

The documents you are viewing were produced and/or compiled by the Department of National Defence for the purpose of providing Canadians with direct access to information about the programs and services offered by the Government of Canada. These documents are covered by the provisions of the *Copyright Act*, by Canadian laws, policies, regulations and international agreements. Such provisions serve to identify the information source and, in specific instances, to prohibit reproduction of materials without written permission.

Les documents que vous consultez ont été produits ou rassemblés par le ministère de la Défense nationale pour fournir aux Canadiens et aux Canadiennes un accès direct à l'information sur les programmes et les services offerts par le gouvernement du Canada. Ces documents sont protégés par les dispositions de la *Loi sur le droit d'auteur*, ainsi que par celles de lois, de politiques et de règlements canadiens et d'accords internationaux. Ces dispositions permettent d'identifier la source de l'information et, dans certains cas, d'interdire la reproduction de documents sans permission écrite.

DEPARTMENT
OF
MILITIA AND DEFENCE
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER
1899

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1900

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir GILBERT JOHN ELLIOT, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

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 December 31, 1899, 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, April 24, 1900.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE.
Report of the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence	vii
Appendix No. 1: Report of the Chief Superintendent of Militia Stores	1
" A " Small arm ammunition issued for Practice	4
" B " Small arm ammunition issued on repayment	4
" C " Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes	5
Rents received	5
Clothing issued on Requisitions	6
Deposit Receipts	6
Appendix No. 2: Report of the Chief Engineer	7
Appendix No. 3: Report of the Superintendent of the Government Cartridge Factory	15

PART II.

Report of the Major General Commanding the Militia	17
No. 1—Narrative of Events in 1899	17
No. 2—Proposal for the Current year 1900	28

Appendix " A "—Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College	33
" " " B "—Return showing the number of Officers, Men and Horses trained at Local Head-Quarters	38
" " " " " Return showing the number of Officers, Men and Horses trained in District Camps	39
" " " C "—Certificates granted	40
" " " D "—Return of Field Batteries which performed Annual Drill	41
" " " E "—Establishment of 2nd Special Service Battalion R.C.R.	44
" " " F "—Return of Permanent Corps of Active Militia	49

PART I.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, April 17, 1900.

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

SIR,—I beg leave to lay before you the several reports mentioned below, which have been submitted by officers of the department, and to add thereto some remarks in relation to the operations and work carried on by the department during the calendar year 1899.

1. The report of the General Officer Commanding the Militia, with appendices relating to Active Militia and Permanent Corps; also the report of the Officer Commanding the Royal Military College.

2. The report of the Chief Superintendent of Military Stores, giving a detail of all clothing and military stores issued to the force during the year. It also contains a return of all moneys collected for rents and for ammunition, gunpowder, friction tubes, &c., issued on repayment.

In this report attention is drawn to the desirability of having on hand a reserve of at least one year's supply of clothing. Reference to this matter will be made further on in my report.

3. The report of the Chief Engineer of the Department, showing the work of repairs done under his supervision in the different districts.

4. The report of the Superintendent of the Government Cartridge and Shell Factory. This report is for only the first six months of the calendar year 1899; henceforth the report will be for each fiscal year commencing on July 1 and ending on June 30 following. This change is considered desirable in order that details of cost of labour, material, &c., may correspond with the period for which the appropriations for the factory are made by parliament, and also to correspond with the time covered by the Auditor General's Report.

From this report it will be seen that over three-quarters of a million of .303 cordite ball cartridges and half a million blank cartridges were made up during the six months;

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

3,144 R. M. L. 9-pr. shrapnel shell, 708 R. M. L. common shells and 1,236 shrapnel 12-pr. shells were made up in the same period.

A small supply of 6-pr. shells have been manufactured and work begun on 5-in. Howitzer shells.

A supply of material required in making up empty silk cloth cartridges was ordered from the War Office; in future these cartridges, instead of being procured from the War Department, England, will be made up in the cartridge factory.

An order has, as you directed, been placed in England for a rolling mill plant; this, when installed, will materially add to the facilities for the manufacture of small arm ammunition.

It is a source of gratification that the excellence of the general and technical education imparted in the Royal Military College and of the training given therein is becoming year by year more widely known and more fully appreciated. A proof of this is found in the fact that last year there were more applicants for admission than there was accommodation for.

The continued success of the College cannot, henceforth, be regarded as a matter of speculation; the high rank its graduates are taking in civil and military life is now well known; the appreciation in which they are held by the British War Department is being continually manifested by the number of Commissions that are being offered for acceptance of the Cadets.

The Oliver Equipment for the force has now all been delivered; instructions for the proper care and preservation of the leather therein have been printed and distributed.

The necessity of providing a reserve of clothing, camp equipment, and barrack stores is continually being forced on my attention; the lack of even a sufficient supply in store to meet ordinary requirements with that promptness and satisfaction so essential to the maintenance of a volunteer force has again and again been a subject of anxiety in the Department. In his report dated March 1, 1898, the late Colonel Panet, then Deputy Minister, pointed out that 'the demands for clothing for the force cannot always be answered with satisfaction on account of the small amount kept in store,' and he recommended that the estimates on this head be increased sufficiently to 'prevent any delay occurring when dealing with requisitions for clothing which is due.' He recommended also that a small reserve be kept in store for issue in case of any 'emergency.'

Colonel Panet's recommendations have not been followed to that extent, if at all, that seems to me to be now necessary under the new and changed conditions that have arisen since then; in both his remarks and his recommendations I fully concur.

The inadequacy of our supplies of the above description was very much felt when preparations were being made to send to South Africa the contingents which have gone there to assist the Empire; as you are aware a very large proportion indeed of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

clothing, equipment, and stores had to be purchased after it was decided the contingents should be sent.

It may be pointed out that a considerable quantity of clothing, stores, ammunition, &c., paid for out of the appropriation annually voted to the Department by Parliament is sold on repayment, and the money received therefor, instead of going back to the credit of the Department, is paid to the credit of the Receiver General. In the last fifteen years over \$225,000 worth of clothing, ammunition and stores have been issued for which payment went into the general revenue.

In Colonel Panet's report dated December 14, 1892, (page VIII) he refers to this matter and states 'our estimates may, therefore, be considered as practically curtailed to that extent.'

There is no doubt it was the evident expectation of Parliament that the full sum it granted to this Department would be expended as proposed in the estimates, and that the appropriations would not be reduced, 'practically' as explained above.

I would therefore recommend that you ask Parliament to now grant, in addition to the amount found necessary for ordinary expenditure under the conditions which have usually prevailed, such sum, not necessarily in excess of the amount mentioned above as having been paid to the Receiver General since 1885, as will provide for the purchase of a small reserve of clothing, camp equipment, stores, &c.—mainly clothing.

Of the work done in the department during the year, that connected with the organization, equipping and despatch of the first contingent, and the organization and equipping of the second contingent was, in a way, the most important, and possessed a more absorbing interest than any feature relating to military operations carried on in connection with the permanent force, or with the drill or manœuvres of the active militia.

I take this opportunity of assuring you that the loyalty and patriotic devotion to Britain evinced by Canadians of every creed and nationality, and wherever living, also existed to the fullest extent among the officials of the department.

The work of organizing and enrolling the contingents was carried out with zeal by the officers of the military branch of the department, efficiently aided by the district officers commanding and staff officers in the various military districts.

As intimated elsewhere, herein, practically the whole of the clothing, the necessaries, the equipment, &c., had to be purchased for the contingents and delivered to them within about two weeks.

To accomplish this the officials in the purchasing branch, in charge of Captain A. Benoit, worked early and late in a systematic and businesslike way that could not be excelled.

The distribution of the supplies involving, as it did, a great amount of labour and exceptional care, was carried out very successfully by the stores branch under the control of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, chief superintendent of stores, who states that the officers

of his branch spared neither time nor effort to thoroughly and rapidly do the work connected with the equipment of these forces.

The experience gained in connection with the sending out of the contingents, from the inception of the work until its completion, is regarded by the officers of all the branches in the department as having been of great advantage and service to them.

I cannot close this report without expressing my appreciation of the earnest co-operation I have received, throughout my first year as your Deputy Minister, from all the officials in the department. They have invariably discharged their duties in a most satisfactory and earnest manner. But I desire to especially refer to their willingness—I might say eagerness—to work with unremitting application in getting the contingents ready to go to South Africa. Night after night for weeks, some of the clerks in our department worked in their offices till a very late hour, and when necessity arose, they did not hesitate to come on Sundays and holidays; a number of them, in fact, cheerfully gave up both Christmas and New Year's Day to help to get their own particular work done and prevent delay. The work was done in a marvellously short time. That there was no hitch in the preparations nor any avoidable delay in the despatch of these troops, is due in a very great measure to the intelligent way in which this service was performed.

I take this opportunity of showing that I recognize and highly appreciate the zeal and efficiency displayed by the departmental staff in the discharge of their different duties.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

FINANCIAL Statement for the Year ending June 30, 1899.

Votes for Militia Services, 1898-99.		Expended.	
		\$	cts.
By Statute—			
	Pay of General Officer, Adjutant-General and Q. M. General	10,550	30
By Vote—			
	Pay of Staff, Permanent Corps and Active Militia, including allowances.....	334,736	69
	Yukon Contingent	387,763	41
	Annual Drill of the Militia.....	422,552	53
	Salaries and wages of civil employees.....	68,993	72
	Military properties, works and buildings.....	154,984	12
	Warlike and other stores.....	79,083	72
	Clothing and necessaries.....	169,977	59
	Provisions, supplies and remounts.....	109,972	62
	New Rifle Range, Hamilton, Ontario.....	2,625	00
	Transport and freight.....	44,969	70
	Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes..	42,425	00
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....	25,019	12
	Royal Military College of Canada.....	65,394	66
	Defence Scheme Committee.....	5,878	58
	Dominion Cartridge Factory.....	80,134	94
	" " for alteration of .303 in. ammunition to be refunded by Imperial Government	4,141	33
	T. B. Winnett—Gratuity.....	71	50
Defences, Esquimalt, B.C.—	Dominion contribution towards Capital Expenditure for works and buildings.....	\$42,207	02
" " "	Pay and allowances of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery or Royal Engineers.....	\$2,462	78
	Gratuities to Officers to be retired and others.....	26,913	52
	Land for Camp—London, Ontario.....	26,083	26
	Medals for services in 1866 and 1870.....	4,850	67
	Windsor, N.S., Fire Relief Committee, 1897.....	500	00
Capital Account—	Arms, Ammunition and Defences.....	387,810	16
	Total.....	2,489,551	65
<i>Pensions.</i>			
By Vote—			
	Pensions—Militia, Rebellion, 1885.....	18,711	87
	" " Fenian Raids, &c.	2,583	04
By Statute—			
	Pensions—Militia, Upper Canada, War of 1812.....	1,520	00
		22,814	91

REVENUE.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Casual.....			961	00
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing.....	44,315	18		
Miscellaneous.....	1,993	80		
Rents.....	5,119	60		
Royal Military College.....			51,428	58
			21,535	81
			73,925	39

J. W. BORDEN,

Accountant.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. PINAULT, Lt.-Col.,
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

APPENDIX No. 1

TO THE

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES.

STORE BRANCH, OTTAWA, March, 1900.

SIR,—The year 1899 was one of more than ordinary activity in the Store Branch.

The Cavalry regiments, with one or two exceptions, were supplied with entirely new equipment—including arms, accoutrements, saddlery and picketting stores.

Three batteries of artillery received new armament of six 12-pr. B.L. guns and details in exchange for 9-pr. equipment returned to store charge. The remaining batteries were completed with details to a considerable extent.

The Infantry and Rifle Battalions were supplied with stores where necessary.

More than 500 requisitions for clothing were complied with—of which fully 275 were received for action during the months of April and May.

Some arrangement is necessary whereby requisitions for supplies would be put forward at an earlier date. Those for the cavalry, above referred to, were not received until, at most, three weeks before the date fixed for going into camp. In some instances demands were not received for action until the units requiring them had left their headquarters.

There does not seem to be any reasonable excuse for this delay, as in the majority of cases, if the equipment is unserviceable, it must have become so during the previous camp and the demands should have been put forward at once.

The assembling of practically the whole force, almost simultaneously, made the handling of the camp equipment no easy task, and taxed the efforts of the very limited store staff to the utmost. A scale governing issues of camp equipment should be authorized and published for general information to assist officers in framing demands.

All changes in pattern of clothing and equipment should be published for general information and a duplicate of the pattern lodged with the store branch for guidance in making issues. Changes in pattern should not be ordered into effect until the stock in hand has been exhausted from fair wear. At present it is customary to make every little change in pattern in the Imperial service sufficient reason for making demands for new articles, notwithstanding the fact that those to be replaced have not been more than one year (twelve days) in use. In this way patterns are multiplied and frequently hundreds of articles remain in store and become obsolete, unnecessarily. It would seem desirable that there should be a regularly constituted board to which patterns should be submitted, its decision to be submitted to the Minister for approval.

