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DEPARTMENT
OF
MILITIA AND DEFENCE
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
REPORT
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER
1897

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1898

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, 1897, 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, 1st March, 1898.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

Year ended 31st December, 1897.

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PART I

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 1st March, 1898.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following usual annual reports concerning the administration of the Department of Militia and Defence.

1st. The report of the General Officer Commanding the Militia, with valuable and interesting appendices concerning the Militia, the Permanent Force; also a report from the Commandant of the Royal Military College and the officer who was in command of the Queen's Jubilee contingent.

2nd. The report of the Chief Superintendent of Stores, in which will be seen a detailed statement of all military stores and equipment issued to the force during the year.

I beg to call your attention to that part of this officer's report in which he mentions the difficulty he encounters in the distribution of clothing and sorting of sizes in consequence of the limited amount placed at his disposal.

The demands on the department for clothing for the force cannot always be answered with satisfaction on account of the small amount kept in store. It would be much more satisfactory if the amount of clothing at our disposal was increased somewhat, as sizes from a small stock cannot always be selected and the requisitions strictly complied with.

I recommend that the estimates on this head be increased sufficiently, to prevent any delay occurring when dealing with requisitions for clothing which is due, and I recommend also that a small reserve be kept in store for issue in case of any emergency.

3rd. The report of the Chief Engineer of the department, giving a detailed statement of all works and repairs made during the year under his superintendence.

4th. The report of the Superintendent of the Government Cartridge Factory. It will be seen in this report that over one and a half million rounds of .303 ball cartridges have been made during the year, and that steps are now being taken at the shell factory for the manufacture of the steel Shrapnel shells for the 12-pr. B. L. guns lately imported from England.

The financial statement for the year is as follows:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1897, of the Department of Militia and Defence.

Votes for Militia Services, 1896-97.		Expended.	
		\$	cts.
By Statute—			
Pay of General Officer and Adjutant General.....		6,600	00
By Vote—			
Pay of staff, permanent corps and active militia, including allowances.....		358,397	70
Annual drill of the militia.....		430,165	39
Salaries and wages of civil employees.....		67,868	56
Military properties, works and buildings.....		108,092	12
Warlike and other stores.....		39,666	46
Clothing and necessaries, \$107,000.....		232,166	81
do special, \$125,207.50.....			
Provisions, supplies and remounts.....		115,899	75
Transport and freight.....		43,998	39
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes...		34,950	00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....		13,048	35
Royal Military College of Canada.....		59,616	08
Dominion Cartridge Factory, including free ammunition for rifle league competitions,			
do \$44,000.....		58,492	31
do material, Martini Rifle ammunition, \$15,000.....			
Jubilee contingent.....		27,875	82
Defences, Esquimalt, B.C.—			
Dominion contribution towards capital expenditure for works and buildings,			
\$29,000.....		45,119	21
Pay and allowances of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery or Royal Engi-			
neers, \$47,500.....			
Camp equipment (special).....		10,560	48
Royal Military College—Major-General Cameron, C.M.G.....		711	10
Monuments—Battlefields of Canada.....		310	10
Grant for roadway, drill shed, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....		4,000	00
do orderly room.....		500	00
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, for quarters, Bisley, Eng.....		5,000	00
Bisley medals.....		200	00
Mrs. Mary Burns—Compensation.....		300	00
Territorial Account—Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, 88th Battalion.....		4,147	50
Capital Account—Arms, ammunition and defences.....		745,964	75
Total.....		2,407,050	88
By Vote—	No.		
Pensions—Militia, Rebellion, 1885.....	96	18,864	22
do Militia, Fenian Raids, &c.....	20	2,893	70
do Militia, Veterans, War of 1812.....			
By Statute—			
Pensions—Militia, Upper Canada, War of 1812.....	19	1,520	00
Total.....		23,277	92
REVENUE.			
Casual.....		128	25
Ammunition.....	\$ 11,637	66	
Stores and clothing.....	2,439	58	
Miscellaneous.....	4,538	67	
Rents.....	5,223	96	
		23,839	87
		23,968	12
Royal Military College.....		16,522	72
		40,490	84

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

APPENDIX No. I.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES.

STORE BRANCH,

OTTAWA, December, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on matters pertaining to the Store Branch of the department:—

Since my appointment as Chief Superintendent of Stores, I have visited the Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, and found the duties being satisfactorily carried out under the direction of the Superintendents in charge. The Foremen at these stations are men of long service and experience in the work required of them.

On inspection of the stores, I found many articles of an obsolete nature, which it is recommended should be brought before a Board of Officers with a view to their disposal by sale, or otherwise; they occupy space which is very much needed for the storage of other articles and as additional accommodation for receiving and issuing purposes, as well as for examination and carrying out of necessary repairs to camp equipment.

Magazine accommodation is very much needed at London and Toronto, for Nos. 1 and 2 Military Districts, which at present are without any place for the storage of gunpowder. There is no magazine for gunpowder, and but very limited accommodation for storage of small arm ammunition west of Kingston.

The table herewith shows the details of clothing issued on upwards of 400 requisitions during the year:—

ISSUES.

Tunics, Cloth.				Tunics, Serge.				Trousers, Cloth, Pairs				Trousers, Serge, Pairs				Forage Caps.				Great Coats				Riding Breeches		Halifax Tweed Clothing	
Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry and Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Tunics.	Trousers.		
473	667	2,543	1,988	969	439	2,036	98	113	198	425	1,830	5,887	2,141	718	1,015	3,133	513	565	700	3,209	775	346	10	26			

In order to carry out issues of clothing on requisitions, forwarded to this Branch for action, in a satisfactory manner, a much larger supply for stock is a necessity. There is no reserve to fall back upon when sizes are short in the year's supply. The inability of the Stores Branch to meet requisitions, according to size-roll, has been the cause of much complaint—this cannot be remedied under existing circumstances.

Small arms and ammunition.

There were 1,829,719 rounds of S. A. cartridges issued during the year. Of this number 1,055,693 rounds were a free issue, and 774,026 were issued on repayment. The details as to description of ammunition and the military districts in which it was issued will be found in tables A and B, appendices to this report.

It will be observed that a large quantity of Martini-Henry Ammunition was issued; if existing arrangements are to be continued during 1898, a large supply will be required to supplement the present charge.

So far upwards of 6,000 Lee-Enfield Rifles have been marked and issued to battalions as directed, in addition to those issued to the permanent force. There has been a corresponding demand for the new ammunition.

The extra grant of Snider Ammunition to Rifle Associations has been fully taken advantage of by those concerned, and the stock which had been in store for several years is now reduced to 3,600,000 rounds,—a small quantity for the number of battalions which are still armed with the Snider rifle.

Irrespective of Rifle Associations, there are about 1,700 Martini-Henry rifles in possession of corps, on loan under bond. The supply of Mark III rifles is exhausted and it may be necessary to withdraw some of those now on loan to corps in order to complete the arming of the garrison artillery.

The armourers at the several stations are kept constantly employed cleaning the new rifles and carrying out necessary repairs.

New Guns and Equipment.

So far six batteries of 12 pr. B.L.R. Guns have been received and issued. The carrying out of details, necessary in this connection, involved considerable work on the store staff at Quebec, which has, however, been efficiently carried out. It will be necessary to order details of this equipment for store charge so that parts may be replaced from time to time as demanded.

Harness and Saddlery.

The saddler at Toronto has rendered good service in making necessary repairs to, and in completing sets of saddlery for issue—in this way several sets that had become unserviceable have been withdrawn from service and replaced. Accommodation is much needed for this work so that the sets may be hung up as completed instead of being repacked in boxes which prevents examination and necessary attention. The new harness, pole draught, has been issued to batteries supplied with the 12 pr. guns. A supply of saddlery is expected shortly for issue to complete the equipment.

Military Properties.

There is but little change in the military properties to report. Attention was called last year, to the condition of the buildings at the Old Fort, Toronto, as also to the condition of the store buildings at Kingston and Halifax. Improvement is looked for if the valuable stores at these places are to be kept in a serviceable condition.

The following table shows the number of tenants and the amount received on account of rentals from military properties held under lease for the year ending 30th June, 1897.

TENANTS and Rental from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents Received.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
3 {	.... Chatham } M. D. No. 1.....	17 00	
	.... London }		
6 {	.... Toronto } M. D. No. 2.....	267 00	
	.... Niagara }		
21 {	.... Kingston } M. D. Nos. 3 and 4..	400 68	
	.... Ottawa }		
6	.... Montreal, M. D. Nos. 5 and 6.....	657 25	
45	.... Quebec, M. D. No. 7.....	3,374 09	
8	.... St. John, M. D. No. 8.....	175 25	
12	.... Halifax, M. D. No. 9.....	86 99	
1	.... Charlottetown, M. D. No. 12.....	1 00	
102	..... Total number of tenants.....		
	Total amount of rents received	4,979 26	

Deposit Receipts.

The following amounts have been received for the services mentioned and duly deposited to the credit of the Receiver General during the fiscal year 1896-97:—

Ammunition.	Military Stores and Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Rents.	Total.
\$11,665 90	\$6,505 49	\$2 49	\$4,979 26	\$23,153 14

Military Museum.

The articles, historic and otherwise, formerly exhibited in rooms in the Drill Hall, Ottawa, are now packed away in boxes for safe keeping. They were of much interest and afforded considerable instruction to those who visited the rooms. It is hoped that provision will shortly be made for their accommodation.

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

[A.] SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued for Practice from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.	ROUNDS.	
	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No. 1, London	79,860	21,040
do 2, Toronto	259,190	70,944
do 3, Kingston	118,257	4,610
do 4, Ottawa	16,140	4,550
do 5 & 6, Montreal	118,510	80,280
do 7, Quebec	56,900	10,350
do 8, St. John, N.B.	20,092	2,190
do 9, Halifax, N.S.	102,000	69,160
do 10, Winnipeg	11,926	5,880
do 11, Victoria, B.C.	12,000	.....
do 12, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	37,820	.....
Issued to Militia Corps for Rifle League Competitions	223,000	.....
	1,055,695	269,004

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt-Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

[B.] SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued on repayment from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Military District No. 1, London	50,791	740 20
do 2, Toronto	211,134	2,971 03
do 3, Kingston	28,125	327 47
do 4, Ottawa	112,025	1,818 10
do 5 & 6, Montreal	90,700	1,236 10
do 7, Quebec	32,913	400 95
do 8, St. John, N.B.	56,666	797 50
do 9, Halifax, N.S.	35,030	625 81
do 10, Winnipeg	93,466	1,211 49
do 11, Victoria, B.C.	41,400	1,223 60
do 12, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	21,776	313 65
Total	774,026	11,665 90
	Rounds.	
Martini-Henry—Ball	587,180	
Snider—Ball	144,040	
do Blank	6,000	
Lee-Enfield	14,000	
Morris Tube	22,200	
Winchester—Ball	506	
Revolver, Colt's	100	
Total	774,026	

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt-Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

[C.] RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes
from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gun- powder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 1....	London.....	Field Batteries of Artillery	438½	530
No. 2....	Toronto.....			
No. 3....	Kingston.....			
No. 4....	Ottawa.....	Field and Garrison Artillery, Royal Military College and Royal Canadian Artillery.....	1,836½	2,138
Nos. 5 & 6	Montreal.....	Ottawa Field Battery and Salutes.....	639½	391
No. 7....	Quebec.....	Field and Garrison Artillery and Salutes.....	2,621½	1,600
No. 8....	St. John, N. B.....	do do.....	5,681½	2,545
No. 9....	Halifax, N. S.....	do do.....	1,347½	766
No. 10....	Winnipeg.....	do do.....	341	315
No. 12....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes.....	250½	285
		Field Battery and Salutes.....	715	171
		Total	13,870½	8,741

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.

APPENDIX No. 2

TO

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
ENGINEER BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 17th November, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the following works were carried out, and repairs made at the military buildings and fortifications in the several Military Districts throughout the Dominion, from the 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, which are under the control of the Department of Militia and Defence.

Military District No. 1.

LONDON.

Wolseley Barracks.—General repairs were made at the officers' quarters, and the heating apparatus in men's mess room was repaired.

Blinds were put up and painted at the hospital, and the ceiling of men's kitchen and pantry was painted.

Magazine.—A new floor and joists have been laid in the magazine.

Store Buildings.—General repairs were made to the store buildings.

Drill Hall.—The front wall of drill hall has been repaired.

Military District No. 2.

TORONTO.

Stanley Barracks.—New cast iron troughing, elm floors, six storm doors, and double windows on side lights of doors have been put in at Cavalry stables.

The drains at men's cook house have been repaired.

Two outlets for barrack sewage have been extended 100 feet into Lake Ontario.

Water closets at East Barracks have been put in for men and sergeants.

A water closet and a bath have been put in officers quarters, also a new bath in hospital.

A water closet was put in a married officer's quarters, also papering and painting done.

The floor in basement of a married officer's quarters was repaired.

Wash tubs were supplied, and repairs made to plumbing in women's wash room.

Three box stalls and six ordinary stalls in horse infirmary were repaired. Officers' stables were also refloored.

The Ash pit at East Barracks has been repaired. The canteen walls have been pointed.

Repairs have been made to the covered entrance to office building and officers' quarters.

Plastering and general repairs have been made to married men's quarters.

The fuel house at officers' quarters has been repaired.

A new metal ceiling has been put in cook house.

A new ceiling has been put in sergeant's mess room.

Repairs have been made in several rooms in officers' quarters.

General repairs were made in married sergeants' quarters.

New hardwood floors have been put down in two rooms at east barracks.

Eight squares of new hardwood flooring have been put down in hospital.

Sixteen squares of new hardwood flooring have been put down in West Barracks.

Six hundred and seventy feet of board walk was laid from Strachan Avenue to bridge at Old Fort.

The fences and board walks on Garrison Common were repaired.

General repairs were made to store rooms and armoury at Old Fort.

Drill Hall.—General repairs have been made to lockers, cupboards, rifle racks, windows and doors, etc., in different armouries.

Two shooting galleries were fitted up in drill hall, also slight repairs made to plumbing.

