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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE  
FOR THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31  
1903

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



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

1904

*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, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MY LORD :

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending December 31, 1903.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

F. W. BORDEN,  
*Minister of Militia and Defence.*



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# PART I.

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## REPORT

OF THE

## DEPUTY MINISTER

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, January 30, 1904.

The Honourable Sir F. W. BORDEN, K.C.M.G.,  
Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ending June 30, 1903.

It has been customary to prepare this report to the end of the financial year, and although it is not intended to make any change in that respect, yet I think it advisable, owing to the very great changes which have been made in the organization of the Department since the beginning of the present financial year—changes so important as to practically involve a reorganization—to make some reference thereto.

The development of the Department, which, for several years past, has been more rapid than during any like period since its organization, made it desirable that the custody and issue of Military Stores and the Engineer Services be organized as Military Branches of the Department, under military supervision and discipline. It was contemplated to have these changes and the organization of an Engineer and an Ordnance Corps as part of the Permanent Corps, consequent thereupon, date from July 1 last, but owing to the protracted length of the session, which terminated only on October 24, the changes were delayed for several months.

### MILITARY BRANCH.

The present organization of the Department, so far as the branches under the control, or supervision, of the General Officer Commanding are concerned, is outlined in a

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Minute of Council, dated October 29, 1903, which was promulgated as General Order 159, 1903, as follows:—

#### DISTRIBUTION OF DUTIES.

##### *The General Officer Commanding.*

1. The General Officer Commanding shall be charged with the military command and discipline of the militia, shall issue General Orders and hold periodical inspection of the militia.

He shall be the principal adviser of the Minister of Militia and Defence on all military questions and shall be charged with the control of the branches of the Adjutant General, the Director General of Military Intelligence and Military Secretary, and the general supervision of the other military branches.

He shall be charged with the general distribution and localization of the militia, and with the selection and proposal to the Minister of Militia and Defence of fit and proper persons to be recommended for commissions in the militia, of fit and proper officers for promotions, for staff and other military appointments, and for military honours and rewards.

He shall be charged with the preparation and maintenance of plans for defence and for the organization and mobilization of the militia.

In the absence of the General Officer Commanding, the Adjutant General shall act for him.

#### HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

##### *The Adjutant General's Branch.*

(a.) The Adjutant General shall be charged, under the control of the General Officer Commanding, with interior economy, military education and training of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia.

With the matters relating to the general efficiency of the militia, and the effective strength of its units.

With the allocation of the troops to their respective duties.

With patterns of clothing and necessities.

With enlisting men for and discharging men from the militia.

With establishments, grants to rifle associations and bands, canteens, and the using of ranges, the preparation of General Orders, records of service, historical questions and archives; official militia list; revision of regulations and orders; dealing with returns and states, and issue of militia forms.

He shall also be charged with the organization and training of cadet corps.

With annually submitting proposals for the establishments for all the above services.

##### *Intelligence Branch.*

(b.) There shall be a Director General of Military Intelligence who shall, under the control of the General Officer Commanding, be charged with the collection of information on the military resources of Canada, the British Empire, and foreign countries.

He shall prepare maps of Canada of a suitable scale for the use of an army in the field, and handbooks of military information of every portion of the country.

He shall command the Corps of Guides, and supervise and arrange the instruction and duties of the members of that corps.

He shall arrange the provision of instructors for the militia at camps and elsewhere in reconnaissance and military surveying.



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*The Military Secretary's Branch.*

(c.) There shall be a Military Secretary who shall, under the control of the General Officer Commanding, besides other duties, be charged more particularly to deal with appointments, promotions and retirements of officers of the militia, and with military honours and rewards, the educational qualifications required from candidates for commissions in the militia and for promotion therein; Royal Military College examinations, including applications for admission; and the issue of military books and literature of an educational character.

In addition to the above duties he shall act as president and supervise the proceedings of the Medals Claim Board.

*The Quartermaster General's Branch.*

2. The Quartermaster General shall, under the supervision of the General Officer Commanding, be charged with supplying the militia with food, forage, fuel, light and quarters, with land and water transport, conveyance of stores, the movement of troops, the distribution of their barrack stores and equipment; with compensation for injuries to men and horses, and with administering the Army Service Corps and the Veterinary Service, and the establishments employed on the above services; with billeting and encamping of troops, appropriation of barracks, hospitals, buildings and lands in military charge; field, travelling and lodging allowances; remounts and castings of horses, and the registration of horses and transport for military requirements. He shall submit proposals for the annual estimates for the above services, and shall advise the Minister of Militia and Defence on all questions connected with the duties of his branch. He shall make such inspections as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the services under his control.

*Engineer Services Branch.*

3. There shall be a Director General of Engineer Services who shall, under the supervision of the General Officer Commanding, be charged with the selection of sites for barracks, ranges, armouries, and manœuvring grounds, with the construction, maintenance and repairs of fortifications and defence works and with the maintenance and repairs of barracks, store buildings, ranges, and all buildings in military occupation; the inspection of ordnance factory buildings and engineer stores; with military railways and telegraphs, with the custody of militia lands and unoccupied buildings, with advising as to the design and issue of engineer and submarine stores; preparation of plans for all military requirements; custody of plans and occupation returns of barracks, &c. He shall also be responsible for proper sanitary provision being made for all buildings and camps as well as the supply of water therefor; he shall advise on all questions relating to the technical instruction of the Corps of Engineers, and shall make such inspections as may be necessary to test the professional training of the officers and men of the corps, and to secure the efficiency of the services under his control; he shall submit proposals for the annual estimates for engineer services, including engineer stores; he shall advise the Minister of Militia and Defence on questions connected with the duties of the branch.

*Ordnance Branch.*

4. There shall be a Director General of Ordnance who shall, under the supervision of the General Officer Commanding, be charged with supplying the militia with warlike stores, except engineer stores; with the issue of equipment, clothing and necessaries; with supplying armament; with dealing with questions of armament, patterns of inventions and designs, and with the inspection of all stores, except engineer, medical and veterinary stores.



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He shall administer the Ordnance Branch and the Ordnance Stores Corps, and shall make inspections of the government factories and such other inspections as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the service under his control, as well as to ensure that militia units are properly supplied for taking the field with every requisite controlled by his branch.

He shall submit proposals for the annual estimates for the above services; and shall advise the Minister of Militia and Defence on questions connected with the duties of his branch.

#### *Medical Services Branch.*

5. The Director General of Medical Services shall, under the supervision of the General Officer Commanding, be charged with the administration of the medical establishments of the militia and of the Militia Army Medical Corps, with dealing with sanitary questions relating to the militia, with the preparation of medical and sanitary statistical returns, and with the supply of medical stores to the militia. He shall advise the Minister of Militia and Defence as to the general distribution of the Militia Army Medical Corps, as to the appointment of officers to and their removal from responsible positions therein and on all other matters connected with his branch. He shall make such inspections as may be necessary to ensure the efficiency of the services under his control, and shall submit proposals for the annual estimates for medical services.

6. All correspondence for headquarters will be addressed:

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Militia Headquarters,  
Ottawa.

All orders or regulations inconsistent with this Order in Council are hereby cancelled.

The principle of having the Quartermaster General and other heads of what are called Departments in the Imperial Service, under the supervision of the General Officer Commanding and advising the head of the Department direct, is borrowed from the War Office, and the organization of this Department is now similar to that of the War Office.

The adoption of this system afforded a solution of the difficulty which confronted you in transferring from the Civil to the Military Branch, Services involving a large expenditure of money, such as do the Engineer and Store Services.

#### THE CIVIL BRANCH.

The Civil Branch, since the transfer therefrom of the Engineer and Store Branches, comprises the Accountant's Branch, where all matters of pay concerning the Department are handled, the Contract Branch and the Chief Clerk's Branch.

The work of the Contract Branch was, prior to July 1 last, performed by the Secretary of the Department, and as the Chief Clerk conducted the correspondence, an anomaly existed. This has been done away with by changing the designation of the first referred to official from Secretary to Director of Contracts, and abolishing the designation Secretary. The duties with which the Director of Contracts is charged are defined by Minute of Council, dated December 12, 1903, and are as follows:—

'All work connected with the purchase of clothing necessities, equipment, fuel, barrack and other stores, and all other supplies, services and works, including those demanded on service requisitions from the Dominion Arsenal, Royal Military College, Permanent Force, and Active Militia; the calling for and scheduling of all tenders, the preparation of all contracts, the checking of claims relating thereto.'

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## CENTRAL REGISTRY.

A change during the year which has been far reaching in improving the organization of the Department was the establishment, on July 1, of the Central Registry.

For some years the inconvenience of having five separate registries had been severely felt by yourself and others brought into contact with more than one branch of the Department, and you, yourself, were the first to recognize the advantages which would result from having the various offices merged into one.

After careful inquiry into the systems of the War Office, London, and the War Department, Washington, a system which was considered as likely to meet our requirements was framed and met with your approval. The British War Office and the Admiralty each has but one Registration Office. In the War and other Departments in Washington the registration of correspondence is by branches, but while this is the practice, there are many high officials in those Departments who think the concentration of the various registries would be an improvement over their present system. There does not appear, however, to be any tendency in that direction, attributable, in the main, to the immense size of the Departments. This reason does not apply to our Department, and it is believed that long before it has grown to such a size, the advantages of the central system will have been recognized by all.

There can be no doubt but that for economy, facility in referring papers from one branch to another, of which there is undoubtedly more in this Department than in any other in the public service, and the convenience of the head of the Department and of all those having to deal with more than one branch thereof, the advantages are all in favour of a central system.

All official correspondence for the Department, excepting that marked "Secret" and "Confidential", which is opened by the officer or official addressed, is now opened by the Chief Clerk, of whose branch the Central Registry is a division, who date-stamps and distributes it to the Registry Staff.

Another important change in connection with the registration of correspondence was the adoption of the Card System for indexing and recording. This system is extensively used in Libraries, Insurance Companies, and in the Public Departments in Washington. It certainly possesses great advantages over the old system, and it is confidently expected that time will demonstrate that it has all the advantages claimed for it.

The adoption of the Vertical system for filing, admitting of the use of Guide Cards, is another change which greatly facilitates the handling of correspondence in the Registry Office.

The Central Registry system has now been established some seven months. While I was, like yourself, satisfied that it would be a great improvement over the old method, I have now no hesitation in saying that it has been a greater factor in perfecting the organization of the Department than I expected, and that for simplicity, economy and as a means to thorough organization, it was well planned and is most effective in its operation.



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## DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARY.

A Departmental Library of books of reference and works on military subjects for the Staffs of the Department has been urgently needed for a long time, and during the last session of Parliament a small appropriation was made for the purpose of starting one.

Books are now being collected, and it is expected that at an early date we shall have a small library which will be a great benefit and convenience to the Department.

It is intended that the Librarian shall also act as Archivist of the Department. We have, belonging to the Department, many records of the war of 1812, the rebellion of 1837, and other valuable documents, which it has been the intention to classify. A Minute of Council of a recent date, however, requires that the records of the two campaigns named be handed over to the Dominion Archivist. As Dominion archives they will be, it is to be hoped, classified and made accessible, as it was the intention to have done with them here.

A Board, consisting of the Deputy Adjutant General and the Chief Clerk of the Department, have charge of the library, and they, with the Librarian and Archivist, comprise the Board charged with the classification and disposal of old records, etc.

## NEW QUARTERS.

Owing to the very crowded state of the quarters occupied by the Department in the Western Block, the necessity for additional accommodation and the inconvenience of having several Branches of the Department in separate buildings, it was found to be absolutely necessary to secure new quarters. The Woods Block, which was being erected on Slater Street, afforded an opportunity of securing such quarters, and advantage was taken of it.

The new quarters, which have been laid out to suit the requirements of the Department, are commodious and well suited for its accommodation, and the work of the Department can be now carried on with greater facility and comfort to all.

## REPORTS.

Appended hereto are the following reports, for the year ending June 30, 1903:—

- (a.) The report of the Accountant, showing the expenditure and revenue.
- (b.) The report of the Chief Superintendent of Military Stores, with returns covering transactions during the year.
- (c.) The report of the Chief Engineer of the Department, on works carried on under his supervision.
- (d.) The report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal.

Part II. of this report comprises the report of the General Officer Commanding, with appendices including the report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. PINAULT, Colonel,  
*Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.*

## APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL Statement for the Year ended June 30, 1903.

VOTES FOR MILITIA SERVICES, 1902-03.		EXPENDED.	
		\$	cts.
By Statute—			
Pay of General Officer, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General.....		11,200	00
By Vote—			
Pay of Staff, Permanent Corps and Active Militia, including allowances.....		392,183	21
Halifax Provisional Garrison.....		131,256	27
Annual Drill and Musketry, Clothing and Stores.....		616,871	97
Salaries and wages of civil employees.....		94,994	16
Military Properties, Works and Buildings.....		189,373	97
Provisions, Supplies and Remounts.....		129,895	86
Transport and freight.....		39,091	16
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes.....		37,987	50
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....		23,890	04
Royal Military College of Canada.....		75,006	34
Dominion Arsenal.....		149,998	20
Defences, Esquimalt, B.C.....		111,943	47
Capital Account—Arms, Ammunition and Defences.....		299,688	78
" Rifle Ranges.....		64,165	23
" Defences, Esquimalt, B.C., for purchase of land.....		1,397	47
" Rifles.....		62,971	92
Coronation Contingent.....		62,630	43
Land adjoining Drill Hall, Hamilton.....		6,009	00
Royal Review, Toronto, transport.....		1,036	82
Lt.-Col. Cole, re-imbursement legal costs.....		1,351	43
Christie & Pufford, Drill Hall, Victoria, for work.....		59	90
Gunner Wilson, Central Rifle Range, B.C. ".....		173	00
Sundry gratuities.....		471	50
		2,492,438	63
<i>Pensions.</i>			
By Vote—			
Pensions—Militia, Rebellion, 1885.....		18,187	73
" " Fenian Raid, &c.....		2,267	60
By Statute—			
Pensions—Militia, Upper Canada, Rebellion of 1837-38.....		360	00
		20,815	33

## REVENUE.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Casual.....			483	07
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing.....	10,117	67		
Rents.....	3,893	63		
Miscellaneous.....	3,824	73		
Royal Military College.....			17,836	03
			23,955	51
Total.....			42,274	61

Certified correct,

J. W BORDEN,

Accountant.



