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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE

OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER

1896

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



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

1897

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, etc., etc., 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 year ended 31st December, 1896, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

F. W. BORDEN,

*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, 17th March, 1897.

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# PART I

## REPORT

OF THE

# DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 6th March, 1897.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the usual annual report of the officers of the Department of Militia and Defence, containing information of what has taken place during the twelve months ending on the 31st December last. It will be seen that according to your instructions this report has been brought down to the 31st December, 1896, thus reverting to the system in operation up to 1892, and not limiting the report to the end of the fiscal year, this last system having been found to work to great disadvantage. The financial part of the report can of course be computed only to the end of the fiscal year, 30th June.

Considerable changes have been effected since last year in the armament of the force. The old Snider rifles are being gradually returned into store and replaced by the new Lee-Enfield. The new rifle has now been issued to the whole of the permanent force and they are being given gradually to the city battalions.

With the new artillery guns, which are expected shortly to arrive, and the Maxim guns which we have received, our force from this date will present a very creditable appearance.

The report of the General Officer Commanding the militia will be found very interesting, and it is gratifying to learn that although he has not had an opportunity as yet of inspecting the whole of our force, still he declares himself satisfied with what he has seen, and I have no doubt that our militia under the direction of this distinguished officer will continue to increase in efficiency.

The report of the Director of Stores gives the details about clothing, arms and equipment issued to the force during the year. The result of the permanent employment during the year of a well qualified saddler tends to show that workshops at certain stations would prove economical, and the establishment of two permanent workshops for repairs to harness and saddlery and general equipment of the force is strongly recommended.

The amount of \$7,155.24 received up to 30th June last for rent of properties which are not at present required for militia purposes has been deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.

A military store building is much needed in Ottawa. The present arrangement is very unsatisfactory. A railway ticket office, a restaurant and waiting room open to the public at all hours during day and night, and a large amount of classified military stores of a value of over \$200,000, are all under the same roof with no insurance on the public property in case of fire.

It will be seen by reading the report of the Superintendent of the Cartridge Factory that the plant in this factory has been completely remodelled to suit the manufacture of the .303 ammunition. This ammunition is now made there and has been proved to be of the best quality.

The following is an abstract statement of the financial affairs of the department for the fiscal year ended 30th June 1896:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

EXPENDITURE.

	\$	cts.
Pay of General Officer and Adjutant General .....	6,064	84
Pay of staff, permanent corps and active militia, including allowances.....	347,042	58
Annual drill of the militia.....	98,826	45
Salaries and wages of civil employees.....	62,909	37
Military properties, works and buildings.....	102,983	28
Warlike and other stores.....	30,994	32
Arms and ammunition.....	1,000,000	00
Clothing and necessaries.....	55,183	53
Provisions, supplies and remounts.....	120,326	94
Transport and freight.....	37,482	85
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes.....	34,555	00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....	13,133	60
Royal Military College of Canada.....	62,102	26
Dominion Cartridge Factory, including free ammunition for rifle league competitions.....	38,770	46
Gratuities to officers active military staff placed on retired list.....	1,606	00
Defence of Esquimault, B. C.:—		
Dominion contribution towards capital expenditure for works and buildings.....	121,891	55
Pay and allowance of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery of Royal Engineers.....	1,067	20
Major Guy—N. W. T., 1885.....	1,683	32
Militia in aid of Civil Power, Township of Low P. Q. ....		
Total.....	2,136,713	55

PENSIONS.

	No.	
Militia—Rebellion, 1885.....	99	19,202 40
do Fenian Raids, &c.....	20	2,892 00
do Veterans, War of 1812.....	2	60 00
do Upper Canada, war of 1812.....	21	1,760 00
Total.....		23,914 40

REVENUE.

Casual.....		1,095 98
Extra ammunition.....	\$12,350 68	
Stores and clothing.....	2,326 72	
Miscellaneous.....	1,002 61	
Rents.....	7,155 24	
Royal Military College.....		22,835 25
		19,881 55
		42,716 80

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

# APPENDIX No. I

TO

## REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

### MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF STORES AND KEEPER OF MILITIA PROPERTIES.

STORE BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on military stores and properties under my charge during the year ended on the 30th June, 1896.

#### CLOTHING AND MILITARY STORES.

As for years past the supply of clothing and necessaries, for the use of the permanent corps and militia generally, has been obtained under contracts from Canadian manufacturers, and as formerly, passed through the hands of the government inspectors before taken into store charge.

The issues during the year were as follows: cloth, serge and tweed tunics 8,109; cloth, serge and tweed trousers, 8,222; riding breeches, 950; forage caps 5,271 and greatcoats, 2,850.

The tabular statement below gives the detail for each arm of the service.

#### ISSUES.

Tunics, Cloth.		Tunics, Serge.		Trousers, Cloth, Pairs		Trousers, Serge, Pairs		Forage Caps.		Great Coats		Riding Breeches		Halifax Tweed Clothing.	
Cavalry.	Artillery. Engineers. Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery. Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery. Infantry.	Artillery. Infantry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery. Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery. Infantry & Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery. Infantry.	Tunics. Trousers.
432	1,055	255	938	79	242	1,847	4,036	480	1,466	49	138	630	746	204	56
44	3,766	818	99	272	272	4,036	1,630	3,276	3,276	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	56
646															

## AMMUNITION.

*Free issues for Practice.*

The number of rounds of ammunition ball and blank issued to the Militia for annual practice was 638,430 rounds of ball and 124,850 rounds of blank. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

*Issues on Repayment.*

The following quantities of "Snider" ball and blank "Martini-Henri," Martini-Metford, Winchester, and Spencer ammunition were issued on repayment during the year, viz., 354,483 rounds of Snider ball, 6,000 rounds Snider blank, 566,639 rounds Martini-Henri, 13,000 rounds aiming tube, 1,850 rounds Martini-Metford, 3,350 rounds Winchester rifle and 200 rounds of Spencer, all the above issued to Militia Corps, and Rifle Associations for target practice and rifle competitions.

The total amount received for these issues, including powder for the noon-gun at Ottawa, was \$12,337.19. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

Powder, shot and shell were issued to field and garrison batteries for annual practice and salutes. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

The Cartridge Factory of Quebec supplied the following during the year:—Shells, common, for 9-pr. R.M.L. gun, 2,148; shells, Shrapnell, 9-pr. R.M.L. 1,144; cups, tin, for 40-pr. R.B.L. gun, 600.

## ARMS.

The arming of the Canadian militia with the new "Lee-Enfield" magazine rifle has necessitated an increase in the staff of armourers, by two expert and up-to-date men from the Imperial service in England, the time of these armourers will be fully occupied in preparing the new rifle for issue and imparting instruction to the other armourers and caretakers in the various military districts.

There is much to be done, and the staff hitherto engaged in the care and repairing of the old rifles, will have their time still further drawn upon, when the issue of the new arm takes place.

So far no armourer has been stationed at London, Ont., or at St. John, New Brunswick. It is now proposed to have one appointed for London, and in the near future it is expected that the service of an armourer will be available for St. John.

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The permanent saddler at Toronto has been doing good service during the past year, in making needful and useful repairs to harness and saddlery, which could not otherwise be utilized and which at the moment could not be replaced, a considerable saving has therefore been effected.

It is strongly recommended that workshops be established at Kingston and Quebec for the repair of harness and saddlery.

## MILITARY PROPERTIES.

The military properties in the various districts of the Dominion have received as much care and attention as the means at the disposal of the department would admit—and the reports from the officers in local charge show their condition to be fairly satisfactory.

The buildings at the Old Fort, Toronto, however, are fast going into decay. Certain repairs to the main store building are being carried out in the meantime. The erection in the near future of suitable buildings and a powder magazine at this station must become necessary.

The same will apply to Kingston and Halifax, to secure proper care of military stores.

The following statement shows the number of tenants and the amounts received on account of rentals from Military Properties held under lease for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

TENANTS and Rental from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents Received.		Remarks.
		\$	cts.	
1	...Chatham.....	1	00	
4	...Niagara.....	167	00	
2	...Toronto.....	102	00	
19	...Kingston.....	433	57	
2	...Ottawa.....	3	00	
3	...Montreal.....	531	25	
2	...Isle aux Noix.....	84	00	
2	...St. Johns, Que.....	96	00	
21	...Quebec.....	4,459	00	
24	...Lévis.....	811	25	
9	...New Brunswick.....	202	50	
13	...Nova Scotia.....	263	67	
2	...Prince Edward Island.....	1	00	
104	..... Total number of tenants.....			
	..... Total amount of rents received.....	7,155	24	

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

The statement underneath will show the amounts received by the Store Branch for Ammunition and Stores issued on repayment, as well as for Military rents during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896.

Ammunition.	Military Stores and Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Rents.	Total amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
12,337.19	2,590.51	47.05	7,155.24	22,129.99

MILITARY MUSEUM.

I regret to state that owing to the increased accommodation required in the Drill Hall at Ottawa by the addition to the establishment of 43rd Battalion, it became necessary to vacate the excellent quarters occupied as a Military Museum. However, the contents were carefully scheduled and for the present stored away until such time as suitable space can be secured. This will likely be provided for in the proposed new military store building which must ere long be acquired for the use of our Dominion stores at Ottawa.

## STAFF.

I can once more repeat my remarks of former years in regard to the efficient assistance I have at all times received from those connected with the Store Branch of the service, both at headquarters and the several military districts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

To the Deputy Minister of  
Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

[A.] SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued for Practice from 1st July, 1895 to  
30th June, 1896.

DISTRICTS.	ROUNDS.	
	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No. 1, London.....	18,400	5,880
do 2, Toronto.....	178,210	34,910
do 3, Kingston.....	31,220	5,040
do 4, Ottawa.....	31,340	.....
do 5 & 6, Montreal.....	30,120	4,360
do 7, Quebec.....	76,180	26,020
do 8, St. John, N.B.....	10,080	5,040
do 9, Halifax, N.S.....	51,180	19,500
do 10, Winnipeg.....	9,760	5,100
do 11, Victoria, B.C.....	14,380	19,000
do 12, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	4,560	.....
Issued to Militia Corps for Rifle League Competitions.....	183,000	.....
	638,430	124,850

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

[B.] SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued on repayment from 1st July, 1895 to 30th June, 1896.

Military Districts.		Rounds.	Amount.
			§ cts.
Military District No. 1, London.....		43,220	571 86
do 2, Toronto.....		248,037	2,985 00
do 3, Kingston.....		20,500	259 43
do 4, Ottawa.....		194,841	2,940 64
do 5 & 6, Montreal.....		106,812	1,305 50
do 7, Quebec.....		47,000	474 00
do 8, St. John, N.B.....		59,735	828 50
do 9, Halifax, N.S.....		54,817	702 52
do 10, Winnipeg.....		104,230	1,305 49
do 11, Victoria, B.C.....		40,900	596 80
do 12, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....		25,430	367 45
Total.....		945,522	12,337 19
		Rounds.	
Snider—Ball.....		354,483	
Blank.....		6,000	
Martini-Henry—Ball.....		566,639	
Aiming tube.....		13,000	
Martini-Metford—Ball.....		1,850	
Winchester—Ball.....		3,350	
Spencer—Ball.....		200	
Total.....		945,522	

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

[C.] RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes  
from 1st July, 1895 to 30th June, 1896.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gunpowder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 1. ....	London.....	Field Batteries of Artillery.....	478½	1,025
No. 2. ....	Toronto.....			
No. 3. ....	Kingston.....			
No. 4. ....	Ottawa.....	Military College and Royal Canadian Artillery..	2,103½	2,095
Nos. 5 & 6	Montreal.....	Ottawa Field Battery and Salutes.....	450½	363
No. 7. ....	Quebec.....	Field and Garrison Artillery and Salutes.....	294	325
No. 8. ....	St. John, N.B.....	do do.....	3,705	1,300
No. 9. ....	Halifax, N.S.....	do do.....	1,160½	566
No. 10. ....	Winnipeg.....	Field and Garrison Artillery.....	51	75
No. 12. ....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes.....	466½	487
		Field Battery and Salutes.....	460	115
		Total.....	9,170	6,351

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

APPENDIX No. 2  
TO  
REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

---

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
ENGINEER BRANCH,  
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

SIR,—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 July, 1895, to the 30th June, 1896.