Morris tubes were supplied last year for the first time for use in the camps of instruction. Not only the majority of the tubes, but several of the Lee-Enfield rifles

used with them, were returned into store in an unserviceable condition for want of proper care and supervision. Seven tubes were expanded in the rifles and could not be removed. Three tubes and three Lee-Enfield rifles, with a quantity of ammunition, were reported missing at the close of the camp at Sussex, N.B. They have not since been returned.

Attention is requested to the issues ordered to be made to field batteries. Equipment to the value of over \$50,000 is issued to an officer without any guarantee of safety, and stored in a gun-shed without any adequate protection. The greater part of this equipment is unnecessary for drill purposes. The present establishment of horses for a field battery is thirty-four, yet seventy-eight sets of harness are issued; forty-four sets, therefore, lie in the gun-shed from year to year deteriorating.

Articles not required for drill purposes should be kept in a District mobilization store under proper supervision. When issues are required for service, they should be taken from these and replaced by new supplies; they would thus be kept in a serviceable condition. Instances could be cited to prove that the present system only results in the articles (not in use) being found either deficient or unserviceable when required.

A considerable number of articles of barrack stores is required annually to replace wear and tear; many of these are procured, locally, at the highest prices; a uniform pattern should be adopted and the articles obtained by tender. This would result in a considerable saving in expenditure.

The advantage of having at least one year's supply of clothing on hand as a reserve, cannot be too forcibly urged. This would greatly facilitate issues: a sufficient supply of any particular size would be guaranteed, and exceptional demands would be met without difficulty.

At this date no return of probable requirements for the force for the year 1899-1900 has been received. As many of the articles of a special nature may have to be procured from the Imperial stores, the necessity for its being furnished at an early date will be obvious.

Of the fifteen Maxim guns imported, two are now in South Africa, two in the Yukon Territory, and two in British Columbia. An additional supply is required. A demand for spare parts for these guns has been put forward to meet possible requirements.

The building formerly rented and occupied as a militia store in Halifax, N.S., was vacated in the month of October, the stores being removed to the old drill hall, which it is proposed to use for the purpose until other arrangements are made by the Department.

As previously reported, store buildings are urgently required at Toronto and Kingston. The location at Toronto is unsafe at present, the magazine having been maliciously set on fire on three occasions. Magazine accommodation at London and Toronto is very much needed; they are centres of large Districts. At present there is no accommodation west of Kingston.

Lee-Enfield rifles were issued during the year to such battalions as were recommended to receive them.

The arm-racks in the armoury at Quebec have been gradually altered by the store employees, as opportunity offered, so as to fit them for the Lee-Enfield rifles. The armourer at that station volunteered for active service and is now with the first contingent in South Africa. Mr. F. Thompson, an apprentice of the Department, is filling the position temporarily.

Issues of the new Oliver Equipment have been made as demanded.

The demand for Martini-Henry rifles for issue to drill companies in educational establishments, since the public schools were brought within the scope of the Order in Council, has largely increased. The supply of rifles available for this purpose will soon be exhausted. It would seem desirable to limit the issue to young men of a certain age,—the rifle must in many instances be too heavy for the lads of which the companies are composed.

A full supply of small arm ammunition is on charge at the several district headquarters to meet the current demands of the force.

The equipping of the several contingents for South Africa, has, it is submitted, fully proved the ability of the Stores branch as at present organized, to carry on the duties, however arduous, which may be entrusted to it.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

The emergency could not well have arisen at a more opportune time, when the Branch was the object of much adverse criticism.

Without extra assistance, day and night, for three months, the work was cheerfully and unremittingly carried forward to a successful conclusion.

The timely warning, in each instance, of the Honourable the Minister of Militia, of the necessity of being prepared for a possible emergency enabled arrangements to be pushed forward.

The officers of my branch at Headquarters, with Mr. Clarke and employees of the Militia Stores, Ottawa, are worthy of special mention. Captain Curren, Superintendent of Stores, Halifax, and Lt.-Colonel Forrest, of Quebec, upon whom much extra labour was entailed, carried out their duties to my entire satisfaction. In fact, in every District, the duties of the Superintendents of Stores have been performed in the most satisfactory manner.

I desire to emphasize, in the strongest terms, my remarks in last year's Report in reference to the invaluable assistance given me by Major Donaldson, my Chief Assistant. The work performed by him during the year has been a long way out of the ordinary.

I desire to take this opportunity of stating the obligation this Branch is under to Captain Benoit, Secretary of the Department, for the great assistance he has rendered in fitting out the several contingents which have left Canada for South Africa. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to procure supplies within the very short time he had at his disposal.

The military properties have been inspected by the officers in local charge and are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

The following tables, A, B, C, D, E and F, give details as to issues of ammunition for practice and on repayment; gunpowder and friction tubes issued; amounts received as rents of military properties by Districts; details of clothing issued during the year; and a recapitulation of all monies credited to the Receiver General by Deposit Receipts.

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

91. 63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

(A.)—SMALL ARM Ammunition issued for Practice from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	
	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No. 1.....	115,130	42,630
" 2.....	285,460	188,730
" 3.....	53,420	7,520
" 4.....	42,435	14,330
" 5 & 6.....	294,340	97,700
" 7.....	100,960	12,740
" 8.....	13,700	.....
" 9.....	75,610	59,180
" 10.....	16,700	12,330
" 11.....	19,200	12,800
" 12.....	5,480	.....
Issued to Militia Corps for Rifle League Competitions.....	164,000	.....
Total.....	1,186,435	\$448,020

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel.

Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.

(B.)—SMALL ARM Ammunition issued on repayment from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	Amounts.
		\$
Military District No. 1—London.....	23,712	299 25
" 2—Toronto.....	204,285	3,220 94
" 3—Kingston.....	5,537	73 00
" 4—Ottawa.....	47,145	743 43
" 5 and 6—Montreal.....	1,518,000	7,717 00
" 7—Quebec.....	27,091	315 37
" 8—St. John, N.B.....	40,010	490 31
" 9—Halifax.....	19,115	282 20
" 10—Winnipeg.....	57,915	799 40
" 11—Victoria.....	41,399	600 00
" 12—Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	26,434	367 68
Total.....	2,010,643	14,908 58

	Rounds.
Lee-Enfield—Ball.....	553,848
Martini-Henry—Ball.....	68,846
Snider—Ball.....	1,581,069
" Blank.....	280
Lee-Enfield—Blank.....	2,400
Morris Tube.....	4,000
Revolver—Colt's.....	100
Winchester—Ball.....	100
Total.....	2,010,643

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt.-Colonel.

Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

(C.)—RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gunpowder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 1.....	London.....	Field Batteries of Artillery.....	1,197	1,600
No. 2.....	Toronto.....			
No. 3.....	Kingston.....			
No. 4.....	Ottawa.....	Field and Garrison Artillery, Royal Military College and Royal Canadian Artillery.....	3,280	1,837
No. 5 & 6.	Montreal.....			
No. 7.....	Quebec.....	Ottawa Field Battery and Salutes.....	225	115
No. 8.....	St. John, N.B.....	Field and Garrison Artillery and Salutes.....	405	310
No. 9.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" ".....	5,592	3,240
No. 10.....	Winnipeg.....	" ".....	701	91
No. 12.....	Charlottetown.....	Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes.....	4,899	250
		Field Battery and Salutes.....	1,094	595
			701	165
		Total.....	18,133	8,203

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

TENANTS and Rental from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents Received.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
3	{ Chatham... } M. D. No. 1.....	38 00	
	{ London... }		
5	{ Toronto... } M. D. No. 2.....	219 00	
	{ Niagara... }		
20	{ Kingston... } M. D. Nos. 3 and 4.....	529 97	
	{ Ottawa... }		
5	..... Montreal, M. D. Nos. 5 and 6.....	602 25	
45	..... Quebec, M. D. No. 7.....	3,456 88	
8	..... St. John, M. D. No. 8.....	178 25	
12	..... Halifax, M. D. No. 9.....	106 63	
2	..... Charlottetown, M. D. No. 12.....	5 87	
100	..... Total number of tenants.....		
	..... Total amount of rents received.....	\$5,136 85	

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

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The table herewith shows the details of clothing issued on requisition during the year :—

ISSUES.

Tunics, Cloth.			Tunics, Serge.			Trousers, Cloth, Pairs.			Trousers, Serge, Pairs.			Forage Caps.			Great Coats.			Pantalons, Pairs.		Halifax Bearer Company.						
Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Field Service.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry and Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Serge Tunics.	Long Trousers.	Forage Caps.		
16	253	2,151	587	749	3,788	9,660	4,258	186	400	232	1,747	9,410	3,596	709	1,309	5,838	1,075	1,667	593	250	6,431	709	1,309	64	64	61

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

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

The statement underneath will show the amounts received by the Store Branch for ammunition and stores issued on repayment, as well as for military rents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Ammunition.		Military Stores and Clothing.		Miscellaneous.		Rents.		Total amount.	
§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.
14,908.	58	29,308.	19	0.	40	5,136.	85	49,354.	02

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

APPENDIX No. 2

TO THE

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

 REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, OTTAWA, DEC. 31, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the work carried out, under the supervision of the Engineer Branch, in the several military districts throughout the Dominion, from July 1, 1898, to December 31, 1899.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

LONDON, ONT.

Wolseley Barracks.—The buildings, &c., at Wolseley Barracks were generally repaired. W.C.'s and bath tubs were put in the officers' quarters. The old steam heating apparatus was taken out, and a new hot water heating system installed which has resulted in a large annual saving of fuel.

Brigade Camp Grounds.—General repairs were made to the buildings on these grounds.

Rifle Range.—The rifle range was generally repaired.

WALKERTON, ONT.

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

HESPELER, ONT.

Armoury—No. 5 Company's armoury of the 29th Battalion was generally repaired.

CHATHAM, ONT.

Drill Shed.—The Roof of this building was reshunged.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

TORONTO, ONT.

Stanley Barracks.—General repairs were made to buildings and grounds.

Store Buildings.—Small repairs were made to store buildings.

Drill Shed.—General repairs to armouries, &c., were made.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

HAMILTON, ONT.

New Rifle Range.—A new standard rifle range has been built for eleven targets.

Drill Hall.—General repairs were made.

HAGERSVILLE, ONT.

Drill Shed.—Roof was repaired.

NIAGARA, ONT.

Camp Grounds.—Some small works were carried out before the annual camp was held. A water supply service was laid to Cavalry Camp grounds.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made at this range.

BURFORD, ONT.

Drill Shed.—Roof was repaired.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Drill Shed.—A new hot water heating system was installed in this building, and small repairs carried out.

MILTON, ONT.

Drill Shed.—General repairs to windows.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Armouries.—Temporary armouries were fitted up for the 7th Field Battery and 19th Battalion.

SIMCOE, ONT.

Drill Shed.—A hot water heating system was put in, and general repairs made.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

KINGSTON, ONT.

Tête de Pont.—The buildings at the barracks were generally repaired.

Stables.—Old forage barn was converted into a stable.

Artillery Park.—Some small repairs were made to buildings and grounds.

Fort Henry.—General repairs were made.

Camp Grounds.—Caretaker's quarters were generally repaired.

Fort Frederick.—General repairs were made.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

No. 4 officers' quarters were converted into cadets' room. General repairs were made to buildings and grounds.

OWEN SOUND.

Drill Shed.—An armoury was fitted for one Company 31st Battalion in this building.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

PORT HOPE, ONT.

Drill Shed.—Alterations and general repairs were made.

ASHBURNHAM, ONT.

Drill Shed.—General repairs were made.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made.

Drill Shed.—Electric light was installed, and general repairs to shed and to officers' quarters and heating apparatus were made.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

Rifle Range.—A range was constructed.

Drill Shed.—General repairs were made.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 4.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Rifle Range.—The rifle range was reconstructed.

Drill Shed.—Electric light was installed in this building.

CORNWALL, ONT.

Rifle Range.—A new rifle range was constructed.

LANSDOWNE, ONT.

Drill Shed.—A fence was built.

PRESCOTT, ONT.

Rifle Range.—The rifle range was rebuilt and extended.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

Rifle Range.—The rifle range was reconstructed.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made at this range.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Victoria Rifles Armoury.—This building was repaired generally.

Drill Hall.—General repairs were made. New floors were laid in armouries on east side of building. Regimental armouries were fitted up for 6th Hussars. General repairs to plumbing and alterations were made for new chief caretaker's quarters, and armouries of 5th Royal Scots and Prince of Wales Regiment of Fusiliers.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

Camp Grounds.—These grounds were extended and levelled, and fences renewed.

Military Buildings.—All buildings were repaired generally, and drains put in order, gates and board walks renewed.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6.

ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

The Barracks.—A new hot water heating system was put in these barracks, which results in a large saving of fuel. The several officers' quarters were repaired generally, and all buildings were put in repair. All windows in officers' quarters, and inside and double blinds, were repaired and painted. The plumbing and sewer connections in south block were put in order. Alterations and improvements were made to non-commissioned quarters.