## APPENDIX B.

### REPORT OF CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF MILITARY STORES.

The Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.

The undersigned has the honour to submit, as appendices, the returns usually made by this branch covering transactions during the financial year ending June 30, 1903.

Recommendations made in previous reports respecting increased accommodation for storage of supplies, &c., are again made.

Previous recommendation that a supply of rifles suitable for issue to lads composing Cadet Corps be procured is again brought forward. The rifle, heretofore issued, is too heavy for boys, and an additional reason is now submitted, *i.e.*, the fact that the supply of even this arm, is now practically exhausted.

The number of Lee-Enfield rifles now in store charge is greatly reduced owing to recent issues to regiments and rifle associations. The increased use to which arms in charge of regiments and associations are subjected and the consequent wear on the barrels cannot fail to render very many of them unserviceable in the near future. To replace these a supply of rifles and component parts must be procured. The wear on barrels may be realized when it is understood that each of the rifles loaned to an association is fired on an average over 500 times annually with service ammunition.

Armourers attended the camps of instruction, recently held, to examine the rifles in charge of the troops and effect necessary repairs.

The arsenal is gradually increasing the output of small arm ammunition, and the supply at the several stations is being gradually augmented, notwithstanding the greatly increased rate of free issues to Regiments and Civilian Rifle Associations, amounting to 200 rounds per member of the former and 100 to each member of the latter, annually.

Steps are being taken to replace the tents issued from Store to the Department of the Interior.

A large supply of saddlery is required to meet issues to proposed increased strength in mounted establishment and possible requirements.

Reports from Superintendents of Stores show the condition regarding military properties as unchanged.

The undersigned has much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal displayed by the members of the inside and outside service in discharge of their duties.

There has been one change in the officers in charge of stations during the year, caused by the retirement of Lt.-Colonel Forrest and the appointment of Lt.-Colonel Boulanger as his successor. Lt.-Colonel Forrest had a long service, first as District Paymaster, and subsequently as Superintendent of Stores at the very important station of Quebec, in which capacity he discharged his duties faithfully.

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*

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SMALL ARM Ammunition issued on repayment from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Military Districts.		Rounds.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
Military District No.	1—London .....	105,599	464 00
"	2—Toronto .....	35,000	133 85
"	3—Kingston .....	11,100	68 50
"	4—Ottawa .....	89,825	871 55
"	5 and 6—Montreal .....	106,952	918 96
"	7—Quebec .....	15,866	168 00
"	8—St. John, N.B. ....	33,000	398 50
"	9—Halifax, N.S. ....	53,233	104 75
"	10—Winnipeg .....	175,426	2,012 06
"	11—Victoria, B.C. ....	75,500	852 50
"	12—Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	26,750	300 35
Totals .....		728,251	6,293 02

	Rounds.
Lee-Enfield—Ball .....	337,794
Gallery—Ball .....	297,450
Martini-Henry—Ball .....	1,080
Snider—Ball .....	89,502
Morris Tube .....	2,000
Winchester—Ball .....	200
Revolver—Colt's .....	225
Total .....	728,251

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*

SMALL ARM Ammunition issued for Practice from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Military Districts.		Rounds.		
		Lee-Enfield.		
		Gallery.	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No.	1—London .....	62,000	268,010	36,942
"	2—Toronto .....	339,615	514,172	97,830
"	3—Kingston .....	11,000	47,240	27,955
"	4—Ottawa .....	27,579	260,760	15,244
"	5 and 6—Montreal .....	8,400	217,420	900
"	7—Quebec .....	168,000	324,640	78,151
"	8—St. John, N.B. ....	26,027	82,518	15,380
"	9—Halifax, N.S. ....	5,780	181,431	.....
"	10—Winnipeg .....	8,640	303,906	12,990
"	11—Victoria, B.C. ....	70,000	156,800	16,956
"	12—Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	.....	107,280	.....
Issued to militia corps for rifle league competition .....		.....	77,760	.....
Totals .....		727,041	2,541,937	302,348

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*



TENANTS AND RENTAL from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents Received.
		\$ cts.
1	London, M. D. No. 1 . . . . .	51 00
8	{ Toronto } M. D. No. 2 . . . . .	532 25
	{ Niagara }	
24	{ Kingston } M. D. Nos. 3 and 4. . . . .	593 39
	{ Ottawa }	
5	Montreal, M. D. Nos. 5 and 6. . . . .	368 50
41	Quebec, M. D. No. 7 . . . . .	1,916 70
8	St. John, M. D. No. 8. . . . .	358 25
12	Halifax, M. D. No. 9. . . . .	67 67
2	Charlottetown, M. D. No. 12. . . . .	5 87
101	Total number of tenants.	
	Total amount of rents received . . . . .	3,893 63

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*

RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gun-powder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 1....	London.....	Field Batteries of Artillery.....	213½	220
2....	Toronto.....			
3....	Kingston.....	Field and Garrison Artillery. Royal Military College and Royal Canadian Artillery.....	8,220½	7,365
4....	Ottawa.....	Ottawa Field Battery and Salutes.....	328½	134
5 & 6	Montreal.....	Field and Garrison Artillery and Salutes.....	430½	245
7....	Quebec.....	" ".....	3,285½	1,325
8....	St. John, N.B.....	" ".....	1,955½	1,800
9....	Halifax, N.S.....	" ".....	64	75
10....	Winnipeg.....	Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes.....	252	265
12....	Charlottetown.....	Field Battery for Salutes.....	520	140
Totals.....			15,270	11,569

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*

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## 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, 1903.

Ammunition.	Military Stores and Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Rents.	Total amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6,293 02	3,838 68	23 65	3,893 63	14,048 98

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Chief Superintendent of Military Stores.*



## APPENDIX C.

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the following work was carried out under the supervision of the Engineer Branch during the financial year ending June 30, 1903.

#### GENERALLY.

##### RIFLE RANGES.

These most important adjuncts to military training have been increased throughout the different districts, as mentioned below. The construction during the last few years has been of a more permanent nature; in most cases concrete masonry and steel taking the place of wood.

##### QUEBEC WALLS.

The old town line walls, at Quebec, have practically been restored. A small annual expenditure, to keep these line walls in repair, by pointing, will now only be necessary.

A large expenditure, however, will still be required, for some years to come, to put the Citadel walls in a proper state of repair, though a considerable amount of this work has been completed, notably the walls facing the river and the different Bastions in the Citadel.

##### WATER SUPPLY FOR THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Some cases of typhoid fever, which occurred at the Royal Military College, were traced to a contaminated water supply. After going into the matter thoroughly, and making an exhaustive study of the same, the installation of a filter plant on the lines adopted in some of the larger American cities, such as Philadelphia and Albany, and also in a number of Canadian and foreign cities, was decided upon.

This plant is now under way, and, it is believed, will give entire satisfaction.

##### NEW QUARTERS FOR DEPT. OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

It having been decided that more extensive and suitable quarters were required for the Militia Department, a part of the new building, known as the Woods Building, on Slater Street, Ottawa, has been leased. The plans to convert this building into offices were made in this branch, and the work will be carried out under its immediate supervision.

A list of the general repairs carried on throughout the Dominion, in the different Military Districts, is given below.

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## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

## LONDON.

*Wolseley Barracks.*—These barracks were repaired generally, including Officers' Quarters. The plumbing throughout the barracks was examined and placed in a sanitary condition. Storm sashes were placed on the windows where necessary. A new concrete floor was laid in men's latrine.

*Rifle Range.*—Repairs were made.

## CHATHAM.

The north wing of the old drill shed was repaired. The construction of a new drill shed is being considered.

## DUNDAS.

The armoury extension here is about completed.

## ST. THOMAS.

The grounds around this building were graded.

## GODERICH.

Plans and specifications for the construction of a new rifle range have been prepared.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

## TORONTO.

*Stanley Barracks.*—Extensive repairs were carried out at these barracks. A new coal and store shed was erected. General alterations were made at the R. C. D. sergeants' mess, canteen and library. The cavalry attached officers' quarters were enlarged and properly fitted up. The non-commissioned officers' quarters were painted and papered. Four hundred and fifty feet of new hose for fire protection was supplied. Minor repairs were made to the water pipes, which will shortly require renewal.

*Store Building.*—The old military buildings, used for old stores, require a large amount of repairing annually. It would be economy to build new modern buildings.

General repairs were made to the magazine. The ash pits were rebuilt, latrines renewed, night watchman's quarters and the sidewalks were generally repaired. Repairs were made to the block-house and soldiers' barracks. New gun platforms for saluting purposes were constructed, and a flag-pole was erected.

*Drill Hall.*—Miniature rifle gallery for G.G.B.G. and C.M.R. was altered and properly fitted up, extensive repairs to the roof of drill hall were carried out. New floors were laid in the basement, south tower, and lavatory. Electric light was substituted for gas, and repairs were made to floor in bowling alley. In view of the increased establishment of several of the city corps, the armouries were enlarged and fitted up.

*Rifle Range, Long Branch, 1,000 yards.*—Six new steel target frames were fitted up here. The firing point was extended to eighty feet in length. The firing points at 800 yards and 900 yards were also extended to the same length. A telephone system



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for the 1,000 yards firing point to the targets, was installed. A new fence along the road was erected. All the buildings were painted, the chimneys raised, and the side-walks around the buildings renewed, and the remainder repaired. This range is now in a satisfactory condition.

## BRANTFORD.

*Drill Hall.*—Repairs generally were made to this building. Plans for the improvement of the building are now being prepared.

## NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

*Camp Grounds.*—These grounds were repaired for the different camps. A new flag-pole was erected. The supply shed was altered and repaired. The rifle range is being reconstructed and fitted up with steel target frames and concrete markers' mantlet.

## WHITBY

*Armoury.*—A miniature rifle gallery was fitted up and minor repairs were made to the drill shed.

## SIMCOE.

The roof of this armoury was renewed and the chimney repaired.

## SARAWAK.

A plan for the proposed construction of a rifle range was prepared.

## MILITARY DISTRICTS Nos. 3 AND 4.

## KINGSTON.

*Tête-de-Pont Barracks.*—These barracks were repaired generally. A new bath was fitted up in the hospital, eavetroughs in blocks "A" and "E" were repaired, new windows, &c., placed in riding school. The furnaces at Fort Henry were repaired. Extensive alterations were made to the men's w.c.s., to put them in a sanitary condition. New floors were laid in married men's quarters. The passages in block "C" were painted and repaired.

*Barriefield Camp Grounds.*—A supply shed was constructed for the new company of the Army Service Corps. The grounds were fitted up for camp with horse troughs. Permanent water supply pipes, with the necessary stands, taps, &c., were laid all along camp lines.

## THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

In order to improve the fire protection, a new duplex pump was installed. New hose and hose reels were supplied. New reading and billiard rooms were fitted up in the basement of the main building. The drain from the hospital was relaid. The parade ground was repaired. The old gymnasium was converted into an artillery drill shed for the instruction of the cadets. A survey and soundings were made for the laying of 350 feet of intake pipe, which is under contract. This is to be used in conjunction with the new filter system being installed there.

A new gymnasium has been erected by the Department of Public Works, and is completed with the exception of the apparatus. Plans have been prepared for the erection of a combined skating rink and drill shed.

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*Drill Hall.*—The interior was painted. A rifle gallery for practice was fitted up. The acoustic properties of the hall were improved, and the building kept in general repair.

*Rifle Range.*—The construction of a new rifle range here is under consideration, and will be undertaken as soon as a satisfactory site can be secured.

## PETERBOROUGH.

A survey was made here for a proposed new rifle range. The caretaker's quarters at the drill hall were repaired. The construction of a new drill hall is also being considered.

## RICHMOND, ONT.

A new four-target rifle range was constructed here.

## CARLETON PLACE.

The site for the rifle range here was changed. The targets were moved to the new site and erected there.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

## MONTREAL.

Several repairs were made to Victoria Rifle Armoury. The fence around the Papineau Road cemetery was renewed. Repairs were made to the caretaker's quarters, Papineau Road cemetery.

*Drill Hall.*—The roof was generally repaired. The heating system was overhauled and placed in proper working order. New cupboards for the storage of the clothing and equipment were fitted up in the armoury of the 5th Royal Scots. A new block floor was laid in the gun shed.

An armoury for the Engineer company was fitted up in the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association Building.

*Rifle Range, Pointe-aux-Trembles.*—The construction of this rifle range was completed. Wells were sunk and the targets repaired.