The usual general repairs to the barracks of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Royal Canadian Artillery, and Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry were carried out by the men of the corps, and the annual amount of lumber for the necessary repairs has been supplied.

LONDON.

The barrack fence at this station was thoroughly repaired, and several small parts supplied to the cooking range in the men's cook house.

TORONTO.

The stables of "A" Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, have been refloored and repaired generally.

KINGSTON.

A pumping windmill was erected on Barriefield Common for the use of the corps in camp.

*Tete de Pont Barracks.*—The ceiling in the centre passage, block "C" was renewed in wood. The chimney of hospital was repaired, and the cooking ranges in men's cook house were thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

The armouries of the 14th Battalion were fitted up in Artillery Park Barracks. The roof of store building and fence at store yard were repaired.

*Royal Military College.*—The usual general repairs were made to the several buildings on the monthly barrack inspection report.

OTTAWA.

*Drill shed.*—The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards' quarters were repaired and fitted up with electric light. New eave troughs were placed on this building, and small repairs made to chimneys and sink. The floor of main hall was renewed. The 43rd Battalion armouries were placed in the old museum, the whole painted and thoroughly fitted up.

The manège at the back of drill shed was cleaned up, and the entrance to shed gravelled.

The caretaker's house, Nepean Point, was painted inside and outside, and water pipes repaired.

*Old Militia Stores.*—The south gable was repointed, and door frames reset. The roof also was repaired.

A number of trees were planted in Cartier square.

#### PRESCOTT.

The drill shed and armouries have been repaired.

*Fort Wellington.*—The block house was pointed, and the wood work painted. The walls at the main gate way were taken down and rebuilt. The entire walls were pointed. The officers' quarters were repaired and plastered. A pump and platform were repaired.

#### MONTREAL.

*Drill shed.*—A new floor was laid in the main hall, and gun shed. The roof was renewed in galvanized iron. Five æolian ventilators, four feet in diameter, have been placed on the roof. The roof trusses, and inside of roof sheeting has been thoroughly painted. The field battery gun shed has been sheeted and fitted up. The old engineer quarters were fitted up for No. 1 troop, 6th Hussars' armoury. The heating apparatus in the different armouries was overhauled and repaired.

Minor repairs were made to the caretaker's quarters, Papineau Road Cemetery, owing to fair wear and tear.

The markers' butts at Côte St. Luc rifle range were thickened and resodded.

#### ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

The roof of blue block was repaired, and the foundation of stone block underpinned. The stores building was repaired, and the drains overhauled.

#### QUEBEC.

*Citadel.*—The facings of a number of casemates were rebuilt and tied in. The drains and water pipes leading to No. 1 wash house were overhauled, and the wells repaired. The fortification walls were partially pointed and repaired generally.

*Cartridge Factory.*—The different buildings included in the cartridge factory have been repaired generally both inside and outside. Besides the minor repairs, the work shop has been thoroughly fitted up. W.C's placed in the factory, and the motor room and foundry repaired. Electric light was placed in the factory, and a velocity room fitted up for the testing of powder. A chimney on the laboratory was also repaired. The cellars were thoroughly drained.

"A" Magazine was repaired, and part of the boundary wall rebuilt.

The floor in "E" Magazine store was repaired.

The casemates in Richmond bastion were repaired.

The cavalier cells and store buildings were repaired.

The heating apparatus in married men's quarters was overhauled and repaired.

Captain Pelletier's quarters in Artillery Park were repaired generally.

The roof of "B" Field Battery barracks was repaired.

The fences steps and walls of militia stores were repaired.

A chimney on Major Farley's quarters was rebuilt.

A latrine at the back of the brigade offices was removed, and the pit filled up.

The drainage in men's quarters, old hospital building, St. Louis St., was overhauled and repaired.

LEVIS.

A bridge leading to No. 3 Fort, was rebuilt.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

Minor repairs were made to the ranges in the mens cook house.

SUSSEX, N.B.

A new building has been erected on the military camp grounds for the Caretaker.

HALIFAX, N.S.

A new drill shed is now being erected here by the Department of Public Works.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

FRED. W. WHITE,

*Asst. Architect, M. and D.*

The Deputy Minister,  
Militia and Defence.

## APPENDIX No. 3

TO

### REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

### MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

GOVERNMENT CARTRIDGE AND SHELL FACTORY, QUEBEC,

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the operations of the Government cartridge and shell factory, for the year 1896, as follows :—

Our manufacturing operations have been confined to '303" cordite ball cartridge, as well as common and shrapnel shells for 9 Pr. R.M.L. guns, and tin obturating cups for R.B.L. guns.

#### CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

The plant used for the manufacture of Martini-Henry ammunition has been overhauled and put in good order in case it should be necessary to turn out this kind of ammunition. The machines belonging to this plant which could be converted for the manufacture of '303" cartridges, have been altered accordingly and are now in operation together with the new machinery specially purchased for this purpose.

During the time I was away on duty in England, I received instructions to obtain information concerning the relative advantages of cordite and other smokeless explosives offered for sale. I was enabled through the kindness of the High Commissioner in London to have access to the War Office documents relating to exhaustive and costly experiments carried out by the Imperial and Indian governments, thereby saving a considerable amount of time and money, for with the limited means and facilities at our disposal here, it would have been impossible to obtain the valuable information therein contained. The superintendent of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, was at the same time good enough to allow me to make use of the proof range and instruments in the Royal Arsenal for the purpose of making some additional experiments. I had the honour to submit to you a report on the above on the 26th February, 1896, resulting in the definite adoption of cordite for use with our small arms of '303" calibre.

The cordite now in use here is manufactured at the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, England, and has so far given satisfactory ballistic results. As a large number of small-arms of '303" calibre have been purchased for the re-arming of the militia, and as the accuracy of these arms is as yet comparatively little known here, a few diagrams of proof of ammunition manufactured in this establishment are attached to this report. These diagrams have been selected from proofs made, to cover as long a period of time as possible from beginning of manufacture to date of writing, and may be taken as representing the average performance of the new weapons. A comparison of these diagrams with the ones published in the annual report for 1885 for Snider and Martini-Henry ammunition, will show at a glance

the immense increase in accuracy. The cordite received from England has been subjected to the necessary chemical and ballistic tests before loading.

It was found necessary to purchase a new chronograph and to re-build the velocity range. The old instruments had been in use for about fourteen years, and the measurements obtained with them were so irregular and misleading that good work could not be done with them.

The new instruments of the le Boulengé pattern, as modified by Major Holden, R.A., have been mounted on a stone pedestal in a room especially prepared for the purpose in the factory buildings, and have given excellent satisfaction.

At the laboratory several alterations have been made to provide the greatest possible protection against accident to persons employed in the danger buildings. The table for mixing detonating compositions by hand has been replaced by a machine, in using which the operator is amply protected should an explosion occur. The drums for filled caps and mealing gunpowder have been isolated by means of heavy rope mantlets specially made for this purpose.

All the machines in this department belonging to the Snider or Martini-Henry plant, that could be utilized for the manufacture of .303" have been altered locally, avoiding the expense of purchasing new apparatus. The accuracy proof of small-bore ammunition necessitated the erection of a small building on the proof range at the Cove Fields. The system used with Snider and Martini-Henry ammunition consisted in observing the hits on the target from the firing point with a powerful telescope, which could easily be done as these soft bullets made a large splash on the target. Not so, however, with the little .303" bullet, the mark of which can only be found with difficulty, and should the point of impact be in a joint between the plates, is quite invisible at 500 yards. The new bullet proof building was therefore placed a short distance in front of the targets where the shots can be seen plainly with the naked eye. The output of the factory has been considerably restricted by the introduction of the new plant. Before putting this plant into full operation it has been necessary to manufacture a large amount of tools and gauges, also duplicates of the standard gauges sent from England. The old machinery that could be adapted for the purpose had also to be modified as already stated in the beginning of this report. In addition to the above, a complete set of machines for testing components of the cartridge at various stages of manufacture had to be made. All this takes a great deal of time, and having only a small staff of machinists, our resulting output has of course been much affected. The production is at present about 10,000 per day, and it is expected that with a full complement of machinists and operatives this amount will be doubled. We have had in addition the difficulty common to all establishments undertaking a new manufacture, namely, the instruction and breaking in of the "personnel" to the new methods, during which time less work was done than now that all are familiar with their respective duties.

An order was given last winter to put the Martini-Henry plant at work to supply the ammunition of this description required for the Dominion Rifle Association, and the necessary material was ordered from England. The delay in getting out the material was, however, so great, that the idea had to be abandoned, and the cartridges used at the last matches of the Association were purchased in England.

To meet the increasing work of the factory, two 14 inch engine lathes, and one small universal milling machine were purchased from Messrs. J. Bertram & Sons, of Dundas, Ontario, and have given every satisfaction.

The manufacture of .303" smokeless blank cartridge has not yet been taken up. Should it at any time be necessary to do so, the plant used for the manufacture of ball cartridge can be modified and adapted for the purpose. A special kind of cordite for loading these cartridges will have to be imported, as the cordite used with ball cartridge is not suitable for blank.

All the plant is in good order, with the exception of a large annealing furnace built from plans got out from England; this furnace is in bad repair, and it is proposed to replace it by one of a more economical pattern and better suited to our requirements.

A few minor repairs to buildings were carried out during the year.

It has been found necessary to dispense with the services of the foreman of the cartridge factory and to obtain a competent man to replace him from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

## SHELL FACTORY.

The "personnel" of this factory has been increased and the foundry enlarged; the output will accordingly be much greater. The manufacture of 9 Pr. R.M.L. common and shrapnel shells has been carried out during the year, as well as that of tin cups for R.B.L. guns. The amount of work turned out has been amply sufficient to replace current expenditure. The following new machinery has been purchased from Messrs. J. Bertram & Sons:—

2 16 inch engine lathes,  
2 brass finishers' lathes,  
1 drill press,  
1 emery grinder.

The brass furnace has been enlarged and re-built and a new core drier erected.

The firing test of artillery projectiles was carried out at the Island of Orleans during the summer. An order was received some time ago to discontinue this test, but it does not seem advisable to go on manufacturing indefinitely without testing a small proportion of shells in this manner.