RICHMOND, P.Q.

Regimental Armoury, 54th Battalion.—Repairs were made to windows in this armoury.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Rifle Range.—A survey has been made of proposed new rifle range.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

QUEBEC.

Fortification Walls.—The following walls were repaired or rebuilt:—Mountain Hill, from Post Office to Dufferin Terrace, rebuilt; rampart walls repaired and partly rebuilt; wall behind militia stores, near St. Louis Gate, repaired; wall facing Grand Allée, and closing Citadel Ditch, repaired; Diamond Bastion repaired; King Bastion repaired; wall at Jebbs' Redoubt rebuilt; wall at Lower Park stores repaired, and new coping supplied. Loose rocks were removed from cliff under Citadel walls. A portion of wall on Palace Hill was taken down and rebuilt by the city of Quebec to allow of widening of street.

Citadel.—Various general repairs to all buildings were made. New floors were put down in casemates, and chimneys repaired. No. 2 latrine was converted into a water closet. Plank walks at casemates were renewed. Casemates were fitted up for No. 5 Co. R.C.R.I. Officers' quarters were fitted up generally and repairs made. A plank walk, twelve feet wide, is now under construction around the cliff under citadel walls, to extend from Dufferin Terrace to Cove Fields. General repairs to plumbing were made. The drainage system at Jebbs' Redoubt is now being reconstructed.

Store Buildings.—A portion of roof of store buildings, occupied as carpenters' and armourers' shop, was renewed. Small repairs were made to foreman of stores' quarters and Mann's store. The gable end of armourers' quarters, Palace Hill, was rebuilt, and chimneys repaired. Repairs were made at Lower Park stores.

Drill Hall.—Alterations were made in gun shed and harness room of field battery for storage of new guns, harness and equipment, and for increased establishment. The 8th and 9th Battalion officers' quarters were fitted up and new cupboards made for 8th Battalion armouries. All window frames were painted and windows glazed. The roof was repaired generally.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

Riding School.—The interior walls of this building were resheathed. Roof repaired and painted, and general repairs made.

Sidewalks.—The sidewalks adjoining government property on the following streets were renewed: Esplanade, McMahon, St. Patrick, St. Geneviève, Palace and St. Valier.

Married Men's Quarters, St. Louis St.—General repairs were made and plumbing put in order.

Officers' Quarters, St. Louis St.—General repairs were made to these quarters, and two new quarters were fitted up in old court yard.

Field Artillery Barracks.—The floors in barrack rooms were renewed and general alterations and repairs made, roofs repaired, ash pit constructed, and roof of forage barn painted. Increased accommodation was provided for horses in stables, floors renewed, and proper drainage provided. The officers' quarters were repaired, and general repairs to plumbing made.

Brigade Office Building.—The exterior of this building was painted. Quarters occupied by the district officer commanding were fitted up. An office provided and fitted for the officer commanding Canadian artillery, and electric light installed in all offices.

Ramparts.—A building was erected here for the depression range finder. Gun platforms were renewed.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

Main Factory.—A portion of the roof of this building was renewed. The erection of a new engine and boiler house was completed. General alterations were made to heating system, utilizing the exhaust steam from new boilers. General repairs were carried out. Three sinks and one steam table were fitted up for preparing and drying cartridge cases.

Shell Factory.—General repairs were made to walls of building, and a friction clutch provided to shut off the power in case of accident.

Officers' Quarters.—These quarters were repaired generally.

Office Building.—Generally repaired, interior painted and roof repaired.

Laboratory Buildings, Cove Fields.—The roofs of two buildings were renewed, caretaker's quarters fitted up, new drying and mixing houses erected to replace those destroyed by an explosion, new boiler house erected, and old boiler from main factory placed there. General repairs to all buildings.

Artillery Proof Range.—A new artillery proof range was constructed on Cove Fields for testing projectiles.

LEVIS, QUE.

Forts.—Brigade Camp Grounds at Nos. 1 and 2 forts were fitted up. The well and pump at No. 1 fort were put in proper order, and chimneys rebuilt. General repairs were carried out, and walls pointed.

Engineer Park.—General repairs were made to all buildings and fences. Buildings whitewashed and roofs tarred.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made to rifle range, and fences put in order.

ISLAND OF ORLEANS, QUE.

Artillery Range.—General repairs were made to gun platforms and sheds on artillery range.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

FREDERICTON.

Officers' Quarters.—The verandah roof and ceiling were repaired and floor renewed, fences repaired and minor alterations made. New eave troughs and down pipes were put up and absorbing wells built. General repairs to plumbing were made. A new cooking range was placed in officers' mess kitchen.

Men's Barracks.—New eave troughs and down pipes were put up and absorbing wells built. The verandahs were put in good repair, and new floors put down. One barrack room was converted into store room.

Park Barracks.—New latrines were built. New eave troughs and down pipes were put up and absorbing wells built. General repairs were made to non-commissioned officers' quarters. New water supply pipes and sinks were placed in all quarters in this building.

Drill Hall.—A new office was fitted up for the District Officer Commanding. A new porch was built at quartermaster sergeant's quarters, and general repairs made.

Hospital.—New steps were built at entrance, small repairs made, and plumbing put in order.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made at this range.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Fort Dufferin.—The magazine was repaired generally, and fences put in order.

Dorchester Battery.—Fences were renewed.

The Barracks, Sydney St.—Fences were repaired, and sewers put in order.

Martello Tower Property.—The walls in this tower were thoroughly repaired and pointed. Fences and outhouses were repaired generally.

Store Buildings.—General repairs were made to quarters occupied by Superintendent of Stores, and electric light installed.

Drill Hall.—Gates and fences at drill hall grounds were put in repair. The roof of main hall was repaired, and roof of armouries renewed.

Fort Howe.—The roof of main hall was re-shingled, and a new 3-inch plank floor and joists put down. Small general repairs were made to buildings, and drain pipes from caretaker's quarters put in order.

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

Rifle Range.—A new rifle range was constructed here.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

HALIFAX, N.S.

New Drill Hall.—This building is not yet quite completed. A few interior fittings are still required.

Old Drill Shed.—General repairs were made to this building, and fences put in order. The roof of 1st Regiment C.A. clothing room repaired.

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.

Old Fort.—The work of restoring the old fort has been completed.

MAHONE BAY, N.S.

Gun Platform.—One new gun platform was built for the Garrison Artillery.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

WINNIPEG.

Fort Osborne Barracks.—The roof of married men's quarters was re-shingled, new eave troughs and down pipes were put up, and general repairs made. All exterior wood-work of officers quarters was painted. General repairs were made to floors in men's barracks. The magazine was repaired generally.

Drill Hall.—New militia store rooms were fitted up in this building. Caretaker's quarters were repaired. All outside woodwork of drill hall, and fences were painted. New arm racks and accoutrement racks were fitted up in armouries of 90th Battalion.

Stables, R.C. Dragoons.—New double windows were put in, and general repairs made.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Drill Hall.—The roof of this building was repaired, plumbing put in order, and an ash pit constructed,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Drill Hall.—The floor of this building was repaired.

Rifle Range.—The rifle range at Central Park was repaired generally.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Victoria Barracks.—All buildings were whitewashed, fences put in repair. New galvanized roof was placed on magazine and general repairs made.

Fort Edward.—Arch and floor of magazine were rebuilt.

Kensington Rifle Range.—General repairs were made at this range.

Victoria Park.—Camp grounds were fitted up for the 4th Regiment Canadian Artillery.

Camp Brighton.—Camp grounds were fitted up for the 82nd Battalion.

GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.

Rifle Range.—General repairs were made at this range.

OTTAWA BRIGADE.

OTTAWA.

Old Rifle Range.—Markers trenches, &c., on old ranges were filled up and ground levelled, according to lease.

Rockliffe Rifle Range.—The Rockliffe range was completed and a building put up for caretaker's quarters and Dominion Rifle Association offices, &c.

Store Buildings.—The roofs of these buildings were repaired and small repairs made at storekeeper's quarters.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Drill Hall.—A new porch was put up at entrance to drill hall. The caretaker's house was repaired generally, a new hot water heating system was put in and bath-room fitted up. Three chimneys on drill hall were rebuilt; armouries of P. L. D. Guards were altered and enlarged; new storeroom fitted up for G. G. F. Guards. All outside woodwork of drill hall and fences around Cartier Square were repaired and painted.

MILITARY BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

Fire Extinguishers.—Fire extinguishers were provided for the several barracks and military buildings at London, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Kingston, Ont., St. Johns, P.Q., Quebec and Winnipeg, Man.

Morris tube Mantlets.—Morris tube Mantlets, targets and screams were provided and set up at several of the annual camps for Musketry practice.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PAUL WEATHERBE,
Chief Engineer, M. & D.

APPENDIX No. 3

TO THE

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

GOVERNMENT CARTRIDGE AND SHELL FACTORY, QUEBEC.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FROM JANUARY 1, 1899, TO JUNE 30, 1899.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions dated Headquarters, Ottawa, November 17, 1899, calling for the report upon the operations of the Government Cartridge and Shell Factory, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, I have the honour to report as follows for period of six months, between January 1, and June 30, 1899, having already submitted a report to the end of this calendar year.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

The production of this factory for the period stated has been as follows :

Cartridges, S. A. ball, .303", cordite, Mark II,	110,000
" " " .303", " IV,	685,300
" " blank, .303", " V,	500,000

We had on hand at the beginning of the year a quantity of material which could not be adapted for the manufacture of Mark IV ammunition; this was expended on mark II, and the manufacture of the latest pattern was taken up as rapidly as circumstances would permit. The beginning of the year 1899 was marked by an unfortunate occurrence, on June 12, an explosion of fulminate of mercury took place in the drying room, which was entirely destroyed. Happily the precautions taken to provide for safety of operatives were effective and there was no loss of life; the damage to property was slight.

Money having been voted by parliament for the purchase of a rolling mill plant, arrangements are being made for the purchase of the machinery at an early date. With this plant we will be able to produce all the metal strip required for the manufacture of small arm ammunition, and the factory will thus be practically self contained and independent of outside sources. We have ample motive power to operate the additional machinery. Plans of building required for this department have been prepared and will be duly submitted.

A floor grinder and a Universal grinder have been added to the plant.

SHELL FACTORY.

The following is the output of this department :—

Shells, R. M. L. shrapnel, 9-pr.	3,144
“ “ common, 64-yr.	708
“ “ shrapnel, 12-pr.	1,236

This factory has been completing orders on hand, preparatory to the installation of a plant for the manufacture of steel projectiles which will eventually supersede those of cast iron. Money has been appropriated for the purchase of the required machinery and it is hoped that the order may be placed with little delay.

ARTILLERY WORKSHOP.

The foreman and assistant appointed to this department have been taken on. Estimates of plant and buildings required are being prepared, and will be shortly submitted. There will be a large amount of work to bring the artillery material, harness, saddlery, &c., up to date in accordance with alterations laid down in List of Changes. This is most important and would place us at a serious disadvantage if left undone until called upon for active service. In addition to the above there are a number of minor repairs, and losses to be made good which would likewise occupy considerable time. A detailed report on this department is being prepared and will be duly submitted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The installation of a steam power plant has been completed and has given every satisfaction. The establishment of a chemical laboratory, on a small scale, is being pushed on as rapidly as possible. Particular attention is being paid to electrolytic methods, which are most suitable for our work. The additions made to the staff necessitate more room in the office building, and arrangements accordingly will be made. The great rise in the price of metals and materials generally will add somewhat to the cost of manufacture. Although we are fortunate in having a large stock on hand, it will be necessary to ask for additional funds, as there is no probability of a change in the market for some time to come.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. M. GAUDET, *Major.*
Superintendent.

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

PART II.

REPORT

OF THE

MAJOR GENERAL.

The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of the troops under my command for the year ending December 31, 1899.

The report is divided into two parts, namely: Part I. Narrative of Events in 1899; Part II. Proposals for the current year 1900.

PART I.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN 1899.

The following is the narrative of the events in connection with the troops under my command, ending December 31, 1899, which I consider to be of interest to bring in an official form to your notice:—

CHANGES IN ESTABLISHMENT.

(1.) The following are the principal changes in the Regimental Establishments during the year:—

(a.) *Units Disbanded:*

One Company of the 3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment of Garrison Artillery, and one of the 4th "Prince Edward Island" Regiment Garrison Artillery; in order to place the Regiments of Garrison Artillery on a uniform establishment.

Vernon Mounted Rifles. (One Company).

Two Companies of the 51st Battalion upon amalgamation with the 50th Battalion.

One Company of the 79th Battalion, owing to inefficiency.

(b) *Corps amalgamated; and reconstructed:*

Digby, Mahone Bay, Pictou and Yarmouth Companies of Garrison Artillery into the 2nd Division of the 1st "Halifax" Regiment Canadian Artillery.

The Quebec and Lévis Companies of Garrison Artillery to form the 6th "Quebec and Lévis" Regiment Canadian Artillery.