## THREE RIVERS.

*Camp Grounds.*—These grounds were generally fitted up for use of the troops during annual training.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

## ST. JOHN'S, P.Q.

New storm windows were supplied for 'A' and 'B' blocks. The foundation walls of the hospital were partially rebuilt. The barracks were generally repaired. The roof of the officers' quarters was renewed with best galvanized iron, and chimneys of same properly repaired and painted.

The old drill shed was demolished, and a new brick building erected instead.



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## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

## QUEBEC.

*Drill Hall.*—The roof was generally repaired and ventilators were removed therefrom. A watercloset was installed in caretaker's quarters.

New waterclosets were fitted up in the cells building, Citadel. Chimneys of casements were painted. Walls of Citadel hospital were painted. General repairs were made at Mann's store. General repairs were made to outside walls of married men's quarters. The roof in 'D' married men's quarters was altered and repaired. The chimney in officers' quarters, Citadel, was repaired. The drainage at officers' quarters St. Louis St., was repaired and placed in a sanitary condition. Military buildings at the Citadel and the road leading to the same were generally repaired. The sidewalks in St. John Street and Arsenal Street were renewed. The fence around grounds was repaired. The quarters of the Superintendent of Stores was repaired. A new stable for a riding school was erected.

*Fortification Walls, Citadel.*—The work of repairing and rebuilding these walls was continued at the following places: The King's, Mann's, and Richmond Bastions.

## LÉVIS.

The work of repairs to the forts was continued, but with the small appropriation available for these services, it is impossible to properly carry out all the repairs required.

## DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC.

These buildings were generally repaired. An artillery workshop and an iron foundry were constructed by the Department of Public Works. The Webster system of heating was installed in most of the buildings. The roof on the north side of the main factory was renewed, and new steam connection was made in the shell factory.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

## FREDERICTON.

*Barracks.*—The barracks, including the officers' quarters, were generally kept in repair. A new stable for the officers' horses and new quarters for the sergeant-major are being erected by the Department of Public Works.

*Rifle Range.*—The construction of a new rifle range, at St. Mary's, is now under way and will shortly be completed.

## ST. JOHN, N.B.

*Store Buildings.*—The store buildings were kept in repair. The flag station was repaired.

*Drill Shed.*—Minor repairs were made to the roof of the drill shed.

*Rifle Range.*—The markers' screen at the rifle range was repaired.

*Artillery Range.*—The range for artillery practice was fitted up at Fort Dufferin, and pedestals for 6 prs. and 12 prs. Q. F. guns put down.

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## MONCTON.

*Rifle Range.*—A survey and plan of the proposed rifle range were prepared, and the construction is now being considered.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

## HALIFAX.

*Store Building.*—General repairs were carried out.

*Drill Shed.*—General repairs were carried out.

*Rifle Range.*—The rifle range at Bedford was completed, and a new competitors' building erected thereon.

## PICTOU.

*Armoury.*—The armoury here was repaired.

## BRIDGEWATER.

*Drill Shed.*—The drill shed here was repaired.

## KENTVILLE.

*Rifle Range.*—A survey and plan of proposed rifle range were made here.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

## WINNIPEG.

*Fort Osborne Barracks.*—These barracks were generally repaired. The question of the construction of new non-commissioned officers' quarters, hospital, district stores, magazine, &c., at this station is being considered.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11.

## VICTORIA.

*Drill Hall.*—General repairs were made to the drill hall.

*Armouries.*—The construction, by the Department of Public Works, of company armouries for the Rocky Mountain Rangers, at the following places, is under way :—Rossland, Nelson, Kamloops, Kalso and Revelstoke.

*Rifle Ranges.*—A grant of money was made for fitting up a rifle range at Dawson.



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## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

## CHARLOTTETOWN.

*Drill Shed.*—Extensive repairs, and alterations, have been made to the drill shed, for the better accommodation of the local militia.

*Store Building.*—The store building was generally repaired.

## OTTAWA BRIGADE.

*Drill Hall.*—General repairs were made to this building. In order to provide for the increased establishment of the Field Artillery, the organization of an Engineer corps and the Army Medical corps it was necessary to build an addition on the east side of the hall. Even with this addition the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, are very much crowded.

The G.G.F.G. sergeants' mess was damaged by fire, and was repaired.

*Militia Store.*—New cupboards and general repairs were made here, and a new shed erected in rear of the present building.

*Rifle Range, Rockcliffe.*—The stop butt was extended eastward for a distance of about one hundred feet. Wiring for electric light was installed in all buildings. A new tank for the water supply was erected and a hot air engine, for pumping water, installed. The river bank at the range has been protected by piles, driven opposite each firing point, in order to prevent landslides, which occur frequently at this place. The range was generally repaired under the supervision of this branch.

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

PAUL WEATHERBE, Major,  
*Chief Engineer, Militia and Defence.*

## APPENDIX D.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT DOMINION ARSENAL.

DOMINION ARSENAL,  
QUEBEC, Feb. 12, 1904.

The Deputy Minister of  
Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903 :—

## CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

The machinery ordered in England, last year, for increasing the output of this factory has been delivered, and is being installed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Delays have, however, arisen in the completion of our new workshops, preventing the operation of all the new plant, and the output will, therefore, be less than was anticipated.

The system of paying for work by the piece continues to give satisfaction, and what was once an experiment has become a necessity, it being found that when people have some inducement they exert themselves more to do a fair day's work. It would be impossible to obtain the maximum output of the plant under any other system.

The process of annealing cartridge metal has been greatly improved by the use of rotary furnaces, and the burst cases formerly observed have disappeared almost entirely. The microscopic examination of metal undergoing this treatment is now performed as a regular factory test, and beneficial results are hoped for.

The best results are, however, only attainable by the use of gas fuel, and now that the plant is sufficiently large to justify the outlay, this feature will receive consideration.

Producer gas will be used in the Rolling Mill, and for forging steel shells, in addition to cartridge annealing.

No. 2 danger building has been lengthened to provide accommodation for additional machinery. This building was greatly overcrowded and work was carried on with difficulty. The increased space is ample to meet present requirements.

The motive power for the laboratory is generated by an old upright engine, which is insufficient to operate the extra load now carried. This engine could be used in the foundry and a more powerful one should be purchased in its place.

The proof targets and firing point have been connected by telephone, thus doing away with a tedious system of signalling, which caused a great loss of time. The experiments commenced last year with a view to improving the method of firing velocity proofs of ammunition have been continued with highly satisfactory results. This work is now done in less than one-third the time formerly required, and with greater accuracy. A report will be submitted at the conclusion of the experiments.

The quality of the ammunition manufactured appears to be satisfactory, as no complaints of importance have been received during the year. The Gallery Practice Cartridge introduced last year appears to have become popular with Rifle Associations and riflemen generally. As cheapness is one of the essentials of this cartridge, new cases cannot be used in their manufacture, so that for a supply we must depend solely on getting back the empty cases of ball ammunition which has been fired off. The quantity we can manufacture is thus limited by the amount of fired cases returned. Unfortunately, the regulations providing for the return of fired cases are not generally



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observed, and the public is thus largely deprived of the benefit of being able to obtain, at a nominal price, a cartridge which has proved satisfactory for the purpose required.

Cannon cartridges required during the year have been manufactured, a statement of which is included in the list at the end of this report.

The Rolling Mill, and Foundry connected therewith, erected for the manufacture of cartridge metal, have commenced operations. This work will be carried out with great care until the quality of our product has been assured; it will, however, be necessary for a short time yet to proceed with the manufacture of ammunition entirely independent of the Rolling Mill.

The velocity of .303 Small Arm Ammunition was increased during the year; this would have been done sooner, but that we were delayed by the non-receipt of new connecting rods for Maxim Guns, which are necessary with this ammunition. The change has produced a marked effect in the accuracy of shooting.

#### SHELL FACTORY.

The installation of the hydraulic forging plant, commenced last year, has been completed, and we shall shortly be in a position to proceed with the regular manufacture of forged steel projectiles. Duplicate sets of tools have been made, and much work done on gauges, &c., required for the operation of the plant.

Protracted delays, due to causes beyond the control of the Department, have arisen in connection with the construction of the new Iron Foundry in St. John's Bastion. As soon as this building is available work will be resumed on the manufacture of iron shells and other castings required in general manufacture.

The lighting of the foundry will be supplied from the generator in our own power house, and telephonic communication with the various departments is being provided.

#### ARTILLERY WORKSHOP.

The construction of this building was completed during the year, but for various reasons the installation of machinery has been greatly delayed. This has unfortunately interfered with the operation of the cartridge factory, as the whole of the machinery recently purchased for this Factory could not be employed. As soon as the shafting and other work required are completed efforts will be made to regain time lost. This department can render valuable services in connection with the repair of artillery materiel and ordnance. It is hoped that the policy of giving a portion of the orders for field artillery carriages and transport to the Arsenal may be put into effect, as we are in a position to do this work. The advisability of doing a portion of this work in the Arsenal is a matter which deserves attentive consideration, and will be alluded to further.

Experiments have been commenced with a view to deciding on a suitable pattern of sleigh for the use of Field Artillery, and it is hoped that during the present winter a definite pattern can be submitted for adoption.

#### MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

A large amount has been expended under this head in making various alterations to buildings. Among the most important may be mentioned the installation of the Webster Heating System, which now embraces the entire establishment.

The policy pursued during recent years of expending annually a certain amount to keep our property in good working order is beginning to bear fruit.

For years nothing had been done, and the outlay required to restore falling walls and unsound foundations has necessarily been very great. The expenditure of money in this manner does not produce results which are apparent to the casual observer, but henceforth additional outlay will be more in evidence.

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## INSPECTION OF SMALL ARMS.

The duties of Inspector of Small Arms in connection with the Ross Rifle Works were assigned to me during the year. A department embodying the following features is therefore being organized for the performance of this service.

1. The steel and other raw materials will be analysed chemically, on delivery, to ascertain that they are of suitable quality.
  2. A testing machine has been purchased for carrying out tensile and other physical tests of this material.
  3. Barrels will be tested by firing proof charges giving pressures in excess of the ordinary service pressure, and each barrel withstanding this test successfully will receive a proof mark.
  4. All components of the rifle will be delivered separately before assembling, and will be gauged to ascertain that all are alike, and interchangeable. Great importance is attached to the feature of interchangeability of parts, which will permit of repairs being made to disabled arms on service by simply removing the damaged component from the injured rifle and replacing it with a new component taken from among the spare parts; this can be done by any man of ordinary intelligence.
  5. Every component will receive a view mark previous to assembling.
  6. The complete rifle will be thoroughly examined for fitting of parts and quality of workmanship.
  7. Finally every rifle will be fired to test the adjustment of the sights and accuracy of shooting.
  8. Extensive sets of gauges are being made to carry out the above, and weapons not complying with the foregoing tests will be liable to rejection.
- Deliveries of finished arms are expected sometime during the year.

## GENERAL.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the staff, during the year:—Chemist, A. E. Macintyre, Esq., Ph.D. Medical Officer, Major J. D. Brousseau, A.M.S.

The increase of work, particularly in connection with the inspection of small arms, has necessitated the appointment of a chemist who will devote his whole time to this branch. Great benefit will be derived inasmuch as manufacturing operations can be conducted with greater certainty and method. Modern requirements call for the use of the best scientific methods and appliances; this is particularly true in the manufacture of ammunition and warlike stores. Our equipment, while small, is suitable for the work in hand, and favorable results are confidently hoped for.

All the new departments have been connected by private telephone, which is not only a great convenience, but saves an immense amount of time.

The following is a list of machinery purchased during the year:—4 double vertical drawing machines, 2 vertical drawing machines, 2 indenting machines, 2 machines to cut case to length, 1 toggle jointed heading machine, 2 tapering machines, 1 stamping machine, 1 piercing machine, 2 head turning machines, 2 machines to reamer end of case, 1 point forming machine, 1 machine to press home lead core, 1 machine to close envelope, 3 patent necking and bulleting machines, 2 machines for stabbing and coning case, 1 lubricating machine, 1 discing machine with pump.

Money has been voted by Parliament to the Department of Public Works, for the erection of a new Store Building. We are particularly in need of additional storage, and have great difficulty in finding room for the numerous materials employed. The delay and expenses attending the handling of stores under present conditions is a disadvantage which, it is hoped, may be removed during the ensuing year.

Our books for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, show that, given sufficiently large orders, ammunition can be manufactured here at a rate which compares most favorably with the cost of manufacture in England. What has been done in the case of ammunition can also be done with other descriptions of warlike stores. It is therefore



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hoped that the Department will see its way clear to giving us a reasonable proportion of orders for Field Artillery and transport carriages, as we have all facilities for carrying on this work in a proper manner.

I regret to record the death of Mr. A. J. Duchesnay, accountant, who had been connected with this establishment since its foundation. By his death the Department sustains the loss of a painstaking and capable officer.

## STATEMENT OF AMMUNITION, &amp;C., MANUFACTURED DURING THE YEAR.

Cartridges, empty B.L., 15-pr. or 12-pr., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., blank . . .	5,500
" filled, " 12-pr. 6 cwt., 12 $\frac{7}{16}$ oz. cordite, size 5, Mk. II . . . . .	9,490
" empty, B.L., 5-in. Howitzer, 3 lbs., blank . . .	2,000
" " S.B., 32-pr, 5 bs. . . . .	3,000
" S. A. ball, .303-in. cordite, Mk. II . . . . .	4,075,500
" " " " " R. L., re- capped . . . . .	1,468,500
" S. A. blank, .303-in. black powder, Mk. III. .	511,500
" " ball " Gallery Practice, Mk. I. .	1,320,000
" " dummy drill, magazine rifle, Mk. II . . .	2,000
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. . . . .	2,640

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. M. GAUDET, Major,

*Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.*

## PART II.

## REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING

The Honourable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Militia, with appendices thereto, for the year ending December 31, 1903.