In consequence of the introduction of breech-loading guns for the field artillery, it would seem advisable to consider the manufacturing of projectiles for these arms. All the interior parts of these shells such as bushes, diaphragms, tin cups, &c., can be turned out with the machinery we are now using for R.M.L. projectiles. The only additional expense would be the purchase of a small plant for the production of steel of which the bodies of these shells are made.

Some additional chemical apparatus is required and would be of great benefit; it is therefore recommended that the small amount required for this purpose be included in next year's estimates.

The appropriation voted by Parliament for this establishment is insufficient to enable us to produce the same quantity of '303" ammunition as has been manufactured in the past for the Snider and Martini-Henry rifles.

The cost of the new cartridge in England is about 50 per cent greater than that of the Martini-Henry rolled case, but this was not taken into account in preparing the last estimates. Our working hours have at the same time been reduced from 10 to 8 per day, entailing a loss of one-fifth of the time we formerly had at our disposal. It cannot therefore be expected that we shall be able to meet the demand for ammunition under present conditions, and it is strongly recommended that this important question should receive earnest consideration.

I have to record my appreciation of the faithful services rendered by the staff and employees during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant.

F. M. GAUDET, Capt. R.C.A.,  
Superintendent.

To the Deputy of  
The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa, Ont.

## PART 2.

# REPORT

OF THE

# MAJOR GENERAL

The Honourable  
Minister of Militia and Defence.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1896.

I have the honour to submit my first report on the Canadian Militia.

It is dated 31st December, 1896, as, with your approval, we have reverted to the former system of reporting on what has taken place during the year itself.

Of late years it has been the custom to issue these reports in accordance with the financial year, but the disadvantage of this has been that reference was made to proceedings which had long previously taken place: whereas by making a report in each year for the year itself, it will be more readily seen and understood.

### THE PERMANENT FORCE.

I have been pleased with the general condition of the permanent force: with its discipline and general efficiency. I look upon the permanent corps as absolutely necessary, both in the way of training and example, to the efficiency of the active militia, and I have been pleased to observe in all ranks of the permanent force a keen desire to have a greater use made of them for the benefit of the active militia.

It is my strong hope and intention to avail myself of this desire, and to make larger calls upon them than have been made hitherto. In my opinion, all ranks should be capable of acting as instructors in their several degrees.

To attain this it may be necessary to offer inducements to men to remain in the service, and I propose therefore, before long, to submit to you a scheme whereby inducements to remain, in the shape of some provision on retirement, could be made with no undue cost to the public.

### SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

As will be seen by my preceding remarks, these schools of instruction are a vital necessity to the militia generally.

On the whole I have been satisfied with the work done; in some places the benefits have been more apparent than in others.

I am satisfied that where members of the active force are able to go for a time into residence at a school, and work there for a certificate, the certificate thus gained is of far more lasting value than one gained at a provisional school.

But as I am also aware that many members of the active force are unable to leave their civil occupations to go to a school at a distance, I have endeavoured to meet this want by bringing the means of instruction within reach by means of provisional schools.

This has been tried with marked success during the past year, in several places, and it is my intention largely to extend this in the future.

## THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

Owing to circumstances there were no camps until the autumn, and as these had been decided upon late in the season, only a portion of the force elected to come out at that time, consequently I was not able to see more than a limited portion of the whole force, but on the whole I was satisfied.

There was a marked difference between corps, and I could not but trace the reason for this difference to lie in the tone and example, first, of the immediate commanding officer of the corps, and next, in that of the officer commanding the district to which the corps belonged.

Where these two officers were keen and earnest the corps were good, but I repeat, that on the whole, I was satisfied, especially considering that most of the corps I saw had not attended camps for two or more years.

Both at Niagara and London I was particularly struck with the earnest desire to make the very most of the training, discernible on the part of all ranks.

In the cavalry certain changes in organization have been introduced by the adoption of the squadron system. This course was found necessary in order to modernize the instruction of this arm, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Imperial Cavalry Drill Book, which is based upon that system of organization.

In the artillery the commencement has been made of raising the field batteries from four guns to the proper service establishment of 6 guns, thus following the lead of the armies of the world, none of which have less than six guns.

The one principle, which I look upon as of vital necessity to the whole force, is that the whole force shall be drilled annually. This should be so firmly established that nothing can alter it. It is of no use to grant it for one year and take it away the next. It touches at the root of all efficiency; better far to reduce the force to one half, and make them efficient by annual drill, than to have double or treble the force on paper, and only call them out once every second or third year.

The city corps, take them as a whole, certainly show an earnest desire to utilize to the fullest extent possible all means of training within their power, but they suffer from having few opportunities of camp training, or of practical field work.

I propose to remedy this wherever possible, by instituting camps in the immediate neighbourhood of towns, where men could pass the nights, returning to their civil duties during the daytime, and putting in an hour or so of good work in early morning, and again in the evening. Great benefit would result, I think.

## ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

It was decided early in the year to re-arm the militia, and for that purpose the Q.M.G. was sent to England to consult with the highest authorities as to the description of weapons to be purchased.

After very grave consideration a decision was arrived at, and I venture respectfully to record here my gratitude for the liberal spirit in which my advice was received by both sides of the House. As a result the very latest patterns of arms and munitions of war were ordered, full details of which were announced in the House by the then Minister of Militia.

The rifles ordered have nearly all arrived, and a proportion were issued to the active militia for the fall camps. The permanent corps as instructors to the militia have all been armed with them. Also an advance issue has been made for instructional purposes to most of the city corps. But the cleaning and marking is necessarily a slow process; it is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, but before these arms can be issued regularly, I must be thoroughly satisfied that the arrangements for their repair and their proper care are satisfactory.

I intend very shortly to lay before you for consideration proposals with regard to this.

## FIELD ARTILLERY GUNS AND EQUIPMENT.

It is hoped that the new guns will shortly arrive, but it will be necessary to bear in mind that the arrival of these, and the change of establishment from 4 to 6 guns per battery will entail increased gun-shed accommodation.

It must also be borne in mind that the purchase of these six batteries of modern breech loading guns means the deliberate adoption of the principle that the field artillery is to be re-armed as well as the infantry. The new batteries will suffice to arm about "one-third" of the field artillery.

It will be disastrous to call a halt half way through the work, and it must be definitely held in view that the whole of the field artillery should receive new guns as soon as possible.

I have no hesitation in saying that the efficiency which they have maintained entitles them to demand this. The present muzzle-loading guns which will be discarded can be advantageously used for other definite purposes of less importance.

## RIFLE RANGES.

The adoption of the new rifle has largely increased the difficulty of finding suitable ranges.

While the distance to which the Lee-Enfield throws its bullet is not largely superior to that of the Martini, yet its penetration is so much greater that far more protection is required in marker's butts, and in the thickness in stop-butts.

This matter is under careful consideration, especially as regards the more important ranges of the country. A new range is greatly needed at Ottawa.

The ranges at London, Kingston and Toronto are already safe. The other main ranges can, and must, be made so.

At the same time I do not propose to cause the distances at which shooting takes place to be increased.

The shooting of the militia as a whole is not yet what it should be, I can see no object in practising firing at long ranges, until satisfactory results are obtained at the shorter ones.

## CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

Great consideration has been given during the past year to the whole subject of clothing and equipment, and I look forward to very great improvements in the whole system. A serviceable equipment is still one of our greatest needs. Saddlery is in a very defective condition: much of that in hand is worn out, and there is no reserve whatever. As regards clothing, many great improvements have already taken place, and I trust to improve still further. New patterns, all in practical conformity with those used in the Imperial Service, have been adopted, and greater uniformity leading to economy has been secured. Sealed patterns have been carefully revised, and a better system of inspection adopted so as to secure that the contracts come up in all respects to the sealed patterns.

A large quantity of serge clothing has been ordered, and regiments have been encouraged to substitute serge jackets for cloth tunics: the former being more serviceable, better wearing and cost less. It is hoped that should the proposals already made with regard to the measures necessary for the proper care of the new rifle be carried out, that the same system may be extended to the care of clothing, in which case I am confident that not only will clothing last longer, but it will be kept in better condition than at present.

## BARRACKS.

There is no change in the amount of accommodation from that available last year. The votes for necessary repairs and new constructions have for the last year or two been seriously curtailed, with the result that the expenditure of a considerably

larger sum of money than otherwise would have been the case, is now necessary, besides small repairs, the following large ones are required.

#### TETE DE PONT BARRACKS, KINGSTON.

Repairs throughout: but these barracks are so out of repair altogether that I cannot but look on mere patching up as a waste of money. I believe that if the site and present buildings were sold the money thus gained would go far towards erecting new barracks on the Government property adjoining.

#### CITADEL QUEBEC.

Large repairs to gateway, walls, and ditches, are seriously needed.

Much economy has resulted, in the case of the barracks occupied by the permanent corps, by the adoption of the plan of placing a small sum at the disposal of the commanding officer in each barracks, for the immediate execution of small and urgent repairs, such as would suffer from the delay entailed by reference being made to headquarters. This expenditure is of course subject to subsequent audit and sanction at headquarters in the usual way.

#### ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

A new commandant having been appointed, I do not propose to hamper him in this paper with any recommendations of mine, suffice it to say that from conversation with him, I am satisfied that all his views are in the right direction for the general improvement of the college. But I would add that the one thing especially needed is to hold out to parents a reasonable prospect of professional openings for their sons, both as regards commissions in the permanent corps, and also suitable openings in the other branches of government employ.

The practice of crowning the course of instruction at the college by the execution of an extended survey, by selected graduates, working under the superintendence of the professor of military surveying, has been followed again this year with satisfactory results.

#### ORGANIZATION AND STAFF.

As already urged by my predecessor, one of the greatest needs of the militia is a systematic organization throughout the whole service. No force which consists merely of a number of individual units such as regiments, battalions, and batteries with no organized staff and without those departments which clothe, feed, arm, nurse, and pay an army in the field, can be looked upon as a force available for war.

I intend to submit proposals to remedy this for your consideration before long.

W. J. GASCOIGNE,

*Major-General commanding Canadian Militia.*

(APPENDIX A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non Commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on June 30, 1895.	Strength on June 30, 1896.	Become Non-effective.								Enrolled.				Composition of present Contingent as to length of service.				Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.	
				Discharged by Pursue.	Discharged Unserviceable.	Discharged Invalid.	Discharged—Time Expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Detachment.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.		Over 3 years.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	122	122	120	12	10	4	5	26	.....	2	59	46	2	2	7	57	39	27	24	30	2
Royal Canadian Artillery.....	323	320	315	11	20	2	17	40	1	1	92	74	1	1	11	87	57	68	72	118	8
Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.....	304	305	297	19	6	7	18	19	3	2	74	55	.....	2	9	66	55	57	58	127	4
Total.....	749	747	732	42	36	13	40	85	4	5	225	175	3	5	27	210	151	152	154	275	14
Increase in 1895-96.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	4	.....
Decrease in 1895-96.....	323	157	15	11	18	3	21	137	.....	47	418	202	.....	64	11	276	53	26	.....	.....	5

M. AYLMER, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

## (APPENDIX B.)

RETURN of Certificates granted to Officers, N.-C. Officers and Men of the Active Militia in the year ending 30th June, 1896.