The 2nd Batt., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery was converted into the 6th Battalion Rifles.

The 23rd "Beauce" Battalion of Infantry has been amalgamated with the 92nd "Dorchester" Battalion of Infantry, and the 51st "Hemmingford Rangers" Battalion of Infantry with the 50th "Huntingdon Borderers" Battalion of Infantry.

The Rossland, Nelson, Kamloops, Kaslo and Revelstoke Independent Companies will ultimately form part of a Battalion to be known as "The Rocky Mountain Rangers."

(c) *Corps authorized to be raised:*

Two field Companies of Engineers.

One additional Company for the 59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry, and one for the 93rd "Cumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

One Independent Company of Rifles, Thessalon, Ont.

Four Companies Army Service Corps.

Four Bearer Companies, Militia Army Medical Corps.

Four Field Hospitals do do

(d) The new Regulations for the Medical Service cause a decrease of 114 in the number of Regimental Medical Officers. These officers will be considered as "super-numerary" until gradually absorbed. As against this reduction the new Army Medical Staff will number 72.

APPOINTMENTS.

(2.) The distinction of Honorary Colonel and Honorary Lieutenant Colonel has, among others, been offered to and accepted by the following, viz. :—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada, The Governor General's Foot Guards and the 90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles; the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., 10th Royal Grenadiers; Field Marshal the Right Honourable G. J. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., &c., Commander in Chief of the British Army, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry; the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., 9th Voltigeurs de Québec, etc.

Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel) F. G. Stone, P.S.C., Royal Artillery, was appointed on the 1st June, 1899, to command the Canadian Artillery, and took up his appointment on the 7th June.

Lieutenant Colonel Gerald C. Kitson, P.S.C., Commandant Royal Military College, was appointed local Colonel upon the 30th August, 1899.

Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Burney, P.S.C., Gordon Highlanders, and Lieutenant C. B. O. Symons, Royal Engineers, were appointed Professors of Strategy, Tactics and Staff duties, and of Fortification and Military Engineering respectively, in place of Captain (Major in the Militia) P. G. Twining, R.E., and Lieutenant (local Captain) W. B. Leslie, R.E., who vacated those appointments.

YUKON FIELD FORCE.

(3.) The small field force of volunteers from the permanent troops of the Dominion under the command of Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel) T. D. B. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons, was reduced by the withdrawal, on the 8th September last, of four officers, and ninety-three non-commissioned officers and men. The discipline and efficiency of the force was satisfactorily maintained through the long winter 1898-1899 by the well sustained efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Evans and his officers at Fort Selkirk, and I have every reason to be well satisfied with the conduct of the Force generally under somewhat trying and difficult circumstances.

Major (Local Lieutenant Colonel) T. D. B. Evans having been appointed to the Special Service Force in South Africa, has been succeeded in the command by Major T. D. R. Hemming, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. The force is now quartered at Dawson City, and is styled the Yukon Garrison.

The following officers now compose the Garrison in question :—

Commanding Officer—Major T. D. R. Hemming, R. C. R. of Infantry.

Adjutant, Paymaster and Quartermaster—Captain E. W. G. Gardiner, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major G. L. F. Foster, 68th Kings County Battalion.

Supply Officer—Major D. C. F. Bliss, Reserve of Officers.

	Officers.	N.C.O. and men.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.	1	5
Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division		3
“ “ Garrison Division.		15
Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.	3	59
Active Militia	2	
Total	6	82

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

The period for which the above officers and men volunteered to serve in the Yukon will shortly expire. It will thus be necessary in the spring to arrange for replacing some or for a renewal of their period of service, if it is still intended to maintain a military garrison in the Yukon.

TRAINING OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA, 1899.

(4.) The whole of the militia, 8th Hussars alone excepted, have been trained. The whole of the Rural Militia were mobilized for 12 days, and were for that purpose formed into brigades and divisions with a properly organized staff. The training was carried out in central camps and has proved of the greatest benefit to the troops generally, and furnished invaluable experience to the senior officers and staff.

It was found possible by adhering to the essentials of drill to further undertake tactical exercises upon the lines of those carried out by all modern armies. It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the enthusiasm and zeal which was generally shown. A zealous determination was evident on the part of all concerned to profit by the instruction given and by the opportunities thus afforded for attaining a higher degree of military training than had hitherto been attempted.

It is idle, however, to suppose that a period of twelve days of training per annum is sufficient to teach officers and men military discipline and the principles of military organization and routine, which are together of far greater importance than the mechanical knowledge of drill and a superficial acquaintance with tactics. The twelve days now allotted to military training include the days of arrival and departure, and a Sunday. There are consequently only nine days available, into which the requisite drill and military instruction has to be condensed. The weather during the recent periods of training in 1899 was exceptionally favourable, which thus enabled full advantage to be taken of the limited time available. It is unreasonable to suppose that favourable weather will be the rule.

It was only possible to attain the improved standard of efficiency, which was the marked features of all the camps during 1899, by utilizing every hour of available time, and by calling upon officers and men to make greater efforts and to work harder and for longer periods daily than had hitherto been customary. The troops in all cases responded cheerfully and well to the additional calls made upon them in this respect, and the result was, I think, as gratifying to the troops themselves, as it assuredly was to those who were in command.

It is undoubtedly most desirable that the camps of instruction should be primarily maintained for military training and should be conducted accordingly; it is, however, most essential that they should be made attractive to the men, and that the hours of hard work should be relieved by recreation and healthy amusement. Amusement committees were therefore organized in each brigade for the promotion of sports, concerts and camp fires. A military tattoo was also given by the troops in each camp, which proved a very popular and attractive relief to the military duties of the training. I attach great importance to the development of that good fellowship and camaraderie which is so vital to the well-being of a national army such as that in Canada.

The greatest importance was also attached to making Divine service on Sunday as effective and impressive as possible. Short voluntary daily services were also held in several camps.

It is important to bring the foregoing facts to your notice, as they are accountable in a very large measure for the order, regularity and good conduct of the troops, which, speaking generally, could have hardly been exceeded.

It is very necessary that certain sites for encamping annually the various divisions and brigades should be selected, as in the case of No. 2 Military District. Water and electric light could then be provided, and arrangements might further be made for regiments to store such additional articles as are required for the use of their men during the training. This would materially improve the comfort of the men and thus add to the discipline, military order and regularity of the Troops while in Camp. It would moreover prove economical to the corps concerned.

The existing regulations prohibiting the sale of liquor within the camps were carried out. It is not, however, possible to prevent the consumption of liquor in camp, and it is equally impossible to prevent the illicit sale of liquor outside but in close proximity to the confines of the camps. It is in my opinion open to doubt if a canteen for the consumption of liquor within the camps, under proper supervision and under military discipline and control, is not preferable to the system now existing, which transfers the scene of possible disorder and irregularity to the neighbouring villages and towns.

The city corps were unable in all cases to take part in the Tactical Exercises, in conjunction with their comrades of the rural corps. This is much to be regretted, as both rural and city corps lose much from the fact that they are so seldom associated together, and it is especially unfortunate in the case of the city corps as they have so little opportunity of practical instruction in field training or tactics.

Having personally commanded the whole of the rural corps of the Dominion during last summer, a few isolated corps excepted, the following remarks upon the various branches of the forces will be of value.

CAVALRY.

Canada is quite unsuited to the employment of cavalry organized, trained and equipped upon the lines of European cavalry. A cavalry soldier trained to the use of sword or lance necessitates an equally well trained horse. Neither would be forthcoming in the Canadian militia except after months of training. It is best therefore to gradually effect the change in organization and tactics of the Canadian Cavalry which the necessities of the country and the characteristics of the people themselves render likely to be most effective. Great improvement has been made during the past year; the strictest attention has been paid to stable discipline, and interior economy; the squadron system has been introduced, and each troop has been further subdivided into permanent groups; the principle has been adopted that those who lead must be those who instruct; the greatest attention has been paid to teaching dismounted duty, and satisfactory steps have been taken to teach reconnoitring and screening duties.

All ranks of the cavalry have shown the greatest zeal and determination to reach the higher standard of efficiency demanded of them.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Artillery is treated of in a separate paragraph, but it is advisable to record here the very satisfactory improvement which has been effected in the stable management, and interior economy of the field batteries. The uniform system of organization, stable management and brigade organization now laid down will be productive of the best results. The cleanliness of the horse lines and camps were a very marked feature of the field artillery camps. The handling of the batteries in brigade divisions and in masses, especially upon tactical and strategical schemes, were popular features of their training, and were entered into with the greatest interest by all concerned.

ENGINEERS.

The company of Engineers (Brighton Company) at Sussex, did well considering its limited opportunities for instruction.

INFANTRY

The whole of the Infantry battalions of this Dominion were trained upon one uniform system, and in accordance with the guiding principles laid down in the Infantry Drill, but abridged in a small pamphlet issued to all concerned.

By enforcing the orders as regards "silence, and steadiness in the ranks," and after imparting a fair knowledge of squad and company drill, it was found that

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

the military characteristics of the troops enabled them to be handled in brigade and in masses with a facility which was the subject of very general surprise. This was as much due to the experienced officers selected as brigadiers and as staff, as it was to the natural aptitude of the troops themselves. It is a serious mistake to suppose, however, that the manœuvres thus rendered possible by experienced commanders would be equally possible by commanders and staff from the active militia less experienced or less conversant with that art of imparting instruction which is alone begotten of long practice.

TRAINING, ETC., OF THE PERMANENT TROOPS, 1899.

(5.) It is impossible to overestimate the importance of maintaining with the permanent corps the very highest standard of military knowledge, organization, administration and discipline. The permanent corps are the instructional corps of the whole of the Canadian militia forces, and its officers must, in the ordinary course of events, become the leaders, the administrative staff and the instructors of their comrades in the Active Militia. With the efficiency of the permanent corps must therefore, in a very large measure, be bound up the present and future military value of the Canadian Militia Army.

The greatest importance must therefore be attached to the instructional corps being treated with all the consideration due to troops having such serious responsibilities. The greatest care should be exercised in the selection of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and every inducement and advantage should be given to those who show themselves to be worthy of a corps d'élite. Improved barrack accommodation is necessary in some cases; above all, a retirement scheme for officers and a pension for non-commissioned officers and men required your very urgent attention.

It is impossible to speak in too favourable terms of the excellence of the work performed by officers, non-commissioned officers and men of A. Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and of A. and B. Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division, in connection with the instruction of their active militia comrades in drill and in interior economy. To them is undoubtedly due, in a very great measure, the successful standard of drill, stable duty and interior economy which were reached by these two important arms of the service during last summer. The zeal shown by all was beyond all praise.

Circumstances have unfortunately prevented the annual training of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Garrison Division, being as complete as necessary. The absence of modern armament, the want of a suitable building as a school of gunnery, and the absence therefore of the essentials necessary for a complete system of instruction, have contributed to the unsatisfactory condition, which will, I hope, be remedied next year.

MILITARY SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

(6.) *Cavalry and Infantry.*—A very great improvement has taken place in the standard of instruction given in the cavalry and infantry schools of instruction, due to the improvement in the military knowledge and efficiency of the permanent or instructional corps, as stated in section (5). Provisional schools of instruction were held at various military centres, so as to meet the requirements of those officers and N.C.O. whose civil obligations prevented them from leaving their employment for the courses held at the military schools. It is undoubtedly true that the training given at the provisional schools is not and cannot be so thorough or satisfactory as that given in the military schools. There is much for an officer to learn besides the knowledge of drill or tactics, which he cannot acquire at the provisional schools. With the peculiar characteristics of the volunteer militia system, it is, however, necessary to consider the necessities and convenience of those who voluntarily undertake the obligations of military service, and I propose to continue, within certain limits, this system of provisional schools, which has unquestionably been productive of much good to the force in general.

Short voluntary courses of instruction for commanding officers of cavalry regiments and infantry battalions for a period of four days, have been instituted at various convenient military centres. These courses were arranged previous to the camps of instruction, and were largely taken advantage of and proved to be of the greatest possible value to commanding officers.

The Staff Course is dealt with under the head of Royal Military College in section (18).

Artillery.—The appointment of Lt.-Colonel Stone, Royal Artillery, to command the Canadian Artillery has proved most beneficial. In consequence of there being no suitable accommodation at Quebec for a School of Gunnery, it has not been possible to put this School upon such a footing as would enable it to adequately meet the requirements of modern gunnery.

The same difficulty exists as regards accommodation for a School of Field Artillery. There is absolutely no space for such a school in the old and inconvenient barracks occupied by A. Battery at Kingston.

The following officers proceeded to England for courses of instruction:—

Major R. W. Rutherford, Royal Canadian Artillery, Garrison Division; Long course.

Captain J. A. Benyon, Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division; Long course.

Captain C. M. Nelles, Royal Canadian Dragoons; Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, Musketry.

Captain A. O. Fages, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry; Musketry

Colonel, Hon. M. Aylmer, Adjutant General, also proceeded to England, in compliance with your instructions.

