in the married Officers' Quarters had the plaster and floor repaired.

One room in the married men's Quarters was re-floored and a new floor was placed in the ablution room.

A post and rail fence was placed around the parade ground.

The usual amount of lumber and hardware was supplied for the general petty repairs made by the men of the school.

Old Fort.—The city water supply was introduced throughout the Old Fort, and hydrants were placed for fire protection. 1,554 feet of fencing was put up along the Garrison road, and the dead trees were renewed both along the road and in the old Military Cemetery.

BEAMSVILLE.

The Drill Shed was re-shingled, the defective sheeting made good, the sill renewed in part, and the building put in a good general state of repair.

CAYUGA.

Some repairs were made to the doors and windows of the Drill Shed, and a drain made around the shed to carry off the water which used to find its way in. The roof of this Shed requires re-shingling very badly.

STEWARTON.

The Drill Shed at this place was put in proper repair.

## GEORGETOWN.

The Drill Shed roof was re-shingled and several minor repairs made to the shed to put it in a proper state of repair.

## KINGSTON.

*Tête de Pont Barracks.*

"D" Qrs. in Block "B" were overhauled and put in repair, owing to a fire having occurred in these Quarters.

A drain was put in from the Riding School to the street. The drains in places were overhauled and made good. The floor of the Quarter-master's Store was relaid and a dry earth closet put in. Several minor repairs to the buildings generally were made by the men of the Battery.

Wire screens were placed to the windows of the Drill Shed for protection of the glass.

A few general and minor repairs were made to the fortifications generally.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

General repairs were made to doors, windows, floors, gas pipes, water pipes and drains on the usual monthly Barrack inspection report.

## PERTH.

Drill Shed.—Slight repairs were made to this Shed and drain built to carry off the surface water from it.

## OTTAWA.

Military Stores.—New cupboards and shelving were put in for the proper storing of clothing, &c. A new sidewalk was laid from Sappers' Bridge to the Stores and the fence straightened. The shed at the rear was boarded in on account of the danger from the sparks of passing vessels blowing in.

Drill Shed.—The Armoury doors were all painted and minor repairs made to the shed.

Cartier Square.—The weeds were all cleared out and grass seed sown.

The drains were overhauled and cleaned.

The caretaker's house at Nepean Point had the gutters and fall pipes repaired, and the caretaker's house at the Rifle Range had sundry minor repairs to prevent it from falling.

## MONTREAL.

Drill Shed.—The roof and skylight was repaired and made water-tight.

The Armoury of the 5th Royal Scots was altered to admit of greater convenience to that Corps.

Rifle Range.—The usual repairs to the ditches and fences were carried out.

## ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

Infantry Barracks.—The plumbing in the Officers' and married Quarters was overhauled and made good and new water-closets of a modern kind put in.

The Captain's Quarters was overhauled and made clean.

The water service was extended to the old Hospital building now occupied as married Quarters.

The eavetroughs and fall pipes were repaired on all the buildings.

A new Rifle Range was fitted up for the use of the men of the School and the Annual Camps.



## ISLE AUX NOIX.

The old bridge leading to the Island was put in proper repair. All the drains on the Island were opened up and overhauled for the better preservation of the building.

## QUEBEC.

Citadel.—The water pipes having frozen in places were repaired and made serviceable. The old fence around the glacis was repaired.

A large amount of new flooring was laid in the Casemates.

The drain from the King's Bastion was overhauled and renewed.

The chimneys of the Casemates were rebuilt and repaired where required.

Some new floors were laid in the Stables and the Stable slightly repaired.

The Commandants quarters was papered and painted and the plaster repaired.

Some new floors and slight repairs were made to the Officers' Mess establishment.

Some alterations were made on sanitary grounds in the Adjutants' quarters.

Cavalry Barracks.—A new platform was laid along the front of the Stables and a new door was broken through to the same.

Cartridge Factory.—A new floor was laid in the engine-rooms.

All the plumbing was overhauled on sanitary grounds and two new water-closets put in besides repairing the old ones.

The sidewalks fronting the Government property on St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Palace, and Arsenal streets were repaired.

A new range was built on the Island of Orleans for the purpose of testing gun-powder.

## LEVIS.

No. 1 Fort.—Part of the wooden coping along the walls was renewed. The damage caused by the winter frost at the Levis rifle range was repaired.

Royal Engineer Camp.—The caretaker's house was raised, new sills placed under, and the roof re-shingled. All the broken glass of the huts were repaired.