Arm and Station.	Long Course.		Short Course.				Special Course.				Trumpeters' Course.			Total.	Remarks.			
	A.		B.		A.		B.		A.		B.		1st			2nd	3rd	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd						3rd
Cavalry, Toronto...			3	2	8	7	1	13	5	2				3	2	1	47	
do Winnipeg...					5	1	6	11	4	3				2	5	3	40	23 Infantry.
Artillery, Kingston.	1		2		1		13	4	1					5			27	
do Quebec...					3		31	10	3	1							48	
Infantry, London...					7	35	5	37						11			95	
do Toronto...	2	2	5		3	24	4	67	12	14							133	
do St. Johns...			4	4	4	7	8	22	15	10							74	
do Fredericton...					4	7	14	40	3	6							74	
Total.....	3	2	14	6	35	81	82	204	43	36				5	23	4	538	
Increase, 1895-96...		1		2	16	53		36	25					4	23	3	163	
Decrease, 1895-96...			3				3			3							9	
Net increase, 1895-96																	154	

M. AYLMEY, Colonel,  
Adjutant General

## (APPENDIX C.)

RETURN showing the Number of Officers, Men and Horses of the Active Militia trained in the Year 1895-96 at Local Headquarters.

Military District.	Authorized Establishment called out.			Received 12 days training			Received under 12 days training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. I .....	63	639	94	42	548	87				21	91	7
II .....	202	2,157	281	177	2,108	276		2		25	47	5
III .....	91	944	70	65	859	69		2	1	26	83	
IV .....	59	743	103	50	657	95	1	32	7	8	54	1
V .....	164	1,737	49	136	1,600	49		23		28	114	
VI .....	24	291	32	21	249	32		6		3	36	
VII .....	86	911	122	65	903	117		1	1	21	7	4
VIII .....	62	651	62	58	565	62		8		4	78	
IX .....	98	1,488	37	90	1,168	37	2	20		6	300	
X .....	47	616	147	32	315	138				15	301	9
XI .....	36	587		24	376					12	211	0
XII .....	25	252		21	236					4	16	
Totals ....	957	11,016	997	781	9,584	962	3	94	9	173	1,338	26

M. AYLMER, Col.,  
Adjutant General.

## (APPENDIX D.)

EXTRACT from the Report of the Commandant of the Canadian Detachment, selected to take part in the annual competitions held by the National Artillery Association of England, at Shoeburyness, 1896.

1. The detachment consisted of—

Lieut.-Col. F. M. Cole, 2nd Regt. C. A., Commandan

Captain R. Myles, 9th Toronto F.B., Adjutant.

1 Sergt.-Major } Royal Canadian Artillery.

4 N.C.O. and men } Field Batteries, Can. Artillery.

8 " " Garrison Coys., " "

14 " " Garrison Coys., " "

2. The detachment assembled at Quebec, and attended a preliminary course of instruction at the Royal School of Artillery, from the 2nd to the 14th July; sailed on the 15th; arrived at Shoeburyness on the 25th, and joined in the competitions from the 3rd to the 7th August.

3. The following competitions were participated in by the Canadian detachment.

*Position Artillery.*

(a.) Single gun competition, 16 pr. R.M.L. gun.

(b.) Disabled ordnance.

*Garrison Artillery.*

(c.) Group firing (ranging) 64 pr. R.M.L. guns.—4TH PLACE.

(d.) Group firing (moving target) 64 pr. R.M.L. guns.—3RD PRIZE.

(e.) Single gun competition 64 pr. R.M.L. gun.

(f.) A. and B. Shifting ordnance.—3RD PRIZE.

(g.) Londonderry Challenge Cup.—1ST PRIZE.

(h.) H. E. The Governor General of Canada. Cup.

(i.) Queen's prize—aggregate of (c.) and (d.) Garrison Artillery. 1ST PRIZE.

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.

*A. D. G. Artillery.*

(APPENDIX A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-Commissioned Officers and Men) for the half year ending 31st Dec, 1896.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on June 30, 1896.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1896.	Become Non-effective.								Enrolled.					Composition of present Contingent as to length of service.				Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
				Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged Unserviceable.	Discharged Invalided.	Discharged—Time Expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Desertion.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	Over 3 years.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons .....	135	120	129	8	6	1	5	13	0	3	36	34	3	2	6	45	51	18	24	36	2
Royal Canadian Artillery .....	317	315	318	4	12	2	9	14	5	1	47	33	4	1	12	50	65	41	80	132	7
Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry .....	296	295	291	5	1	4	12	20	1	2	45	36	0	1	4	41	56	29	66	140	5
Total .....	748	730	738	17	19	7	26	47	6	6	128	103	7	4	22	136	172	88	170	308	14

M. AYLMER, Colonel.  
Adjutant General.

## (APPENDIX B.)

RETURN of Certificates granted to Officers, N.C. Officers and Men of the Active Militia for the half year ending 31st December, 1896.

Arm and Station.	Long Course.		Short Course.				Special Course.				Trumpeters' Course.			Total.	Remarks.		
	A.		B.		A.		B.		A.		B.		1st			2nd	3rd
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd					
Calvary, Toronto..	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	5	6	...	...	...	...	20		
do Winnipeg	...	...	...	...	*1	*5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	* Infantry.	
Artillery, Kingston.	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9		
do Quebec	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	8		
Infantry, London..	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	14	2	9	...	...	...	...	34		
do Toronto..	1	...	2	...	2	3	4	25	4	13	...	1	...	...	55		
do St. Johns	...	...	3	2	1	3	7	12	5	5	...	...	...	...	38		
do Fredericton	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	22	...	2	...	...	...	...	29		
Total.....	3	...	8	2	15	17	19	76	19	35	...	1	1	2	2	200	

M. AYLMEER, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

## (APPENDIX C.)

RETURN showing the number of Officers, Men and Horses trained in the Year 1896-97, to 31st December, 1896, in District Camps.

Military District.	Authorized Establishment called out.			Received 12 days training.			Received under 12 days training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. I. ....	91	966	11	73	946	11	.....	.....	.....	18	20	.....
II. ....	155	1,638	20	121	1,633	20	2	1	.....	32	4	.....
III. ....	78	749	213	57	744	208	.....	3	.....	21	2	5
V. ....	124	1,211	220	100	1,105	206	1	12	1	23	94	13
VI. ....	79	798	12	50	634	7	.....	.....	.....	29	164	5
VII. ....	124	1,262	19	98	1,232	19	.....	.....	.....	26	30	.....
VIII. ....	65	722	328	58	650	323	.....	2	.....	7	70	5
IX. ....	187	1,971	103	155	1,837	63	.....	9	.....	32	125	40
XII. ....	48	451	4	42	404	4	.....	1	.....	6	46	.....
Total. ....	951	9,768	930	754	9,185	861	3	28	1	194	555	68

M. AYLMEER, Col.,  
Adjutant General.

## (APPENDIX D.)

RETURN showing the number of Officers, Men and Horses trained in the Year 1896-97, to 31st December, 1896, at Local Headquarters.

Military District.	Authorized Establishment called out.			Received 12 days training.			Received under 12 days training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. I. ....	45	420	7	32	324	6	4	57	.....	9	39	1
II. ....	165	1,764	20	143	1,758	20	.....	6	.....	22	.....	.....
III. ....	79	798	12	55	716	11	1	63	.....	23	19	1
IV. ....	52	617	8	43	537	7	.....	58	.....	9	22	1
V. ....	157	1,664	20	135	1,519	20	2	63	.....	20	82	.....
VI. ....	6	73	29	6	63	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
VII. ....	15	205	.....	12	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
VIII. ....	57	599	53	50	511	53	5	14	.....	2	74	.....
IX. ....	92	1,415	8	82	962	8	3	225	.....	7	228	.....
X. ....	10	120	122	8	98	98	.....	11	11	2	11	13
XII. ....	12	195	.....	8	143	.....	.....	1	.....	4	51	.....
Total. ....	690	7,870	279	574	6,836	252	15	498	11	101	536	16

M. AYLMEER, Col.,  
Adjutant General.

## (APPENDIX E.)

## RETURNS of Musketry in District Camps, 1896-97.

Military District and Site of Camp.	Corps.	Corps figure of merit.	Rank and Name of Best Shot.	Score.	Remarks.
No. 1 London.	21st Battalion.	22-22	Sergeant Kerr	61	
	22nd do	21-73	Sergeant Leonard	58	
	30th do	24-83	Private A. Justice	67	Best shot in camp.
No. 2 Niagara.	12th do	23-21	Sergeant G. Brooks	35	
	31st do	23-09	Sergeant Spence	36	
	35th do	25-34	Private G. Srigley	37	Best shot in camp.
	37th do	24-38	Private A. Bertram	35	
	39th do	22-51	Private T. Armstrong	35	
No. 3 Kingston.	4th Hussars	63-75	Sergeant Leatherland	71	
	45th Battalion	55-13	Private McLean	66	
	47th do	48-07	Sergeant Marks	73	Best shot in camp.
No. 5 Laprairie.	6th Hussars	46-03	Corporal Wadsworth	66	
	11th Battalion	37-62	Private Blair	71	Best shot in camp.
	50th do	27-65	Private Gendreau	55	
	76th do	34-49	Private Walsh	56	
No. 6 St. Johns, Que.	85th do	37-06	Private Kerringer	64	
	52nd do	21-85	Private L. Magoon	65	
	55th do	25-74	Sergeant Major Allen	73	Best shot in camp.
	80th do	20-78	Private R. Dubois	51	
	17th do				Firing not completed
No. 7 Levis.	81st do	28-68	Private J. Hamel	60	
	87th do				Firing not completed
	88th do				do do
No. 8 Sussex.	92nd do	26-30	{ Private J. Chabot. Private J. Demers. }	53	Equal.
	8th Hussars	53-75	Sergeant S. Theal	78	
	Kings C. Hussars				Firing not completed
No. 9 Aldershot.	68th Battalion				do do
	69th do	40-19	Sergeant Major Daniels	73	
	72nd do				Firing not completed
	75th do	30-33	Sergeant L. Messer	63	
	78th do	33-26	Sergeant A. Frazer	75	
No. 12 Charlottetown, P.E.I.	93rd do	48-34	{ Sergeant J. Christie. Sergeant E. McKay. }	75	Equal.
	4th P. E. I. Regt.		Corporal J. Morrison	60	
	82nd Battalion	10-62	Sergeant McDuff	75	

M. AYLMER, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

*From the Commandant, Royal Military College of Canada, to the President, Royal Military College of Canada.*

KINGSTON, Ont., 2nd July, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report on the Royal Military College of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

I have, &c.,

D. R. CAMERON,  
*Commandant.*

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

30th June, 1896.

The warm interest taken in Canada and in the Royal Military College here by Her Majesty the Queen, has again been marked now by the bestowal, on the graduates, of a commission in Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps.

Canada being represented in Her Majesty's Indian Forces by direct appointment will be generally and highly appreciated as an additional strand woven in the mighty bond of imperial federation under our beloved Queen.

Higher military education is an essential element in the constitution of the Dominion, as amongst any people aspiring to national greatness. This institution is its only nursery in Canada, and should command and receive patriotic support from all authorities and all Canadians who appreciate the value and dignity of what is implied by the words, "a British subject."

In this, the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the institution, it can be shown that the important trust placed in the college, is being efficiently discharged by the personnel, and that the unprincipled system lately initiated, of casting contempt on our staff and students is discreditable and unpatriotic. Within a few weeks from the commencement of the session now being closed, there has been a scarcely interrupted series of attacks upon the Royal Military College, in some of the Canadian press and in Parliament.