Officers are recommended for courses of instructions during 1900, as follows:—

An officer of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

An officer of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

A specially selected officer for a course in A. S. C. duties.

It may also be observed that Lt.-Col. Drury, commanding Royal Canadian Artillery, Field Division, Lt.-Col. Lessard, commanding Royal Canadian Dragoons, Inspector of Cavalry, Major Cartwright (General Staff), and Captain Forester, Royal Canadian Dragoons, have, with the permission of the Imperial government, been attached to the British army in South Africa.

ARTILLERY AND RIFLE PRACTICE.

(7.) (a) *Field Artillery.* Gun practice during the Annual Drill has hitherto been carried out as a rule under very elementary conditions; some advance however has been made during the past season, though the supply of ammunition was inadequate. In addition to the above eleven Field Batteries sent detachments, consisting of the officers and 2 N.C. Officers (No. 1 and gun layer) to Deseronto, for the purpose of carrying out competitive practice under the rules and arrangements of the Dominion Artillery Association. The guns, horses, and drivers were furnished by "A" Battery, and the ammunition was limited to the number of rounds which could be fired in half an hour. The tactical conditions and targets were made to approach service conditions as nearly as possible. A general improvement on the previous competitive shooting record of 1897, and also in fire discipline, was shown.

It is clear that a very great advance in the system of training the Field Artillery is necessary before the requirements of modern Field Artillery can be satisfied.

(b) *Garrison Artillery.* The practice carried out was necessarily less effective than it would have been if modern armament had been available.

(c) *Dominion Artillery Association.* This excellent Association continues to do good in encouraging a higher degree of Artillery training, and it does much towards fostering a good Artillery esprit d'corps.

(d) *Rifle Practice.*—The serious difficulties as regards musketry training which arise from the paucity and inadequacy of Range accommodation were temporarily met by the adoption of a system of rifle practice with miniature ammunition at miniature

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

ranges. Morris tubes and ammunition were provided for this purpose at all the camps of instruction. The recommendation made last year on this subject has, with your approval, been carried out, and the result was, on the whole, most satisfactory and far exceeded the expectations which had been formed by many of its possible success. Although the Lee-Enfield magazine rifle has not been issued to the rural battalions, a sufficient number of these rifles was given to each battalion in turn, in order to enable the men to learn the rifle exercises and to carry out their musketry practice. The whole of the troops were thus for the first time put through a complete, though necessarily short, course of rifle practice with the new rifle, viz., twenty rounds per man in individual firing Morris tubes at miniature ranges and with miniature ammunition, and ten rounds per man in mass firing with the service ammunition and at service ranges.

The system of Morris tube proved effective and popular with the men. The very short period of training makes it impossible to devote the time and attention to rifle shooting which its importance demands. It may be safely asserted that with the present limited period of nine working days for training, it is only by the adoption of the miniature system of rifle practice that a connected system of military training becomes practicable without sacrificing other and equally important portions of a soldier's training.

(e) *Dominion Rifle Association.*—The Council are fully alive to the importance of rendering the competitions at their annual meetings more practical. There is a much to be regretted tendency to cling to the elementary stages of rifle practice to the detriment of the practical development of the use of the modern rifle in war. Firing at a fixed mark, assisted by aids as regards sighting, is inconsistent with the practical requirements of war. The D. R. A. and other kindred associations being largely subsidized by the government, would better fulfil their role if they conformed more to modern requirements and confined the shooting at fixed marks to beginners, and to specialists at long ranges. Every form of encouragement should be given to shooting at objects rapidly appearing and disappearing at unknown places and at unknown distances; shooting at objects moving laterally and advancing and retiring, also to shooting in mass or collective firing and in the formation for attack.

There is an undoubted tendency to look upon rifle shooting as a pastime in the same sense as cricket, football or hockey, rather than as a National exercise intended to prepare the citizen to fulfil his duty if called out in the defence of his country.

The representative detachment of Canadian riflemen, familiarly called "The Bisley Team", under the command of Lt.-Col. McLean, 62nd Fusiliers, left for England on the 24th June, 1899.

The detachment well sustained the reputation of Canada for marksmanship, and distinguished itself by winning and carrying off a satisfactory share of prizes.

INSPECTIONS BY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.

(S.) The following Camps of Instruction were held under my command, viz :

1st Division	London
2nd " "	Niagara
3rd " "	Laprairie
4th " "	Levis, P. Q.
5th " "	Sussex, N.B., and Aldershot, N.S.

and I also inspected the 6th Division under Lt.-Col. Otter, A.D.C. at Niagara.

The opportunity thus afforded has enabled me to hold the Annual Meetings of Commanding Officers in each district, to which I attach great importance.

MEETING OF OFFICERS COMMANDING DISTRICTS.

The annual meeting of officers commanding districts took place in Ottawa from November 15th to 17th. The Agenda included numerous important developments, which

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

were the subject of careful consideration. The dates for the annual training, 1900, and other matters were discussed.

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.

(9.)—(a) *Field Artillery*—

The new 12-pr. B.L. field gun complete, with harness, has been issued to the following field batteries:—

5th Field Battery, Kingston.

8th Field Battery, Gananoque.

There are now remaining nine field batteries which are still equipped with the 9-pr. R.M.L. guns.

(b) *Garrison Artillery*—

The 40-pr. R.B.L. guns have been received, and have been issued so far as requisite for instruction. The balance are retained in store pending the accommodation necessary. The 5-inch B.L. Howitzers have not yet been received.

(c) *Infantry*—

It is much to be regretted that it is not possible to issue the Lee-Enfield .303 magazine rifle to all corps. It would be most inadvisable to distribute these rifles to the rural corps until each battalion has been provided with a suitable store. This question is one of the greatest importance.

GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL AND AUXILIARY FORCES DECORATION.

(10.) The general service war medals have been received and are being distributed to the recipients by the Medals Claim Board.

Her Most Gracious Majesty has been pleased to grant an Auxiliary Forces Decoration for officers and non-commissioned officers and men. The necessary *Gazette* notice is being prepared, and the applications of claimants will be considered by a Board which will be specially appointed for that purpose.

Application has been made for permission to grant to all regiments and corps whose headquarters took part in those military operations for which the General Service and North-west Rebellion war medals are granted—the permission to carry and inscribe the title of the same upon their colours, accoutrements and insignia.

HALIFAX AND ESQUIMALT GARRISONS.

(11.) The Lieut.-General Commanding H. M. Troops in Canada has been good enough to accede to my request and has permitted the 1st Halifax Regiment Canadian Artillery, allotted to the artillery defence of Halifax, to be instructed under the supervision of the R. A. officers of that garrison. A request has been submitted that a similar arrangement may be made as regards the militia artillery and submarine miners allotted to the defence of Esquimalt.

The Lieut.-General Commanding was further pleased to arrange a Provisional School at Halifax for the instruction of the local militia infantry, which has been distinctly beneficial.

The troops necessary to complete the garrison of Esquimalt have been allotted to that fortress, and arrangements are now under consideration for placing them at the disposal of the officer Commanding H. M. Troops at Esquimalt, for the annual manning of that fortress.

MESSING.

(12.) Considerable improvement has been made in the messing in Camp. A system of regimental messing and of providing dining tents, seats, and tables, has been tried in several regiments and corps with distinctly beneficial results.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

ORGANIZATION.

(13.) Having in view the development of the Canadian Militia upon an Army basis, the organization of the Administrative Departments has been commenced:—

1st. By the creation of the Militia Army Medical Services, upon the same lines as the Royal Army Medical Services. As a preliminary measure four (4) Bearer Companies and four (4) Field Hospitals are now in process of formation. These four Bearer Companies and Field Hospitals will, in addition to the Bearer Company already existing at Halifax, form the nucleus of the Militia Army Medical Corps.

2nd. By the formation of two Field Companies of Engineers, in addition to the two existing Independent Companies of Engineers. It is proposed that these four Companies shall in due course constitute the beginning of a Corps of Canadian Engineers.

3rd. By the approval of the formation of four (4) Army Service Corps Companies. The organization of these companies will, it is hoped, be proceeded with shortly.

It will thus be observed that important steps have been taken towards providing three out of the five important Administrative Departments, which I have shown in Part III., Sec. 36 of my Annual Report of 1898, to be absolutely indispensable towards the organization of an Army intended for military operations in the field.

CLOTHING.

(14.) Great credit is due to the Chief Superintendent of Stores for the prompt provision and issue of the clothing necessary for the unusually large number of troops trained during the year. The quality of the clothing was good, and, all things considered, there were few complaints as regards delivery. A great improvement has taken place in the issue of clothing generally.

Some irregularity has, however, occurred from the fact of correspondence relating to clothing passing direct to Officers Commanding Companies, in place of through the Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps. Commanding Officers, therefore, cease to be responsible for their regiments being properly clothed. The necessary instructions will be given.

BAND.

(15.) A permanent Band for the Royal Canadian Artillery has been organized at Quebec under a competent bandmaster.

Its proficiency now warrants the formation of Courses of Instruction in Military Music for Band Sergeants and Musicians belonging to the Bands of the Active Militia.

The Band in question will be shortly available for purposes of State and for public occasions of importance.

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT.

Field Artillery.

(16.) Steps for the purchase of six batteries of Q. F. Field Guns, as recommended in Sec. 30 of my Annual Report for 1898, have been taken. The order was temporarily held in abeyance, pending the definite adoption of a Q. F. pattern by the War Office.

The following Guns have been ordered, and should be available during 1900:—

Eight 5 inch B.L. Howitzers, ordered in 1898, and not yet delivered.

Two 6 inch Q.F. Guns.

Two 6 inch B.L. Howitzers.

Four 4·7 inch Q.F. Guns.

The following equipment recommended in Sec. 30 of my Annual Report, 1898, has been ordered and should be available next year.

Camp Equipment Complete.

Two Infantry Divisions, one Cavalry Brigade.

Medical Equipment.

Four Bearer Companies and four Field Hospitals, with a limited number of Ambulances for instructional purposes.

Engineer Equipment.

Two Field Companies of Engineers.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

(17.) The decision of the Canadian Government was given upon the 14th October, for the enrolment of eight Companies of Infantry, for special service in South Africa and their organization was commenced the same evening. A very considerable proportion of N. C. Officers and men of the Permanent Corps volunteered their services, and formed, accordingly, a much required nucleus of trained and experienced soldiers. In exceptional cases recruits were included from among those who had had a certain degree of military training, but who were not members, past or present, of the Active Militia. The enlistment was for six months, and an extension, if required, to a year. The companies thus formed, were organized subsequently into an Infantry Battalion, in accordance with the War Establishments of 1898, and became the 2nd (Special Service) Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment. The concentration of the Battalion commenced upon the 25th of October, at Quebec, by the arrival from Ottawa and Kingston of "D" Company, and from Montreal of "E" Company, and by the morning of Sunday, the 29th October, the whole Regiment, numbering 1,019 all ranks, was mobilized, clothed in the newly selected uniform, and equipped ready for embarkation.

I can confidently assert that a finer or more soldierly body of troops never represented a British Colony. The physique of the force generally was unusually good, even for British troops.

His Excellency the Governor General reviewed the Battalion at noon, and was graciously pleased to address the troops on the occasion, and was followed by the Right Honourable the Premier.

An address from the Mayor of Quebec concluded the proceedings at the Review.

The Battalion embarked on board the S. S. "Sardinian" immediately after the Review, and their march through the streets of Quebec, and the subsequent departure of the ship at 4 p.m., were signalized by a popular demonstration of enthusiasm which has rarely been surpassed.

A complete state of the Special Service Battalion and of the Officers belonging to or attached to the Regiment are given in Appendix (E).

The rapidity with which this Regiment was raised, organized and equipped, was undoubtedly satisfactory.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

(18.) I have much pleasure in again bringing to your favourable notice the excellent work which has been carried out by the Commandant (Colonel G. C. Kitson), his professors and instructors during the past year.

I inspected the College on the 24th November, and was gratified to find that the high standard of educational training, morale and efficiency, commented upon in my last Report, had been more than maintained.

The number of Cadets has been increased from seventy-five in 1898, to eighty-seven in 1899.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

The College has now practically reached its maximum limit, consistent with the existing Establishment of Professors and Instructional Staff, and having regard to the accommodation available. It will be a matter for future consideration if it will not be to the advantage of Canada to still further develop this most valuable institution.

The recent regulations by which the Permanent or Instructional Troops of the Dominion are required to be in a very large measure officered in future by Graduates of the Royal Military College, cannot but be of the greatest advantage to the future efficiency of the Militia Army of Canada. In future all appointments to the Royal Canadian Artillery, and one-half of those to the Cavalry and Infantry, will be, when available, from Graduates of the Royal Military College. By this means the value of the College as a State Institution has been very materially enhanced.

I must, in conclusion, invite your especial and favourable notice to the very great success which has attended the establishment of a Staff Course for a limited number of selected officers. The Staff Course held from the 1st February last to the 27th May, terminating as it did with a Staff Ride upon an extended scale, proved of the utmost value to all the officers concerned, numbering 65 or 70. Twelve officers passed through the Course, who now form the nucleus of a General Staff. The majority of these officers possess high merit, and the Course has far more than fulfilled my most sanguine hopes as to its value.