The parade ground has been graded and gravelled.

Store Buildings.—General repairs have been made to flooring, gutters, drain pipes, foundation and fixtures in main store building, also repairs to gates and fence in store yard.

Riding School.—Repairs were made to doors and gate in riding school.

HAMILTON.

Drill Hall.—General repairs were carried out in drill hall.

BARRIE.

Drill Hall.—The wall of drill hall has been repaired.

Military District No. 3.

KINGSTON.

Rifle Range, Barriefield Common.—The stop butt at rifle range has been raised and lengthened, and markers butts repaired and strengthened.

Camp Ground, Barriefield Common.—The water tank and plumbing at camp grounds have been repaired, and supply pipes laid and removed after camp.

Repairs were made to the roof, etc., at No. 1 store building and foreman's quarters, Barriefield Common. The latter building was also clapboarded, and new window sashes put up.

Tête de Pont Barracks.—A new galvanized iron roof was laid, a new wooden ceiling put in, and interior woodwork painted in hospital kitchen.

The married officers' quarters were repaired generally.

Proper drainage was provided for the barracks, water pipes laid, and hydrant repaired.

Gutters and down pipes on Block "E" were repaired.

Repairs were made to doors, windows and masonry in basement, and new floors laid in rooms and passages in Block "A."

A portion of the floor was renewed in the stalls of Field Battery stables, and a ventilator placed on the horse infirmary.

Fort Henry.—The advanced Battery Magazine Store walls were repaired and pointed.

The casements were covered with asphalt roofing, and gutters and down pipes repaired.

A new porch was put up, sashes fitted to nine loopholes, walls and ceilings whitewashed, and wooden partitions painted in the caretaker's quarters Advanced Battery.

Twenty-one door frames were repaired, masonry around same pointed, tin roof, gutters and down pipes repaired in Magazine Stores, Advanced Battery.

All joists and flooring in "C" Magazine were renewed.

The bridge over ditch was repaired.

The floors of two rooms were strengthened, and roller skid hoist placed outside at the store branch armourers' shop.

Gutters and down pipes were cleaned out on the West Ditch Tower.

Temporary supports were placed under arch at gorge wall, and the flag pole at Fort Henry was repaired.

Artillery Park.—A new water supply pipe was put in Sergt. Newnham's quarters, a new hydrant placed at caretaker's quarters, and drain cleaned out and repaired.

New shelving and saddle racks were put in, and repairs made to 4th Hussars Armoury, and privy vault cleaned out and filled with earth.

Storm sashes were put in Brigade offices.

The old cavalry stables were painted.

A new gate was put up, and repairs made to fences at Artillery Park.

Cedar Island Tower.—The guns, &c., on Cedar Island Tower were covered with tarpaulines, and gutters and down pipes cleaned out.

Murney Tower.—The roof which had been shifted by the wind, has been replaced and anchored. Old posts supporting the roof renewed, new bridge to tower constructed, and steps repaired.

Residence of Commandant, Royal Military College, King St.—The walls of the Commandant's residence were repapered and ceilings kalsomined.

The exterior and interior woodwork was painted.

Two new water closets were put in, and plumbing remodelled throughout.

The old hot water furnace was removed, and new No. 7 Daisy heater put in.

The fence, gate and steps were repaired, also the roof.

Five rooms in attic were heated with hot water, and gas fixtures partly renewed. Other small repairs were also made.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

North Building.—General repairs were made to plumbing, general glazing done. Radiators were rebronzed, walls pointed and roof repaired. General repairs to floors, doors, locks, &c. Interior painted and kalsomined. New ladder supplied for building, and slates on roof of tower renewed.

East Building.—General repairs were made to plumbing. General glazing, kalsomining and painting in rooms and passages. Repairs to electric fittings, doors, locks and ventilators. General repairs to roof and down pipes. Roofs of porches painted. Repairs to stairs and balustrades. Pipes in furnace renewed.

No. 1 Officers' Quarters.—Interior kalsomined, papered and painted, general repairs to plumbing, conductor pipes renewed, hot water pipes and fixtures, and boilers renewed. Repairs to front door and garden fence.

No. 2 Officers' Quarters.—Interior kalsomined, papered and painted, and repairs to plaster. Plumbing repaired, and new shutter blinds supplied.

No. 3 Officers' Quarters.—General repairs were made to plumbing, walls and chimneys pointed, kitchen and pantries kalsomined and front steps renewed and painted. General glazing done.

No. 4 Officers' Quarters.—Repairs were made to water pipes in basement, and general repairs to electric light fittings. New sink placed in kitchen and pantry, and hot water pipes renewed.

No. 1 N. C. O's Quarters.—General repairs were made to plumbing. Repairs to plaster, kalsomining, papering and painting done, and repairs to electric light fixtures.

Servants' Cottages.—New doors made. Repairs to hydrant, fire ladder, board walk and ceilings.

Messman's Quarters.—New refuse pit erected, and repairs made to plaster.

Gymnasium.—General repairs and alterations were made to apparatus. Electric light fittings, doors, locks and floor repaired and windows glazed.

Guard Room.—Verandah and walls were painted, a latrine and fence removed.

Bathing Shed and Wharf.—General repairs were carried out.

Pump House and Engineer's Quarters.—General repairs were made to plumbing, and water pipes boxed in to prevent freezing.

College Grounds and Parades.—The college grounds were partly ploughed, harrowed and rolled, and fifty trees planted. Repairs were made to hydrants. The grass was cut regularly, and temporary fences erected.

Hospital.—Repairs were made to plaster in passage, and wire netting in windows. Windows glazed.

Servants' Quarters.—Porch steps were painted, and repairs made to board walk.

Artillery Drill Shed.—General glazing and painting was done. New sash for window, and sill for door.

Entrance Gate House.—Water pipes were boxed in to prevent freezing.

Military District No. 3.

ASHBURNHAM.

Drill Hall.—The drill hall roof trusses at Ashburnham were repaired.

BELLEVILLE.

Drill Hall.—General repairs were made at the Belleville drill hall.

Rifle Range.—A new rifle range was under construction.

PETERBOROUGH.

Drill Hall.—The roof the Peterborough drill hall was repaired and strengthened.

COBOURG.

Gun Shed.—A new platform for a 62 pr. gun was erected at the Cobourg gun shed, and the forge was moved.

PORT HOPE.

Drill Hall.—General repairs were made at the Port Hope drill hall.

Military District No. 4.

OTTAWA.

Rideau Rifle Range.—Repairs were made at the markers' butts.

Drill Hall.—Alterations and repairs were carried out in the P.L.D.G. armouries. The roof of drill hall was repaired, an ash house erected, and repairs made to main door.

The stoves were put up and generally repaired.

Alterations and repairs were carried out in the G.G.F. Guards armouries, also in the armouries of the 43rd Battalion.

The Trees on Cartier Square were pruned, and a new board walk laid from Maria St. to main gate.

Nepean Point.—A fence at Nepean Point was repaired, and new halyards placed on the flag pole.

Roof gutters were placed on the caretaker's house.

Militia Stores.—The electric motor for hoist was repaired, also waste pipe and ceiling at militia stores.

Military District No. 5.

MONTREAL.

Drill Hall.—Broken glass in skylights was renewed.

Repairs were made to heating apparatus, and also to water pipes.

The interior of Field Battery gun shed was painted.

Fifteen new saddle racks were put in the armoury of the Montreal Hussars.

Repairs were made to roof of drill hall, and ventilators removed.

Broken panes of glass in all parts of the building were renewed, and repairs made to wicket gate at main entrance.

The stairs and ballustrades at Brigade offices were repaired.

A new flag pole was erected on building.

St. Helen's Island.—The brick work under roof of store building at St. Helen's Island was rebuilt.

Repairs were made to military wharf.

New roof covering was put on store building and magazine, also gutters and down pipes repaired.

ST. ANDREW'S.

General repairs were made at St. Andrew's drill hall.

LAPRAIRIE.

Four markers' butts were erected at rifle range, and general repairs made.

CÔTE ST. LUC.

The markers' butts were repaired and strengthened and repairs made to targets, &c., at rifle range.

A pump at the rifle range was moved, and replaced out of the line of fire.

Military District No. 6.

ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

Infantry Barracks.—Slight repairs were made in married men's quarters, "A" barracks.

A new porch was erected at the hospital, and general repairs made.

The officers' mess and quarters were painted and papered.

A new flag pole was erected in barrack square and general repairs were made to plumbing in all buildings.

Military District No. 7.

QUEBEC.

Citadel.—The walls in hall of officers' quarters were repaired, and ceiling renewed in wood.

Alterations and repairs have been made to the w. c's. in Governor General's and officers' quarters.

The arch of sallyport at Citadel Hill was rebuilt.

The roof of officers' quarters was repaired, three galvanized iron chimney pots were placed on chimneys of hospital and officers' quarters, and cap on cook house chimney.

The floor of carriage store was renewed.

New w. c's. for women were put in Dalhousie Bastion. Water pipes at Jebbs Redoubt were boxed in to prevent freezing. The walls also were pointed, flashing around chimneys and roof repaired.

A new floor and iron grating were built in guard room.

Water pipes to cells building, sergeant's cook house, men's cook house, guard room, one casemate and No. 1 wash house were all renewed.

The drain in front of casemates, from main gate to sergeant's cook house, was cleaned out and rebuilt with necessary cess pits.

The walls at chain gate were partly rebuilt, and sidewalks on Citadel Hill renewed.

Cartridge Factory.—Rooms were fitted up in connection with velocity range.

Repairs were made to sewers and cess pit.

Gun pit at Cove Fields was cleaned out and repaired. Concrete foundation of rifle rests was rebuilt there.

Repairs were made to skylights in workshop and foundry. Broken panes of glass in all Cartridge Factory and Cove Field buildings were renewed.

The water supply pipe was repaired.

An addition, 6 x 24, with glazed doors and large window, was built to filling room at Cove Fields.

Two new windows were put in foundry.

Partitions were put in at laboratory buildings.

Ventilating shafts and ventilators were put in different buildings.

One cupboard placed in boiler room of fulminate buildings.

Chimney pot placed on chimney of superintendent's quarters.

Repairs were made to floor and ceiling under main shaft in foundry.

The foreman's quarters were papered, kalsomined and generally repaired.

Field Artillery Barracks.—The roof was repaired, and chimneys pointed and capped.

A chimney was rebuilt on officers' quarters, and a ceiling repaired.

Repairs were made to roof and gutters at sergeant-major's quarters.

Drill Hall.—A new wooden ceiling has been put in.

Married Men's Quarters, St. Louis Street.—The roof of these quarters was renewed in galvanized iron, and the heating apparatus was repaired generally.

Levis Rifle Range.—The markers' butts have been raised and strengthened with steel plates, and 600 yards firing butt rebuilt with cribwork, and filled in.

Royal Engineer Park and Camp Grounds.—Six new latrines were built and repairs made to old ones. The roads were repaired, and two new tent floors made for officers' tents at camp grounds.

The officers' and sergeants' quarters in Royal Engineers' Park were white-washed, and broken panes of glass renewed in officers' quarters.

The fence around Royal Engineers' Park was repaired generally.

No. 2 Fort, Levis.—Two floors in casemates have been renewed.

Officers' Quarters, St. Louis Street.—Drain pipes in these quarters were repaired, ventilating pipes put in, and floor renewed.

Armourer Sergeant's Quarters.—The gable end of this building has been partly rebuilt and pointed.

The floors, plastering and water pipes were repaired.

Riding School.—Water supply, hose, sink and waste pipe were put in, and broken panes of glass renewed.

Lt.-Col. Duchesnay's Quarters.—A new floor has been laid in these quarters, and rooms papered and painted.

No. 1 Martello Tower.—A floor in this tower was repaired.

Island of Orleans.—The gun platforms at artillery range were repaired.

Military District No. 8.

FREDERICTON.

Rifle Range.—Targets, etc., at rifle range were repaired.

Drill Hall.—The recreation room and offices in drill hall were painted two coats.

Barracks.—Repairs were made to the verandah of men's barracks.

General repairs were carried out in the Sergeants' mess.

The boiler and cooking ranges in men's cook house were repaired, also small repairs in wash-room, men's barracks.

A new floor was laid in the kitchen at Lt. Col. Gordon's quarters.

The roof of officers' quarters was repaired, also general repairs carried out.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made at St. John rifle range.

Drill Hall.—The gas fixtures and water pipes in drill hall were repaired.

Fort Dufferin.—The roof of store building was shingled and painted, and two platforms were built.

The flag pole was repaired and painted.

A fence at Red Head Battery was repaired.

SUSSEX, N.B.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made to rifle range.

Camp Grounds.—Cedar posts were supplied for the renewal of fences on camp grounds.

Military District No. 9.

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

Fort Anne.—The military buildings, etc., at this fort have been partly restored.

ALDERSHOT, N.S.

Rifle Range.—The markers' butts at rifle range have been repaired.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Bedford Rifle Range.—General repairs and alterations were made at this rifle range.

Old Drill Hall.—The floor in drill hall was repaired, and small repairs made in brigade offices.

The steps at orderly room of 66th Fusiliers were repaired.

KENTVILLE, N.S.

Drill Hall.—General repairs were made at drill hall.

LUNENBURG, N.S.

Drill Hall.—The band room of 75th Battalion in drill hall was enlarged, and alterations made.

SYDNEY, C.B.

Old Barrack Buildings.—General repairs were made to old barrack buildings.

Military District No. 10.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Drill Hall.—The armouries of the 90th Battalion were repaired generally.

The recreation-room and hall were papered.

Repairs were made to the roof of drill hall.

Two bedrooms in caretaker's quarters at drill hall were kalsomined.

Cavalry Barracks.—General repairs made in these barracks, also one double gate erected on grounds.

Repairs were made to plaster in block "B" and married men's quarters."

The water pipes in cavalry stables were repaired, and general repairs made in the horse infirmary. Slight repairs were made in Officer's Quarters.

Military District No. 11.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made at the Clover Point Rifle Range.