It has been spread broadcast over the country, and communicated to even the British press, that discipline at the College is wanting, that the drill imparted here is antiquated, that the cadets are habitual drunkards, and that those who are now on the College Staff, Canadian gentlemen, civil and military, as well as officers of Her Majesty's regular forces, and the cadets in residence, are unworthy of belief.

These charges have reached a vast number of people who have either not had opportunity to hear their refutation, or who are not anxious to know the charges to be untrue.

To the hospitable residents of Kingston—who are personally familiar with the social and college life of those at this institution—it would be quite superfluous to offer evidence of the unfounded character of the attacks which have been indulged in; but, on an occasion such as the present when there are listeners from remote parts of Canada, the opportunity is not one to be lost for undoing, as far as may be, the great wrong which has been done to the cadets here, to their faithful instructors, and to the highly important national interests entrusted to them which they better understand and more highly appreciate than their ruthless and unjust detractors.

No college, that I know of, none that I have read of, turns out cadets as thoroughly qualified officers for any branch of the service. I conceive such a result to be wholly impracticable.

It may aid in conveying a correct understanding of this point, to state that the British officer having entered the army from the Woolwich Academy, or Sandhurst College, has still before him, in addition to regimental training the School of Cavalry, the School of Military Engineering, the School of Gunnery, the Artillery College, and the Staff College.

What military entrance colleges may do, what this college has done, and does do with high efficiency, in addition to assisting militia officers to qualify for promotion, is to prepare cadets for first commissioned appointments in military service, to educate them so as to enable them to intelligently appreciate and utilise the experience they are about to acquire in a profession into which they have yet to enter.

It is the intellectual—it is not the mechanical side of soldiering which has chiefly to be dealt with at a military entrance college.

If our critics could for a moment have realized this point, and allowed honesty guided by intelligence to regulate their remarks, they could not have yielded to the malign influence which led them to disparage the work being worthily done by the instructors and cadets here. They might have learnt that in 1893, the Inspector General of Fortifications of Her Majesty's Forces, on a deputation on military education to the Secretary of State for War, spoke of our graduates in the highest terms, saying: "The officers we get elsewhere than from Woolwich, are far better than those who come from Woolwich, either with regard to science or with regard to general education. The officers, which we get from the Military College of Canada, are very good men indeed; it is true we get only one or two from there so perhaps they are the best the College can produce." Again, before a Royal Commission to inquire into the entrance examination, in 1894, they are referred to as having had a higher standard of work, and more knowledge of what was required by Royal Engineers, than graduates from Woolwich.

Our adverse critics might have learnt too, that within a few weeks preceding the commencement of their attacks, general progress had advanced to a point never before attained in the history of the College since its foundation in 1876.

Previous to the last four years, the most distinguished gold medallist of the College was Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, who graduated so long ago as 1883 with a record of 54,656 marks.

During the last four years that record has been exceeded in four instances by from 924 to 1,802 marks.

The next highest record made previously to 1892, was by Capt. Lang, D.S.O., R.E., with 53,505 in 1883. Since 1891 his record has been surpassed seven times, by an average of 1,769 marks.

The third highest record up to 1892 was made by Mr. R. W. Leonard, with 53,271 marks; this again in 1883. His score has been surpassed, since 1891, eight times, by an average of 2,760 marks.

Only three graduates just named—inclusive of but one gold medallist—find place and rank as 5th, 9th and 11th, amongst the following gentleman, who, with one exception in 1891, all graduated since 1891: Messrs. F. H. Vercoe, R.J.F. Hayter, J. F. Fraser, N. S. Ridout, G. R. Frith, G. F. F. Osborne, G. N. Cory, D. S. McInnes, G. S. Wilkes, V. L. Beer, W. C. Dumble, J. W. Osborne.

So that but for the men of 1883, all those whose names I have read, graduates of the last few years, surpassed all previous records since the foundation of the College in 1876. Moreover, prior to 1892, in only one instance did the marks of a gold medallist exceed the mere average marks of the graduating class of last year.

Far from supporting the charges made against the management of the College these records, evidence of the most reliable kind of recent strikingly satisfactory educational progress, are inconsistent with absence of discipline and prevalence of drunkenness.

Nor is there wanting confirmatory evidence, independent of college records, of the continued thoroughness of instruction here.

Allusion has already been made to the high place accorded in 1893 and 1894 to graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada by leading expert opinion in England. In 1894, and again in 1895, extensive military surveys were made for the Dominion Government.

All the gentlemen who executed the work were cadets within the last three years:—Messrs. F. B. Osler, R. W. Brigstocke, J. E. Beatty, N. S. Ridout, H. L. Gordon, F. N. Gibbs, P. E. Thacker, F. D. Lafferty, R. E. Tyrwhitt, A. T. LeFevre, A. A. Inksetter, F. E. Leach.

In this list there is repeated only one name previously mentioned.

The survey effected gained for these gentlemen the highest encomiums from the Dominion authorities, and the marked appreciation of expert military authorities in England.

Passing to drill:—The Queen's Cup for rifle shooting by teams of eight, is probably the prize which excites most thorough competition throughout Her Majesty's regular forces. The very best marksmen can alone have the honour of representing their respective corps in the contest.

In 1895, the victory in the match for the Queen's Cup was distinguished by success far surpassing any previous record. So great were considered the merits of the victorious team, that not merely were its members personally eulogized in the warmest terms of appreciation by the Viceroy of Ireland, and Field Marshal Lord Roberts on a specially appointed parade, but they were summoned from Ireland to Windsor Castle by Her Majesty, in order that they might receive their reward from the hands of the Queen of the British Empire.

On that team of eight, the Royal Military College of Canada was represented by a graduate of 1894, 2nd Lieutenant R. H. B. Magee, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

This year, a graduate of 1893 carried our college colours to victory at Cairo. Winning the grand aggregate in the military contests there, he came within one point of being champion marksman in Egypt, and captured the fencing championship.

Our representative was 2nd Lieutenant J. J. B. Farley, of the Prince of Wales' North Staffordshire Regiment.

In answer to congratulations from his Alma Mater, he wrote from Wady Halfa, on his way to face the enemy:—"It is very gratifying to know that the old R.M.C. still keeps an eye on her sons in whatever clime they may be, and I hope I may prove worthy of the privilege I enjoy of numbering myself amongst them."

This year again, this very month, graduates and cadets have had an opportunity of proving in public competition the excellent results of drill exercises here.

The College was represented at the Toronto military tournament by 14 persons.

The sergeant instructor, three graduates of 1890, 1891 and 1894 respectively, and ten cadets.

In eleven contests they took seven first prizes and five second places.

Lieutenant Panet, R.C.A., a graduate of 1891, tied with Lieut. Peters, G.G.B.G., in taking the greatest number of individual prizes.

Eight cadets:—Messrs. D. Weatherbe, J. A. Stairs, H. H. Syer, L. G. Bennett, C. deB. Doucet, F. H. Courtney, C. D. W. Uniacke, H. R. Payzant, took part in winning three first prizes and one second in five events.

The Queen's Own Rifles are deservedly held in the highest repute in Canadian public estimation, and it is therefore not to be wondered at, that the corps' display on the last Queen's Birthday parade was thought worthy of pictorial record by the unflattering camera, as a means to excite emulation throughout the service.

The view taken represents an approaching corps still a considerable distance away from the critical saluting point. In its press published form, the picture is aptly and truthfully entitled "Steady as a Rock," to which are added the words "Head of Queen's Own Rifles passing Saluting Point,—Colonel Vidal, D.A.G., Commanding."

The scene is one worthy of close examination by any one interested in drill. It furnishes an admirable proof of the excellence attainable by receptive recruits and efficient instructors. I have carefully examined its minutest details over and over again, and I am in a position to challenge any one, be he civilian or military expert, to

discover any fault for even the microscopic eye of the hypercritical amateur to dwell upon. The scene may be referred to in the "Mail and Empire Supplement" of the 13th inst. I need not say how great would be the pleasure it would afford me to join in the general congratulation to the Queen's Own on the success of the picture "Steady as a Rock," but, the pleasure is denied me, for I have been at pains—and with thoroughly reliable success to confirm my impression that on the Queen's Birthday, our visitors, the Queen's Own, did not, as depicted, wear the uniforms of Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College.

Emphasis has been laid upon the period of the last few years, because it is about the state of the college during this time that our unrestrained critics express themselves concerned.

There have been read the names of thirty-three individuals under instruction at the college, from 1892 to the present time, who have distinguished themselves in a marked way, some of them by intellectual power, some in technical professional work, others in physical training.

This number might have been greatly increased, had time permitted, or were one not tied to evidence secure against malicious attack by anonymous enemies of the college, and irresponsible disseminators of falsehood.

The opportunity for practical disproof of the injurious statements that have been made has not yet come within the reach of very many; nevertheless, one may be reasonably justified in challenging comparison for this college, numbering from 50 to 70 students, with any existing institution, in respect of the proportion of those, who, having had the opportunity, have since 1892 proved their worth.

Lieut. Girouard, R.E., has been entrusted with the construction of the advanced military railway now being built in the Soudan.

These are quoted but as an illustration of numerous instances, in public and private capacities, of individual distinction, without political influence or other artificial aid, due to capacity and training at the Royal Military College.

The object of these remarks is to show that work being done here is not deteriorating; and, if the records of earlier times be examined, there will be found abundant guides to what may be expected of the graduates of late years.

Our roll includes some names that have become household words throughout the Dominion.

Mackay served with distinction in Bechuanaland, 1884-85, commanded the Royal Engineers on the West Coast of Africa in 1887-89, and, by merit on active service at Sierra Leone, won the Distinguished Service Order decoration: and later was appointed Administrator of the Imperial British East Africa Company.

Robinson, who commanded the Royal Engineers on the West Coast of Africa in 1889-92, was killed whilst, with conspicuous bravery, blowing in the gate of the stockaded village of Tambi.

Stairs was Stanley's right-hand man, in the Emin Pasha relief expedition 1887-90; and later 1892 selected by the King of the Belgians to command the Katango expedition.

These all forfeited their lives in the discharge of duty; but others happily remain who have done credit to their training here, and amongst them may be noted at random, Capt. Lang, R.E., C.M.G., who first was entrusted with the Engineering defences of Port Esquimalt, was decorated, and later was selected by the Imperial Government to conduct Civil Engineering Surveys for the great railway projected to connect the Western Coast of Africa with its central regions.

Captain Twining, R.E., now a professor of the college, assisted in the Engineering Survey of the projected railway from the East Coast of Africa.

The number of students in attendance is regrettably small,—fewer than sanctioned by Parliament,—and very much fewer than needed; as an extremely important element in an effective defence organization by Canada.

There is existing statutory provision for about twice as many cadets as are now in attendance,—and of the large number of Militia Officers without qualification certi-

ificates, only four availed themselves during the present year of the privilege offered by act of parliament, to ten, to receive instruction here annually.

The critics to whom reference has been made, and others with political views, are ever ready to associate this very regrettable paucity of attendance with wrongly imputed and undefined mismanagement of the college.

But the true causes are probably these:—

The inducements to join the college have been diminished, and neither parliament nor the general public actively evince due appreciation of the essential connection between national safety and higher military education.

The cadets' payments for the college course,—at first \$650—were increased in 1880 to \$1,050, and again in 1888 to \$1,450 at which they now stand.