## ENROLMENT AND TRAINING.

The first and most pressing need of the Militia is a system of enrolment and training adapted to the convenience of the people in time of peace, capable of large expansion in time of war, and maintained at the least possible cost consistent with efficiency, and to carry out those ideas I have submitted a detailed scheme of organization and training which has been adopted.

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

In order to carry out the scheme thus outlined, I have prepared Establishment Lists, of which the following is a *resumé* :—

## NOTES AS TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENTS.

The general lines on which the new establishments have been drawn up are as follows :—

To provide for peace-training establishments for the various units. These establishments include all the officers and non-commissioned officers of corps and certain percentages of the rank and file. The total of the peace establishments will consist of 46,043 men.

To provide for war establishments for all units. Our present units expanded to war strength by the new establishments will provide 100,000 men. This will be Canada's first line of defence.



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In addition to this important first line, these establishments further provide sufficient officers and non-commissioned officers to form the basis of a second line. For example, each regiment of infantry will have a Field Officer, and each company a Captain, a Subaltern, a Sergeant, a Corporal, and two men as their *nuclei* for this purpose, the intention being that as soon as the first line has been mobilized for active service these *nuclei* will at once set about training duplicates of the corps which have gone to the front; so, in a very short time after hostilities have commenced, another line of 100,000 men can be put into the field.

All the officers and non-commissioned officers of the first line will be available for both peace-training and war service, and the men will be divided into two classes, as follows:—

(a.) Those engaging for both peace and war service, who will be paid and be liable for training in peace.

(b.) Those engaging for war service only.

The officers and non-commissioned officers who form the *nuclei* of the second line will be required to do training in time of peace.

These establishments, it is pleasing to know, have been given your approval. I strongly urge that provision should be made as soon as possible for the supply of the ordnance, arms, equipment, and ammunition necessary for the 100,000 men constituting the first line of defence, and that also the provision of rifles and ammunition necessary for the second line of defence should be seriously taken into consideration.

#### PROVISION OF LEADERS.

I have already brought to your notice a very important point connected with the efficiency of the Militia, namely, the provision of leaders. The urgency of this matter is as great as ever. To realize how great it is one has but to turn to the pages of the Militia List and see the vast number of officers who are appointed provisionally because they are not professionally qualified. The question of leaders involves not only the education of those we now have, but the supply of fresh ones to provide for the increased establishments.

#### EDUCATION.

As you are aware, this work is undertaken by the Permanent Corps scattered over the country in very small units, forming Schools of Instruction. The system which has been in vogue for some years past has been very unsatisfactory. For instance, it has permitted a provisional subaltern, young, inexperienced and untried, to enter and at once obtain a certificate which entitled him to the command of his regiment without any further promotion examination, and without any obligation to keep himself up to date in military knowledge, although many years might elapse between the date of his certificate and his coming to the command.

Such a system is evil. Examinations for promotion have their great value for two reasons. They keep the inefficient man from rising to a place for which he is unfitted, and they ensure that at certain intervals in his military career the officer shall study the ever-changing science of war. Without such continuous study no man is fitted to be placed in a position of command which may involve not only the lives of the men entrusted to him but the honour of his country.

That the results of such a system are fatal to efficiency has been shown to me during my inspection. After much consideration and discussion with officers and non-commissioned officers all over Canada, I came to the conclusion that the fault existed in the system and could not be charged against the persons concerned. They all said the same thing: 'We wish to qualify, we wish to become efficient soldiers, but we are busy men. Our business demands our constant attention, and we cannot afford to leave it for the purpose of qualifying under the present system.' All that is true. The natural leaders of the people—those who should lead and direct the people in the day of trouble—are the busiest men, and it is undeniable that the busiest men make the best officers.



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In order to meet these difficulties I have drawn up a plan with the object of completely changing the system of instruction,

This plan is embodied in—

(a.) A Regulation proposed to be passed by the Governor General in Council, giving authority for the laying down of the details.

(b.) A Militia Order founded upon that Regulation and containing the details. These details may be shortly stated as follows :—

All examinations for promotion may be divided into five classes. Each class will be carried on throughout the year, divided into courses of twelve days (or more for special arms).

The First Class is for the appointment of Lieutenant.

The Second Class is for promotion of Lieutenant to Captain.

The Third Class is for promotion of Captain to Major, or for appointment of Adjutant.

The Fourth Class is for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

The Fifth Class is for promotion to Staff and Higher Commands.

A candidate for a commission will be first appointed provisionally. After a course of theoretical work studied at his own discretion at home and at his Head-Quarters, he will proceed to a School of Instruction or to the Central Camp. Here he will take a 12 days' course in Class I, at the end of which he may take the examination. If he fails to pass, or if he does not feel equal to the test, he may either stay on for another course of identical work or he may go home and come up again later on. He may repeat this course four times before qualifying. A similar programme has to be gone through for promotion to the rank of Captain in Class II. For the Third Class—promotion to Major or Adjutant—and for the Fourth Class—promotion to the command of a regiment—the system of courses is the same, but instead of their taking place at Schools of Instruction they must be held at the Central Camp of Instruction, and will embrace a thorough tactical training. The Fifth Class—for promotion to Staff and Higher Commands—is on the same lines as the Fourth, and also must be held at the Central Camp.

There is a similar course of training for non-commissioned officers, divided into three classes. The first two classes may be held at local Schools of Instruction, the last must be held at the Central Camp. This plan for the education of officers has been approved by you and will be carried into effect as soon as possible. I look to very good results from this change of system, but as a further means to the desired end I would strongly urge a reconsideration of the scale of allowances to officers and non-commissioned officers attending Schools of Instruction.

## GENERAL MILITIA TRAINING.

Having dealt with the education of officers and non-commissioned officers, I will now refer to the training of the whole force in all its ranks. Last year I drew up the following plan, and in doing so I had two considerations in view : one, that even a moderate scheme for the defence of this country must be based on the fact that a considerable force will be required ; the other, that the cost of bringing the whole enlisted personnel at once to a high standard of efficiency is more than the people are willing to undertake at the present time, so my aim has been to give the largest possible preparation for war at the least possible immediate outlay. The main idea is, that a few in every unit shall be thoroughly versed in the art of war through instruction given at the Central Camp by the best men of every arm in Canada ; that a larger number shall be fairly instructed by the better taught and more capable few above named, who would go straight from the Central Camp to District Camps, and that finally, on the alarm sounding, the whole 'skeleton' thus constructed shall be clothed with 'flesh and blood' by the addition of men who can shoot fairly well and have some slight knowledge of a soldier's work and duties—that knowledge being acquired partly in the ranks and partly through association with their Company Head-Quarters, its lectures, and its library. Such a force, on



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taking the field, should be able in a short time to develop the necessary cohesion, discipline and handiness to enable it to perform its duties satisfactorily. It would provide the country with a larger *nucleus* of trained men than now exists, and it would have great advantage over the present system in producing a large field army. It has been repeatedly demonstrated, and never more clearly than in the late war in South Africa, that quite raw troops can be turned into efficient and trustworthy soldiers in a very short time, provided they are gifted with the right soldierly qualities, and have good and experienced officers and non-commissioned officers and a small proportion of trained privates to stiffen the ranks and enable the others to pick up their work by constant example and imitation. If, in addition, the mass is composed of good rifle shots a very formidable body of men can soon be placed in the field.

But without good leaders and a *nucleus* of trained men, this result can only be obtained after long and painful probation and sad experience. In war, as in everything else, the blind can lead the blind only to destruction. If all are equally ignorant and the leaders are incapable, mutual distrust, unsteadiness, want of discipline, and panic are inevitable, in the first serious action.

Of course the proposed system, like every other system, depends on the quality of those who undertake the training, on the personal element in fact. It is therefore of the first importance that the selection of officers and non-commissioned officers for the important duty of training shall be subject to the closest scrutiny, that appointments of a permanent nature shall be probationary, and that only those who have proved their fitness shall be confirmed in their appointments.

#### CENTRAL CAMP.

Those who would attend the Central Camp during the year would include the Permanent Corps, the Instructional Staff of the Militia, and a proportion of the officers and non-commissioned officers of every unit, the whole body of officers and non-commissioned officers if possible attending in rotation. Extra grants might be made to those who passed a satisfactory examination at the end of their course. In this Central Camp of Instruction the Field Officers would learn the higher aspects of the command of troops in the field, with well trained troops who would be constantly manoeuvring, and would learn their work generally in a way that is impossible under present conditions, hampered as they are by the necessity of continually turning back to the most rudimentary stages of instruction, and by never having time to get their regiments sufficiently trained to enable them to go on to more advanced work.

My desire is that at the Central Camp there shall be buildings for messes for both officers and non-commissioned officers, each building having its mess-room, library and sitting room. Also, there should be a large building to seat at least 1,000 men where, every night, would be held lectures on some military subjects or on the operations proposed to be carried out on the following day. The subject-matter of these lectures would be assisted by illustrations thrown on a screen by means of a lantern or some similar method.

It is most desirable too that troops attending this camp shall be housed in cheap wooden buildings, containing cubicles with sleeping and washing accommodation for each officer and non-commissioned officer.

#### DISTRICT CAMPS.

The District Camps should still be held, as they have been, at various convenient local centres throughout the country, and should be attended by the Peace Establishment of every unit. At those places the value of the Central Camp would be demonstrated, for the officers and non-commissioned officers who had attended it would be well fitted to deal effectively with their local corps, and in that respect would be markedly superior to those who had not had the benefit of such preparation.

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## CITY CORPS TRAINING.

A proposal to give City Corps a certain amount of training in camp has been partly adopted, and this year facilities are to be afforded to some of them to do four days of their annual drill in this way.

## MILITIA CAMPS, 1903.

In the course of the year I attended the Militia Training Camps as under :

London, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Kingston, Deseronto, Three Rivers,  
Sussex, Aldershot.

All ranks took a great deal of interest in their work, and seemed to have been greatly benefited by the system of instruction employed. The benefit derived from the instructional placards issued to the militia has been specially noticeable. The natural intelligence of the men was very marked, proving to me that the only thing required is for the leaders to be properly trained.

Some corps came into camp very weak in numbers, it being impossible to get the men owing to the high rate of wages prevailing.

## HORSE SHELTERS AT CAMP,

I am strongly of opinion that in standing camps rough shelters for the horses should be provided. The best shelters I have ever seen are those erected by the 8th Hussars at the Sussex Camp, New Brunswick. The great satisfaction given to horse owners, upon whose good will we depend for our Artillery and Cavalry efficiency, will more than repay the small cost of horse shelters, irrespective of the diminution that must ensue in claims for compensation for injuries sustained.

## HIGHER COMMANDS.

I have proposed that a new system of administration be introduced which will correct the two great weaknesses of the present military system, by giving it decentralization and more closely identifying the peace and war organizations.

In this system the present District Commands would be retained, subject to the modification of their boundaries, and the creation of fresh ones as population increased, particularly in the West; and, without in any way interfering with the general administration exercised by the Commanders of those districts, there should be higher Commands created—First Class Commands—under specially selected officers, whose duties in time of peace would be to supervise the drill and training of the Corps within their respective areas, and make the necessary inspections of both personnel and materiel with the purpose of securing the constant readiness of the troops for war.

I therefore recommend that there should be five such Commands, and that they be designated First Class Commands, and that the troops composing them be drawn from the following areas :—

- |                         |                                 |              |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| A. 'Maritime Provinces' | including the present Districts | 8, 9 and 12. |
| B. 'Quebec'             | " "                             | 5, 6 and 7.  |
| C. 'Eastern Ontario'    | " "                             | 3 and 4.     |
| D. 'Western Ontario'    | " "                             | 1 and 2.     |
| E. 'The North-west'     | " "                             | 10 and 11.   |

It must be understood, however, that the allotment and subsequent employment of the troops thus geographically divided will not necessarily be limited to the areas of these Commands respectively, but that they may be utilized as the exigencies of mobilization dictate.



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Every Command should contain within itself everything that is required to enable the troops contained in it to take the field and operate for a period of at least three months, independent of external sources of supply,—arms, equipment, ammunition, transport, stores of every kind other than food; in a word, everything necessary for the subsistence and action of the troops composing the Command should be at the call of its Commander; and he would be responsible to the General Officer Commanding that the troops in his area were fully provided with everything necessary to this end. In this work he would be assisted by a Permanent Staff Officer, by the District Officers Commanding and by their Staffs.

## DISTRICT COMMANDS.

Last year I drew your attention to the inadequate powers of the District Officers Commanding. In theory their responsibility is great, but in practice, owing mainly to the rigid control over expenditure which is exercised from Head-Quarters, they are little more than inspecting officers who form the medium of communication between the regiments and Head-Quarters. Such a system of centralization is opposed to recognized principles of sound administration, and it is very desirable, in the interest of the efficiency of the Militia, that greater powers and a certain liberty of initiative should be given to the District Officers Commanding.