An especial word of praise and congratulation is due to Colonel Kitson, Major Straubenzee, Captain Logan, and others for their indefatigable labours in the successful issue of this Staff Course, of which the practical work in connection with the Staff Ride was an important feature. I desire to place on record the valuable assistance which I have received from Colonel Kitson. This officer has been promoted to local full Colonel, in recognition of his valuable services.

The Annual Report of the Commandant will be found as Appendix "A."

PART II.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR, 1900.

POSITION OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE MILITIA.

(19.) The recommendations contained in Section 16, Part II., of my Annual Report, 1898, have in some measure been carried out by the definition of the official duties of the General Officer Commanding in Para. 3 of the newly published Regulations and Orders, 1898.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION, 1900.

(20.) I beg to recommend that the same system of instruction in central Camps be carried out in 1900 as in 1899. The excellent results which have followed upon your approval of my recommendations under this head, as stated in Part I., are a sufficient proof that the system carried out was as good as circumstances admit.

I beg again to submit that the period of 12 days is insufficient for the Militia generally. In the case of the Cavalry, and especially of the Field Artillery, it is simply impossible to give the military training requisite for any satisfactory degree of efficiency in so short a period, and I most strongly recommend that the period be extended to 16 days.

MOUNTED RIFLES IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

(21.) With your concurrence I have ascertained, by personal investigation, that the organization of the proposed regiment of Mounted Rifles of two battalions, one in Manitoba and the other in the North-West Territories, would be not only possible, but most popular. I might add that the important and rapidly developing province of the North-West Territories is not at present included in the militia system of the Dominion.

CREATION OF A GENERAL STAFF.

(22.) I have already invited your attention in Part I., Sec. 18, of this report, to the success which has attended the institution of a Staff Course in connection with the Royal Military College.

I recommend that the same system of staff training be continued during 1900. I might remark that eight of the twelve officers who passed through the Staff Course in 1899 have now proceeded on active service to South Africa, where their theoretical knowledge already gained will be followed up by practical experience in the field.

It is fair to anticipate that ere long, by continuing the system so happily begun, Canada will in a few years possess a set of officers who shall be capable of performing the highest duties in connection with the staff of an Army.

MESSING.

(23.) This question is dealt with in Part I., Sec. 12, of this report. I recommend that every encouragement be given to Officers Commanding Regiments to carry out the system of a regimental mess-tent, tables and forms. I consider that Commanding Officers should have permission to draw the allowance of \$6 per company for the purpose of developing such a system. A special tent, &c., of an authorized pattern, should be adopted as the universal pattern, in order to insure uniformity in all camps. The expense is not great, and the increased comfort to the men is most important.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

CLOTHING.

(24.) The serge frock has been definitely adopted as the universal uniform coat of the Active Militia. It is very desirable that while retaining the uniform and the characteristics in dress of the Imperial Army, with which the Canadian Militia have always been so closely identified, some badge or device distinctive of Canadian troops should be superadded.

Special recommendations on this head have been already submitted to you. I have recommended that "Dress lines" should be provided (worsted cord for N. C. officers and men, and gold or silver Cord for officers) with two knots of the same material, which shall be attached by hook and eye across the chest from one shoulder to the other and be worn in "full dress" or on "ceremonial" occasions. The additional cost will be small.

A different colour should be adopted for each branch of the service.

I have further recommended that the helmet (Imperial pattern) should be adopted as the head-dress of the Militia, upon which a small puggaree of linen (silk for officers) will be worn. A different arrangement of colour for these puggarees should be adopted for each branch of the service.

A head-dress has not, up to the present, been issued by the Government. It has hitherto been left to the generosity or zeal of individual corps to provide themselves with a head-dress, other than a field cap, and I recommend that in future a helmet, except in the case of certain specified corps, shall be issued to the Canadian troops in addition to the field cap.

A "Tuque" for winter use, which can be easily procured in large quantities and at small cost, should be issued when necessary.

I have further recommended and very strongly commend to your favourable consideration, the issue of a fatigue suit of Kharki, consisting of a loose jacket with stand and fall collar. Four pockets should be provided, and a broad strap of the same material should be added at the back, so as to enable the loose jacket to be gathered in when necessary. The accoutrements could be worn over the coat. Loose trousers with thigh pockets and an adjustable back-strap should be provided, and cut very wide. These trousers could thus be worn over the serge trousers or pantaloons, and if worn separately, could be tucked into the socks or confined over the foot by leggings or puttees.

A suit would thus be provided which is available for fatigue purposes in peace, or for campaigning and field service in war. This suit could be washed and put away after each training, and would be undoubtedly popular with all ranks. Each man would thus possess a suit of serge clothing for parade and ceremonial occasions, and a suit of strong kharki for fatigue, for sleeping in, or for a campaign. The provision of such a suit would practically be covered by the present suit of serge clothing being made to last for four years in place of three, so that little, if any, extra cost would fall upon the public.

In the case of the city corps, I recommend that the issue of the Kharki or fatigue suit shall be optional, and that the system now in existence by which a serge suit is issued every three years, or the money granted in lieu shall be continued. The present tunic, belts, &c., may, in this case continue to be worn. I am confident, however, that all city corps, Highlanders perhaps excepted, will ere long adopt the plan now recommended for rural corps.

REGULATIONS.

(25.) Regulations for clothing and for dress in greater detail are urgently required.

I have had much pleasure in already reporting that a great improvement in the issue of clothing has taken place during 1899. Complaints have been rare, and considering the great tax made upon the Clothing Department in order to comply with the complete mobilization for training during the past year, great credit is due.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Regulations for Pay and Allowances are also required, based upon those in the Imperial Service.

It is imperative that the Ordnance Regulations, Regulations for Equipment, and for care of Magazine and of ammunition, should be at once adopted.

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT.

(26.) (a) Artillery.

Field Artillery.—Six Batteries of the latest pattern Q.F. guns, and necessary equipment have been already ordered. I recommend that three more batteries should be similarly completed.

I further recommend that the existing ten batteries of 12 pr. B.L. guns should have their carriages converted to Q.F. in the Artillery Workshop, Québec.

The whole of the Field Artillery will then be equipped with the latest type or adapted type of Q.F. field gun.

Garrison Artillery.—The six 7 in. R.B.L. guns at present at Quebec, Lévis and Kingston should be suitably mounted on the sites selected for them.

In addition to the small instalment of movable armament (8 5-in. B.L. Howitzers) already ordered it will be necessary to provide at least eight more pieces of the latest type, viz.: medium, Q.F. artillery. I further recommend the purchase, as light movable armament, of six Vickers Maxim Q.F. guns firing a one pound projectile.

Artillery Workshop.—The necessary equipment for the repair and maintenance of the armament is urgent, and becomes more so in view of the imminent arrival of new and modern ordnance and mountings.

(b)—CAMP EQUIPMENT.

The camp equipment for the two infantry divisions and one cavalry brigade, recommended in my annual report, 1898, Part II., Sec. 30, has been ordered, and its delivery may be expected in 1900. I recommend that similar equipment for one or two infantry brigades and for one cavalry brigade be purchased. There will then be sufficient camp equipment for the three infantry divisions, two cavalry brigades, and two independent brigades.

(c)—MEDICAL STAFF EQUIPMENT.

The equipment for four bearer companies and four field hospitals with a limited number of ambulances, recommended in my annual report, 1898, Part II., Sec. 30, has been ordered, and will be delivered during 1900.

I recommend the further purchase of equipment for four additional bearer companies and four field hospitals during 1900.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY MUSIC.

(27.) I propose, with your approval, to start, in connection with the recently organized Band of the Royal Canadian Artillery, a course of instruction in military music for band sergeants and bands men of the Active Militia. This will, I hope, in course of time, develop into the much required and necessary School of Military music, as recommended in my Annual Report, 1898, Part. II., Sec. 30.

ARTILLERY AND RIFLE RANGES.

(28.) (a) Field Artillery.—There is at present no range where gun practice and manœuvre can be combined. This is indispensable for the efficient training of Field

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

Artillery. Suitable range accommodation exists at Deseronto, Ont., and I recommend that steps be taken to acquire the rights to use the same annually.

(b) *Garrison Artillery*.—A suitable water range could be managed in conjunction with the proposed military work at Beaumont, Quebec. A similar range might be made at Kingston, Ont. These, in addition to the water range existing at St. John, N.B., would provide all the Range accommodation necessary.

(c) *Infantry*.—The provision of Rifle Ranges at the principal military centres is a matter which is deserving of your very serious attention.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

(29.) In part III, Sec. 36 of my Annual Report of 1898, I pointed out the non-existence of 'those military departments by which an Army is moved, fed or ministered to in sickness,' and in Sec. 38 (2) of the same Report, I indicated the manner in which these departments might be created.

The departments are as follows:—

(1.) *Army Service Corps*.—Charged with the supply of food, etc., and the transport of military stores, of supplies, of baggage and of the sick.

I recommended early in the year that a selected Officer and two N. C. Officers be sent to England with a view to undergoing a Course of Instruction at Aldershot and elsewhere, so as to enable them to organize the Army Service Corps under my direction.

I have lately renewed this recommendation, and have suggested that the officer so selected, after a period of instruction at Aldershot, should be attached to the Army Service Corps in South Africa, with a view to a completion of his practical training. Although the establishment of four (4) Companies Army Service Corps has been approved in accordance with my recommendations on the subject, I am not prepared to carry out the organization of this department without the assistance of a thoroughly trained and competent Officer in whom I have reliance.

(2.) *Ordnance Store Corps*.—Charged with the military custody, maintenance and issue to the Troops, of equipment, ammunition, guns and available stores of all kinds.

The functions of this Department are carried out by a Civil Department under the Deputy Minister. The military stores which are provided for the troops for whose efficiency I am supposed to be responsible to you, are not under my charge, although they constitute a portion of the "military command" laid down in Queen's Regulations.

In view of the early delivery of the necessary reserve stores, and above all of the modern Artillery materiel and ammunition, the creation of this Department becomes a pressing matter.

I trust that the present condition of things may be amended this year, and that a Militia Ordnance Department be created out of the existing personnel of the Civil Department, upon the principles laid down in my Annual Report, 1898, Part III., and in accordance with War Office Regulations on the subject. Little, if any, cost would be entailed.

(3.) *Army Medical Services*.—Charged with the care of sick and wounded. I am glad to be able to report that considerable progress has been made during the year, firstly, by creating a complete Militia Medical Service; and secondly, by organizing four Bearer Companies and four Field Hospitals as an initial step towards raising a complete Militia Army Medical Corps.

(4.) *Army Pay Department*.—The military duties of this Department are now performed by the Financial Branch of the Civil Department, and no steps have yet been taken to organize a Military Pay Department, so indispensable for any Army.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

(5.) *Corps of Engineers.* Initial steps have been taken in forming a Corps of Engineers. A Military Engineer of high standing who shall supervise the construction of Military works, prepare plans of forts and defences, and who shall command and inspect the Corps of Engineers will shortly be required.

At present a Civil Engineer has the charge and supervision under the Civil Department of all Military works and buildings. Such a system could only be possible under the conditions which have hitherto prevailed in Canada where Military defence and Military requirements were not seriously considered.

(6.) *Veterinary Department.*—The creation of a Veterinary Department upon similar lines to those adopted in the organization of the Medical Services is of the greatest importance. The appointment of a Principal Veterinary Surgeon is necessary, and a School of Instruction for Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers is much needed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, Major General,
A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen,
Commanding Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, January 1, 1900.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

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

KINGSTON, ONT., November 24, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report on the Royal Military College for the year 1899.

STRENGTH.

1. At the commencement of the year 1899 there were seventy-five cadets in residence:—Of these fourteen graduated in June last; two were withdrawn by the desire of their parents, on account of sickness; four on account of inability to pass their examinations; and one for misconduct, thus leaving fifty-four odd cadets. A new class of thirty-three joined in September, bringing the strength of the college to eighty-seven.

STAFF COURSE.

2. A Staff Course 'for the training of officers of the Canadian Militia in the higher functions and responsibilities of the General Staff of an Army' was instituted by the General Officer Commanding. Fourteen officers were detailed to attend the class, of whom twelve completed the Course.

In so short a time, a complete study of the theoretical principles of Strategy could not be attempted, but I endeavoured to make the best use of the four months available, to give as much practical instruction as was possible, and further to encourage the officers to the study of Military history during their spare hours.

To this end a list of the standard works available in the College Library was given to the officers, and lectures were especially directed to point out how they could best extract the lessons of Strategy from the military works they were reading.

In addition, the officers were required to write essays and to draw maps and plans, for the production of which, a thorough study of the subject was necessary.

A very large portion of the training was conducted in the open air, and every endeavour was made to teach the officers to study ground and its practical use in warfare. Small tactical problems, as well as larger strategic manœuvres, attack and defence schemes, the defence of houses, villages and woods, outposts and advance guards, were constantly practised.