Concurrently, prizes offered to successful graduates have, practically, been an uniformly broken promise of appointment to the permanent Militia, and the general staff, with four commissions annually presented by Her Majesty, and most liberally supplemented from time to time, by additional appointments to the regular forces.

Up to 1888, thirty-seven extra commissions were allotted by the Imperial Government.

During the following seven years, up to the present time, only two extra commissions were assigned.

During the period that the payments by cadets stood at \$1,050, they had thirty-seven extra Imperial commissions, and were further buoyed up by the expectation that effect would be given to the statutory Order in Council, providing for first appointments to the permanent Militia being reserved for them.

During the later period, while their payments rose to \$1,450—38 per cent higher than formerly,—only two extra commissions have fallen to them, and their former prospect of service in the military force of their country has changed to confirmed despair.

The allotment of Militia commissions, it was perhaps at first thought, would suffice to make the college attractive; but this is never likely to be the case.

As the Militia Service now stands, the normal number of available vacancies in the permanent Militia Corps cannot be more than about two a year, and even if these were invariably assigned to graduates of the Royal Military College, they would prove a wholly insufficient attraction to fill the classes.

One may search in vain in the parliamentary records, to find a clear exposition, one capable of carrying conviction to in-expert common sense, of the necessity for providing an ample reserve of militarily educated men, and for incurring the expense involved in the undertaking.

Scarcely a word has ever been heard in the House in favour of improvement in this respect. Yet column after column may be found in *Hansard* devoted to the disparagement of higher military education, and to throwing contempt on the results of the efforts made to supply the deficiency by this college.

Natural discontent has found a place in the minds of graduates, their friends, and some of the public.

In such circumstances it is the less surprising that puerile, shameful and anonymous attacks have been levelled against the staff and cadets, which have failed to produce disaster within our walls, only because those who labour here are loyal men of honourable instincts, devoted to their duty and sensible of the great importance to Canada of the task entrusted to them.

With probably no more than two exceptions, the government military colleges of the civilized world, outside of Canada, are readily filled to their utmost capacity, due to the circumstance that successful graduation is associated with the winning of an honourable provision for life.

Were Canadian parents persuaded that their sons might be equally fortunate here, there would cease to be paucity of candidature for entrance.

Making every reasonable allowance for the unbounded satisfaction of almost all parents of graduates with the result of the Military College education and training, it is the prospect of Imperial Commissions, and the attractive association and college life

within our walls, to which at present is almost wholly due that the attendance has not fallen even lower than it is.

The conduct of the cadets has improved during the year now closing, and is fairly satisfactory.

The present first class has, on the average, incurred more forfeitures for irregularities, than did the first class of last year. But the second, third and fourth classes, show less forfeitures than the corresponding classes of 1895, and this in a very marked degree in the case of third class men.

The college sanitary and physical record, for the past year, has been most gratifying.

On the whole, class room work has been satisfactory.

The fourth and third classes, have, on the average, scored well; the second class has lost ground; and the first class, whose average attainments on joining the college were low, has recovered, in part, from the disadvantage under which it laboured.

The following figures show the average for each cadet of marks gained in the several classes during the past four years:—

Year.	4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.
1892-3.....	3,693*	9,260	10,685	15,203
1893-4.....	4,315	8,240*	15,177	18,307
1894-5.....	4,192	9,382	9,763*	22,264
1895-6.....	4,211	8,457	10,962	14,532*

\* Marks of the Class which joined the College in 1892.

In the annual report for 1893 it was remarked with regard to the members of the present graduating class, "in the 4th class, composed of recruits, there was a serious falling off, attributable to deficiency of average attainments on joining the College."

It is suggested that all graduates and all leaving after two years' residence, with a Military qualification certificate, should be permitted to join the permanent Militia Schools for a time, with a view to acquiring experience in practical military organization and administration.

It is a pleasing duty to express acknowledgment to the following gentlemen cadets, who, brought to notice by their professors and instructors, as deserving of exceptional recognition:—Cadets, Ernest Dale Carr-Harris, Garnet Wolsely Denison; Sergeant Claude de Brigny Doucet, are specially distinguished by having won eulogy from their professors in every subject of instruction, while Sergeant Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick is but one subject short of having done so.

As the professors' reports deal with eighteen distinct subjects, it will be readily understood that their remarks with regard to the cadets, in relation to these subjects, are very numerous, and one may only resort to a numerical classification.

In the 4th class, besides Cadet Harris, to whom allusion has already been made, Cadets Peters, Sweeny and Rogers have won special mention in five out of six subjects of study.

In the 3rd class, in addition to Cadet Denison having already attracted attention in all his twelve subjects, Cadet Hunter receives marked praise in eleven subjects, and Cadets Dean and Sherwood in eight and five respectively.

In the 2nd class, besides Sergeant Doucet attracting special notice in eleven subjects, Sergeant Fitton Carr-Harris shone in nine, Corporal John Lawrence Haslett Bogart in seven, Sergeant William Beaumont Anderson in six, and Corporal George Benson Brown in four.

In the 1st class, Battalion Sergeant Major Arthur Stuart Evans, C.O. Sergt.-Major Charles Morton Stephen, and C.O. Sergeant Major William Henry North-

cote Cantlie, each in seven subjects, and Sergeant Richard Clare Finlow Alexander, in four, have gained exceptional encomiums from their professors.

Many others, successful in a less degree, are entitled to thanks for the instances in which they have proved their appreciation of their instructors' efforts in their behalf, and thus agreeably repaid the time and care devoted to them. In this connection are named Cadets G. Gzowski, E. Bland, H. Payzant, K. Baldwin, W. Mathews, H. Rathburn, H. Skinner, H. LaRocque, H. Poole, H. Hamersley, A. Smith, F. Courtney, H. Fuller, J. Mosgrove, L. Bennett, J. Holden, Corporals H. Tobin, A. Russel, H. Syer, C. Uniacke G. Hardie, Sergeants J. Stairs, C. Wood, Comp. Sergeant Major J. Parks.

After seven years as a military member of our staff, and assistant in mathematics, Captain Moren, R.A., a very distinguished graduate of 1885, is now about to leave us carrying with him our warmest wishes for his future success and happiness.

My best personal acknowledgments are due to him for the interest he has always evinced in his work, and his marked efficiency in the discharge of his military duties.

We look forward to Captain Moren being succeeded by another graduate of the college, Mr. Francis Henry Vercoe, whose brilliant success here, in 1892, has never yet been equalled by a Royal Military College Cadet.

### GENERAL PRIZE LIST—1896.

#### ANNUAL CLASS PRIZES—HIGHEST PROFICIENCY.

- 4th Class.—Gent. Cadet Earnest Dale Carr-Harris, private tutor.  
 3rd Class.—Gent. Cadet Garnet Wolsely Denison, Upper Canada College.  
 2nd Class.—Sergt. Ferguson Fitton Carr Harris, private tutor.  
 1st Class.—Sergt. Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Upper Canada College.

#### ANNUAL SUBJECT PRIZES.

- Dominion Artillery Association Prizes—Artillery, theoretical :—  
 3rd Class.—Gent. Cadet Frederick Fraser Hunter, Upper Canada College.  
 2nd Class.—Sergt. William Beaumont Anderson, Ottawa High School.

Dominion Artillery Association Badges.—Sergt. William Beaumont Anderson, Sergt. J. Alfred Stairs, Corpl. Herbert Hingston Syer, Corpl. Robert Cecil Hamilton Cassels, Sergt. Claude de Brigny Doucet.

Ontario Artillery Association Cup, artillery practice—2nd class.—Corpl. Herbert Hingston Syer, Trinity College School, Port Hope.

Royal Military College Badges, artillery practice.—Gent. Cadet Frederick Fraser Hunter, Gent. Cadet Garnet Wolsely Denison, Gent. Cadet Allison Eugene Smith, Gent. Cadet Horace Richardson Payzant, Gent. Cadet Arthur Cecil Hamilton Dean.

#### ENTIRE COURSE—SUBJECT PRIZES.

Mathematics and Mechanics.—Batt. Sergt. Major Arthur Stuart Evans, Toronto Collegiate Institute.

Practical Geometry and Eng. Drawing.—Sergt. Claude de Brigny Doucet, St. Louis College, Montreal.

Military Engineering.—Co. Sergt. Major Charles Morton Stephen, Halifax High School.

Surveying and Military Topography.—Sergt. Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Upper Canada College.

Reconnaissance.—Co. Sergt. Major Charles Morton Stephens, Halifax High School.

Artillery (theory and construction).—Sergt. William Beaumont Anderson, Ottawa High School.

Military History (strategy, tactics, military administration and law).—Sergt. Charles Carroll Wood, Halifax High School.

French.—Batt. Sergt. Major Arthur Stuart Evans, Toronto Collegiate Institute.

English.—Batt. Sergt. Major Arthur Stuart Evans, Toronto Collegiate Institute.

Chemistry.—Sergt. Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Upper Canada College.

Physics—Co. Sergt.-Major Charles Morton Stephen, Halifax High School.

Geology and Mineralogy—Sergt. Charles Carroll Wood, Halifax High School.

Freehand Drawing and Painting—Co. Sergt.-Major Charles Morton Stephen, Halifax High School, and Sergt. Richard Clare Finlow Alexander, Fredericton Collegiate School, equal.

Civil Engineering—Co. Sergt. Major Charles Morton Stephen, Halifax High School, and Co. Sergt. Major William Henry Northcote Cantlie, Montreal High School, equal.

Drill Exercises and N. C. O. Drill Instruction combined—Batt. Sergt. Major Arthur Stuart Evans, Toronto Collegiate Institute.

Conduct and N. C. O. Discipline—Co. Sergt. Major Charles Morton Stephen, Halifax High School.

#### DIPLOMA LIST.

Gentleman Cadet George Osborne Hayne, Upper Canada College.

Corporal Archibald Montgomery Russell, Montreal High School.

Gentleman Cadet Darcy Weatherbe, Windsor, N.S., Collegiate School.

Sergt. William Arthur Roger Wilby, Upper Canada College.

Gentleman Cadet John Chiene Holden, Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Co. Sergt. Major Frank Delamere Lafferty, private tutor.

Sergt. Charles Carroll Wood, Halifax High School, distinguished in Military History, Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Law.

Co. Sergt. Major John Hogan Parks, St. John Grammar School.

Sergt. Richard Clare Finlow Alexander, Fredericton Collegiate School.

Gent. Cadet Francis Easton Leach, Montreal High School, distinguished in Military Engineering, Drills and Exercises.

Corpl. Grant Espic Hardie, Ottawa Collegiate Institute.

Co. Sergt. Major Charles Morton Stephen, Halifax High School, distinguished in Civil Engineering, Drills and Exercises.

Co. Sergt. Major William Henry Northcote Cantlie, Montreal High School, distinguished in Military History, Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration, Law and French.

Sergt. Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Upper Canada College, distinguished in Mathematics and Mechanics, Military History, Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Law, French, Drills and Exercises.

Batt. Sergt. Major Arthur Stuart Evans, Toronto Collegiate Institute, distinguished in Mathematics and Mechanics, French, Drills and Exercises.

Recommended for Commissions in Her Majesty's regular forces:—

Indian Staff Corps—Corporal Grant Espic Hardie, Ottawa Collegiate Institute.