## ARRANGEMENT OF ARMS.

In order to give effect to the new scheme, which provides for an army of 100,000 men, it will be necessary to make some rearrangement to give them their due proportion in the general organization. This will entail a somewhat large increase in the Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers, in which arms we are at present weak—at first sight it would appear to involve a decrease in the present number of infantry units. This decrease, however, will have to be carried out with caution, if at all. I propose that it shall only be done by lopping off dead branches. With the exception of the dead branches, I do not think that it would be wise to strike off Infantry units until we see how many men will enroll in them for war service under the new scheme. As opportunity occurs from time to time, I will propose to you the substitution, man for man, of the other arms until the due proportions have been reached and a well-balanced army has been provided, at the same time endeavouring to increase the Militia where it is unduly weak and most required.

With Canada's immense extent of frontier and the great distances involved, it is of the utmost importance that the Cavalry should be increased, not only in some places in the East, but especially in the North-west. No country in the world is in greater need of large numbers of efficient Cavalry armed with the rifle, than is Canada. Cavalry and Artillery are popular arms with the people. A regiment was turned from Infantry into Cavalry in May last year, yet it came into camp in July over 400 strong, and I am informed that so keen was the desire of the farmers of the Eastern Townships to take a share in the defence of the country that pickets had to be placed on the stations to keep recruits back. I have recommended the formation of the Eastern Townships Cavalry into a Brigade. I have also submitted to you proposals for the conversion of the 79th Regiment into a Cavalry regiment. I also consider that the place of annual training for the cavalry of the Eastern Townships should be within that locality, provided a suitable site can be found.

As the organizations of Cavalry increase in various other parts of the country, it will be desirable to provide local areas for manoeuvres.

## ARTILLERY.

*Field Artillery Training.*

The instruction carried out was much the same as last year, except that the recent changes in Field Artillery Fire Discipline were introduced, and, on the whole, the training was very satisfactory considering the restricted nature of the training ground.

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I trust that better facilities in this respect will be available for next year's training. What is wanted badly for the Artillery arm is a large area wherein tactical exercises can be carried out. This can only be done when there are good Artillery ranges in several directions.

*Garrison Artillery.*

The practice at Isle of Orleans was not very satisfactory, owing to the guns being essentially land service guns, whereas the range is a sea one. This could not be avoided for want of a good land range for heavy field guns. This, it is hoped, will be provided in the near future. The practice with the Quick Firing Guns at St. John, N.B. was more satisfactory, due partly to better weather conditions than last year, but it is hoped that facilities will shortly be provided for practice with more important guns than Light Quick Firers for the Garrison Artillery units allotted for coast defence purposes.

*Heavy Field Batteries.*

It is very necessary, too, that the Garrison Artillery Companies required for a field army should be organized and armed as heavy batteries, and I trust this may be done soon. Their training and gun practice would be carried out under similar conditions to those of the Field Artillery, and it is proposed that, in the event of a new training ground and artillery ranges being obtained, these units would be sent there in conjunction with the other arms.

*Artillery Armouries.*

Attention is called to the reference in last year's report with regard to the need of more accommodation for the different Artillery Units and their equipment. The equipment is of great value and requires good house accommodation. A new drill shed has been authorized for the Royal School of Artillery at Quebec. Similar accommodation for instructional purposes, as well as barracks, is most urgently needed at Kingston.

*Musketry.*

The great importance of good rifle shooting has been shown so conclusively in all recent wars that the work of the School of Musketry must have special interest. In the past year the total attendance at the two Courses held during the summer was 83 Officers, 54 non-commissioned officers and 7 Cadet Instructors. Of these, 58 Officers, 43 non-commissioned officers and the 7 Cadet Instructors obtained certificates.

It is necessary to point out that the time has arrived when a largely increased establishment for the School of Musketry must be provided in order to deal with its constantly growing work.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Rifle Associations have increased from 200 to nearly 300 during the year. The membership of the Military Associations is nominally 11,830, but the members who take an active part number only about 5,000. The numbers in Civilian Associations are 11,105, and about 85 per cent of these take an active interest in shooting.

When the proposed new establishments are passed the members of Rifle Clubs will probably enroll for war service. The effect of the proposed new establishments passing into law will also necessarily bring about a reconstruction of the conditions which govern membership of Rifle Clubs.



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## RIFLE RANGES.

Good progress has been made in the construction of new rifle ranges, but it is desirable that some fixed principle should be adopted in this matter, as at present the establishing of a rifle range is rather the result of local agitation than of a broad and well-thought-out scheme. Such a scheme should, in the first place, provide for the establishing of a range at or near every Regimental Head-Quarters.

## INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

I am very glad to say that this Department has now been formed, with the following staff:—

One Director General of Military Intelligence.  
Three Intelligence Staff Officers.  
Four Intelligence Staff Lieutenants.  
Three Clerks.

The work of the Department may be divided under three heads:

Information.  
Mapping.  
Corps of Guides.

The information work includes the collection and arrangement of information of every kind useful for military purposes, and with the preparation of hand-books and reports for the use of commanders in the field.

The Mapping Section has undertaken the work of making a military survey of Canada, and of producing maps of the area surveyed, which will be invaluable for military purposes, and which will also be of the greatest use for civil purposes. It has already prepared and issued a number of useful maps. A small grant has been made for this work, but if the necessary progress is to be made, this work must be carried on on a far larger scale.

In connection with this subject I may say that in the early part of the year I requested you to procure the services of a skilled officer from the Mapping Department of the War Office, to make a thorough report on the military surveying of Canada, so that any work that was undertaken might proceed on the best possible lines, and the money devoted to it spent to the greatest advantage to the country. The War Office kindly lent for this purpose their own head of the Mapping Department, Major E. H. Hills, R.E. He has prepared a very able and important report on the subject.

The third branch of work done by the Intelligence Department needs a few words of explanation. I proposed to you the organization of a Corps of Guides for Canada, which was approved, and the formation of the Corps has been attended by the best results possible. Canada is now being covered with a network of intelligent and capable men, who will be of great service to the country in collecting information of a military character and in fitting themselves to act as guides in their own districts to forces in the field. I have much satisfaction in stating that there is much competition amongst the best men in the country for admission into the Corps of Guides. Nobody is admitted into this Corps unless he is a man whose services are likely to be of real use to the country.

## SIGNALLING.

With the system now adopted for the Canadian Militia, a system which provides a mechanism for expanding a small peace establishment into a larger war strength, it is of special importance that in time of peace the scientific branches should be adequately organized and prepared for the requirements of war. The fighting part of the army can be rapidly filled up with comparatively untrained men, but it is impossible to improvise good signallers, so their training must be completed before mobilization. The

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question of signalling instruction is of vital importance to an army. Should the Militia take the field, it is very desirable to have special Signalling Corps in existence who would have devoted the small amount of time they can give to military work entirely to that one subject. With that object in view I have recommended and you have approved the establishment of a

## SIGNALLING CORPS,

which will be localized all over Canada in every Military District, and will, in each District, consist of a District Signalling Officer, non-commissioned officers and privates. You have also approved of the formation of a School of Signalling.

This School will conduct its work largely at the Central Camp during the summer, and at other times of the year it will be divided into two portions, one portion under the Inspector of Signalling for the East, including the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, another portion under the Inspector of Signalling for the West, including Ontario and the North-west. These officers, with their assistants, will visit the various centres and conduct classes.

## HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.

The organization of the Head-Quarters Staff has been rearranged and the duties distributed.

## ORDNANCE STORES BRANCH.

The Militia Stores Branch has become part of the Permanent Corps, under the designation of Ordnance Stores Corps. I am looking for good results from this change.

## ENGINEER SERVICES BRANCH.

The Engineer Services Branch has been reconstituted on military lines. With a view to increasing the efficiency of this branch the present Director General was sent to England and took a course of instruction with the Royal Engineers, and Major Maunsell of this Department is now in England for a like purpose.

The establishment of a small permanent unit of Engineers has been approved by you, and its organization will be proceeded with as rapidly as suitable men can be found for it.

In connection with the work of the Engineer Services Branch, Captain Naish, R.E., of the staff at Halifax, spent part of his leave, by the kind permission of Sir Charles Parsons, in assisting the Director General of Engineer Services in certain matters connected with fixed defences. The Militia are under an obligation to the Imperial authorities for granting the services of this officer. He is an exceptionally capable officer, and it would be a great advantage to the country if his services could again be secured for the purpose of dealing with certain points connected with defences.

The Head-Quarters Departments of Ordnance Stores and Engineer Services have only just been organized and their duties allotted. In future years I expect exhaustive reports from the heads of these departments and from the Quartermaster General's department, detailing what steps are required and what provision should be made to place the matters under their control in a fit state for war.

## ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The *nucleus* of a small permanent unit of this Corps has been authorized by you, and an officer has been sent to England for a course in Army Service work.

Four new Militia Army Service Companies have been authorized and are in process of organization. The value and good work of this Corps were particularly apparent at the Militia Camps this year.



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## MEDICAL SERVICES.

The past year was marked by the resignation of Colonel Neilson, the first Director General of the Medical Services. I have great pleasure in calling your attention to the excellent work which this officer has done in creating the various organizations, and to the obligation which the Militia is under to him for his unremitting labour in the interest of the great service of which he was the head.

I have again much pleasure in testifying to the efficient service rendered by the Militia Medical Corps at the various camps during the past year.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

In view of the large increase to the Cavalry and Artillery, it is very desirable to establish an Army Veterinary Department, which would control the whole veterinary work of the Militia. In connection with the work of this Department there should be a School of Farriery. I believe that a School of Farriery would be of great advantage to the country generally, apart from its military aspect. It is necessary from a military point of view; from a civil point of view it is highly desirable to train the farriers in correct principles.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

You will be pleased to learn from the Annual Report of the Commandant and from my personal observation when I inspected the College this year that this institution is keeping up its standard of efficiency.

I entirely agree with Colonel Reade's recommendation that accommodation should be provided for indoor exercise during the winter and in bad weather. Such a provision must have beneficial results.

A Riding Establishment has been granted to the College, which will be of great value in improving the standard of riding instruction and will, at the same time, be a relief to the men of the Royal Canadian Field Artillery.

## GYMNASTIC TRAINING.

A very successful gymnastic training course for non-commissioned officers of the Militia was held at the Royal Military College this year. This is a very important branch of work, and it should, if possible, be extended and established on a permanent footing. In some of the City Corps throughout the country I have noticed a marked inferiority in physique as compared with the Rural Corps. Large numbers of men in certain places have contracted chests, thus showing the urgent need of physical training. The immense advantage of this training is shown by the great increase of chest measurement of the cadets of the Royal Military College, whose development through gymnastic exercises is quite surprising. Owing to the use of electric cars and to long hours at business indoors, it is now more necessary than ever before that every facility should be given to young men to devote part of their spare time to physical training in Drill Halls. In fact, those halls should be made the popular gymnasia of the country.

## CADET ORGANIZATIONS.

I have placed before you proposals for the re-arrangement of the regulations with regard to the formation of Cadet organizations. These proposals have now been passed into law. I have also issued instructions with regard to Cadet training. The work of the Militia in camp only lasts 12 days a year, and of these 12 days one is spent in going into camp, one in leaving camp, and one is a Sunday, so that only 9 working days remain. If the youth of the country could be trained in close order work, in a knowledge of discipline, in the use of the rifle and in simple movements of drill when at

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school, the short time which they afterwards spend in Militia camps could be devoted altogether to that work which has to be done when face to face with the enemy.

You have approved my recommendation that the services of Cadet Instructors should be acknowledged by giving them subaltern rank in the Militia, subject to their qualifying professionally. I am very glad this important departure was made. It is a fitting acknowledgment of their patriotic service. This Militia rank will enable them to qualify for the Long Service Decoration. Arrangements have also been made to allow them to take the course of instruction at the School of Musketry and to obtain the certificate on passing.

The Cadet organizations will now be placed in the Militia List, as a further recognition of their military value to the country.

## LIBRARIES FOR THE MILITIA.

Last year a Military Library was created at Head-Quarters for the purpose of distributing necessary military literature. I am of opinion that provision should be made for extending the advantages of this library to every military organization in the country by the judicious distribution of a few well-selected books.

## ARMOURIES.

It is, however, difficult to arrange for the instruction of the Militia by libraries or otherwise, unless armouries are constructed all over the country suitable for the various units and arms of the service, on lines laid down for universal application.

The first aim in providing buildings for Militia purposes should be the complete supply of accommodation for all corps—rural and city alike—on the following principles: every squadron and company should have—

1. A room big enough to seat the whole war strength, for lecture purposes; to provide space for a large blackboard and half a dozen instructional placards a yard square; to hold the rifles in convenient racks, and to provide a separate locker for every man in which to keep his uniform and equipment—the number of lockers to be calculated on the war strength of the unit; and shelf space for 50 or 60 books.

2. A small room for the use of the non-commissioned officers.

3. A small room for the use of the officers, with another small room as an office.

At Regimental Head-Quarters there should be a room to be used as a regimental office, a room for the Officers' Mess, a room for the Commanding Officer, a room for the Field Officers of the Regimental Staff, a room for the Sergeants' Mess, besides store-room for the regimental stores. If a City Corps wishes to create a big drill hall with allied buildings, the Militia authorities might allow the cost price of the above accommodation towards the cost of the building, provided that it contains not less than the above detailed accommodation, and they might also subscribe a per capita amount towards the cost of the drill hall. The Company Armouries at present are nothing more than store cupboards. They offer no attraction to men. Lectures are impossible in them, there is no room for instructional placards to be hung, no place for books. They are cold and comfortless.