Brigade Offices.—Cupboards and lockers in brigade offices were repaired.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Rifle Range.—Markers' butts were erected, the stop butts were partly rebuilt, and general repairs made at the Central Park Rifle Range.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Drill Hall.—New arm racks were placed in the armouries at drill hall.

The usual amount for the supply of materials for Minor Barrack Services and Repairs was authorized at each permanent military station, and the work carried out by the men of the corps.

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

PAUL WEATHERBE,
Chief Engineer M. and D

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 1897.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions dated Headquarters, Ottawa, November 2nd, 1897, calling for a report upon the operations of the Government Cartridge and Shell Factory for the calendar year 1897, I have the honour to report as follows :—

CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

The production of this factory for the year has been 1672000 rounds, of .303-inch, ball, cordite, Mark II, solid case, small arm ammunition. It is gratifying to find that this ammunition is giving general satisfaction throughout the service. Instructions were issued from Headquarters, directing that as far as possible, Canadian-made ammunition was to be used at all camps of instruction during the year, with the result that no complaints have been received.

The accuracy of the ammunition at 500 yards is shown below. The figures are taken from proofs fired periodically for testing the cartridges previous to sending them into store. Ammunition rejected for some manufacturing defect was as a rule employed for these tests. The rifles were held in fixed rests, and the mean radius or "figure of merit" is estimated from the centre of impact of each group.

Maximum radius 9.70 inches.

Minimum radius 4.20 "

Mean radius 6.38 inches. Figure of merit for 1897.

These figures show the great accuracy of shooting attained, and justify the classing of our ammunition as second to none. The following correspondence will make known the high opinion entertained by the Imperial Authorities of the ammunition produced in this establishment. As these testimonials were entirely unsolicited, the cartridges in question having come quite accidentally into the hands of the Imperial troops, they are more pleasing and convincing than they might otherwise be.

"HALIFAX, N.S., 21st October, 1897.

From the General Officer Commanding Troops.

Dominion of Canada.

To the Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the enclosed report of the Officer Commanding 1st Royal Berks Regt. on the excellent shooting qualities of 303-inch Cordite Ammunition manufactured in Canada by the Dominion Government. The postal regulations do not allow of the transmission of the sample by mail, but, if desired, special arrangements can be made with some steamship company for its conveyance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) C. P. LEACH, Colonel,
For General.

Comd'g Troops Dominion of Canada (Absent in another part of the Command),
Chief Ordnance Officer, Halifax, N. S.

I send herewith for your inspection a package 10 rounds of Cordite Ammunition S. A. Ball. 303-inch manufactured in Canada by the Dominion Government. About 9000 rounds of this ammunition have been fired by the men of my battalion during the present musketry year and it has been tested in every way and found quite satisfactory. It might be advantageous to obtain the small arm ammunition required by the Imperial Troops in this command from this source.

(Sgd.) W. A. COLLINGS, Lt. Col.
Commanding 1st Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Halifax, N. S., 18th August, 1897.

O. C. 1st Royal Berks. Regt.

Will you please say under what circumstances ammunition was obtained by you from the Dominion Government.

(Sgd.) C. R. ATKINSON, Lt. Col.
Chief Ordnance Officer, Canada.

Halifax, N. S. 19th August, 1897.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Canada.

The ammunition was issued by the Dominion Government for the musketry course of No. 4 Company R. R. C.I. attached to the battalion under my command. As it had not been received at the time of that company doing their musketry, I issued them some of English manufacture I had in store, taking theirs in exchange when it was received.

(Sgd.) W. A. COLLINGS, Lt. Col.
Commanding 1st Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Halifax, N. S., 20th August, 1897.

The powder used for filling cartridges is cordite manufactured at the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, which has proved satisfactory under the trying conditions of great extremes of temperature experienced in this climate. To provide for increase of work, two fourteen-inch engine lathes were added to the plant. Where it has been possible to do so, improvements have been made to the plant and the manufacture simplified. Among the principal changes made are the introduction of double drawing dies, held loosely in the die holder, which allows them to centre themselves; superior workmanship is got thereby with a great

economy in tools. The piercing of the fireholes has been modified so as to do away entirely with subsequent rectifying by hand which was formerly necessary, and took up a large amount of time. On the bullet plant, the pressing of lead cores and bullet envelope are done in one instead of two operations. The machines for filling cartridges with cordite had when purchased a capacity of 5,000 rounds per day; they have now been modified to increase the capacity to 15,000 per day. The proposal made in my report of last year, to tear down and rebuild the annealing furnace has been carried out. The new furnace is better suited to our requirements and performs the same work with an economy of about 50 per cent in fuel. Your attention is again invited to the very small appropriation voted by parliament for the service of this establishment. It was pointed out last year that the .303 inch cartridge costs considerably more than the Martini-Henry rolled case cartridge formerly manufactured, but that the amount voted has not been increased. The modern cartridges now manufactured are very expensive when the cost is compared with those of the Snider or Martini-Henry rifles; it must not be forgotten however that the comparison ceases here, and that they cannot be classed together in any other respect. The cost of all modern warlike stores is considerable, and unfortunately for us the present case is no exception to the general rule. The price charged for the issue of cartridges on payment cannot however be considered excessive, \$25 per thousand being the rate at present. This ammunition is retailed by dealers in England at \$35 per thousand. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company quote cartridges of the same class as ours, namely these for the .236 inch, Lee Straight-Pull rifle, United States Navy pattern, and the .300 inch United States Army rifle, at \$50 per thousand. It has been ascertained that this ammunition, on which there is a duty of 30 per cent, is sold by the retail trade in our principal towns at 7 cents per round. It is hoped however that we shall still further reduce the cost of manufacture, and with this object in view, a scheme outlining certain changes in the operation of this factory has been submitted for your consideration, and will I trust be approved of. The metal cups for the production of case and bullet envelope are now imported from England and the manufacture of the complete cartridge therefrom is carried out here. It is recommended that a suitable plant for rolling brass and cupro-nickel strip be erected, and that the foundry be enlarged to do the necessary casting. Under present conditions our supply of cups might at any time be cut off, and we are not in a position to be able to provide ourselves with them; this in time of war might lead to serious consequences. It is not expected that the cost of the proposed change will be excessive, and the advantage to be derived is that we shall be able to carry on manufacture with raw materials obtainable in the country at any time, besides which a sum of money varying from \$15,000 to \$20,000 will be paid out here for the benefit of our own work-people, instead of being expended abroad. The fired cases of solid drawn ball cartridges returned to us are not suitable for reloading as such, because the condition of the metal after firing renders it unfit to stand the strain imposed by further firing with ball. Blank cartridge might however be manufactured from these cases if carefully selected, but with present experience it is impossible to say if it would be economical to do so. If, however, we rolled our own strip, the fired cases, mixed in suitable proportions with new metal would no doubt make excellent material, and reduce its costs correspondingly. The factory is at present designed to turn out about six million rounds per annum, whereas our annual output is only one and one-half millions, being the amount required to replace expenditure by the troops. If it is possible to grant us orders for extra work to supply the amount required to keep up a reserve, the cost of production will be greatly reduced. Trials were carried out for the Quarter-Master General's Department to ascertain the thickness of steel necessary for the protection of marker's mantlets against the .303" bullet, and a report thereon was duly forwarded. Trials were likewise carried out for the Quarter-Master General to determine the suitability of ignition provided by the cordite caps of existing ammunition in store. Special care and attention have been given to the preparation of our detonating composition and the manufacture of percussion caps, with the gratifying result that thus far no

failures have been reported. At the time of writing some experiments are being carried on with expanding bullets for the '303' rifle. It is claimed by some that the service bullet lacks "stopping power," and that unless struck in a vital part, the wound inflicted by it is not sufficient to disable a man. The superiority of "soft nose" (Tweedie bullet) or other expanding bullets for sporting purposes, is undoubted, but up to the present time designers have developed the expanding or "mushrooming" property of their bullets at the expense of penetrative power, thereby rendering them unsuitable for military purposes. The object aimed at is to design a bullet which while expanding sufficiently on impact with flesh to produce a disabling wound, will still retain sufficient penetrative power to reach troops posted behind ordinary cover. These two properties are directly opposed to each other and render the solution of the problem somewhat difficult; it is believed that this question will at the best be settled only by a compromise between the two conditions stated above. Our plant can be adapted to turn out any of these bullets on short notice if required.

The following repairs were carried out during the year:—

Office.—Partly painted and plaster repaired.

Main Factory.—Repair to chimneys, spouting and gates.

Danger Buildings.—Buildings painted, engine-room painted, lightning rods and steam boxes repaired.

Shell Factory.—Portion of walls rebuilt. General minor repairs.

In connection with the question of repairs to buildings it is to be noted that the premises we occupy have received only indifferent attention for many years past and the annual cost of maintenance will consequently be greater for some time to come.

SHELL FACTORY.

The output of the factory for the year has been as follows:—

9-pr. R. M. L. common shells.....	3,310
9-pr. R. M. L. shrapnel shells... ..	6,368
40-pr. R. B. L. tin obturating cups.....	950

This output is greatly in excess of that of previous years. This is due to improvements in tools and the introduction of labour-saving devices, doing away with hand labour as far as possible and substituting machinery therefor. Attention is again invited to the question of manufacturing light steel shells, which was recommended in my report of last year. We have, at present, 78 9-pr. R. M. L. guns in the country, for which there is a considerable quantity of ammunition in store. During the current year we shall manufacture a sufficient number of shells to bring the reserve up to 500 rounds per gun as required by regulation, and supply what is necessary for practice purposes with this gun. We have also 36 12-pr. B. L. guns, and 24 more have been ordered in England; when the latter arrive we shall be able to arm 10 batteries with these guns. The total strength of the field artillery being 19 batteries (including A and B field batteries, R.C.A.) the importance of taking up at once the manufacture of 12-pr. projectiles is evident. Only a very limited number of these shells were purchased in England with the guns, which will very soon be expended at practice, and there is no reserve. Estimates are being prepared to establish the cost of starting this manufacture on a small scale, as was done in the case of cast iron R. M. L. shells, and the best English firms have been communicated with for this purpose. On account of the great engineering strike at present going on in England, it has been most difficult to obtain the required information sooner, but every effort is being made to do so at an early date. It is suggested that orders be given us for the manufacture of various small laboratory stores which are now imported; articles such as friction tubes, shrapnel primers, &c., can be manufactured here, but we have been prevented from doing so for want of funds, the appropriation voted for this year being insufficient to provide even the quantity

of shells and cartridges required. A considerable amount of time was lost in this factory last winter through our being compelled to employ some of the hands to assist in the manufacture of small arm ammunition. Now that the latter is well established, delays of this nature will not be experienced.

The engines and boilers from which we get our motive power have been in use for 15 years, and will soon have to be replaced. It is important that we should be quite independent of outside sources for motive power in order that we may be able to carry on our operations without hindrance in times of insurrection or trouble in the town. All details of the proposed change will be embodied in a separate report for consideration.

The success of the past year is due to the hearty co-operation I have met from the staff and employees.

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

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1897.

The Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Canadian Militia for the year 1897.

THE PERMANENT FORCE AND SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The Permanent Force has given entire satisfaction during the year. It has been called upon to render more assistance in the way of instruction to the Militia generally, in District Camps and at Local Headquarters of Corps, than ever in the past, and has fully responded. I am glad to think that the line of demarcation between this Force and the Active Militia is fast disappearing, and that each is willing to recognize the mutual dependence the one on the other, and the obligation towards each other which is mutually due.

An experiment has been successfully tried during the past year, of exchanging a Company of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry with a Company of the Imperial Forces. No. 4 Company of the former regiment was exchanged with a Company of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, stationed at the time at Halifax, for a period of nearly six months. I have received reports from the General Officer Commanding in Canada and the Officer Commanding the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, which bear full testimony to the success of the experiment. The Company belonging to our Force was, for the time being, a Company of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, and the Company from the latter Regiment performed all the duties, even to going into District Camp at Sussex, that would have devolved upon No. 4 Company, R.R.C.I. if the exchange had not been made.

It is intended to repeat the experiment by exchanging a portion of the Royal Artillery stationed at Halifax, with an equal number of the Royal Canadian Artillery, at Quebec, and I look forward to even more important results, as our Artillery will derive great benefit from instruction in the working of the modern armament, which armament does not exist at Quebec. Another advantage, and one which all Canadians will, I am sure in this Jubilee year, recognize as being of the highest, is the welding together of the Imperial and Canadian Forces, a step which must, more than any other, draw the mother country and Canada together.

The schools of Military Instruction are taxed to their utmost to accommodate all who are desirous of attending, both officers and non-commissioned officers and

men. At the present time, if funds admitted of such an addition and there were sufficient barrack accommodation, the number in attendance could be doubled.

The regulation requiring Officers of Field rank and Adjutants to obtain certificates of Equitation before the first day of July next, and also that officers must be in possession of this certificate before they can be promoted to Field rank or appointed Adjutant, has made such a demand for instruction in Equitation that it has been necessary to provide for its being taught at the Artillery Schools at Quebec and Kingston. These Schools have satisfactorily met this additional demand on their resources, with the result of a considerable saving to the public, as the cost of transport of an officer from the Maritime Provinces to Quebec will be only about half of what it would be if that officer had to go all the way to Toronto.

Another use to which the Schools will soon be put will be to instruct in the use of the Maxim Gun. During the year two officers and ten non-commissioned officers obtained certificates in Maxim Gun drill from the Imperial Forces at Halifax, and as soon as the necessary books on the subject, which have been applied for, arrive, steps will be taken to have instruction imparted on the use of this important weapon, at the Regimental Depots of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.

The General Officer Commanding in Canada has intimated that he will afford every facility for the instruction of another class of non-commissioned officers, should additional instructors be required to carry on the instruction in our Schools. The hearty support given by the General Officer Commanding in Canada in this and other ways is most helpful and encouraging.

Appended is the Annual Return of the Permanent Force of the Active Militia (non-commissioned officers and men) for the year just ended (appendix "A"), and of Certificates granted to Officers, non-commissioned officers and men (appendix "B"). The latter return shows 737 certificates to have been issued during the year. I am unable to compare the number with the number issued during 1896, as we now make our returns for the year ending the 31st December instead of for the fiscal year. It is worthy of note, however, that a comparison with the returns for the 18 months ending 31st December, 1896, shows, only one more certificate to have been issued during that period than during the 12 months ending 31st December, 1897.