Infantry—Sergt. Charles Carroll Wood, Halifax High School. Co. Sergt. Major Charles Morton Stephen, Halifax High School.

Royal Artillery—Co. Sergt. Major William Henry Northcote Cantlie, Montreal High School.

Royal Engineers—Batt. Sergt. Major Arthur Stuart Evans, Toronto Collegiate Institute.

#### THE "ABERDEEN MEDALS."

*(For Highest Aggregate of Marks for the Whole Course.)*

Bronze Medal—Co. Sergt. Major William Henry Northcote Cantlie, Montreal High School.

Silver Medal—Sergeant Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Upper Canada College.

Gold Medal—Batt. Sergt. Major Arthur Stuart Evans, Toronto Collegiate Inst.

D. R. CAMERON,

*Commandant.*

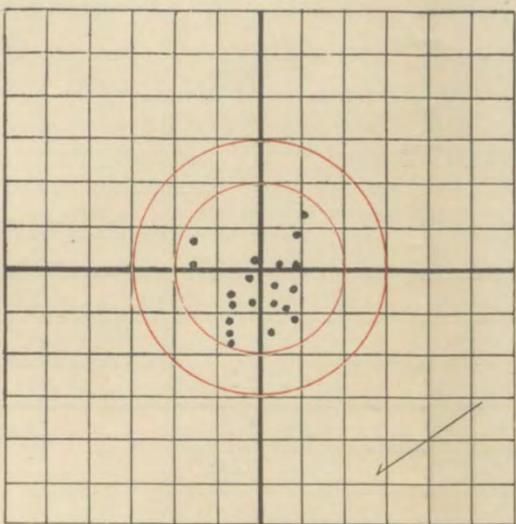
Royal Military College,  
2nd July, 1896.

RECORDS OF PROOF OF .303" CORDITE AMMUNITION

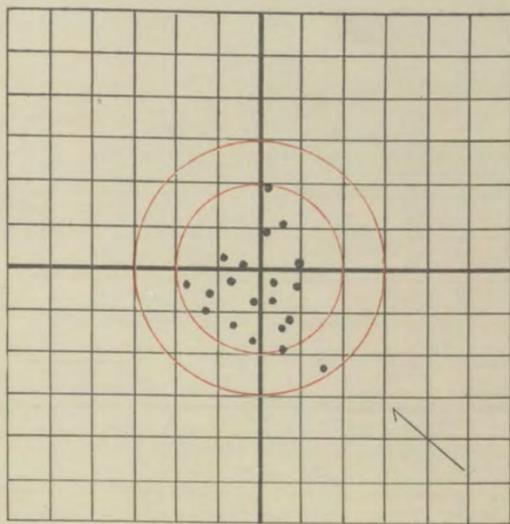
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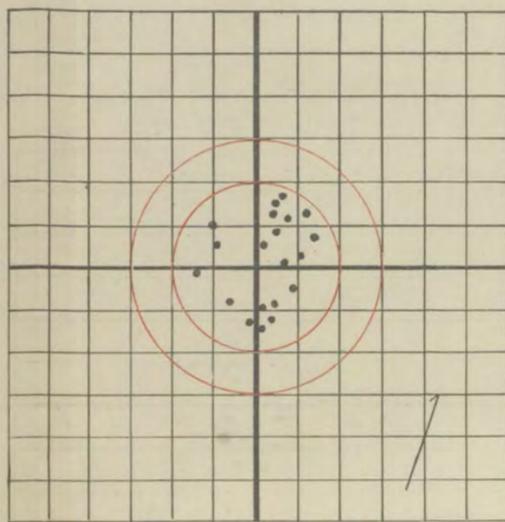
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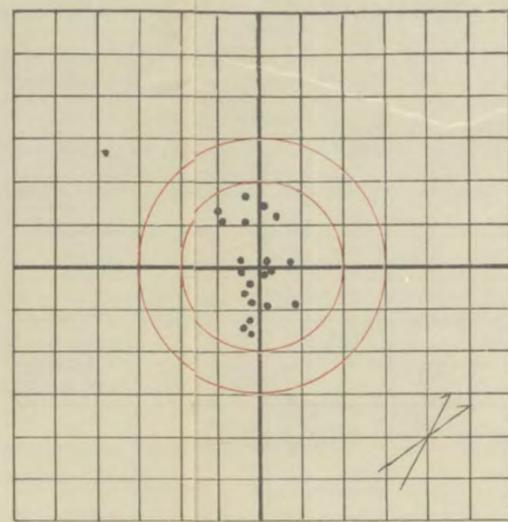
Target No. 2. Aug. 10<sup>th</sup> 1896.  
Wind .005 - .079 Gusty



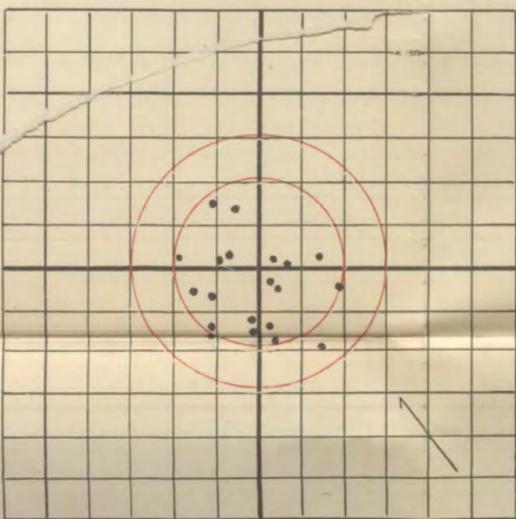
Target No. 3. Aug. 14<sup>th</sup> 1896.  
Wind .005 - .079 Gusty



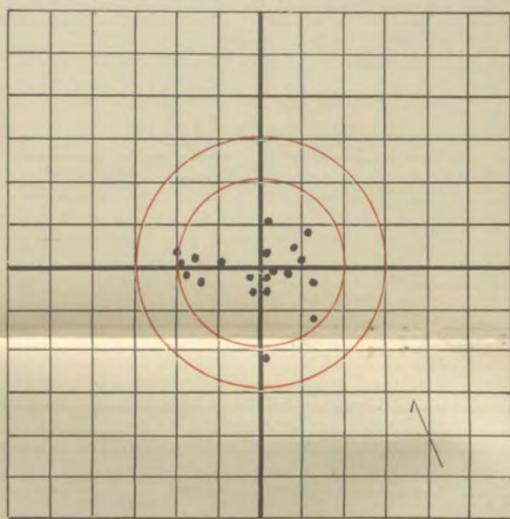
Target No. 2. Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> 1896.  
Wind .079 - .123 Steady.



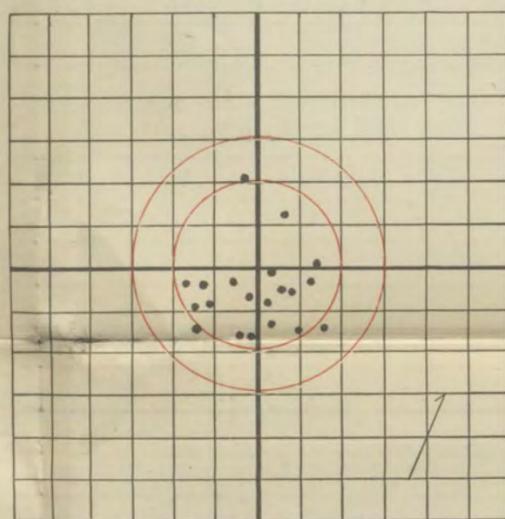
Target No. 1. Nov. 25<sup>th</sup> 1896.  
Wind .005 - .079 Variable.



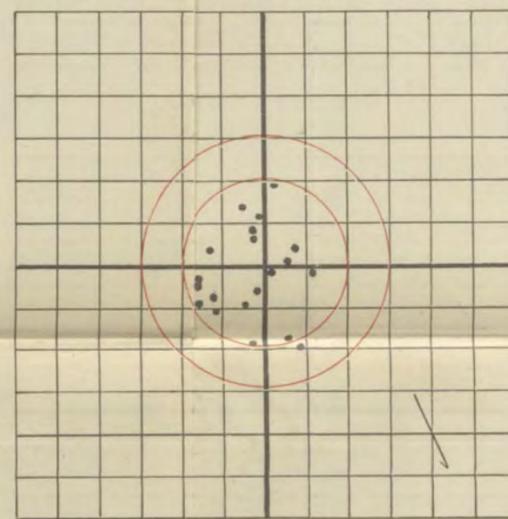
Target No. 2. Nov. 30<sup>th</sup> 1896.  
Wind .079 - .123 Steady.



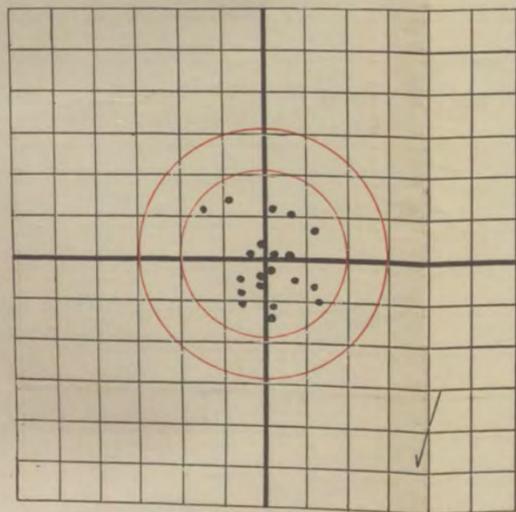
Target No. 2. Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> 1896.  
Wind .079 - .123 Steady.



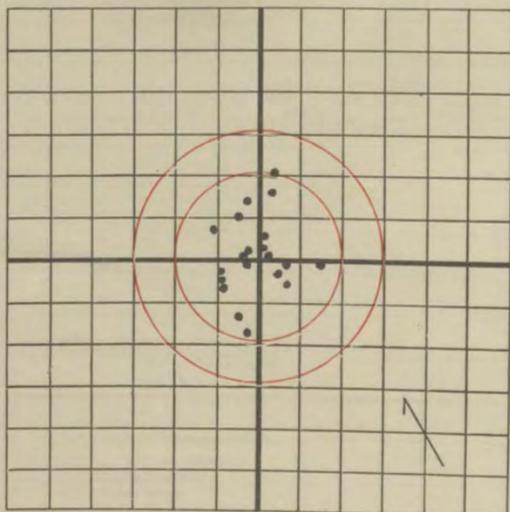
Target No. 4. Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1896.  
Wind .079 - .123 Steady.



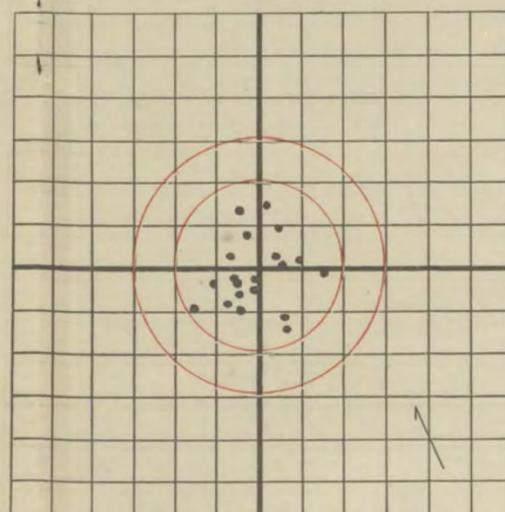
Target No. 2. Dec. 4<sup>th</sup> 1896.  
Wind .079 - .123 Steady.