## CAVALRY AND INFANTRY TRAINING.

One of the great difficulties in creating a Citizen Army is to educate leaders who have but little time to devote to military work. I hope that the system of instruction for promotion which you have approved may go far to overcome this difficulty. Another difficulty is to give increased efficiency to the rank and file in the very few days which they can spare for military training. Nothing will more conduce to securing enough efficiency for practical purposes than simplifying the text books on drill and thus bringing what is absolutely necessary for a soldier to know within the compass of his avail-



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able time. With this object in view I have issued a 'Cavalry Training' which contains a new and very simple method of drill, which I have devised after a great deal of thought and consideration, for mounted men and men on foot. One of my objects in drawing up this book was to create a drill applicable alike to Infantry and Cavalry, and to make the formations and general system of working similar for the two great arms, so that the leaders and men of both may learn a common alphabet and be instructed in a common grammar. Eight men and a Leader are the groundwork of the formations. I look to these small commands as likely to be of great assistance in helping to create a thoroughly efficient Militia at war strength. The whole system of instruction of the recruit is also very much simplified, and is confined only to what is absolutely necessary for a soldier to learn, and in a simpler form, I believe, than has ever before been issued in a drill book. I hope very shortly to issue an 'Infantry Training' on similar lines to the 'Cavalry Training.'

Though in preparing these books I have very much simplified the system of training, I have been careful to avoid any differences which would prevent smooth co-operation between Canadian and British troops in the field.

#### UNIFORM.

A Service Dress has been adopted as the second dress of city corps. The rural corps will retain their present dress, and a Service Dress will be provided for them and kept in store to be issued when ordered on service. The rural corps will also have a canvas suit issued to them for work in the camps. I have recommended that, in future, all great-coats should be of the service colour, so that the least possible amount would have to be issued to the troops when they take the field.

#### MILITIA OFFICERS AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

I hear from you with great pleasure that arrangements have been made with the Imperial authorities to admit a certain number of Canadian officers, yearly, to the Staff College.

#### MILITIA OFFICERS AT THE BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

On the invitation of the Imperial Government, Colonel Otter, Colonel Evans and Colonel Drury attended the Manœuvres held in the south of England last September. Colonel Lessard was unfortunately unable to accept the invitation. These visits and the opportunity thus afforded to acquire military knowledge must necessarily be of great value to the Canadian Militia, and the expenditure for the purpose is fully justified.

#### WAR HONOURS OF CANADIAN REGIMENTS.

During the year six Colours especially designed for the purpose, have been assigned by Great Britain for presentation to the Canadian Corps which had taken part in the war in South Africa 'in recognition of their valuable services to the Empire.' These will be allotted to—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons.  
 The Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.  
 Strathcona's Horse.  
 The Royal Canadian Field Artillery.  
 The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.  
 The Royal Canadian Regiment.

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## CARTRIDGE FACTORY FOR ONTARIO.

Last year I called attention to the need for another arsenal and cartridge factory to be situated in Ontario. I wish again to emphasize this requirement, and to urge that it should be provided.

## DEFENCE WORKS AND ARTILLERY.

I beg to refer you to certain memoranda which I have given you from time to time on this subject.

## CONCLUSION.

Though in pursuance of my duty I have pointed out what in my opinion is necessary to secure an efficient Militia, able to defend the country, and though there is much to do before that object has been reached, yet at the same time I think we can look back on the year 1903 as having been well spent in the interests of the Militia, and in the far greater interests of the Dominion which are bound up with the efficiency of the Force.

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

DUNDONALD,  
*Major General Commanding Canadian Militia.*

OTTAWA, March 1, 1904.



## \* APPENDICES

TO

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE CANADIAN MILITIA  
FOR THE YEAR 1903.

1. Organization and Changes of Establishments of the Militia.
2. Annual Return of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-Commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ending December 31, 1903.
3. List of Certificates issued to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Active Militia during the year ended December 31, 1903.
4. Return showing the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Men and Horses trained during the year 1903 at Local Head-Quarters.
5. Return showing the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Men and Horses trained during the year 1903 in District Camps.
6. Artillery Training.
7. Return of Field Batteries, C.A., which performed Annual Drill during the year 1903, showing type of gun used and ammunition expended at practice.
8. Return of Garrison Artillery units, C.A., which performed Annual Drill during the year 1903, showing type of gun used and ammunition expended at practice.
9. Results of Competitive Practice—Field Artillery—Deseronto, Ontario, June 5 to July 4, 1903.
10. Results of Garrison Artillery Service and Competitive Practice with Light Quick Firing Guns—6 pr. Hotchkiss.
11. Results of Garrison Artillery Service and Competitive Practice with Light Quick Firing Guns—12 pr. 12 cwt. A.
12. Results of Garrison Artillery Service and Competitive Practice at Isle of Orleans, Que., 1903, with 5-inch B. L. Howitzers.
13. Results of Garrison Artillery Service and Competitive Practice at Isle of Orleans, Que., 1903, with 40 pr. R.B.L. Guns.
14. Statistical return from Director General Medical Services.
15. Report of Commandant Royal Military College for 1903.

## APPENDIX 1.

### ORGANIZATION AND CHANGES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Increase of all ranks of the Permanent Force from 1,000 to 1,500, by which provision has been made for:—

1. A Cavalry Unit at St. John's, Que.
2. A Cavalry Unit in the North-west Territories.
3. A Section of Garrison Artillery at Montreal.
4. A Company of Engineers.
5. A Section of the Canadian Army Service Corps.
6. A small Section of Military Staff Clerks, which will form a part of the Canadian Army Service Corps.
7. An Army Ordnance Corps.
8. A Riding Establishment for the Royal Military College.

In addition to the above, the following Instructional Staff has been authorized:—  
Two Gunnery Instructors.  
Sixteen Sergeant Instructors.

The formation of an Intelligence Branch at Headquarters has been effected during the past year, also a School of Signalling.

Changes in the organization of the following units of the Active Militia have been approved, and have been effected for the most part:—

*Cavalry*—5th Princess Louise Dragoon Guards (two Squadrons added).

6th Hussars (one Squadron added).

7th Hussars (conversion of 58th Regiment).

11th Hussars (conversion of 54th Regiment).

12th Hussars (conversion of 5 Squadrons of C.M.R.).

King's Canadian Hussars (two Squadrons added).

Toronto Light Horse (formerly two Squadrons of C.M.R.).

Prince Edward Island Light Horse (formerly one Squadron of C.M.R.).

*Artillery*—Conversion of Charlottetown Engineer Company into Garrison Artillery.

*Engineers*—Montreal Company.

*Corps of Guides.*

*Infantry*—21st Regiment (one company added).

23rd Regiment (newly organized).

29th Regiment (one company added).

47th Regiment (one company added).

74th Regiment (two companies added).

91st Regiment (newly organized).

The 41st Regiment has been changed into a City Corps.

The formation of a Corps of Signallers has been approved.

The following units have been disbanded:—

25th Regiment.

50th Regiment.

54th Regiment, converted into 11th Hussars.

58th Regiment, converted into 7th Hussars.

*Canadian Army Service Corps*—Four additional Companies have been authorized.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

## APPENDIX 2.

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia (Non-commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1902.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1903.	Become Non-effective.								Enrolled.				Composition of present Contingent as to length of Service.				Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
				Discharged by Pursue.	Discharged Unserviceable.	Discharged Invalided.	Discharged—Time Expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Desertion.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	100	94	91	13	2	.....	7	19	.....	1	42	37	.....	2	39	31	24	10	26	.....
" Field Artillery. . .	243	183	158	4	11	3	23	39	.....	.....	80	40	..	1	55	34	38	26	60	.....
" Garrison Artillery ..	212	175	178	5	5	1	22	15	3	4	55	52	.....	6	58	46	31	25	76	.....
" Mounted Rifles.....	54	48	44	4	5	2	7	22	.....	.....	40	31	..	.....	36	21	9	4	10	.....
No. 1 Co. Royal Canadian Regiment..	78	70	42	11	1	1	9	15	3	1	41	9	9	1	22	4	8	8	22	.....
" 2 " " ..	102	85	73	10	3	1	5	19	.....	2	40	21	1	3	28	18	11	11	33	.....
" 3 " " ..	60	61	61	3	2	3	4	8	.....	5	25	21	.....	3	25	21	6	8	26	.....
" 4 " " ..	67	60	62	5	2	.....	10	10	1	1	29	23	1	.....	31	23	5	5	29	.....
" 5 " " ..	79	58	79	1	.....	...	4	7	.....	5	17	29	3	4	38	24	21	5	29	.....
Totals. ....	995	834	788	56	31	11	91	154	7	19	369	263	14	12	43	222	153	102	311	1

AYLMER, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

## APPENDIX 3.

LIST OF CERTIFICATES issued to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Active Militia during the year ended December 31, 1903.

Arm and Station.	Long Course.				Short Course.				Special Course.				Musketry Course.				Field Officers.				Cap- tains.		Sub- alterns.		Drill Sergts.		N.C.O.				Trumpeters and Buglers.				Totals.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	A		B		A		B		A		B		Officers.		N.C.O's and Men.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Short.		Long.		Short.		Long.		Short.		Special.			Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long.		Short.		Special.		Long	

\* 9 Infantry certificates.

\* 2 Infantry certificates.

+ 1 Equitation certificate.

AYLMER,  
Colonel,  
Adjutant General.



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## APPENDIX 4.

RETURN showing the number of Officers, N. C. Officers, Men and Horses trained during the Year 1903, at Local Headquarters.

Military District	Authorized Establishment.			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 . . . . .	71	672	11	69	669	11	..	..	..	2	3	..
2 . . . . .	212	2,722	54	142	2,506	21	30	140	..	40	76	33
3 and 4 . . . . .	117	1,285	16	68	771	12	..	..	..	49	514	4
5 . . . . .	183	2,323	184	146	2,260	153	..	6	..	37	57	31
6 . . . . .	36	388	6	33	388	6	..	..	..	3	..	..
7 . . . . .	102	1,163	222	77	1,064	217	..	..	..	25	99	5
8 . . . . .	52	594	8	42	523	8	1	16	..	9	55	..
9 . . . . .	91	1,348	13	81	876	12	..	220	..	10	252	1
10 . . . . .	39	446	59	33	352	55	1	10	..	5	84	4
11 . . . . .	73	912	7	53	639	3	..	121	..	20	152	4
12 . . . . .	12	222	27	8	164	..	..	4	..	4	54	27
Ottawa Brigade.	68	825	8	55	778	8	..	47	..	13	..	..
Totals . . . . .	1,056	12,900	615	807	10,990	506	32	564	..	217	1,346	109

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## APPENDIX 5.

RETURN showing the number of Officers, N. C. Officers, Men and Horses trained during the Year 1903, in District Camps.

Military District	Authorized Establishment.			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. ....	245	2,679	463	163	1,513	319	1	32	.....	81	1,134	144
" 2. ....	399	4,362	980	262	2,313	716	14	43	19	123	2,006	245
" 3 and 4. ....	273	3,087	877	177	1,691	653	2	.....	.....	94	1,396	224
" 5. ....	171	1,898	502	123	1,290	393	.....	1	.....	48	607	109
" 6. ....	117	1,251	452	77	891	421	.....	.....	.....	40	360	31
" 7. ....	192	2,069	29	137	1,102	25	2	7	1	53	960	3
" 8. ....	192	1,640	463	131	1,092	446	6	27	5	55	521	12
" 9. ....	214	2,387	157	155	1,206	145	11	128	2	48	1,053	10
" 10. ....	20	306	320	15	230	249	.....	11	9	5	65	62
" 11. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 12. ....	19	514	60	42	361	59	2	26	.....	5	127	1
Ottawa Brigade.	25	290	217	24	289	216	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Totals. ....	1,897	20,483	4,520	1,306	11,978	3,642	38	275	36	553	8,230	842
Summary.												
District Camp ..	1,897	20,483	4,520	1,306	11,978	3,642	38	275	36	553	8,230	842
Local Headquarters. ....	1,056	12,900	615	807	10,990	506	32	564	.....	217	1,346	109
Totals ....	2,953	33,383	5,135	2,113	22,968	4,148	70	839	36	770	9,576	951

AYLMER, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.



## APPENDIX 6.

## ARTILLERY TRAINING.

The majority of the Field Artillery Batteries were trained this year, at Deseronto, under the supervision of the Commandant and Staff of the Royal School of Artillery at Kingston.

The following is the detail :—

Gentlemen Cadets R.M.C.

A. Field Artillery Bge.	{ 'A' Battery, R.C.F.A. 'B' Battery, R.C.F.A. }	Lt.-Col. Fages, R.C.F.A.
1st Field Artillery Bge.	{ 11th Field Battery 16th Field Battery }	Lt.-Col. J. Davidson, C.A.
2nd Field Artillery Bge.	{ 4th Field Battery 7th Field Battery 9th Field Battery }	Lt.-Col. F. King, R.L., F.A.
3rd Field Artillery Bge.	{ 2nd Field Battery 8th Field Battery 14th Field Battery }	Lt.-Col. W. G. Hurdman, R.L., R.C.F.A.

It was originally intended that all of the Field Batteries in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec should come to Deseronto for their training, but for various reasons the following were unable to do so :—

- 1st Field Battery, Quebec.
- 3rd Field Battery, Montreal.
- 5th Field Battery, Kingston.
- 6th Field Battery, London.
- 15th Field Battery, Shefford.