PENSIONS FOR STAFF OFFICERS AND FOR THE PERMANENT CORPS.

The question of adopting some system of pensions for Officers of the Staff and for the Permanent Corps, which has been before successive Ministers for a number of years, is one that should not be lost sight of. Until some system of pension is adopted there will always be difficulties in the way of a proper administration of the Force.

I would strongly recommend a deduction of pay on the Civil Service model. I believe that this would be in accordance with the wishes of the large majority of those at present serving, and it could be an understood condition in the future with those coming on to serve.

THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

With the exception of a few Corps that drilled in the autumn of 1896 and preferred to wait until the spring of 1898 rather than be again called out for drill in an autumn Camp, the whole of the Active Militia has been drilled during the year 1897, with marked beneficial results.

From a personal inspection of many Camps held during the year, and the reports of the Camp Commandants and Inspecting Officers of all Camps, I am enabled to say that there was a distinct improvement as regards the arrangements of the Camps; in the work performed, and in the results attained, all of which I consider highly satisfactory. The Staff of the various Camps endeavoured to utilize to the utmost and to the best advantage the time at their disposal, and all ranks in

the Corps encamped showed a keen anxiety to acquire as much instruction as possible.

Several months before the spring Camps took place, instructions were issued to all Officers and Corps concerned, respecting the standard and physical requirements of the non-commissioned officers and men to be taken into Camp. These regulations were promulgated to the end that none but non-commissioned officers and men fit for active service should receive training. In order that the Militia should not be an undue expense to the country it is absolutely necessary to keep it greatly below the strength it would attain if the often repeated demands from all parts of the country for authority to organize Corps could be entertained, and I consider that in insisting that none but men fit to take the field are trained we are only guarding the public interests. I am glad to be able to say that while complaints have been made of the hardship of rejecting men who may have been taken into Camp in good faith, still all recognize that the regulations are in the right direction, and cannot fail to be beneficial to the force. These regulations have resulted in a considerable saving to the country, and there is a satisfaction in knowing that if our force is small it consists of none but men physically fit for active service.

The great weakness in our Camps of Instruction is the dearth of useful and efficient Instructors. As far as we are able to do so, we divide all available Instructors belonging to the Permanent force between the various Camps, for the use generally of all Corps encamped. The necessity for this will be apparent when it is stated that in the spring training some Companies had no qualified Officers, or non-commissioned officers or men with certificates, while the certificates held by others, both officers and men, were of so antiquated a date as to be practically useless.

The limiting of the tenure of command of commanding officers; the retiring of officers who have reached the age limit; the cancelling, for purposes of appointment or promotion, of certificates obtained at Military Schools and from Boards of Officers prior to the 17th December, 1883, and other regulations, are calculated to stimulate and are stimulating officers throughout the force to obtain higher grade certificates than those they hold, as now they know they will not have to wait indefinitely for promotion. In a very few years all ranks above that of 2nd Lieutenant will be filled by officers holding certificates which have been, in almost every case, recently obtained. The officers retired under the regulations limiting the tenure of command are not altogether lost to the force, as, if eligible and desirous, they are placed on the reserve of officers, so that they remain in touch with the force, and, if occasion arises, their services can be utilized by the country.

Heretofore the want of funds has not permitted as many non-commissioned officers and men being attached at the schools of Instruction for Long Course Certificates as were desirous of taking the Course, but now, and due entirely to your unceasing efforts in that direction, we are entering upon an era when a largely increased number of non-commissioned officers and men will be permitted to undergo the Long Course, and as regulations have been promulgated to the end that no corps are to be allowed to have more than their proportion if any other corps are prevented thereby from having their full quota, for this and the ordinary Short Courses, it is confidently expected that in a short time we will have capable instructors in the ranks of every corps.

Another step, and an important one in the direction of providing qualified infantry officers, is the establishment, under certain conditions, of provisional schools for that arm of the service. These schools enable those officers who are unable to leave their civil vocations to take a course at one of the permanent schools, to obtain certificates, and they serve the additional purpose of relieving pressure at the permanent schools. Nine applications have been received for provisional schools to be held during the present winter, but unfortunately, unless a supplementary appropriation is obtained from Parliament, we will be unable to hold more than two, viz.: one at Quebec and the other at Charlottetown, these appearing to me to be the most urgent. The school at present being held in Quebec City has an attendance of over 100 Officers,

which shows that there was urgent necessity for an extension of our means of instruction.

Appended is a return of Officers, non-commissioned officers and men and horses, trained in District Camps (appendix "C"), and at local Head Quarters (appendix "D"); also, a return of Musketry in District Camps (appendix "E").

MOBILIZATION OF THE IMPERIAL TROOPS AND THE MILITIA OF HALIFAX CITY.

The practice mobilization this year was a greater success than on any previous occasion. The total strength of the militia corps taking part was 1372, and the total of all ranks on parade was 952, being 332 in excess of any previous year. The force was under arms from 7 A.M. until 10.30 P.M. The General Officer Commanding the Troops has expressed to me, officially, his satisfaction with the appearance and turnout of the Halifax Militia Battalions. He has also kindly furnished me with a report of the day's operations, which he shows to have been, on the whole, quite satisfactory. The one obstacle to the mobilization being an entire success is the difficulty experienced by the men in getting away from their work for the day. The only remedy for this is to endeavour to get the Imperial authorities to arrange the mobilization for Labour Day, or, if it should be possible, it would be better that Thanksgiving Day should be proclaimed for a date about the middle of October instead of at the end of November as now. If this could be done it would ensure the success of the annual mobilization at Halifax.

TORONTO FIELD DAY.

The same remarks as to Thanksgiving Day apply with equal force to the other parts of the Dominion. The Militia of Toronto set a good example to the rest of the country in having a field day there, which takes place annually on Thanksgiving Day. I was present at these manoeuvres last Thanksgiving Day, and was very much pleased with what I saw. Toronto is proud of its Militia and deservedly so, for a finer and more enthusiastic body of men is not to be found anywhere. If they had been otherwise, this year's operations would have been a failure, as a more unfavourable day, although not unseasonable for the end of November, could hardly have been experienced. Any efforts you could make to have Thanksgiving Day changed to about the middle of October would be greatly appreciated by the Militia of Halifax and Toronto, and possibly by the rest of Canada, and if you should succeed in having it done, I think it very likely that other cities, Montreal and Ottawa for instance, would also be encouraged to hold a field day.

MEDALS FOR SERVICE IN 1866 AND 1870.

The intimation from the Colonial Office that Her Majesty has graciously approved of the issue, by the Dominion, of medals for service on the occasions of the Fenian Raids in 1866 and 1870, and for the Red River Expedition of 1870, has been a source of great satisfaction to the survivors of those campaigns.

As soon as full particulars are received as to who are to receive the medals, a general order will be promulgated containing information to all concerned, and the work of distributing the medals will be entered upon without delay.

ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

All the arms and munitions of war ordered by the Quarter Master General when he was sent to England in 1896, have arrived.

Lee-Enfield rifles have been issued to all the city battalions and they will be issued to rural battalions so soon as these battalions are able to provide a central armoury in a suitable building under a proper caretaker. In the meantime, sufficient of these rifles are issued at the commencement of all camps of instruction to permit

of two battalions being armed with them at one time, one to be undergoing instruction while the other is practicing at the butts. At the close of the camps these rifles are returned into district stores.

This system, although the best which can be devised as a temporary measure, is not very satisfactory, and the general distribution of the new arms should not be much longer delayed. I am of opinion that it will be necessary to require central armouries to be provided at or near the headquarters of the rural battalions, even if it entails the reduction of the amount now allowed by regulations to Captains of Companies for the care of arms.

I shall be prepared to submit a proposal to you shortly dealing with this question.

FIELD ARTILLERY GUNS AND EQUIPMENT.

The six batteries of 12 pr. B. L. ordered by the Quarter Master General at the same time have arrived, but too late for this year's annual drill. They have been found to be entirely satisfactory.

They have been issued to "A" and "B" Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, and to the 2nd (Ottawa), 3rd (Montreal), 4th (Hamilton) and 9th (Toronto) Field Batteries of the Active Militia.

Four more batteries are now under order. When they have been received there will still remain nine batteries of the Active Militia to be armed with the new weapon, and it is most important that this rearmament should be completed as soon as possible. It is hoped that four of the nine batteries still required may be provided for in the forthcoming estimates for 1898-99.

RIFLE RANGES.

A new rifle range at Ottawa has been decided upon in place of the Rideau range, which has been closed as unsafe. A great deal of consideration has been given to the question of a location for the new range, and it is believed that the one selected will be found satisfactory.

The subject of rifle ranges in general is still a pressing and difficult one, but it is being gradually dealt with. The markers' butts in all the principal ranges have been steel lined to ensure safety to the markers. It may be here not out of place to remark that the adoption of the Lee-Enfield rifle does not necessarily entail the abandoning of such ranges as are safe for the Martini-Henry rifle. A range safe for the latter weapon needs only to be strengthened at the markers' and stop butts, by making them of sufficient thickness to resist the greater penetration of the Lee-Enfield bullets, to ensure their being safe for the new rifle. A steel lining three-eighths of an inch in thickness is sufficient to do this in the case of markers' butts. The actual range of the Lee-Enfield bullet is not appreciably greater than that of the Martini-Henry bullet.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

Considerable changes have been adopted in the pattern, material and system of issue of the clothing for the Militia. It is believed that these changes will conduce to greater economy and efficiency.

As regards a new equipment, unforeseen delays have occurred, mainly owing to the production, at a late hour, of a new pattern for trial. The equipment known as the "Oliver" has been decided upon, having been proved far superior to all others in the trials which have been carried on at the different Regimental Depots. It is to be hoped that before the end of the financial year 1897-98 the greater part of the Infantry Militia will have been newly equipped.

BARRACKS AND DRILL SHEDS.

I have to point out, as I did in my report of last year, that the appropriations for necessary repairs and new constructions have been very seriously curtailed for

some years past. The result is that the pressing demands for expenditure to a very considerable amount are accumulating, and a larger appropriation than we have been obtaining is absolutely necessary if valuable properties are not to be allowed to fall into ruin.

New Barracks are required, as I also pointed out in my last year's report, to replace the Tête-du-Pont Barracks at Kingston. It is probable that the present buildings and site would realize a sum that would go a long way towards building new Barracks. There is an excellent government site available. New Drill Sheds are required at Vancouver, Sherbrooke, Brockville, London and St. Thomas, at all of which places important City Corps are stationed. At the three first named places there are no Drill Sheds at all at present.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Great changes have been made in connection with this institution. They have been fully dealt with by the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Kitson, who has entered heartily into the work of making the College more popular and increasing its usefulness, in his report (appendix "F").

From the number of inquiries for information which are being received, it is evident that great and increasing confidence is being felt by the public in the future of the College, and I have reason to expect that the number of successful candidates at the next examination will be quite as large as can be accommodated at the College.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

This, the event of the year, afforded representatives of our Militia and Permanent Forces and the North-west Mounted Police an opportunity to appear on parade, not only with the Regular Army and Navy at Home, but with representative contingents of the armed forces of all parts of the Empire.

To select a contingent that should be not only representative of the different arms of our service, but also of every Province of the Dominion, and of the two great nationalities that chiefly comprise the population, was not an easy task, and although possibly a better spectacular impression would have been created if we had sent a contingent that would have appeared as one solid body in the great parade, still the course actually taken had many and great advantages, and I believe was altogether satisfactory. It is, I am sure, as gratifying to you as the responsible head of the department and to the Government as it is to myself, that the contingent was so highly appreciated by Her Majesty's Government and the British public.

Appended to this report is a copy of an Army Order, dated the 23rd June, 1897, and of a despatch received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies (appendix "G"); also an interesting report from Colonel Aylmer, Adjutant General, the Officer who commanded the Contingent (appendix "H").

I am glad to be able to say that the expense of the Contingent was kept well within the appropriation so willingly and cheerfully voted by Parliament.

The completion of the first year that you have been, for the whole period, in charge of the department, sees many important and far reaching changes in force, all of which, it is confidently expected, are in the direction of greatly improving the force. A year during which a Contingent of 200 Officers and men of the Military forces of Canada have been sent to England, and medals have been granted for service in 1866 and 1870, in addition to the important changes referred to in my foregoing remarks, has not been an uneventful one for our Military forces, and I look forward to being able to report, a year hence, that the expectations I entertain of an improvement all along the line have not been in vain.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. GASCOIGNE,

Major General, Com. Canadian Militia.

(APPENDIX A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non Commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ending 31st Dec., 1897.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on December 31, 1896.	Strength on December 31, 1897.	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 and Free.	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	129	128	12	3	3	10	16	...	4	48	38	2	1	6	47	35	37	12	44	2
Royal Canadian Artillery.....	317	318	303	19	15	3	42	30	4	1	114	77	4	2	16	99	85	47	28	143	3
Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry...	298	293	272	23	6	7	35	22	1	13	107	66	5	11	4	86	56	37	24	155	3
Total.....	750	740	703	54	24	13	87	68	5	18	269	181	11	14	26	232	176	121	64	342	8
Increase.....	NOTE.—Owing to the last return compiled being for the half year ending 31st December, 1896, increases and decreases cannot be shown.																				
Decrease.....																					

M. AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX B.)

RETURN of Certificates granted to Officers, N.-C. Officers and Men of the Active Militia for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

Arm and Station.	Long Course.				Short Course.				Special Course.				Trumpeters' Course.			Total.	Remarks.	
	A.		B.		A.		B.		A.		B.							
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	2nd			
Cavalry, Toronto...	1	1	4	....	8	9	13	25	*24	*8	....	....	10	2	....	105	* Includes equitation certificates.
do Winnipeg.	*3	1	{	1	6	*6	*1	3	3	2	1	28	* Infantry certificates.
Artillery, Kingston.	....	....	9	1	2	....	11	5	2	....	....	....	4	2	1	37	
do Quebec.	....	....	....	....	1	....	26	11	*31	....	....	....	1	1	7	78	* Includes equitation certificates.
Infantry, London ..	3	....	....	1	11	16	4	60	11	25	....	....	....	....	....	131	
do Toronto ..	....	....	3	....	....	12	8	72	15	22	....	....	....	....	....	132	
do St. Johns.	....	....	....	2	5	9	5	32	22	42	....	....	....	....	....	117	
do Fredericton	....	....	....	....	4	10	11	69	9	6	....	....	....	....	....	109	
Total.....	4	1	16	4	34	57	85	281	115	106	....	....	18	7	9	737	

NOTE.—Owing to the last return compiled being for the half year ending 31st December, 1896, the increase for the year 1897 over 1896 cannot be shown.

M. AYLMEY, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX C.)

RETURN showing the Number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men and Horses of the Active Militia, trained in the year 1897 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.	222	2,336	378	163	*2,078	308	3	19	1	56	241	69
II.	189	2,007	378	140	1,895	304	3	63	1	46	49	73
III.	351	3,607	445	240	3,382	349	23	33	4	88	192	92
IV.												
V.	112	1,140	145	85	1,006	86	2	58		25	76	59
VI.	176	1,820	283	105	1,356	268	3	19		68	445	15
VII.	219	2,197	79	165	1,977	58		73		54	147	21
VIII.	161	1,752	437	116	1,592	411	5	18	3	40	142	23
IX.	229	2,413	205	195	2,338	156	6	26	1	28	49	48
X.	13	173	125	11	160	105				2	13	20
XI.												
XII.	48	451	4	41	447	4				7	4	
	1,720	17,896	2,479	1,261	16,231	2,049	45	309	10	414	1,358	420

* 1st Hussars drilled two over strength.

M. AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX D.)

RETURN showing the Number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men and Horses of the Active Militia, trained in year 1897 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.....	19	168	3	17	144	3	.....	24	.....	2	.....	.....
II.....	189	1,967	225	165	1,960	200	1	.....	.....	23	7	25
III.....	137	1,455	67	102	1,343	60	.....	69	4	35	43	3
IV.....	158	1,664	20	133	1,576	14	1	27	1	24	61	5
V.....	18	218	3	18	218	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.....	84	866	93	67	862	88	.....	.....	.....	17	4	5
VII.....	51	504	4	43	472	3	6	12	.....	2	20	1
VIII.....	93	1,415	8	86	1,128	8	1	120	.....	6	167	.....
IX.....	33	336	50	25	210	24	.....	34	11	8	92	15
X.....	38	592	.....	29	452	.....	.....	91	.....	9	49	.....
XI.....	12	195	.....	11	176	.....	.....	5	.....	1	14	.....
	832	9,380	473	696	8,541	403	9	382	16	127	457	54

M. AYLMEY, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX E.)

RETURN of Musketry in District Camps, 1897.

Military District and Site of Camp.	Corps.	Corps figure of Merit.	Rank and Name of Best Shot.	Score.	Remarks.
<i>District No. 1.</i>					
London Camp	1st Hussars	15	Pte. Benjamin, No. 7 Co	61	
	26th Battalion	22 43	Pte. L. A. Conner, No. 5 Co	72	Best shot, 1st camp.
	27th do	18 83	Col. Sergt. Mawet, No. 3 Co	63	
	29th do	17 66	Sergt. Moore, No. 6 Co	67	Best shot, 2nd camp.
	32nd do	20 75	Sergt. J. W. Smith, No. 7 Co	70	
	33rd do	17 33	Sergt. R. Carrick	66	
<i>District No. 2.</i>					
Niagara on the Lake	2nd Dragoons	26 63	Pte. Althouse, C Squadron	67	
	20th Battalion	26 01	Pte. Wilson, No. 4 Co	74	
	34th do	21 43	Sergt. Elliott, No. 5 Co	69	
	36th do	21 86	Pte. Jenkins, No. 6 Co	67	
	44th do	22 60	Sergt. Morris, No. 7 Co	68	
	77th do	28 76	Pte. H. English, No. 2 Co	75	Best shot in camp.
	Sault St. Marie Rifle Co	24 16	Pte. D. Keith	57	
<i>District Nos. 3 & 4.</i>					
Kingston Camp	3rd Dragoons	27 33	Pte. Page, B Squadron	66	
	16th Battalion	23 51	Pte. Roat	71	
	40th do	22 71	Pte. Winter	72	
	41st do	26 45	Pte. McGuan	70	
	42nd do	24 77	Pte. Lafayette, No. 2 Co	74	Best shot, 2nd spring [camp.]
	45th do	31 86	Pte. H. Irwin	75	
	46th do	23 40	Pte. Gerrow, No. 1 Co	66	
	47th do	31 82	*Sergt. Munsie	79	*Sgts. Munsie, Moore and Montgomery tie for best shot in autumn camp.
	49th do	26 06	Pte. Stout	68	
	56th do	37 23	Pte. Campbell	79	Best shot, 1st spring [camp.]
	56th do	38 69	{ *Sergt. Moore, No. 2 Co	79	Equal.
			{ *Sergt. Montgomery, No. 5 Co		
	59th do	24 51	Pte. Premo, No. 2 Co	69	
<i>District No. 5.</i>					
Laprairie Camp	51st Battalion	18 63	Pte. J. Jones, No. 2 Co	61	
	64th do	15 28	Pte. W. Gibeault, No. 4 Co	53	
	83rd do	17 46	Pte. J. Mousseau, No. 6 Co	63	Best shot in camp.
	86th do	16 11	Sergt. V. Stradel, No. 3 Co	61	
<i>District No. 6.</i>					
Compton Camp	5th Dragoons	30 89	.....	.....
St. John's Camp	52nd Battalion	18 33	Pte. B. Ross, No. 6 Co	58	
	54th do	21 46	Col. Sergt. L. Davis, No. 2 Co	63	
	58th do	22 92	Corpl. J. Cook, No. 10 Co	63	
	79th do	26 51	Corpl. J. Redman, No. 1 Co	70	Best shot, sp'g camp.
	80th do	18 49	Sergt. E. Cormier, No. 4 Co	60	Best shot, fall camp.

RETURN of Musketry in District Camps, 1897—*Concluded.*

Military District and Site of Camp.	Corps.	Corps figure of Merit.	Rank and Name of Best Shot.	Score.	Remarks.
<i>District No. 7.</i>					
Lévis.	17th Battalion..	5·34	{ Sgt. Maj. Richard, No. 4 Co. } { Corpl. Landry, No. 9 Co. }	59	Equal.
	23rd do ..	4·73	Pte. B. Audet, No. 3 Co.	52	
	61st do ..	3·59	Corpl. J. Bernier, No. 3 Co.	54	
	70th do ..	5·20	{ Pte. N. Normandine, No. 1 Co } { Pte. G. Duchesneau, No. 6 Co }	64	do
	81st do ..	3·95	{ Cpl. H. Thompson, No. 2 Co. } { Pte. J. Hamel, No. 3 Co. }	57	do
	87th do ..	5·50	Sergt. Hayes, No. 1 Co.	63	Best shot, fall camp.
	88th do ..	3·67	Sergt. J. Levesque, No. 1 Co ..	50	
	89th do ..	6·32	Pte. P. Beaupre, No. 5 Co.	66	Best shot, sp'g camp.
<i>District No. 8.</i>					
Camp Sussex ...	8th Hussars ...	44·99	.....	.....
	67th Battalion ..	21·38	Pte. M. Anderson.	67	
	73rd do ..	21·17	Pte. G. Gallagher.	64	
	74th do ..	23·66	Hospital Sergt. Beal.	68	Best shot in camp.
Fredericton Camp.	71st do ..	24·87	Q. M. Sgt. J. Wilson.	75	
<i>District No. 9.</i>					
Camp Aldershot...	K. C. Hussars..	25·98	Sergts. Harris and Webster.	66	Equal.
	68th Battalion..	21·47	Sergt. Maj. Hilts, No. 9 Co.	76	Best shot, 1st camp.
	69th do ..	26·53	Corpl. L. Whitman, No. 2 Co. ..	74	Best shot, 2nd camp.
	72nd do ..	21·78	Sergt. P. Marshall, No. 1 Co. ..	74	
	75th do ..	21·07	Pte. A. Robar, No. 4 Co.	65	
	78th do ..	25·03	Corpl. J. McLean, No. 5 Co.	73	
	93rd do ..	*26·17	{ Sergt. W. Embree, No. 3 Co. } { Sergt. R. Ferguson, No. 6 Co }	68	*No. 2 Co. not in- cluded. Equal.
Camp Baddeck.	94th do ..	34·20	{ Pte. J. McIver, No. 1 Co. } { Sgt. J. O. Challoner, No. 5 Co }	73	Equal.
<i>District No. 12.</i>					
Charlottetown.	82nd Battalion..	33·67	{ Pte. S. Gay, No. 2 Co. } { Pte. E. Crockett, No. 4 Co. }	76	Equal.

M. AYLMEY, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX " F. "

To the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia, President Royal Military College.

KINGSTON, ONT., 16th December, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, for your information, a copy of the report on the mid-summer examinations, which I made to the Minister of Militia last June.

In addition to the details of the examinations set forward, in this report, I am desirous of bringing the following facts to your notice.

(1.) At the commencement of the year 1897, there were 45 cadets in residence. Of these 13 graduated in June, 3 obtaining the diploma with honours. 1 cadet withdrew during the term on account of sickness; 4 cadets failed at the mid-summer examination, and 2 withdrew after the examination. This left the College with 25 cadets. In September, a new class of 31 joined, and 1 old cadet rejoined from sick leave, thus bringing our present numbers up to 57 cadets in residence.

(2.) 14 Officers of the Militia attended the Long Course, of whom 8 obtained a 1st Class Certificate, and only one failed to qualify.

Should you consider that it would be of advantage to the Officers of the Militia, I should be very glad to have a 2nd Long Course, commencing on the 1st September.

(3.) The 3 year system was introduced at the beginning of this term, and as far as I can judge, works very well. The former 3rd and 4th Classes were combined to make the present 2nd Class of 16 cadets in all. Less inconvenience than was anticipated has resulted from this step, owing to the ability shown by the few remaining cadets of the old 4th Class.

(4.) In order to assist the 3 year scheme, the standard of matriculation has been considerably raised. I hope by this means to save a great deal of time formerly spent in teaching elementary subjects. To assist the French Professor as far as lay in my power, the subject of French has been added to the list of obligatory subjects in the entrance examination, and that of Latin, which is not taught at the College, is now a voluntary subject.

(5.) The drill of the cadets is, I hope, up to date in every particular.

(6.) The physical training of the cadets is now carried out, according to the Infantry Drill Book, 1896, rapid marching and the gymnastic march, &c., being practised every morning for 15 minutes between breakfast and 1st study. Marks are now allotted for all outdoor drills, gymnastic and other exercises. A regular course of target practice and revolver practice is now a part of the obligatory training. A course in the carpenter shop and with the field forge is also obligatory, and the cadets receive further instruction in shoeing at the forge of "A" Battery, R.C.A. Lieut. Colonel Drury has also been good enough to give the cadets lessons in fitting of saddlery, and in stable management.

(7.) During the midsummer vacation a party of 10 cadets were employed, under Captain English's superintendence, on a reconnaissance and survey of the country between Kingston, Brockville and Ottawa, and of part of the Niagara Peninsula. This is the 4th year this survey has been executed, and up to this time 5,800 square miles of country have been accurately mapped and reported on.

(8.) With your permission, and with the assistance of the District Officer Commanding and the Officer Commanding A Battery, R.C.A., I was enabled to take the cadets into camp for the inside of a week, and I hope that the practical instruction given to the cadets therein may be of great use to them in after life.

(9.) With your sanction, 6 cadets were attached to Militia Regiments during their annual training, and favourable reports of the usefulness of the cadets so employed, were received by me from the Officers Commanding. Special attention is

now being paid so that the cadets should be thoroughly trained in Communicating Drill, in order that they may be of use as drill instructors in the future.

(10) A large Infantry and Artillery Drill Shed is much wanted at the College. The plans have been submitted to the Chief Engineer, Militia Department.

(11) The conduct of the cadets during the past year has been exemplary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GERALD KITSON, Lt.-Colonel,
Commandant, R. M. College.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

(From the Commandant Royal Military College to the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence.

KINGSTON, ONT., 26th June, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on assuming my duties as Commandant of the college at the commencement of the year, I was made aware of the last report of the Board of Visitors, and the action taken by the Government thereupon.

While devoting my earnest attention to an inquiry into the instruction given at the college and careful perusal of the examination papers set in previous years, it appeared to me to be absolutely necessary to verify the scholastic results obtained, by an examination conducted by expert examiners other than the Professors who had actually been responsible for the carrying out of the courses of instruction.

For this purpose I obtained from each of the Professors of the various subjects, a syllabus of the course of instruction which he had laid down for his own guidance in teaching the classes under him. This syllabus was made the basis of the examination papers set by each of the independent examiners.

I venture to think that the reports of these examiners entirely bear out the opinions expressed in my various reports to the Honourable Minister and yourself, upon the teaching given at the college, and are sufficient to justify the reforms, which upon my recommendation have recently been adopted.

The reports and remarks of the various examiners are enclosed for your approval.

From a perusal of the marks gained by some of the candidates in the various subjects, and of the reports made by the examiners, it will be seen that in several cases there can practically be no use in retaining at the college some of the worst failures.

Apparently from kind motives, which I cannot help thinking mistaken, it is apparent to me that several of the cadets have been allowed to remain on year after year at the college, who should have been disqualified at the yearly test examinations. It is possible also that the nature of the entrance examination has not been a sufficient test of the acquirements necessary to enable a cadet to keep up with the college course.

In all the worst cases of failure I have written to the fathers of the cadets, recommending them to withdraw their sons from the further course at the college, explaining to them that there could be no hope of their ever obtaining a diploma, in the less hopeless cases I have recommended to the parent or guardian a course of private study during the vacation, promising that the cadet shall be re-examined at the beginning of next term in September.