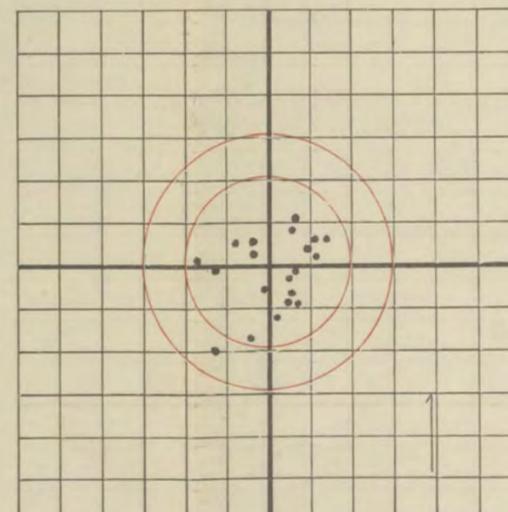
Target No. 1. Dec. 9<sup>th</sup> 1896.  
Wind .079 - .123 Variable.



Target No. 1. Dec. 10<sup>th</sup> 1896.  
Wind .079 - .123 Steady.



Target No. 2. Dec. 12<sup>th</sup> 1896.  
Wind .005 - .079 Steady.



Target No. 2. Dec. 21<sup>st</sup> 1896.  
Wind .079 - .123 Steady.

*J. M. Lander*

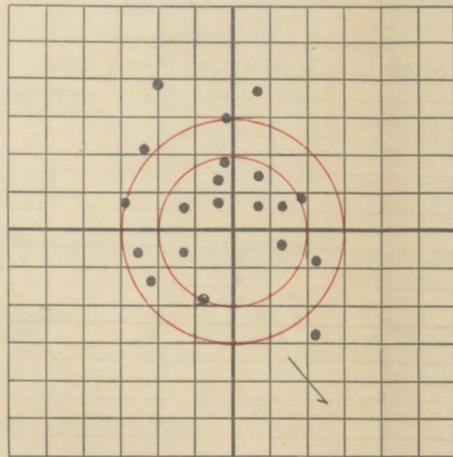
CAPT. R. C. A.  
SUPERINTENDENT G. C. F.

RECORDS OF PROOF OF SNIDER & M.H. AMMUNITION

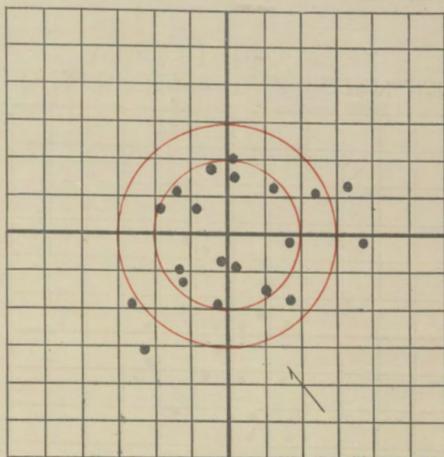
FROM FIXED RESTS

AT 500 YARDS

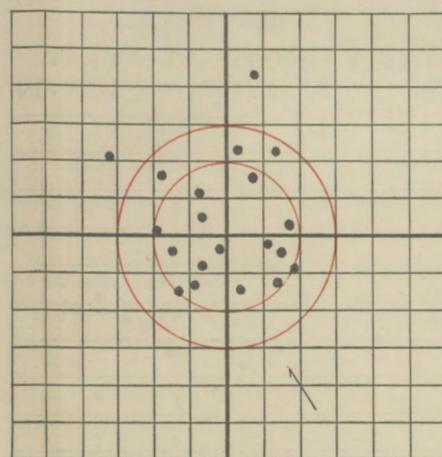
SCALE  $\frac{1}{24}$



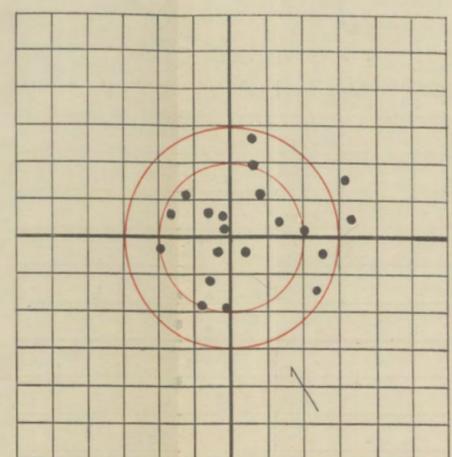
Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 2-2<sup>nd</sup> July 1885.  
Wind  $\frac{1}{2}$  -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Fairly Steady



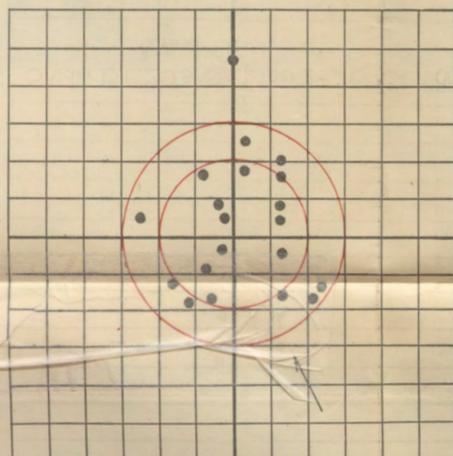
Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 3 6<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1885.  
Wind Fairly steady  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{3}{4}$ .



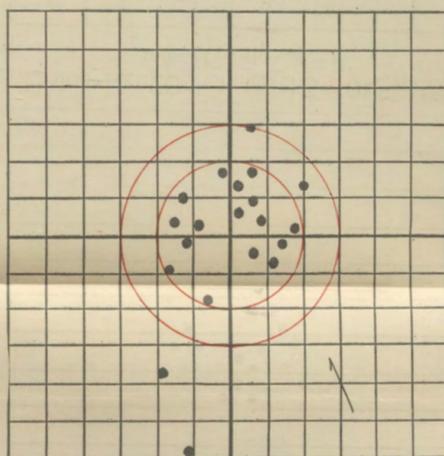
Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 1-6<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1885.  
Wind Fairly Steady  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{3}{4}$ .



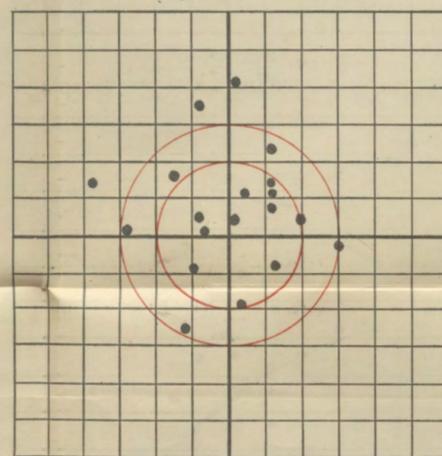
Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 1-14<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1885.  
Wind Variable  $1\frac{1}{2}$  - 3.



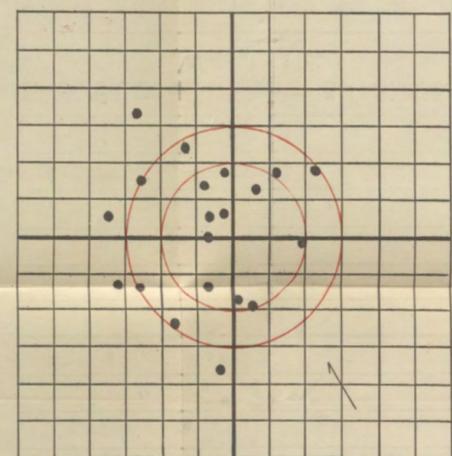
Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 2-26<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1885  
Wind Gusty  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



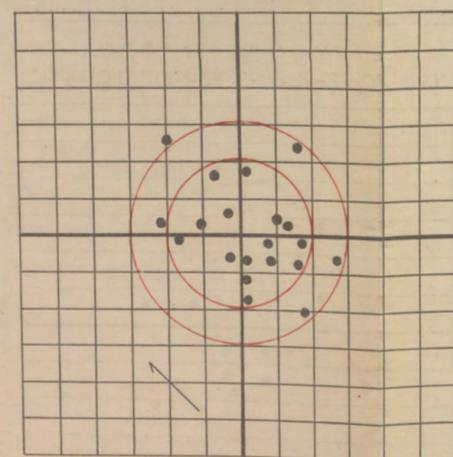
Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 3-30<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1885.  
Wind Gusty  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{3}{4}$ .



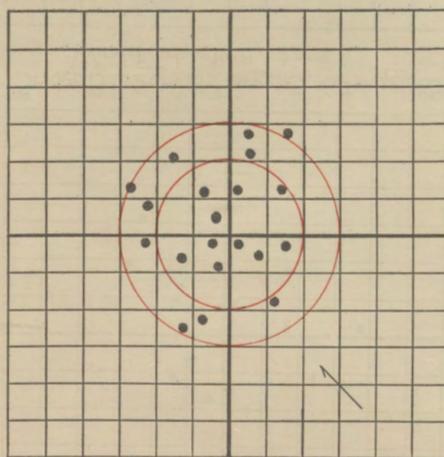
Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 2-3<sup>rd</sup> Oct. 1885.  
Wind Gusty  $\frac{1}{2}$  -  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .



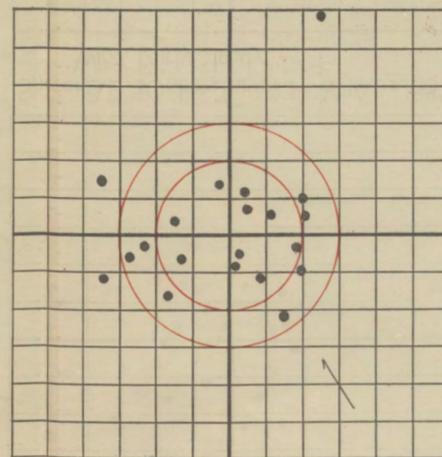
Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 2-3<sup>rd</sup> Nov. 1885.  
Wind  $\frac{1}{4}$  - 1 lb.



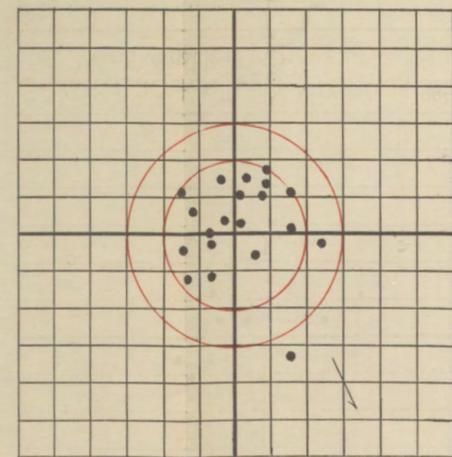
Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 4-14<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1885  
Wind steady  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



Snider B.L. 20 shots. Target 4-27<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1885.  
Wind  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 1. Fairly steady.



Martini-Henry. Target 2-24<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1885  
Wind Variable and Gusty.  $\frac{3}{4}$  - 3.



Martini-Henry. Target 1-2<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 1885.  
Wind  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  steady.

J. J. Landis

CAPT. R. C. A.  
SUPERINTENDENT G. C. F.