The following Batteries trained at local headquarters in District Camps :—

- 1st Field Battery at Lévis, P.Q.
- 3rd Field Battery at St. Helen's Island.
- 10th Field Battery at Woodstock, N.B.
- 12th Field Battery at Newcastle, N.B.
- 13th Field Battery at Winnipeg.
- 15th Field Battery at Granby.
- 17th Field Battery at Aldershot.

## GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The 1st and 5th Regiments of Garrison Artillery were trained under the supervision of the C.R.A. and Staff at Halifax and Esquimalt, these Corps being allotted to these stations for defence purposes.

The remainder of the Garrison Artillery units trained and carried out their practice under the supervision of the Commandant and Staff of the R.G.A. at Quebec at the following places :—

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2nd Regiment C.A.     | } At Isle of Orleans. |
| 6th Regiment C.A.     |                       |
| Cobourg Gar. Co. C.A. |                       |
| 3rd Regiment C.A.     | } At St. John, N.B.   |
| 4th Regiment C.A.     |                       |

At the former place 5" B. L. Howitzers and 40 pr. R. B. L. Guns were used.

At the latter — 6 and 12 pr. Quick Firers.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPENDIX 7.

RETURN of Field Batteries, C.A., which performed Annual Drill during the year 1903, showing type of gun used, and gun ammunition expended at practice.

UNIT.	TYPE OF GUN.			Remarks.
	B.L., 12-pr. 6 cwt.	R.M.L., 9-pr. 8 cwt.		
		Shells.		
		Shell, Shrapnel.	Common.	
<i>Competitive Practice at Deseronto.</i>				
R.M. College—Cadets.....	120			
R.C.F.A. .... { 'A' Battery.....	120			
{ 'B' ".....	120			
1st Field Artillery Brigade. { 11th Guelph.....			115	
{ 16th ".....			122	
2nd Field Artillery Brigade. { 4th Hamilton.....	111			
{ 7th St. Catharines..	118			
{ 9th Toronto.....	120			
2nd 'Ottawa'.....	119			
8th 'Gananoque'.....	120			
14th 'Midland'.....	119			
Preliminary Practice at Deseronto .....	412		84	
<i>Preliminary Practice at Local Headquarters.</i>				
* 1st 'Quebec'.....				
* 3rd 'Montreal'.....				
10th 'Woodstock'.....		16	24	
* 12th 'Newcastle'.....				
13th 'Winnipeg'.....		16	24	
* 15th 'Shefford'.....				
* 17th 'Sydney'.....				
Totals.....	1,479	32	369	

\*Did not practice.

The 5th and 6th Field Batteries did not perform Annual Drill

AYLMER, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.



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## APPENDIX 8.

RETURN of Garrison Artillery Units, C. A., which performed Annual Drill during the year 1903, showing type of gun used, and ammunition expended at practice.

UNIT.	TYPE OF GUN.										Remarks.
	B. L.		Q. F.		R. B. L.		R. M. L.		Cartridges Aiming Rifle.		
	6" Gun.	5" Howitzer.	12-pr. 12 Cwt.	6-pr. Hotchkiss.	40-pr.	20-pr.	13-pr.	1" Percussion			
								Shell, Common.	Shells.	Common.	
R. C. G. A. { No. 1 Company { No. 2 Company 1st Regiment C. A. ....	54		40	42	42				120		
2nd       "       "	54		40	40	42				120		
3rd       "       "	144				144	48	16		2,026	1,474	
4th       "       "			147	155					480		
5th       "       "			143	156					480		
6th       "       "	32				96			16	500		
Cobourge Company					48						
Totals. ....	32	396	370	393	372	48	16	44	3,726	1,474	

AYLMER, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPEN

## RESULTS of Competitive Practice—Field Artillery—

SERIES.	BATTERY COMMANDER.	TIME.			Rate of section fire ordered.	Elevation.	
		From Order to plant aiming posts, 1st to gun.	From action to 1st gun.	Total for series.		As ordered.	As verified by the guns.
14th Midland F.B....	I.....	Maj. MacNachtan....	17' 17"	.....	37' 29"	40"	2025
	II.....	Capt. Cairns.....	.....	3' 55"	21' 53"	40"	2039
	Convoy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1797
'A' Battery, R.C.F.A.	I.....	Lt.-Col. Fages.....	11' 10"	.....	37' 35"	40"	1950
	II.....	".....	.....	1' 40"	25' 31"	.....	2034
	Convoy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1762
'B' Battery, R.C.F.A.	I.....	Lt. Clairmonte.....	10' 57"	.....	11 fr. 3"	30"	2050
	II.....	Capt. Roy.....	.....	2' 3"	29' 45"	30"	1900
	Convoy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1860
8th Gananoque F.B. ..	I.....	Maj. Robinson.....	18' 22"	.....	38' 2"	50"	2000
	II.....	Capt. Waldie.....	.....	3' 51"	25' 53"	30"	1700
	Convoy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1678
7th St. Catharines F.B.....	I.....	Major Merritt.....	21' 40"	.....	52' 10"	25"	1900
	II.....	Capt. Singer.....	.....	3' 55"	33' 40"	30"	1800
	Convoy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1811
4th Hamilton F.B....	I.....	Major Tidswell..	25' 36"	.....	45' 35"	50"	2250
	II.....	Lt. Carscallen.....	.....	3' 40"	37'	30"	1800
	Convoy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1785
16th Guelph F.B....	I.....	Major McCrae.....	17' 20"	.....	40'	30"	2150
	II.....	Capt. Harrison.....	.....	3' 5"	50'	30"	1950
	Convoy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1784



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## DIX 9.

Deseronto, Ont., June 5th to July 4th, 1903.

Percussion shell.	No. of Rounds fired.		No. of Dummies fired at.	Effect.		Dummies hit per shell.	Throughs & Lodges per shell.	Percentage.		MARKS.				
	Effective.	Shell.		Dummies hit.	Throughs & Lodges.			Of effective time shell.	Of target destroyed.	Time shell effective.	Destruction of target.	Accuracy in Ranging.	Fire discipline.	Total.
20	20	20	40	100										
8 6 4	29 10 24	21 17 4	41 45 wagons hit,	36 29 one	145 137 of the	62 88 mde	2.5 4.15 olishe	58 37.03 d.	87.8 64.44 100	6.44 4.11 .....	8.78 3.22 5	10 10 .....	16 16 .....	41.22 33.33 5
										10.55	17	20	32	79.55
10 13 6	24 7 17	27 16 209	41 45 hits on 3	38 26 wagons.	112 41 gols.	62 72	1.85 1.14	47.06 30.43	92.68 57.77 75	5.23 3.38 .....	9.26 2.88 3.75	5 10 .....	17 18 ..	36.49 34.26 3.75
										8.61	15.89	15	35	74.50
8 12 6	22 0 11	29 32 23	41 45 hits on 2	37 2 wagons.	130 2 ns.	62 03	2.2 03	42.13 0	90.24 4.44 50	4.79 0 .....	9.02 22 2.50	10 10 .....	16 16 .....	39.81 26.22 2.50
										4.79	11.74	20	32	68.53
9 4 6	18 4 12	29 38 3	41 45 wagons hit,	37 21 one	173 79 of the	66 57	3.09 2.13	38.3 9.09	90.24 46.66 75	4.25 1.05 .....	9.02 2.33 3.75	10 10 .....	12 13 .....	35.27 26.38 3.75
										5.30	15.10	20	25	65.40
16 10 .....	3 9 18	43 19 5	41 45 hits on 2	32 22 wagons.	81 38 ns.	51 58	1.30 1	6.52 32.1	78.05 48.88 50	72 3.57 .....	7.80 2.45 2.50	2 10 .....	8 15 .....	18.52 31.02 2.50
										4.29	12.75	12	23	52.04
12 5 4	0 30 3	10 33 14	41 45 44 hits on 4	1 29 wagons.	1 139 ns.	04 43	04 2.04	0 47.62	2.44 64.44 100	0 5.29 .....	24 3.22 5	0 10 .....	15 13 .....	15.24 31.51 5
										5.29	8.46	10	28	51.75
12 12 .....	5 2 24	43 24 .....	41 45 1 hit on Con voy.	15 8 Con voy.	33 12 voy.	25 21	55 31	10.41 7.69	36.58 17.77 25	1.15 85 .....	3.65 89 1.25	10 0 .....	15 14 .....	29.80 15.74 1.25
										2	5.79	10	29	46.79

3-4 EDWARD VII., A. 1904

## APPEN

## RESULTS of Competitive Practice—Field Artillery—

SERIES.	BATTERY COMMANDER.	TIME.			Rate of section fire ordered.	Elevation.	
		From Order to plant aiming posts, 1st to gun.	From action to 1st gun.	Total for series.		As ordered.	As verified by the guns.
2nd Ottawa F.B.....	I.....	12' 15"		37' 20"	20"	2250	2160
	II.....		2' 37"	27' 55"	30"	1700	1771
	{Convoy.}						
11th Guelph F.B.....	I.....	25' 20"		11 fr. 4"	30"	1900	2160
	II.....		5' 20"	35' 30"	30"	1800	1822
	{Convoy.}						
9th Toronto F.B.....	I.....	18' 3"		48' 22"	45"	1750	1992
	II.....		4' 20"	31' 13"	45"	1950	1782
	{Convoy.}						
R.M.C. Cadets.....	I.....	6' 20"		21'	30"	2250	2113
	II.....		2' 23"	23' 20"	30"	2275	1892
	{Convoy.}						

The Convoy or Moving Target consisted of 4 Waggon. Each Waggon hit counted as 5 Dummies.  
 The 11th and 16th Batteries fired with 9 pr R.M.L. Guns and range was given in degrees and minutes.  
 All other Batteries fired with the 12 pr B.L. Gun.  
 Two sections of the 2nd F.B. were called upon by the G.O.C. to act as Horse Artillery.  
 They galloped into position and fired 28 Rds. at the Artillery Target. Result: 9 Dummies hit, 39



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

## DIX 9—Concluded.

Deseronto, Ont., June 5th to July 4th, 1903—Concluded.

Percussion shell.	No. of Rounds fired.		No. of Dummies fired at.	Effect.		Dummies hit per shell.	Throughs & Lodges per shell.	Percentage.		MARKS.				
	Time.	Shell.		Dummies hit.	Throughs & Lodges.			Of effective time shell.	Of target destroyed.	Time shell effective.	Destruction of target.	Accuracy in Ranging.	Fire discipline.	Total.
										POSSIBLE.				
										20	20	20	40	100
14	1	44	41	2	5	·03	·08	2·22	4·88	·25	·49	5	16	21·74
10	3	38	45	31	60	·61	1·17	7·31	68·88	·81	3·45	5	15	24·26
9	0	.....	No hits on	Convo y.										
										1·06	3·94	10	31	46
18	1	37	41	3	4	·05	·07	2·63	7·31	·29	·73	0	11	11·97
10	3	21	45	7	18	·2	·53	12·5	15·55	1·39	·77	10	13	25·16
.....	25	.....	14 hits on	4 waggo ns.					100	.....	5	.....	.....	5
										1·68	6·50	10	24	42·13
10	2	48	41	28	53	·46	·88	4	68·29	·44	6·83	0	16	23·27
8	0	40	45	1	2	·02	·04	0	2·22	0	·11	0	13	13·11
4	6	2	26 hits on	4 waggo ns.					100	.....	5	.....	.....	5
										·44	11·94	0	29	41·38
8	0	49	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	20
12	0	35	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
6	10	.....	3 hits on	2 waggo ns.					50	.....	2·50	.....	.....	2·50
										0	2·50	2	33	37·50

The equivalent is given above in yards.

Throughs and Lodges.

AYLMER, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

## APPENDIX 10.

RESULTS of Garrison Artillery Practice Service and Competitive Practice with Light Quick Firing Guns.—6-pr. Hotchkiss. Station St. John, N.B., August, 1903.

Unit.	G. G. C.	Height of work.	Number of guns.	Average range.	Possible hits per gun per minute.	Time of series.	Hits obtained.	Hits per gun per minute obtained.	Figure of effect.	Deduction for bad fire, discipline and penalties.	Figure of merit.
		Ft.	Yds								
R. C. G. A.—											
No. 1 Company....	Capt. A. T. Ogilvie.....	80	2 1600	13 3	1 26	6 2 38	179	006	173		
2 " ....	Lieut. W. B. Almon....	80	2 1400	14 9	1 55	13 4 19	281	002	279		
3rd Regiment—											
No. 1 Company....	Lieut. A. L. Fowler.*...	80	2 1400	14 9	1 61	3 93	062	012	05		
2 " ....	" R. T. Brittain....	80	2 1500	13 3	1 9	5 1 31	098	008	09		
3 " ....	" W. Vassie . . . .	80	2 1600	13	1 3	3 1 153	088	025	063		
4 " ....	" C. S. E. Robertson	80	2 1750	12 5	1 33	3 1 12	089	008	081		
4th Regiment—											
No. 1 Company....	Capt. A. A. Bartlett....	80	2 1850	12	1 35	3 1 11	091	008	083		
2 " ....	Lieut. J. R. Darke.....	80	2 1850	12	1 08	1 45	037	012	025		
4 " ..	" W. A. Leslie.....	80	2 1900	11 5	1 25	1 4	034	027	007		
5 " ....	" T. J. Donahoe ...	80	2 1650	13	1 4	10 3 57	274	012	262		



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

## APPENDIX 11.

RESULTS of Garrison Artillery Service and Competitive Practice with Light Quick Firing Guns.—12-pr. 12 cwt. A. Station St. John, N.B., August, 1903.