## FREDERICTON.

Infantry Barracks.—A new foundation was built under the guard-room and the walls repaired. All the barrack rooms were cleaned and kalsomined. Window shades were supplied for the windows. A new fence was built around the Park Barracks.

## ST. JOHN, N. B.

The caretaker's house at the Tower was repaired and new sills put under.

A new store building was put up in Fort Dufferin and the old store moved back and repaired. The parapets, embrasures, gun racers and fences at Fort Dufferin were all repaired.

The side-arm shed and embrasures at Dorchester Battery were repaired. A drain also was placed around the magazine and the magazine door was repaired. The caretaker's house at Fort Howe was repaired and put in good order.

The fence at Red Head Battery was repaired, and the rifle range repaired and put in good order.

## HALIFAX.

Owing to the burning of the Halifax Drill Shed, there was a temporary building erected for the storing of the arms and accoutrements of the Halifax Garrison Artillery.

## VICTORIA, B.C.

"C" Battery Barracks.—The fireplaces in the Barracks rooms were repaired.

New eavetroughs and fall pipes were put up and painted. A new box drain was put in. The recreation hall was clean and painted. Lumber and shingles were provided, and the men of the Battery performed the labour of the general repairs to the Barracks.

There were five back doors and cutting of wall for the same, also five inside doors made in married quarters. New water-closets were built and painted.

A new flag-staff was erected and painted, and paints and hardware were provided for necessary general repairs at the Barracks.

## CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Victoria Barracks.—The roof of the Barracks was painted. New gates were put in and several minor and necessary repairs were made.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. W. WHITE, Lieutenant,  
*Acting Architect.*

The Deputy Minister  
of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.



APPENDIX No. 4

TO

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

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Half-year ended 30th June, 1892.

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GOVERNMENT CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

QUEBEC, 19th October, 1892.

SIR,—In accordance with your memorandum of the 8th October instant, I have the honour to report on operations at the Government Cartridge Factory, from 1st December, 1891, to 30th June, 1892, as follows:—

The manufacture of Snider ball ammunition which had been continued after 1st December last, was interrupted in January, 1892, and the manufacture of Martini-Henry rolled service ball cartridges mark III, for which raw material and R. F. G.<sup>2</sup> Powder had been received from England during the summer of 1891, was begun.

This manufacture was not pushed on rapidly at first, as operatives had to be broken in and machinery adjusted to perfect the work. The appointed quantity of 337,000 rounds to be fabricated, was, however, got through, and from tests carried out and the shooting since done with this ammunition by marksmen on different ranges, it appears to have given quite satisfactory results, comparing well, on all points, with the imported ammunition.

Early in May, 1892, the manufacture of Snider ball was resumed and continued at a rate which would ensure the appointed annual supply being forthcoming at the end of the year.

From 1st December, 1891, to 30th June, 1892, 303,000 rounds of Snider ball ammunition were manufactured, and since 30th June last to present date, 838,000 more were made.

I expect that by the 1st December, 1892, the output for the year will have reached 1,800,000 rounds of Martini-Henry and Snider ball ammunition. This will exceed the production of several years back, and could be increased still more with very beneficial results in lowering cost price.

The powder for this supply of Snider ammunition was obtained from Curtiss & Harvey, and passed inspection under War Office authorities in England as serviceable. I also tested this powder after being stored in Quebec, and found it suitable for use in the manufacture of Snider ball ammunition. It was high in velocity but not much higher than previous lots received which had in previous years given satisfaction, and equal in every other respect to previous lots obtained from the same manufacturers. As regards accuracy it was also equal to the general results obtained in previous years. It would, however, be satisfactory to obtain from the War Office authorities copies of records of proof and figures of merit obtained in tests of powder conducted for us under their supervision. These results have not been communicated lately to this office as was done at first.



The more extended use of Martini-Henry rifles throughout the force, points out to an increased demand for Martini-Henry ammunition, and it is satisfactory to be in position to state that this more modern and accurate nature of ammunition can be manufactured successfully in this factory.

During winter extensive experiments were carried out at the Cove Fields gun butts, by Captain Thomson, R.A., with the new smokeless powder of the British service, termed "cordite."

These experiments gave very satisfactory results, and in rifles this explosive gives very uniform ballistic results, and accuracy of practice on range was remarkable.