The whole instruction given during the four months, culminated in a series of 'Staff Rides,' by which the work done during the Course was thoroughly tested.

There can be little doubt that the 'Staff Course' was a great value to the officers concerned in it, and a similar Course next year is anticipated by the College Staff with great pleasure.

I would venture to bring to your notice that out of the twelve, no less than eight officers have been selected to accompany the Canadian Contingent to the Transvaal.

A separate report on the 'Staff Course' was submitted for your approval on the November 21, 1899.

LONG COURSE.

3. The usual 'Long Course' for Officers of the Militia was held during the autumn months.

Fourteen officers attended the Course for the first month, but, owing to the departure of the Canadian Contingent, six of these were ordered to rejoin their head-quarters before the completion of the course.

SURVEY PARTY.

4. During the Midsummer vacation, a party of nine cadets, under the superintendence of Capt. Lesslie, R.E., were engaged on the Reconnaissance Survey in the neighbourhood of Toronto and London, and about 850 square miles were added to the work already done.

I would especially bring to your notice the constant use that is now being made of the Military Surveys, conducted during the past years by the Gentlemen Cadets of this College. The accuracy of the maps of the Niagara Peninsula, supplied for the use of the Staff Ride from the Survey Office of the Royal Military College, was much commented upon and was remarked on by yourself at the time.

VISIT TO MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

5. The senior Class were again invited to visit the McGill workshops, through the kindness of the Dean, and many interesting tests of material were made before them.

NEW BUILDINGS.

6. The cost of a new Drill-Shed and a Hospital was included in the Militia Estimates for the year 1899-1900, and I have every hope that these buildings may be erected during the spring of this year, and will prove of immense value to the College during the long winter months, as at present our space for Drill is very limited.

CONDUCT.

7. The behaviour of the cadets has been very satisfactory, and in this connection I would especially bring to your notice that, during the past three years I have been Commandant of this College, I have only had one serious breach of discipline brought before me.

There is an excellent *esprit de corps* among the cadets, and whenever they have been accorded the privilege of going to Toronto for football matches, or other amusements, they can thoroughly be depended upon to maintain the reputation of the Royal Military College.

COLLEGE STAFF.

8. I would further bring to your notice the excellent work performed by the Staff of the College, under my command, during the past year. The officers of the Imperial Service have been especially hard worked. Owing to the Staff Course in the spring, and to the Long Course in the autumn, the hours of work for these officers have been greatly increased. The Preparation of Lectures of an advanced type of knowledge, suitable to the Officers of the Staff Course, required a great deal of thought and reading, and I was thoroughly satisfied with what was done.

An Instructor, assistant to the Professor of Civil Engineering, has now been added to the Staff of the College, and the instruction in Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry has been handed over to this Department, thus enabling the services of the Imperial officers to be concentrated on the essentially military subjects.

DRILL, ETC.

9. The Drill and Gymnastic Instruction at the College has been greatly improved during the last year. More time and instruction have been devoted to Rifle Shooting,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

which I consider is now quite satisfactory. The standard of Individual Firing has been much improved, and time was found for Skirmishing and the Attack and for Deliberate and Rapid Volley Firing.

MILITIA CAMPS.

10. Forty two Cadets availed themselves of the privilege, under Sect. 96, of being attached to the Canadian Militia at the Camps of Instruction; those in the 2nd and 3rd years being given the temporary rank and pay of 2nd Lieutenants, and many in their 1st (recruit) year being merely attached without any pay. I have recommended an alteration in the Regulation, by which only those who are recommended by myself will be so attached. I found this alteration advisable, owing to the large numbers who were most anxious to go and were practically of no use. I am anxious to make this privilege a sort of prize for the smartest and best drilled of the cadets.

EXAMINATIONS.

11. The Midsummer Examinations were, on the whole, satisfactory; those of the Graduating Class particularly so. The standard of the 2nd and 3rd Classes was not so good, though in both there are some very able men.

I find the custom of *cramming* for the final examination very prevalent, and that it is difficult to maintain a standard of good steady work throughout the term. With a view to the discontinuance of this habit, I have instituted a system of fortnightly and monthly examinations, with marks counting towards the total, and have requested in the Revised Edition of the Regulations (now before Council) further powers to enable me to recommend the dismissal of idle boys at any time I may think advisable, to the General Officer Commanding for the approval of the Minister of Militia.

In the 1st Class.—All the cadets graduated without much difficulty, but it must be remembered that there were but 14 of them, and that during the preceding two years they had been thoroughly weeded out.

In the 2nd Class.—One cadet failed to qualify, and has dropped his year under par. 57 of the Regulations.

In the 3rd Class.—One cadet failed for the 2nd time and was withdrawn from the College. One other cadet failed hopelessly, and was taken away altogether by his parent, on my recommendation. Two others, who were not doing well, were also withdrawn.

EXAMINERS.

12. It was found impossible, in many instances, to procure the services of outside examiners, and in most of the military subjects, the Cadets were examined by the Professors, the papers being submitted to me for approval. The cadets were constantly examined by me in practical work, and I was pleased to note some improvement in this respect.

COMMISSIONS.

13. The Graduating Class in June were an exceptionally fine lot of men. Only 14 in number, they were all that was left of the classes who entered the College in 1895 and 1896. Nine of them were recommended for Imperial Commissions and were gazetted as follows:—

June 19.—Royal Artillery:—Co. Sergt. Major H. R. Poole and Sergt. J. Y. H. Ridout.

June 19.—Royal Engineers:—Battn. Sergt. Major E. D. Carr-Harris and Sergt. H. L. Bingay.

August 2.—Indian Staff Corps:—Co. Sergt. Major Jas. Peters and Sergt. R. L. Sweeny.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

- August 2.—Royal Warwickshire Regt. :—Co. Sergeant Major H. A. Kaulbach.
 Royal Sussex Regt. :—Sergt. A. B. Wilkie.
- August 30.—4th Queen's Own Hussars :—Sergt. R. D. Harvey.

DORMITORY ACCOMMODATION.

14. I have to bring to your notice that the College is now practically as full as our accommodation will allow, and many of the recruit Classes are doubled up in the larger rooms. I have submitted a plan, by which, without any large expenditure, the accommodation in the Dormitory Building can be increased by six large extra rooms.

Beyond this it will not be possible to go without the addition of another wing, as I am informed was the intention of the Government in the first instance.

INCREASED ESTABLISHMENT.

15. Up to the present year sufficient candidates have presented themselves for the Entrance examinations to practically fill the College, but very few, sufficiently qualified to maintain our standard, have been rejected.

I would add that any further increase in our numbers would necessitate a large increase in the Educational Staff. Our classes are now as much as one man can undertake, and with any more, they would have to be subdivided, requiring more supervision and instructors.

I hope that the number of applicants, which has been steadily from year to year increasing, may soon reach such a figure as will justify my recommending to the Government the large increase in the Estimates, which will be necessary, if the College be put on a more extended basis.

16. A list of the Prizes and Honours is given in the accompanying Appendix.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. KITSON, Colonel,
 Commandant Royal Military College.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT ROYAL
MILITARY COLLEGE FOR 1899.

CLASS PRIZES.

1st class (seniors) B.S.M. Carr-Harris.
 1st class (juniors) Sergt. Sweeny.
 2nd class, Sergt. McConkey.
 3rd class, Cadet Hughes.

SUBJECT PRIZES—1st Class.

Military Engineering, C.S.M. Peters.
 Military Surveying, Topography and Reconnaissance, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.
 Science (Physics and Chemistry), Sergt. Sweeny.
 Surveying, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.
 Civil Engineering, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.
 French, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.
 Drills and Exercises, C.S.M. Poole, H.
 Conduct and Discipline, B.S.M. Carr-Harris.

SUBJECT PRIZES—2nd Class.

Mathematics, Sergt. McConkey.
 Artillery, Sergt. McConkey.
 Tactics,
 Administration and } Sergt. McConkey.
 Military Law. }
 English, Corpl. Baker.

SUBJECT PRIZES—3rd Class.

English, Cadet Hughes.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

Battalion Sergt. Major Carr-Harris and Sergt. Bingay.
 Rifle Shooting Prize :—Corpl. Anderson.
 Revolver Shooting Prize :—Cadet Milsom.
 Riding Prize :—Co. Sergt. Major Poole.
 Gymnastic Prize :—Sergt. Caldwell.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION, WITH HONOURS.

Sergt. Sweeny,—Co. Sergt. Major Peters,—Co. Sergt. Major Rathbun,—Battalion
 Sergt. Major Carr-Harris,—Sergt. Bingay,—Sergt. Ridout,—Co. Sergt. Major Kaul-
 bach.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

Sergt. Wilkie,—Co. Sergt. Major Poole,—Sergt. Matthews,—Sergt. Poole,—Sergt.
 Harvey,—Cadet Jago,—Sergt. Macdougall.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MEDALS (FOR THE HIGHEST AGGREGATION OF MARKS DURING THE
 ENTIRE COURSE).

Gold Medal :—Batt. Sergt. Major Carr-Harris.
 Silver Medal :—Co. Sergt. Major Peters.
 Bronze Medal :—Co. Sergt. Major Rathbun.

G. C. KITSON, Colonel,
 Commandant Royal Military College.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Number of Officers, Men and Horses trained during the Year 1899 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. 1.....	45	430	7	41	420	7	2	10		2		
No. 2.....	179	1,937	23	128	1,877	21	51	60	2			
No. 3.....	108	1,104	16	66	922	14	13	67		27	115	2
No. 4.....												
No. 5.....	144	1,982	147	136	1,910	142				8	72	5
No. 6.....	38	385	6	31	378	5				7	7	1
No. 7.....	90	966	140	64	924	134				26	42	6
No. 8.....	50	504	4	48	421	4		54		2	29	
No. 9.....	80	1,200	8	77	938	4	3	116			146	
No. 10.....	36	389	55	26	307	51	5	52		5	30	4
No. 11.....	37	825		49	742			56		8	28	
No. 12.....	12	197		12	167						30	
Ottawa Brigade.....	58	699	89	52	636	87	6	63	2			
Total.....	897	10,619	495	730	9,642	473	80	478	4	87	499	18

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

RETURN showing the number of Officers, Men and Horses trained during the Year 1899 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. 1	316	3,302	396	230	2,677	375	4			82	625	21
No. 2	370	3,802	614	295	3,552	565				75	250	49
No. 3	282	3,067	574	189	2,631	541				93	436	33
No. 4												
No. 5	220	2,223	236	159	1,662	219				61	561	17
No. 6*	169	1,684	276	116	1,275	259				53	409	17
No. 7	258	2,520	37	171	1,922	33				87	598	4
No. 8	126	1,424	115	86	1,160	111	13	90	1	27	174	3
No. 9	191	2,054	103	151	1,907	101	13	13		27	134	2
No. 10	14	156	159	12	148	152				2	8	7
No. 11												
No. 12	48	449	4	43	441	4	1	7		4	1	
Ottawa Brigade	6	95	50	6	95	50						
Total	2,000	20,776	2,564	1,456	16,470	2,410	31	110	1	511	3,196	153

SUMMARY.

District Camp	2,000	20,776	2,564	1,485	17,470	2,410	31	110	1	511	3,196	153
Local Head Quarters	597	10,619	495	730	9,642	475	80	478	4	97	499	19
Total	2,897	31,395	3,059	2,188	27,112	2,883	111	588	5	598	3,695	171

* 79th Bn.—One company ordered not to turn out for training.

Total Regimental Establishment of Active Militia, Officers, N.C. Officers and Men, on 31st December, 1899	35,684
Total Regimental Establishment of Active Militia, Officers, N.C. Officers and Men of corps ordered to drill during 1899	34,292
Total Officers, N.C. Officers and Men of Active Militia trained and partially trained during 1898	29,981

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,
Chief Staff Officer.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of Certificates granted to Officers, N. C. Officers and men of the Active Militia for the year ending December 31, 1899.

ARM AND STATION.	Long Course.		Short Course.		Special Course.		Mus-etry Course.		Equitation.	Maxim Gun.	Trumpeters Course.			Field Officers.		Cap-tains.		Subal-terns.		Drill Ser-geants.		N. C. O.		Total.	REMARKS.		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Short.	Special.	Short.	Special.	Short.	Special.	Short.	Special.	Short.	Special.			Short.	Special.
Cavalry-Toronto.....	3	6	3	24	4	4	1	..	66	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	
" Winnipeg.....	2	1	12	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	
Artillery Kingston.....	1	3	7	4	3	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
" Quebec.....	..	1	7	7	3	4	..	..	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	
Infantry-Toronto.....	..	2	3	18	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	
" Toronto.....	2	2	6	2	15	13	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	9	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	
" St. John.....	1	15	6	4	14	4	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	
" Fredericton.....	..	4	3	4	37	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	
" Quebec.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	Provisional School
" Halifax.....	..	10	2	8	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	
" Quebec.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
Total.....	1	6	43	27	39	143	45	51	4	2	1	5	4	3	5	7	36	9	14	1	1	36	..	..	595	

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

APPENDIX D.