I am quite persuaded that it is not fair to the more advanced cadets, and also to the college, that their studies should be delayed (as has undoubtedly been this

year the case) by the incapacity and ignorance of the elementary work of the more backward of the cadets.

I attribute a great deal of the unsuccessful results reported by the examiners, to the mistaken kindness of allowing cadets to continue at the college, whom the intermediate examinations must have shown to be incompetent.

As a specimen of the result of this system, you will observe that the Professor of Civil Engineering at the Xmas Examination gives his best candidate 1858 marks out of 1,950, or 95 per cent; and his worst 1,122, or 58 per cent; the whole class averaging 70 per cent.

At the summer examination, the independent examiner gives the best candidate 1,823 marks out of 2,650, or 69 per cent; and his worst, 755 or 28 per cent; the whole class now averaging less than 50 per cent.

It will further be observed that the Professor awards full marks to no less than 8 candidates for their term work.

The same lesson can be drawn in the other subjects.

In this same system of mistaken kindness may probably be found the explanation of the enormous proportion of marks obtained in former years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

GERALD KITSON, Lt.-Colonel,
Commandant, R.M.C.

MARKS awarded for Civil Engineering—Term 1896-1897.

	Fall Examina- tion.	Term Work.	Summer Examina- tion.	Total.
Maximum marks allotted	1,950	1,900	2,650	6,500
Marks obtained.....	1,241	1,900	1,819	4,960
	1,152	1,800	1,030	3,982
	1,202	1,800	869	3,871
	1,613	1,900	1,823	5,336
	1,402	1,900	1,343	4,645
	1,131	1,300	755	3,186
	1,513	1,800	1,386	4,699
	1,454	1,900	1,695	5,049
	1,858	1,900	1,626	5,384
	1,256	1,900	923	4,079
	1,488	1,900	1,457	4,845
	1,122	1,900	1,283	4,305
	1,240	1,800	1,059	4,099

Marks awarded by
Professor Carr-
Harris.

Marks awarded by
outside examiner.

REPORT OF EXAMINERS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—1897.

(1) *Practical Hydraulics.*

The cadets seem to have touched upon only the most elementary portion of this subject, and that to a very limited extent.

(2) *Steam.*

The questions in this paper were of an extremely elementary character, with the exception of three questions at the end, which were perhaps a little more difficult.

The time allowed for this paper is, I consider, ample. Only one cadet, however, namely, Number 12, has shown that he has anything like a good knowledge of the subject. I cannot understand the reason, as the amount of work, as specified in the syllabus, could easily be completed within six weeks, two lectures being given per week.

(3) *Energy.*

The questions set in this subject are of an extremely elementary character, and the whole of the work as set forth in the syllabus might easily be done in about three weeks—2 lectures being given per week.

(4) *Railway Substructures, Plans, Profiles, &c.*

The examiner in these subjects states that in consequence of representations made to him as to the amount and extent of the work done by the cadets, he thought it only fair to be lenient both in the oral and written examinations. The greater part of their time seems to have been devoted especially to field surveying and the construction of sub-grade structures, while bridges, track, equipment, maintenance, operation, government regulations, and the general considerations of train resistance, cost of hauling, cost of construction, seem to have been hardly, if at all, touched upon. This is to be regretted, as the latter branches of the subject are becoming daily of more importance. Again, from the answers of the cadets, it would appear that their information in many cases is incorrect and out of date, and it would seem that some of the instruments which they have used in field operations, as described in the papers, are also out of date.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In such a long course as that given at the Royal Military College it would certainly be reasonable to expect that some portion of the time should be devoted to that most important branch of engineering designated the "Strength of Materials" and "Theory of Structures." These subjects come especially under the title of "Engineering," while the subject of "Energy" more properly belongs to "Mathematical Physics." Of course it is an all-important preliminary introduction to the proper consideration of the various conditions of structures in motion and at rest, but the treatment is essentially mathematical and is often included in the mathematical lectures.

Speaking more particularly of the above engineering subjects (practical hydraulics, surveying, steam, and energy), it is evident from the answers to the

questions that the cadets are a very capable set of young men, and show much intelligence in doing their work, but they seem not to have been thoroughly grounded in the principles which are most essential to a proper comprehension of the subjects. The time spent in these different subjects seems in every case to have been ample. So far as I have heard from the other examiners, they agree with me in the latter statement.

REPORT OF EXAMINER IN CIVIL SURVEYING.

The answers show a distinct lack of practical knowledge of this subject, and the marks obtained depend upon a more or less accurate knowledge of the text-book course, which of itself seems to be very limited in character, especially when it is borne in mind that a considerable length of time is given to the subject, and that this class is the most advanced in the college.

REPORT OF EXAMINER IN FRENCH.

The examination consisted of four parts, French conversation, French dictation, translation from French into English, and translation from English into French.

Taking up these features of the examination in order, I have to report that the candidates understand fairly well when spoken to slowly and distinctly and in simple terms, that their accent is fairly good, but that they possess no facility of expression whatever. Dictation yielded an expected result. The marks obtained in the third and second classes are lower than those taken in the fourth. The first class, however, shows a marked improvement on the two preceding classes.

The French-English translation may be called satisfactory. On the other hand, the English-French translation absolutely bristles with inaccuracies. If the examinations be regarded as a whole, the percentage of failures is seen to be high, and the number of first rank candidates (two) small.

Coming now to the progress made by the several classes, I have to report that the third class shows considerable improvement on the fourth, the second however, is no better than the third. The first class, which represents the finished product of the institution, naturally provokes the question "What can the graduates do?" The answer is that the average man can make out approximately the meaning of an ordinary French passage, (an accomplishment of some value). He cannot write even a passable French letter. He cannot pretend to carry on a French conversation. It appears to me that notwithstanding the extreme difficulty of acquiring a correct knowledge of the French language, the military and engineering profession to day call for much more than this.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER IN ENGLISH.

The knowledge of the subject may be described as very satisfactory, composition fair, but the spelling and handwriting are generally very bad. The dictation to the fourth class gave very bad results.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER ON PHYSICS.

With the exception of two students, the electrical papers were poor, especially in the latter half of the paper. This appears to be attributable, partly to the difficulty of the subject, and the shortness of the time allotted to the work, but chiefly to the apparent absence of a suitable practical course of experimental work to supplement the lecture.

The answers to the mechanics paper set to the 2nd class, with few exceptions, were of a satisfactory character. Statements of laws were often vague and inaccurate, and sketches of apparatus very untidy, but the students appeared to have secured a very fair general knowledge and understanding of the subject.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER ON CHEMISTRY.

Some of the answering was very good and the marks would have been higher, had the candidates given more attention to the questions on Organic Chemistry. Most of them, however, neglected these altogether. Questions involving calculations as a whole were well answered and the class as a rule has evidently been carefully and well taught.

2nd class.

The answering in the case of some of the men in this class is very good, but in a few cases poor considering the small amount of ground to be covered. The inferior candidates appear not to have had sufficient general education before entering college.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER ON GEOLOGY.

Being a voluntary subject and one to which very little time is devoted, satisfactory answering could hardly be expected. If geology is to be taught at all, more time should be devoted to it.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER IN GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Drawing excellent.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER IN DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

Work neatly done. Knowledge of methods as a class poor. Class very unequal suggesting that they are largely self-taught.

Too much time appears to be given to the elementary work to the disadvantage of the more advanced work, which is that of chief importance in an engineering education. Possibly also too much stress is put upon the execution (draughtsmanship) of the work and too little upon the underlying principles.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER IN FREEHAND DRAWING.

From the general standard of work submitted it appears to me evident that the time allotted to drawing in the curriculum is inadequate, the students seeming to be able barely to keep a moderate standard of proficiency, under such circumstances progress from year to year is scarcely attainable, save in the case of exceptional students.

ELEMENTARY PERSPECTIVE.

The class has a good knowledge of the usual methods of perspective for horizontal and vertical surfaces, but had not had sufficient practice in the methods for inclined planes to be familiar therewith. It follows that the ground set forth in the prospectus has not been covered by the class. Further no member of the class has shown any knowledge of the geometrical proofs of the methods of perspective.

Class II.

The class has not a thorough knowledge of the subject and as in other classes in this department, are very unequal.

Classes III and IV.

Very unequal classes. Are they self taught or very unequal in ability?

REPORT OF EXAMINER IN TACTICS.

I examined in this subject myself, and was very pleased with the answers of most of the class, but three of them are very weak in this subject.

REPORTS OF EXAMINERS IN MILITARY SURVEYING AND
RECONNAISSANCE.

The military surveying of the 3rd class was very good. The reconnoissance of the 1st class was only fair, the scheme executed by the 2nd class was well thought out, except in two instances.

REPORT OF EXAMINER IN MILITARY ENGINEERING.

On the whole the work may be considered as very satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINER IN MATHEMATICS.

In each class there are two or three men of exceptional merit; there are also an equal number of exceptional demerit, from which it may perhaps be inferred that the teaching has been at least satisfactory, but that much laxness has existed either in admitting students who were unprepared for the entrance examination or in not insisting upon the due performance of work connected with the lectures.

REPORT OF EXAMINER IN ARTILLERY.

The 2nd class do not appear to be up to the educational standard required at this period of their course. This may be due to their having been passed into the college at too low a standard, or to the fact that previous annual examinations have not been sufficiently rigid.

The 3rd class are a marked contrast to the 2nd, as with one exception the cadets were found to possess a very good knowledge of the subject.

As far as I can judge from notes of lectures, delivered to both classes, it would seem that the cadets should have no difficulty in keeping up to the required standard under the present system of instruction, and my opinion is borne out by the work done by the 3rd class, who have made good use of the opportunities afforded them.

True copies and extracts.

G. KITSON, Lt-Colonel,
Commandant, R.M.C.

APPENDIX "G."

COMMEMORATION OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN OF 60 YEARS.

The following special Army Order, dated the 23rd June, 1897, is promulgated for general information:—

"The Commander-in-Chief is commanded by the Queen to express Her Majesty's approval to General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K. G., of the admirable arrangements made by His Royal Highness, not only for yesterday's military procession, but also for the excellent and carefully considered disposition of the troops along the line of route.

"Her Majesty further recognizes the very efficient services rendered to His Royal Highness by Major-General Lord Methuen, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the Home District.

"The Queen also desires to express her gratification at the appearance, upon this occasion, of all the forces, including the Bluejackets, Marines, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, as well as of the Colonial and Indian contingents, whose presence was an additional source of pride and satisfaction to the Queen-Empress.

"The Commander-in-Chief desires that the necessary steps may be taken to make Her Majesty's approbation known to all who were on duty on the occasion."

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE CONTINGENT.

"Canada. No. 202.

(*Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.*)

DOWNING STREET, 8th July, 1897.

"MY LORD,—The departure of the Canadian troops on Saturday last has been the commencement of the breaking up of the remarkable military assemblage which has constituted one of the most striking features of the recent Jubilee celebrations; and I cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing the great satisfaction of H.M.G. that such a unique and characteristic gathering of H.M. Colonial forces should have been so successfully brought about.

"2. The Colonial troops have attracted the marked attention not only of the British public, but of military experts of all nations; and by their soldier-like bearing and appearance, and their discipline and general behaviour both on parade and in quarters, they have won the highest opinions on all sides.

"3. H. M. Colonial Forces during their stay in England have been treated in all respects as regular soldiers; they have readily and cheerfully conformed to every requirement of regimental and barrack discipline and by an intimate association with their comrades of H. M. regular forces have become acquainted with every detail of a soldier's life.

"4. It has been a particular satisfaction to H. M. G., that in the case of Canada every province of the Dominion has been represented on this occasion; and they feel that the organization by which this has been effected reflects much credit upon all concerned.

"5. H. M. G. feel that they are justified in hoping that the effects of this exceptional military gathering will be permanent and that the imperial and national interests which have been by this means so forcibly illustrated and brought home to the minds of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects will now be realized in a manner that has been scarcely possible before. They can hardly doubt that the events of the last few weeks will have done much to knit closer the bonds of union between

the Colonies and the Mother Country, and to this end the presence of the Colonial troops will have largely contributed.

"6. I will only add in conclusion the expression of my hope that the troops will carry with them to their homes pleasant memories of their visit, and that their stay in this country will have proved not only agreeable but instructive, and I feel confident that in years to come it will be a source of pride and satisfaction to those who are now leaving our shores to think that they have taken part in this great and important national demonstration.

"I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

(?) I shall be glad if you will publish this despatch.

"Governor General

"The Right Honourable

"The EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c."

APPENDIX "H."

OTTAWA, 22nd December, 1897.

To Major General W. J. GASCOIGNE,

Commanding Canadian Militia.

SIR,—Having been appointed to command the Military Contingent to represent Canada at Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, which was ordered to mobilize at the Citadel, Quebec, on Wednesday, the 26th May, 1897, I proceeded to Quebec and took over the command on the morning of that day.

The force ordered to mobilize was as follows:—

COMMAND AND STAFF.

Officer in Command of Contingent.

Colonel the Honourable M. Aylmer, Adjutant General of Militia. ✓

Commanding Cavalry.

Major T. D. B. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons. ✓

Commanding Artillery.

Major J. S. Hendrie, 4th Field Battery, C.A. ✓

Commanding Infantry and Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Mason, 10th Battalion "Royal Grenadiers." ✓

Adjutant.

Captain J. C. MacDougall, The Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry. ✓

Paymaster.

Lieutenant Colonel James Munro, 22nd Battalion "Oxford Rifles." ✓

Quartermaster.

Captain C. M. Nelles, 38th Battalion "Dufferin Rifles of Canada."

Medical Officer.

Surgeon-Major C. W. Wilson, 3rd Field Battery, C.A.

The following officers of the Active Militia, selected for executive duty with the contingent:

Cavalry.

Captain Frank A. Fleming, The Governor General's Body Guard.

Captain R. Brown, The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Longworth, 4th Regiment, C.A.

Major F. W. Hibbard, 2nd Regiment, C.A.