It would be worth considering if a new small-bore rifle could not be obtained by converting Martini-Henry rifles into Martini-Metford, substituting a small bore barrel to the present .45" calibre, without altering the breech and lock mechanism, replacing, however, the "fore-end" of wood by one of a shape suitable to take the small bore barrel, and altering some minor parts. A pattern has been sealed to convert Martini-Henry carbines in this manner for artillery and cavalry service in England. Thus a good and stout small-bore rifle would be obtained, and if at any future time the Lee-Metford magazine rifle was introduced, both arms would be available, taking the same ammunition. The converted Martini rifle would shoot as far and as accurately as the Lee-Metford rifle of the British service. It would be a single loader but still much more accurate and far ranging than the Martini-Henry, with a practically much longer point-blank range, and a hardly perceptible recoil, instead of the violent one now felt when firing the Martini-Henry rifle.

The manufacture of artillery projectiles has been carried out during the period of the year above mentioned. During that period, viz., from 1st December, 1891, to 30th June, 1892, the following number and descriptions of artillery projectiles have been manufactured:—

9-pr. common shells, 482.

9-pr. shrapnel, 307.

64-pr. common shells, 358.

Besides, 400 64-pr. shrapnels were in hand and a quantity of other shells in different stages of manufacture. A good deal of time was lost in the shell shop, helping to make Martini-Henry cartridge machinery. This reduced the expected output. Several improvements in mode of manufacture have been adopted with a view of reducing cost price. However, the greatest obstacle to cheap production in this branch is the limited output authorized. Staff wages are nearly the same whether making one thousand or five thousand shells, and the general expenditure is, in the latter case, considerably reduced.

The present output could not, however, be increased to a great extent without enlarging the shell finishing shop, which was adapted to its present work from what was only a repair shop. If an extension was thought advisable and an increase also of engine power, which would be then needed, authorized, I am ready to submit necessary data as to buildings, machinery, and extra power required. If, however, no such changes were contemplated, and we kept to present means of manufacturing, I would still have to urge the necessity of obtaining a more powerful drilling machine than such as we have at present. This would expedite manufacture and allow the appointed number of shells to be manufactured annually, of which there is an appearance of running short, situated as we are at present.

The raw material for the years' 1892-93 consumption, was duly received in good order, and examined carefully.

A lot of cast iron was rejected, to be replaced by a similar quantity of proper quality.

No action has yet been taken as regards scrap metal which has accumulated since over a year. I beg to draw attention to this, and to request that an early decision may be arrived at, if possible, as it takes much store and yard room, besides scrap iron getting deteriorated by the weather.



The personnel of the Factory has remained the same during the period between the 1st December, 1891, and 30th June, 1892, with the exception of a few additional operatives being taken on, at piece work prices, to increase the output of small arm ammunition, which would otherwise have run short of requirements.

I have to bring to notice that the office staff is not apparently able to meet the current business of the Factory.

Very few repairs to buildings had been done at the date of 30th June, 1892.

The flooring in some parts of the Factory requires still repairs, which were estimated for last spring.

In view of the danger of contagious disease spreading next summer, I would point out that my suggestions of last year be considered, as to the advisability of improving the sanitary condition of the Factory by removing and replacing old closets by more modern and perfected appliances, and providing lavatories, &c., for which estimates were submitted.

A range at the Island of Orleans was prepared in June last for testing gun-powder. It was satisfactory, except, however, the gun platform, which was too weak, and will have to be relaid properly. These tests can now be safely and conveniently carried out there.

With reference to these tests, I would point out that small lots of powder ordered, entailed as much trouble and expense to test them as large ones, and when possible, large lots should be ordered. Much time is taken for those experiments, which is diverted from regular work, apart from increasing the expenditure of this Factory, without any allowance being made in accounts for this service.

The machinery in use in this Factory, similar to that used for same purpose in Imperial Arsenals, has always been, and is still of a kind suitable for the manufacture of *built up* small arm ammunition.

Very few improvements could be effectuated in this machinery, whilst the ammunition now in demand is to be produced. Solid drawn brass cartridges would require quite different machinery, in fact, very nearly an entirely new plant for the small arms now in use. It may appear a doubtful advantage to adopt a more expensive, and what has not proved to be a much more efficient kind of ammunition. Moreover, large bore rifles are everywhere giving way to small bore, with composite bullets and cartridge cases of an improved pattern, charged with explosives of a nature different to what we are using now, and necessitating new machinery specially designed for the purpose.

Our present machinery is still very serviceable for the manufacture of the ammunition of the rifles now in use in Canada, and has been kept, all through, in very fair order; the engines and boilers are equal to their present work. The boilers have been inspected as usual, during the year, by an authorized boiler inspector, and found in a safe condition. The regular certificates have been given to that effect.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

OSC. PRÉVOST, Major,

*Superintendent, G.C.F.*

To the Deputy Minister  
of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.