Return of Field Batteries Canadian Artillery which performed ANNUAL DRILL during the year 1899, showing type of gun used, ammunition expended, &c.

BATTERY.	GUNS.	TYPE.	Gun ammunition expended by each Battery.		Station at which Gun Practice was carried out.
			Shells.		
			Common.	Shrapnel.	
			Experimental.		
2nd Brigade Division. { 4th Hamilton.	6	12-pr. R.L.		39	Camp, Niagara.
{ 7th St. Catharines.	"	"		40	" "
{ 9th Toronto.	"	"		40	" "
1st Quebec.	"	"		40	" Lévis.
2nd Ottawa.	"	"		40	" Kingston.
3rd Montreal.	"	"		20	" Lachine.
5th Kingston.	"	"		26	" Kingston.
8th Gananoque.	"	"		38	" "
Total.				283	
			Service.		
1st Brigade Division. { 11th Guelph.	6	9-pr. R.M.L.	24	16	Camp, Niagara.
{ 16th "	"	"	23	16	" "
6th London.	"	"	24	16	" "
10th Woodstock.	"	"	24	16	" Sussex.
12th Newcastle.	"	"	24	16	" "
13th Winnipeg.	"	"	24	16	" Winnipeg.
14th Durham.	"	"	24	16	" Kingston.
15th Shefford.	"	"	21	14	" Lévis.
17th Sydney.	"	"	24	16	" Sydney, C.B.
Total.			212	142	

W. H. COTTON, Lt.-Col.,
A.A.G.A.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Return of gun ammunition expended by Field Batteries at SERVICE AND COMPETITIVE PRACTICE at Deseronto, September and October 1899.

FIELD BATTERY.	TYPE OF GUN.	Ammunition expended.	
		Shell, Shrapnel.	Shot, Case.
"A" R.C.A.	12-pr. B.L.	107	17
"B" "	"	102	19
1st Brigade Division. { 11th Guelph	"	51	7
{ 16th "	"	48	10
2nd Brigade Division. { 4th Hamilton	"	50	15
{ 7th St. Catharines.....	"	57	14
{ 9th Toronto.....	"	63	9
1st Quebec," C.A.	"	81	14
2nd "Ottawa," C.A.	"	59	14
3rd "Montreal," "	"	53	13
6th "London," "	"	30	13
8th "Gananoque," C.A.	"	40	6
14th "Durham," "	"	53	.....
		794	151

W. H. COTTON, Lt.-Col.,
A.A.G.A.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

Return of Garrison Regiments and Companies, Canadian Artillery, which performed ANNUAL DRILL during the year 1899, showing type of gun used, Ammunition expended, &c.

	TYPE OF GUN.										Station at which Gun Practice was carried out.
	R.M.L.					R.B.L.					
	9-inch.	64-pr.		13-pr.		40-pr.		Shell Shrapnel.	Shot Solid.		
		Shot Palliser.	Common.	Shrapnel.	Shell.	Common.	Shrapnel.				
GARRISON ARTILLERY.											
Royal Canadian Artillery (No. 1 Company)		9	4					8	20		Isle of Orleans.
Garrison Division (No. 2)		23	4					4	10		" "
1st Regiment C.A. { 1st Division	64										Halifax, York Redoubt.
2nd " { 2nd "	32										" "
3rd " " " "		20	8					12	26		Isle of Orleans.
4th " " " "		41	20						62		St. John, Fort Dufferin.
5th " " " "					24	36					Charlottetown, P.E.I.
6th " " " "								4	10		Victoria, B.C.
Cobourg Company		9	4					4	7		Isle of Orleans.
								4	8		" "
								4	9		" "
Total	96	102	40	24	36	40	40	40	152		

* Imperial Govt. Stores.
 † Canadian Govt. need not be replaced this year.
 ‡ " " should be replaced.

W. H. COTTON, Lt.-Col.,
 A.A.G.A.

APPENDIX E.

2ND SPECIAL SERVICE BATTALION, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT, ESTABLISHMENT.

Officers.....	41
Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.....	50
Other ranks.....	928
	<hr/>
Total.....	1019
	<hr/>
Horses.....	7

OFFICERS AND ATTACHED OFFICERS.

Commanding Officer :

Otter, Lieut.-Col. W. D., Canadian Staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General.

Majors : (2).

(2ND IN COMMAND.)

Buchan, L. (Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).
Pelletier, O. C. C. (Lieut.-Col. Canadian Staff).

Captains : (8).

Arnold, H. M. (Major 90th Winnipeg Rifles).
Weeks, W. A. (Major Charlottetown Eng.).
Stuart, D. (Major 26th Middlesex Light Infantry).
Rogers, S. M. (Major 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).
Peltier, J. E. (Major 65th Mounth Royal Rifles).
Stairs, H. B. (Capt. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).
Barker, R. K. (Capt. Queen's Own Rifles).
Fraser, C. K. (Capt. 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion).

Lieutenants : (24).

Panet, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).
Burstall, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).
Macdonell, A. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).
Blanchard, H. G. (Capt. 5th Regt. C.A.).
Ogilvie, J. H. C. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).
Lawless, W. T. (Capt. Governor General's Foot Guards).
Jones, F. G. (Capt. 3rd Regt. C.A.).
Hodgins, A. E. (Capt. Nelson Rifle Co.).
Ross, J. M. (Capt. 22nd The Oxford Rifles).
Mason, J. C. (Capt. 10th Royal Grenadiers).
Armstrong, C. J. (Lieut. 5th Royal Scots of Canada).
Swift, A. E. (Lieut. 8th Royal Rifles).
Willis, R. B. (Lieut. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).
Marshall, W. R. (Lieut. 13th Battalion).
Kaye, J. H. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

Leduc, L. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).
 Wilkie, C. S. (Lieut. 10th Royal Grenadiers).
 Caldwell, A. C. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers).
 Layborn, S. P. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).
 Laurie, A. (Lieut. 1st Prince of Whales' Fusiliers).
 Pelletier, E. A. (Lieut. 55th Megantic Light Infantry).
 Stewart, R. G. (Lieut. 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).
 Lafferty, F. D. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Artillery).
 Oland, J. C. (2nd Lieut. 63rd Halifax Rifles).
 Temple, R. H. M. (2nd Lieut. 48th Highlanders).
 McLean, C. W. W. (2nd Lieut. 8th Princess Louise's Hussars).

O. C. Machine Gun Section.

Bell, A. C. (Capt. Scots Guards) A.D.C. to the Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.

Regimental Adjutant (1).

MacDougall, J. C. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry)

Battalion Adjutants (2).

Macdonell, A. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).
 Ogilvy, J. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).

Quartermaster (1).

Denison, S. J. A. (Capt. and Brev. Maj. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

Medical Officers (2).

Wilson, C. W. (Sur-Maj. 3rd Field Battery).
 Fiset, E. (Sur-Maj. 89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalion).

Attached for Staff Duty.

Drummond, L. G. (Major Scots Guards), Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

Attached for Special Duties.

Drury, C. W. (Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Canadian Artillery, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General).

Lessard, F. L. (Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Cartwright, R. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, A.A.G. at Headquarters).

Forester, W. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Medical Service for General Service.

Osborne, A. B. (Captain Canadian Army Medical Staff).

Nurses :—Pope, Miss Georgina.

Nurses :—Affleck, Miss Minnie.

Forbes, Miss Sarah.

Russell, Miss Elizabeth.

Historical Recorder.

Dixon, F. J. (Captain Reserve of Officers).

Chaplains.

Almond, Rev. J.

Fullerton, Rev. T. F. (Hon. Chaplain 4th Regt. C.A.).

O'Leary, Rev. P. M.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

2ND (SPECIAL SERVICE) BATTALION.

Commanding Officer.

Otter, Lieut.-Colonel W. D., Canadian Staff, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General.

Majors.

(2ND IN COMMAND.)

Buchan, L. (Lieut.-Colonel Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

Pelletier, O. C. C. (Lieut.-Colonel Canadian Staff).

"A" COMPANY, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND MANITOBA.

Captain.

Arnold, H. M. (Major 90th Winnipeg Rifles).

Lieutenants.

Blanchard, M. G. (Capt. 5th Regt. C.A.).

Hodgins, A. E. (Capt. Nelson Rifle Co.).

Layborn, S. P. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry)

"B" COMPANY, LONDON, ONT.

Captain.

Stuart, D. Major (26th Middlesex Light Infantry).

Lieutenants.

Ross, J. M. (Capt. 22nd The Oxford Rifles).

Mason, J. C. (Capt. 10th Royal Grenadiers).

Temple, R. H. M. (2nd Lieut. 48th Highlanders).

"C" COMPANY TORONTO.

Captain.

Barker, R. K. (Capt. Queen's Own Rifles).

Lieutenants.

Marshall, W. R. (Lieut. 13th Battalion).
 Wilkie, C. S. (Lieut. 10th Royal Grenadiers).
 Lafferty, F. D. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Artillery).

" D " COMPANY, OTTAWA AND KINGSTON.

Captain.

Rogers, S. M. (Major 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).

Lieutenants.

Lawless, W. T. (Capt. Governor General's Foot Guards).
 Stewart, R. G. (Lieut. 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles).
 Caldwell, A. C. (Lieut. Reserve of Officers).

" E " COMPANY, MONTREAL.

Captain.

Fraser, C. K. (Capt. 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion).

Lieutenants.

Swift, A. E. (Lieut. 8th Royal Rifles).
 Laurie, A. (Lieut. 1st Prince of Wales' Fusiliers).
 Armstrong, C. J. (Lieut. 5th Royal Scots of Canada).

" F " COMPANY, QUEBEC.

Captain.

Peltier, J. E. (Major 65th Mount Royal Rifles).

Lieutenants.

Panet, H. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).
 Leduc, L. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).
 Pelletier, E. A. (Lieut. 55th Megantic Light Infantry).

" G " COMPANY, NEW BRUNSWICK AND P. E. ISLAND.

Captain.

Weeks, W. A. (Major Charlottetown Engineers).

Lieutenants.

Jones, F. C. (Capt. 3rd Regt. C.A.).
 Kaye, J. H. (Lieut. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).
 McLean, C. W. W. (2nd Lieut. 8th Princess Louise's Hussars).

" H " COMPANY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Captain.

Stairs, H. B. (Capt. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).

Lieutenants.

Burstall, H. E. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).
 Willis, R. B. (Lieut. 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers).
 Oland, J. C. (2nd Lieut. 63rd Halifax Rifles).

O. C. Machine Gun Section.

Bell, A. C. (Capt. Scots Guards) A.D.C. to the Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.

Regimental Adjutant.

MacDougall, J. C. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

Battalion Adjutants.

Macdonnell, A. H. (Capt. Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).
 Ogilvy, J. H. C. (Capt. Royal Canadian Artillery).

Quarter-Master.

Denison, S. J. A. (Capt. and Brev. Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry).

Medical Officers.

Wilson, C. W. (Surgeon-Major 3rd Field Battery).
 Fiset, E. (Surgeon-Major 89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalion).

Attached for Staff Duty.

Drummond, L. G. (Major Scots Guards), Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

Attached for Special Duty.

Drury, C. W. (Lieut.-Colonel Royal Canadian Artillery, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General).

Lessard, F. L. (Lieut.-Colonel Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Cartwright, R. (Major Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry A.A.G. at Headquarters).

Forester, W (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons).

Medical Staff for General Service.

Osborne, A. B. (Capt. Canadian Army Medical Staff).

Nurses :—Pope, Miss Georgina.

Nurses :—Affleck, Miss Minnie.

Forbes, Miss Sarah.

Russell, Miss Elizabeth.

Historical Recorder.

Dixon, F. J. (Captain Reserve of Officers).

Chaplains.

Almond, Rev. J.

Fullerton, Rev. T. F. (Hon. Chaplain 4th Regt. C.A.).

O'Leary, Rev. P. M.

By Order,

HUBERT FOSTER,

Colonel, Chief Staff Officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-Commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ending December 31, 1899.

NAME OF CORPS.	Authorized Establishment.		Strength on Dec. 31, 1898.		Strength on Dec. 31, 1899.		BECOME NON-EFFECTIVE.								ENROLLED.					Composition of present Contingent as to length of Service.				Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
							Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged Unsuitable.	Discharged Invalid.	Discharged—Time expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from desertion.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	Over 3 Years.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons	147	138	142	20	5	2	15	31	2	5	80	71	8	4	1	84	63	24	13	42	2			
Royal Canadian Artillery	391	338	321	20	6	1	24	59	1	28	139	75	12	26	9	122	66	60	52	143	3			
Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry	370	342	347	19	18	5	13	24	3	69	151	124	11	19	2	156	113	52	35	147	1			
Total	908	818	810	59	29	8	52	114	6	102	370	270	31	49	12	362	242	136	100	332	6			

HUBERT FOSTER, Colonel,

Chief Staff Officer.