Infantry and Rifles.

Major H. A. Pellat, 2nd Battalion. "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada."

Captain J. E. Peltier, 65th Battalion. "Mount Royal Rifles."

Captain A. T. Thompson, 37th Battalion. "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles.

Lieut. R. M. Courtney, 6th Battalion. "Fusiliers."

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Cavalry.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	8
Governor General's Body Guard.....	4
1st Hussars	4
3rd Dragoons.....	4
4th Hussars.....	4
6th Hussars.....	4
8th Hussars.....	4
Princess Louise's Dragoons Guards	4
King's Canadian Hussars	4
Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.....	4
Manitoba Dragoons.....	4

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Artillery.

Royal Canadian Artillery.....	8
1st Brigade Field Artillery.....	1
1st Field Battery.....	1
2nd Field Battery.....	1
4th Field Battery.....	1
9th Field Battery.....	1
12th Field Battery.....	1
13th Field Battery.....	1
15th Field Battery.....	1
1st Regiment Garrison Artillery.....	2
3rd Regiment Garrison Artillery.....	2
4th Regiment Garrison Artillery.....	2
5th Regiment Garrison Artillery.....	2

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Infantry and Rifles.

The Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry.....	8	22
The Governor General's Foot Guards.....	4	38
2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada".....	4	65
3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles of Canada".....	4	37
5th Battalion "Royal Scots of Canada".....	4	6
9th Battalion Rifles "Voltigeurs de Québec".....	4	15
10th Battalion "Royal Grenadiers".....	4	35
13th Battalion of Infantry.....	4	36
14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles".....	4	8
43rd Battalion "Ottawa and Carleton Rifles".....	1	8
48th Battalion "Highlanders".....	4	66
62nd Battalion "St. John Fusiliers".....	4	
63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.....	4	
65th Battalion "Mount Royal Rifles".....	4	
68th "King's County Battalion of Infantry".....	4	
82nd "Queen's County Battalion of Infantry".....	4	
90th "Winnipeg" Battalion of Rifles.....	4	

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Certain other Officers were selected by the Government to proceed with the Contingent, and ordered to report at Quebec on the day of sailing, viz., the 5th June. They were as follows:—

Ontario.

Bate, Capt. H. A., The Governor General's Foot Guards. —
 Biggar, Major J. L., 15th Battalion. —
 Duff, Lieut.-Colonel J., 4th Hussars. —
 Gibson, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. M., 13th Battalion. —
 O'Brien, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., 35th Battalion. —
 Tyrwhitt, Lieut.-Colonel R., 36th Battalion. —

Quebec.

Burland, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., 6th Battalion. —
 Hale, Lieut. E. R., 8th Battalion. —
 Hebert, Major Z. J. R., 65th Battalion. —
 Labelle, Lieut.-Colonel Alf., 65th Battalion. —

Nova Scotia.

Beckwith, Major E. M., 68th Battalion. —
 Borden, 2nd Lieut. H. L., King's Canadian Hussars. —
 Humphrey, Lieut.-Colonel W. M., 66th Battalion. —
 McDonald, Lieut. C. D. W., 63rd Battalion. —

New Brunswick.

Domville, Lieut.-Colonel J., 8th Hussars. —
 Tucker, Lieut.-Colonel J. J., 62nd Battalion. —

British Columbia.

Gregory, Lieut.-Colonel F. B., 5th Regiment C. A. —
 Prior, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. E. G., Reserve of Officers. —

Manitoba.

Boulton, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Senator, Retired List.

Prince Edward Island.

Warburton, Surgeon Major J., 82nd Battalion.

The total strength of the contingent was as follows :—

Officer in command	1
Cavalry—officers, non-commissioned officers and men	51
Artillery— “ “ “ “	28
Infantry— “ “ “ “	77
Other officers selected	20
North-west Mounted Police	25
Total	202

For purposes of interior economy the contingent, when mobilized, was divided as follows :—

No. 1 Unit.—The Cavalry, under command of Major T. B. D. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

No. 2 Unit.—North-west Mounted Police, under command of Major Perry, of that force.

No. 3 Unit.—Artillery, under command of Major J. S. Hendrie, 4th Field Battery.

No. 4 Unit.—Infantry and Rifles, under command of Lieut.-Col. Mason, 10th Battalion “ Royal Grenadiers.”

On the day after mobilization I issued the following order :

APPOINTMENTS.

To act as Sergeant Major of No. 1 Unit, Sergeant Major Dingley, R.C.D.

To act as Sergeant Major No. 3 Unit, Sergeant Major O'Grady, R.C.A.

To act as Sergeant Major No. 4 Unit, Sergeant Major Mahoney, 43rd Battalion.

To act as Quarter Master Sergeant, Sergeant McCausland, “ Queen's Own Rifles.”

To act as Hospital Sergeant, Sergeant Cotton, R.R.C.I.

To act as Orderly Room Clerk, Sergeant W. A. Wanless, R.C.A.

Sergeant Major Dingley, R.C.D., will in addition to his other duties act as Sergeant Major to the Contingent.

I subsequently appointed Sergeant Instructor Young, R.C.D., to act as Sergeant Major No. 1 Unit, to replace Sergeant Major Dingley, appointed Sergeant Major of the Contingent. Sergeant Holmes, R.R.C.I., assisted as Sergeant Instructor for the Infantry Company, while Sergeant Major Mahoney, 43rd Battalion, carried on that particular duty, in addition to his other duties, for the Rifle Company, these two Companies composing No. 4 Unit.

Lieut.-Colonel Longworth, 4th Regiment C. A., not having been assigned to any Unit, was appointed Orderly Officer for duty with the Contingent.

On the 28th May the Active Contingent had assembled, with the exception of four officers and five non-commissioned officers and men who had permission not to report until the 31st, and four non-commissioned officers and men of the 48th “ Highlanders ” who had already sailed to compete in the Royal Military Tournament.

This force, selected from every branch of our service, excepting the Engineers, and from every province of the Dominion, settled down in the historic Citadel of the Ancient Capital, happy, contented and determined to add lustre to the already high reputation of the Canadian Militia, and such favourable results as ensued could

hardly have been realized but for the kindly and soldierly manner in which the interests of all ranks were looked after by Lieut.-Colonel Duchesnay, District Officer Commanding, and his Staff, and Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Canadian Artillery at Quebec. The extreme kindness also shown by the citizens generally and the president and members of the Young Men's Christian Association, was also very much appreciated by all ranks.

The Contingent was medically inspected by Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Sewell, R.C.A., I am happy to say that only two men were rejected, and sending them to their homes was the only painful duty that fell to my lot.

During our stay at Quebec all ranks paraded three times daily for drill and training, chiefly with the object of assimilating the different units and completing the whole as a single command. The successful accomplishment of this was evident when the Contingent paraded on the 5th June before His Excellency the Governor General, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec and yourself as General Officer Commanding. His Excellency's address on the occasion was very gratifying.

While stationed at the Citadel the clothing, equipment, &c., sent from Head Quarters were fitted. This proved a wearisome task in addition to the daily parades, but the work was a necessity.

On the 6th June, at 7.45 A.M., the Contingent paraded for embarkation in the R.M.S. "Vancouver," this vessel having been fitted up for our accommodation, under the direction of Colonel Lake, Quarter Master General. The Steamship Company requested that the Contingent, and baggage, should be on board not later than nine A.M., and at 8.55, or five minutes short of the appointed time, the request was complied with. The manner in which this duty was performed called forth from you, I remember, the following remark: "I have seen a great many embarkations of troops carried out but not one better or in a more soldierly manner."

The enthusiasm of the Militia of Quebec City and of the citizens generally while we marched to the wharf and during our embarkation, was most affecting. The scene from the ship's deck as we turned into midstream has probably not been equalled since the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Quebec, nearly forty years ago. It must have been the deep-rooted loyalty of the Canadian people that prompted such an ovation to a handful of our Military forces leaving our shores to represent the people of Canada at Her Majesty's Jubilee, and if there were any present who thought lightly of the tie between Canada and the Mother country, and of the Militia as an important factor in that connection, they must have had their erroneous ideas dispelled.

The "Vancouver" was greatly over crowded, consequently the accommodation for both officers and men was, particularly at first, anything but satisfactory. Fortunately we were favoured with fine weather, which made the close packing less unbearable. Captain Jones, the officers and ship's crew were courteous and obliging. The men's messing, which at first was not satisfactory, was soon made so, and the lavatory and sanitary arrangements, although crude, were eventually made fairly good.

Daily parades were formed on board and a lot of good work in the way of physical drill, setting up drill, and manual exercise was carried on.

In conformity with the custom of the service and to ensure safety in case of accident, I issued an order, Captain Jones cheerfully acquiescing, to the effect that on a given signal the troops would fall in on their private parades on deck, to be told off to their respective "quarters" on board. On the first occasion the men were quietly marched to their "quarters" and the object of the order was explained to them. They were then marched back to their private parades and dismissed. On the following day, at an hour not anticipated by any one but myself, the bugler was ordered to sound the prearranged "calls" and in two minutes every officer and man, without noise or confusion, was at his post.

On reaching Moville, on the 14th June, I cabled you of our safe arrival, and also cabled Colonel Herbert, Grenadier Guards, who, I understood, was to command the Colonial Contingent.

At 3 P.M. of the 16th, we arrived at Liverpool and were met by Viscount Lord Kilcourseie, an old friend of Canadians, now Adjutant of the Grenadier Guards, who assisted in the entraining, which was done in a remarkably short time and in the most soldierlike manner. Lord Kilcourseie accompanied the Contingent to London.

On arrival at Euston Square, London, at 10.30 P.M., Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada, General Lord Methuen, Commanding the Home District, Colonel Herbert, Commanding Colonial Contingent, Lieut. Colonel Ward, D.A.A.G., and other staff officers met us. Arrangements had already been made for the transport of our baggage to Chelsea Barracks. The Contingent was at once marched to Barracks, headed by portions of the Grenadier Guards Fife and Drum Band, Scots Guards Pipe and Fife Band, and Drum and Bugle Band of the 13th Middlesex Rifles (Queen's Westminster Volunteers). Considering the lateness of the hour it was surprising the large number of citizens who turned out to welcome us. They cheered continually all the way to the barracks, and their reception of us was most cordial and enthusiastic. The men slept under canvas that night on the Barrack Square. Such officers as were detailed for duty with the Contingent were quartered chiefly in a corrugated iron hut, which served for our accommodation fairly well, while those officers who were not doing duty with the party under my command were accommodated in hotels not far distant from the barracks.

On the morning of the 16th June, General Lord Methuen turned our men into Barracks, where they were most comfortable during their stay, and well fed, the additional 25 cents per diem granted by our Government being put to good use in providing little luxuries.

A detail of parades each day will, I think, be interesting.

18th June.—All Colonial contingents paraded at 7.45 a.m. in drill order.

At this parade the Canadian force was divided among the Colonial contingents according to the arm of the service they represented. This action created among the Canadians a feeling of disappointment, yet I could not but recognize the fact, even after so short a time, that Lord Methuen and his staff had endless difficulties to contend with in organizing a controllable unit out of such a collection of troops. I therefore made no determined effort to prevent the disintegration of my command, and had I done so and been successful, much harm might have arisen, although our identity as a Canadian contingent would have been assured.

In the Orders for that day by the Officer commanding the Contingent, my name appeared as Chief Staff Officer and second in command.

19th June.—A parade of the Contingent, Lieut. Colonel Mason and myself being mounted.

Lieut. Colonel Mason was appointed second in command of the Infantry, and Captain MacDougall, R.R.C.I., Adjutant, Captain Fleming, G.G.B.G., was detailed for Her Majesty's Escort on Jubilee Day.

The Contingent was told off for Church parade for the following day (Sunday), when they marched with detachments of the Grenadier Guards to the different places of worship.

No. 4 of this day's Orders reads:—

Royal Procession:—The following Officers have been noted to be mounted in the procession on the 22nd instant, and will ride in the place laid down for the deputation of Colonial Officers, immediately in front of the Canadian Cavalry:—

Lieut. Colonel O'Brien	}	Canadian Attached Officers.
" " Tyrwhitt		
" " Domville		
" " Tucker		
" " Labelle		
" " Burland		

Embodied in the Orders issued to the Canadian Contingent by myself was included the following letter, which, having failed to reach me at Merville, I had just received:—

“CHELSEA BARRACKS, 13th June, 1897.

“DEAR COLONEL AYLMEY,—I send you a few lines to welcome you and all the Canadian Detachment most heartily to the old country, and to tell you what pleasure it gives me to be once more in command of you.

“(Sgd.) IVOR HERBERT.”

21st June.—The whole of the mounted troops paraded at 5.45 a.m. and proceeded to St. Paul's Church Yard, or, in other words, we had a rehearsal of what was to take place on the morrow, the grand Jubilee Day, and the following were the Orders issued affecting the Canadians in relation to that most interesting event:—

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“BY COLONEL IVOR HERBERT, C.B.C.M.G.—COMMANDING.

“21st June, 1897.

“(2) Staff Appointments.

“The following officers are attached to the personal Staff of Field Marshall Lord Roberts, on the 22nd instant:—

“Colonel the Honorable M. Aylmer, A.G., Canada.

“Lieut. Colonel Hoad, A.A.G., Victoria.

“Lieut. Fitzpatrick, N.S.W. Artillery.

“The following officers are taken on the strength of the Colonial Contingent, 22nd instant:—

Lieut. Sutton, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Capt. and Brevet Major Benson, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Capt. Ogilvy

Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Vidal, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.

Lieut. and Capt. Denison

Major Hughes and Deputy Surgeon General Ryerson.

(3) Parade.

“All Troops forming part of the Colonial Procession will parade in Chelsea Barracks to-morrow in Review Order at 7 A.M. * * * *

The Royal Escort will parade at 9 A.M. to-morrow and proceed to Knightsbridge Barracks under Lieut. Colonel H. B. Lassiter, reporting themselves on arrival to the Officer Commanding the 2nd Life Guards.”

(4) Arrivals.

“The Cape Colony Bisley Rifle Team and the Victoria Bisley Rifle Team, also Queensland Rifle Team, are taken on the strength of the Canadian Contingent for the 22nd only.”

The four non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the 48th “Highlanders,” who had proceeded to England in advance of us to compete in the Royal Military Tournament, joined the Contingent this day, and were taken on the strength,

They were heartily welcomed and all the more so for having won fresh laurels for the Canadian Militia.

While I do not want to minimize the splendid achievements of the team in competition with the Regulars, I might here state briefly, and I am sure I will meet with the approval of the Officer Commanding the 48th “Highlanders” in doing so, what these achievements were, as there has been considerable misapprehension on the subject.

There being no competitions for bayonet fighting teams except for the Regular Forces, a special competition between the Volunteers of the Home District and a team of the Regulars from the same district was arranged. On arrival the High-

landers were informed that there was no competition for bayonet fighting except as above. Owing to their great disappointment in not being able to compete, a special competition was arranged between them and the winning team of the competition between the Volunteers and Regulars of the Home District. This competition, which was for honour and glory, resulted in a victory for the 48th men.

In the individual bayonet fighting there were competitions for Volunteers, Colonials, and Regulars, the winner in each series to compete for the Empire medal. Owing to some misunderstanding the Volunteer did not arrive until after the competition had taken place. The fight therefore lay between the best Regular and best Colonial and was won by Private George Stewart, of the 48th "Highlanders."

22nd June.—Diamond Jubilee Day, the day the British people had been looking forward to with such eager expectations, dawned dull, and favourable weather, which had been so anxiously longed and prayed for, from the threatening appearance of the sky was hardly to be expected, but Queen's weather was not to fail us, and in due time the sunshine broke over the city, in fact at the moment Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace.

About 7.30 the Colonial Contingent, led by Lord Roberts with Colonel Herbert, marched from Chelsea barracks to the Victoria Embankment, where the Colonial Premiers were to join us.

On leaving this rendezvous the procession was as follows —

Band of Royal Horse Guards.
Advance Party (section) Royal Horse Guards (Blues).
Field Marshall Lord Roberts, V.C.
Colonel Ivor Herbert.
Canadian Mounted Troops.
Carriage with Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Q.C., Premier of Canada.
New South Wales Mounted Troops (Lancers and Rifles.)
Carriage with Premiers New South Wales and Victoria.
Victoria Mounted Troops (Rifles.)
New Zealand Mounted Troops (Rifles.)
Carriage with Premiers New Zealand and Queensland.
Queensland Mounted Troops (Rifles).
Cape of Good Hope Mounted Troops (Rifles).
Carriage with Premiers Cape of Good Hope and South Australia.
South Australian Mounted Troops (Rifles).
Carriage with Premiers of Newfoundland and Tasmania.
Natal Mounted Troops (Carabinieri).
Carriage with Premiers Western Australia and Natal.
Mounted Troops of Crown Colonies.
Trinidad Cavalry.
Ceylon Cavalry.
Rhodesian Horse.
Band of St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps.

IMPERIAL FORCES.—Artillery and Engineers (as follows):

Royal Malta Artillery.
Jamaica Artillery.
Sierra Leone Artillery.
Bermuda Artillery.
St. Lucia Artillery.
Hong Kong Artillery and Submarine Miners.
Singapore Artillery and Submarine Miners.
Mauritius Artillery and Submarine Miners.
Jamaica Submarine Miners and Engineers.
West India Fortress Artillery and Submarine Miners, R.E.
Royal Malta Submarine Mining R.E.

COLONIAL FORCES.

Canadian Field Artillery.
 Canadian Garrison Artillery.
 New South Wales Field Artillery.
 New South Wales Garrison Artillery and Engineers.
 Western Austrian Artillery.
 Trinidad Artillery.
 Jamaica Artillery.
 Ceylon Artillery.
 Band of London Scottish Rifle Volunteers.

INFANTRY (Imperial Forces).

1st and 2nd West India Regiment (detachments).
 Hong Kong Regiment (detachments).

COLONIAL FORCES.

- No. 1 Company British North America (Canada).
 No 2 Company Royal Malta Militia.
 Western Australian Volunteers.
 Band of London Irish Rifle Volunteers.
- No. 3 Company.—British Guiana, British South America and West Indies.
 Trinidad Light Infantry.
 Trinidad Police.
 Jamaica Police.
- No. 4 Company.—British Asiatic Colonies:
 Malay States Guides (Sikhs).
 Malay Armed Police.
 North Borneo Police (Dyaks).
 Hong Kong European Police.
 Hong Kong Chinese Police.
 Hong Kong Police (Sikhs).
 Ceylon Volunteers.
- No. 5 Company.—British African Colonies:
 Gold Coast Haussas.
 Royal Niger Haussas.
 Sierra Leone Frontier Police.
 Canadian Mounted Police.

Our route was via the Horse Guards Avenue and along the line of march to St. Paul's Cathedral. On arriving there we took up a position at the end of Ludgate Hill and along the north side of the church yard, this point of vantage having been reserved for the Colonials so that they might be seen by and see Her Majesty, which we were enabled to do as the Royal carriage approached St. Paul's, and during the Thanksgiving service Her Majesty was well within view.

After the service, Her Majesty's carriage moved off; the Premiers, who had left the procession to attend the service, rejoined us, and the Contingent fell in, following Her Majesty to Buckingham Palace, where Lord Roberts relinquished command. I then left his Staff and marched the Contingent on to Chelsea barracks, which we reached shortly after three o'clock, having been a little over eight hours on parade and having covered some eleven miles of march.

I have merely outlined the bald facts of the great procession. To attempt to adequately describe the scenes and circumstances of the day's work would be a task beyond me. The enormous masses along the whole route cheering vociferously as

we passed, seemingly the happiest people in the world, all wonderfully loyal and joyous and well dressed, no matter whether on grand stand or curb, was a scene never before witnessed—the extraordinary success of the parade, judged from any point of view, such patriotic enthusiasm, such superb festooning and decorations could be dwelt upon for page upon page, but I must refrain. It may not, however, be out of place in referring to the presence of nine millions of people in London on Jubilee Day and no “crowd,” and attributing this chiefly to military and police discipline.

23rd June.—Orders, dated the 21st instant, called for a parade of the Contingent at 8.45 A.M., for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief.

Hyde Park has been the scene of many historic events, but few more notable than the march past on this occasion of Colonial Troops, from every clime and nearly every race, to the music of Imperial bands. No other nation could produce such an unprecedented collection of disciplined men, whose presence seemed to emphasize that Mr. Chamberlain's recent happy alliteration “what we have we hold” was no vain boast.

Before the Contingent was marched home, Lord Wolseley addressed the Officers in a most kindly way, and referred with pride to his service in Canada and with Canadian Troops. Subsequently he caused the following Order to be promulgated:—

Regimental Order by Colonel Ivor Herbert, C.B., C.M.G. Commanding.

(3) “The Commander-in-Chief has directed the Officer Commanding the Colonial Troops to make known to all ranks his satisfaction with the appearance they presented at his inspection on the 23rd instant. He desires at the same time to express the pleasure it has given him to welcome from every part of Her Majesty's world-wide Empire, soldiers who, however different in race and language, in customs and conditions of Military service, are all united by the same devotion to Her Majesty's person and the same zeal for her service.

“In the course of his military career it has been the good fortune of the Commander-in-Chief to see Active Service in most parts of Her Majesty's Empire, and to learn by personal experience the value of the fellow-countrymen of those he has now welcomed. In particular, he ever recalls with pleasure his service in Canada where he was present at the foundation of the present existing Military Force. He wished he were capable of addressing all those present last Wednesday in their own language, but he must trust to their own Officers to convey to each and all of their men his heartfelt welcome and his hope that when this unparalleled assembly disperses every man will return to his home with a happy memory of the great occasion that has brought them together.”

25th June.—The Canadian Contingent paraded at 10.30 A.M., in review order, to receive Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada. Lord Strathcona and many other Canadians were present. Sir Wilfrid passed down the ranks and afterwards addressed a few appropriate words to the Contingent. When the parade had been dismissed those ladies and gentlemen who had come to honour the event were invited into the Colonial Mess-Room, where they were entertained so far as was possible at that hour of the day.

26th June.—The Contingent paraded at 4.30 A.M. to attend the review at Portsmouth. This was a most enjoyable day's outing, and although a hard day's work was put in those who witnessed the Naval Review were repaid many times over. I, myself, much to my regret, was unable to attend, having to arrange for our return to Canada.

27th June, Sunday.—The usual Church Parades were held.

29th June.—Officers of the Contingent attended a Levee held by the Commander-in-Chief, who held a short conversation with each one.

30th June.—The North-west Mounted Police marched to Aldershot, to proceed the following day to Windsor for Escort duty to Her Majesty.

1st July.—The Contingent paraded at 8 A.M. for the Aldershot Review. This proved to be a very trying day's work, especially for the Dismounted Corps. The Colonials may be said to have been on parade from 5 A.M. until close upon midnight, when they marched into Chelsea Barracks from Paddington.

The review by Her Majesty of some 27,000 troops was naturally a fine sight, and probably the most interesting feature of it was the soldierly thousand men in their varied Colonial uniforms, representing the loyal outposts of the Greater Britain, headed by Field Marshall Lord Roberts.

While at Aldershot Officers and men were looked after by the many Corps of Regulars stationed there, whose kindness was much appreciated.

Not until our return to barracks, in the early hours of the 2nd July, had the Canadians breathing time to celebrate Canada's Natal Day. In this we were heartily joined by our Colonial brothers from the world over.

2nd July.—The Contingent paraded at 11.45 a.m., and proceeded to Windsor Castle. The Officers lunched in the Castle, and the men had dinner in the pavilions in the Castle Park. In the afternoon all ranks paraded before Her Majesty, marched past, advanced in review order, and one officer and one man of each Colonial Contingent were presented. Those Canadian Officers who were not selected for duty had also the honour of being presented separately. We returned to London by train and arrived in barracks about 8 p.m., having had a most enjoyable day and a delightful experience of Royal hospitality.

3rd July.—The Contingent paraded at 10 a.m. in review order under my command, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where the Jubilee Medals were to be presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

On this occasion many Canadians, including the Premier and Lady Laurier, as well as friends of other Colonial Troops, were present to view the interesting ceremony. The Contingent formed three sides of a square, inside the Palace grounds, the Canadians on the right, as we had to march off at once and prepare for entraining for Liverpool to embark for home.

When all was ready His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came on parade and received a salute. He then marched down the ranks and eventually presented the medals, one being presented to each officer and man as his name was called.

After the presentation of medals we at once marched to dinner at Wellington Barracks, where we were well received by the Scots Guards. At 1.45 we paraded and marched to Euston Station, and at 3.30 left by train for Liverpool, the bands of the Scots Guards and the Queen's Westminster Rifles playing us to the station. It was a melancholy pleasure listening to the music of that last march in England, where we all had hoped to remain for at least a week's holiday after the immense deal of hard work we had put in.

At Liverpool we were met by a Guard of Honour from the Liverpool Volunteer Artillery, and the band of the same corps.

The detraining and embarkation were quickly done, and our visit to England was over. I cannot bring my remarks to a close without referring to the kindness and hospitality showered upon us from the hour of our arrival in England to the last moment of our visit. Following are some of the social functions to which we were invited: a private performance at the Lyceum, as the guest of Sir Henry Irving; a reception at the Crystal Palace, by the directors of the Palace in concert with a Committee of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Tournament; a reception to Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier tendered by Lord and Lady Stratheona; a visit to the House of Commons, by invitation of Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, who kindly showed us over Westminster; a reception at the Fisheries and Yachting Exhibition at the Garden of the Imperial Institute, by invitation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (Pres'd't) and Executive Council of the Institute, and numerous others. Commander Wells of the London Fire Brigade, kindly sent us an invitation to witness the Fire Brigade drill at 10 o'clock any date, or any time on Saturdays.

To say that we were heartily welcomed, made to feel at home and treated in the kindest possible manner during our stay in England hardly adequately describes our experience. When so much kindness was tendered and received, it is perhaps invidious to make special mention, but to Lord Stratheona and to Mr. Colmer, C.M.G. and also Lord Methuen, Commanding Home District, and Staff, to whom in

their official capacity we felt we could look for sympathy and kindness, we are deeply indebted.

No. 2 Unit.—The North-west Mounted Police, with Major Perry still in command, remained in England. The officers and men of this detachment and the rest of the Contingent were very happy in all their relations during the trip. We found the Police, as everybody knows them to be, a magnificent body of men, and we begrudged them none of the praise they received whenever they appeared on parade. Their detachment had the good fortune to remain intact, and as it could always be readily recognized by the uniform, it received an ovation wherever it went.

The return voyage was uneventful. The R.M.S. "Scotsman" proved to be a capital sea boat, with plenty of accommodation and everything provided of the best. Captain Maddox, officers and ship's company were most obliging.

Officers and men going east landed at Quebec; those for the west, at Montreal. A few of those who landed at Quebec were delayed there for want of train accommodation, but were marched to the Citadel and cared for by the R.C.A.

The expedition, if such it may be called, may be regarded by the people of Canada as another successful test of the soldierly instincts of those of our countrymen who wear Her Majesty's uniform, not for masquerade but for service. From the day of mobilization until the day we dispersed everything went smoothly; the reason is not far to seek; every one understood his duty and performed it. When all did so well I cannot single out any for special mention. The following order issued by myself may possibly cover all that need be said on the conduct of the Contingent:—

S. S. "SCOTSMAN," 11th July, 1897.

(No. 2). "The Officer Commanding in bidding farewell to the Officers N.C. Officers and men of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Contingent, desires to express his warmest appreciation of the high sense of duty displayed by all ranks in carrying out the serious and responsible duties which devolved upon them since their organization. The manner in which these duties have been performed has gained the highest appreciation of all classes in the Motherland, and reflects the greatest credit upon each individual of the Contingent, the Corps to which he belongs, and the Dominion which he has the honour to represent."

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

M. AYLMER, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia, Commanding Canadian Military Contingent.