Unit.	G. G. C.	Height of work.	Number of guns.	Average range.	Possible hits per gun per minute.	Time of series.	Hits obtained.	Hits per gun per minute obtained.	Figure of effect.	Deduction for bad fire, discipline and penalties.	Figure of merit.
		Ft.	Yds								
R. C. G. A.—											
No. 1 Company....	Capt. A. T. Ogilvie.....	80	2 1450	11.5	2.00	5	1.25	.108	.002	.106	
2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 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## APPENDIX 12.

RESULTS of Garrison Artillery Service and Competitive Practice at Isle of Orleans,  
P.Q., 1903, with 5-inch B. L. Howitzers.

Unit.	Company.	Type of Gun.	Hits.	—For Fire Discipline.	Total.	B. C.	S. C.
<i>Higher Establishment.</i>			<i>Full Marks 50.</i>				
R. C. G. A.....	1	B.L.5" Howitzer	23	45	275	Capt. Ogilvie....	Lieut. Almon. Sgt. Inst. Lyndon
" .....	2	" ..	21	40	250	Lt. Col. Farley..	Lieut. White. " Sullivan.
2nd Regiment...	1	" ..	12	28	148	Major Barton...	Capt. Lyman. Lieut. Shaw.
" ....	2	" ..	12	30	150	Major Renouf...	Major Wynne. Lieut. Shaw.
" ....	3	" ..	14	20	160	Lt. Col. Hibbard	" Ewing. " White.
<i>Lower Establishment.</i>			<i>Full Marks 25.</i>				
6th Regiment...	1	B.L.5" Howitzer	5	12	62	Capt. Marceau...	Lieut. Vien.
" ....	2	" ..	7	10	80	" Bergeron....	" Fortier.
" ....	3	" ..	3	9	39	" Joncas.....	" Demers.
" ....	4	" ..	12	12	132	" Gelly.....	" Carrier.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

## APPENDIX 13.

RESULTS of Garrison Artillery Service and Competitive Practice at Isle of Orleans,  
P.Q., 1903, with 40-pr. R. B. L. Guns.

Unit.	Company.	Type of Gun.	Hits.	—For time.	+ For Fire Discipline.	Total.	B. C.	S. C.
<i>Higher Establishment.</i>					<i>Full Marks 50.</i>			
R. C. G. A. ....	1	R. B. L. 40 pr.	12	3	45	117	Capt. Ogilvie...	Lieut. Almon.
" .....	2	" ..	11	4'5	40	104'5	Lt. Col. Farley..	" Sullivan.
2nd Regiment...	1	" ..	1	4'25	35	36'9	Major Barton...	" Shaw.
" .....	2	" ..	9	2'25	30	84	" Renouf...	Major Wynne.
" .....	3	" ..	2½	3'5	30	42'1	Lt. Col. Hibbard	Lieut. Ewing.
Cobourg Co'y....	.....	" ..	6½	3'75	40	76'5	Major O'Dell...	" Campbell.
<i>Lower Establishment.</i>					<i>Full Marks 25.</i>			
6th Regiment...	1	R. B. L. 40 pr.	5	1'25	15	76'25	Capt. Marsen...	Lieut. Vien.
" .....	2	" ..	4	'75	1	64'25	" Bergeron..	" Fortier.
" .....	3	" ..	1½	4'	12	26'75	" Joncas...	" Demers.
" .....	4	" ..	4½	1'25	12	67'	" Gallery...	" Carrier.

AYLMER, Colonel.  
Adjutant General.

## APPENDIX 14.

MILITIA HEAD-QUARTERS, CANADA,  
OTTAWA, February 3rd, 1904.

*From the Director General Medical Services.*

To the Major General,  
Commanding Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the attached tabulated statistical report showing the number of patients admitted and treated in each Station Hospital during the year 1903. As shown in the abstract the general health of the troops has been good. No epidemic has occurred, and every care has been taken to send at once all patients suffering from contagious diseases to the civil isolation hospital for treatment.

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

EUG. FISET, Lt.-Colonel,  
*Director General Medical Services.*

STATISTICAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MEDICAL  
SERVICES FOR 1903.

*Abstract from Admission and Discharge Books.*

CASES treated in Station Hospitals from January 1, 1903, to December 31 1903.

Diseases.	Quebec.	Toronto.	St. Johns.	London.	Kingston.	Frederic- ton.	Winnipeg.
Adenitis.....	5						
Abscess.....	11	2	1	2	4	1	1
Acene.....	1						
Alcoholism ..	8	1	1		1		1
Appendicitis ..	2	1				1	
Apthiae.....							1
Burns.....				4	2		
Blistered heel ..	7			8			2
Bronchitis ..	18	3	2	12	24	13	6
Bite of dog ..	1						
Blood Poison.....	2						
Boils.....		7	1	1	2	4	2
Biliousness.....		3	1	3			4
Chancres soft.....		3	2				
Catarrh.....	17		12				
Constipation.....	1						
Cephalalgia.....	4						
Cystitis.....	2	3	3				
Congestion of liver.....	1						
"    lungs.....	1						
"    kidneys.....	1						
Carbuncle dense.....	1						
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1						
Cyst of eye lid ..	2						
Corns.....	1						



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CASES treated in Station Hospitals from January 1, 1903, to December 31, 1903—*Con.*

Diseases.	Quebec.	Toronto.	St. Johns.	London.	Kingston.	Frederic- ton.	Winnipeg.
Contusions.....	12	1	2	3	21		9
Conjunctivitis.....				2	3		1
Chicken-pox.....					1		
Diphtheria.....		3	1				
Dyspepsia.....	4						
Diarrhea.....	6	2	1		10	6	
Delirium tremens.....	1						
Dislocation of shoulder.....	1						
Epilepsia.....	1				1		
Erysipelis.....	2				1		
Eczema.....	1	1				1	
Exerceration.....		1		4	4		2
Fracture of nose.....		1					
"    leg.....	1						
Fracture comp. of leg.....	1						
Frost bite.....	1	1	1		1		2
Febris.....	3						
Gonorrhoea.....	23	9	5	4	8	3	1
Gastritis.....	2		2				
Gravel.....	1						
Gun-shot wound.....						1	
Haemoptysis.....	2				2		
Hepatitis.....	1						
Hernia.....	1						1
Injured testical.....		2					
Ingrowing toe nail.....	1						
Insanity.....	1				1		
Influenza.....	42	13	1		29	4	13
Insolation.....	2						
Impetigo contagiosum.....		4					
Lumbago.....	6				2	3	1
Laryngitis.....	5						
Mental diseases.....				1			
Mumps.....	5						
Measles.....					1	1	
Neuralgia.....	2	1	2		9		
Phthisis.....	3						
Pneumonia.....	1				2		
Palpitation.....							1
Pleurisia.....	1		1		5		
Pleurodina.....	2						
Paralysis.....					1		
Rheumatism.....	7	7	2	4	12		2
Piles.....		1	1				
Syph (Sec).....	1				3	3	
Syph (Prin.).....	15						
Sprains.....	12	3			2		1
Scarlet fever.....		4					
Synovitis.....		1					1
Scabies.....				1	2		
Stomach trouble.....						1	
Suicide.....				1			
Tonsillitis.....	18	10	4	1	19	5	5
Typhoid fever.....					3	2	
Tape worm.....					3		
Tuberculosis.....	1						
Varicocel.....	1						
Vaccination ulcer.....					2	1	
Wounds.....	8	3		3		8	2
Whitlow.....						1	
Operations.....					2		3
Deaths.....	3			2		1	
Total cases.....	158	81	46	53	88	59	62

EUG. FISET, Lt.-Colonel,  
Director General Medical Services.

## APPENDIX 15.

KINGSTON, Ont., January 1, 1904.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the Royal Military College for the year ending December 31, 1903.

### STRENGTH.

1. At the beginning of the year there were 89 Gentlemen Cadets.  
During the year this number has been decreased by 32, as follows :—

Commissioned in Imperial Forces,	4	} Graduated June, 1903.
" Reserve of Officers	23	
Deceased	1	
Withdrawn	4	

and increased by 31 (admitted Sept., 1903), leaving a present strength of 88 Gentlemen Cadets.

### HEALTH.

2. Cases of typhoid fever and diarrhœa have occurred throughout the year, all traceable to the College water supply.

A filter system was installed in the summer, but was not reported to be in proper working order until a few days ago.

It is hoped that this system will prove satisfactory, and that, by maintaining a constant supply of pure water, it will remove a cause of disease that occasions grave anxiety from a medical point of view.

To ensure the best nursing, several Gentlemen Cadets, suffering from typhoid, were sent to the General Hospital at Kingston. I desire to express my satisfaction and gratitude for the way in which they were nursed there, and for the excellent medical attention they received from Surgeon Captain Kilborn, medical officer in charge of the College.

### MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

3. Three candidates who were passed as medically fit at the May Entrance Examination, were found, on joining the College, to be unfit for military service. Two of them had to undergo operation for varicocele, rejoining the College later in the term; and the third was altogether rejected. I consider that much greater care should be shown by the medical officers who examine candidates for entrance. It is only by this care that parents will be spared the expense and disappointment of sending their sons to the College to find that after all they are rejected as unfit.

### CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

4. The conduct and discipline of the Gentlemen Cadets have been good.



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## EXAMINATIONS.

5. The yearly examinations have given satisfactory results. Of the 27 Gentlemen Cadets who graduated, 10 gained "Honours."

## DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

6. A good standard has been maintained in drills and exercises. In rifle shooting 20 per cent qualified as marksmen, and the annual course was amended to include snap-shooting, firing at moving objects, &c.

In June the Gentlemen Cadets went into camp at Deseronto, and carried out gun-practice as a Field Battery, and field-firing as a Battalion. In both these exercises they worked entirely under the command of their own Cadet N. C. Officers, who performed the duties of Battery, Battalion and Company Commanders. The result was most satisfactory in every way.

I desire to record my thanks to Col. C. W. Drury, C.B., Commanding the Camp, for his kind help and co-operation, which caused the whole exercise to be such a success. I would add incidentally that several cadets on graduating joined the Artillery of the Active Militia owing to their having seen and served alongside this branch of the service in the Deseronto Camp.

## MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT TORONTO.

7. A detachment of 60 Gentlemen Cadets, under Major C. Van Straubensee, R.F.A., and Major H. Logan, Leicestershire Regt., together with Sergt.-Major Prince, took part in the Toronto Military Tournament in April, and gave an artillery and gymnastic display.

## RIDING.

8. I have little to add to my report of last year on the Equitation at the R. M. College. This year there have been still greater difficulties in instruction, owing to the Riding School of the R.C.F.A. not being available. I cannot urge too strongly that a special Riding Establishment be authorized for the College; that stables and a riding school be erected in the grounds, and that the instruction be conducted by an officer.

## N.C.O. GYMNASTIC COURSE.

9. A class of 14 N.C. Officers, drawn from the Active Militia and Permanent Force, was held during twelve weeks in the early spring under the direction of Major H. Logan, Leicestershire Regt., and the Gymnastic Staff of the College.

The results obtained in so short a time were highly satisfactory, and it is hoped that, from this beginning, an interest in gymnastics and physical training may be spread amongst the Militia of Canada. I reported in detail on this subject to the Adjutant General of Militia on April 14, 1903.

## OFFICERS' LONG COURSE.

10. A long course for officers was held from February till May. Eighteen officers completed the course. Of these, 5 obtained 1s Class and 12 obtained 2nd Class Certificates.

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## NEW BUILDINGS.

11. I consider it of urgent importance that the new Gymnasium should be completed and properly equipped.

I again draw attention to the lack of covered space for recreation in winter and bad weather, and would strongly urge the erection of a wooden covered rink, and two wooden squash racquet courts.

## RETIRING MILITARY PROFESSORS.

12. Major C. VanStraubenzee, R.F.A., and Major H. Logan, Leicestershire Regt., having completed their period of five years' service at the College, rejoined their Corps in August. I take this opportunity of bringing to notice the excellent work done by these officers whilst at College, both in connection with the Gentlemen Cadets, and also with the many officers of the Active Militia and Permanent Force, who have come here for instruction.

## COMMISSIONS.

13. During the year the following gentlemen cadets obtained commissions :—

M. V. Plummer, Royal Field Artillery ; W. G. Tyrrell, Royal Engineers ; G. I. Peterson, Army Service Corps ; A. Flagg, Indian Army.

## DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

14. Diplomas of Graduation have been awarded to the following Gentlemen Cadets of the 1st class ; the ten first named being with "Honours" :—

W. G. Tyrrell, E. I. Leonard, F. T. Lucas, H. L. Bodwell, R. R. Carr-Harris, H. L. Trotter, S. H. Osler, W. E. Stephenson, L. G. VanTuyl, A. Flagg, R. W. Bishop, G. B. Wright, E. W. Leonard, F. P. Moffat, J. C. E. Porteous, H. L. Sherwood, R. R. C. Boyer, W. C. Campbell, A. P. Deroche, N. W. C. Hoyles, M. V. Plummer, H. C. C. Walkem, S. M. Waldron, A. W. Bixel, R. Moffatt, G. L. Peterson, and A. P. Miller.

## ANNUAL PRIZES.

15. The College prizes were distributed in June by the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, G.C.M.G., P.C., and were awarded as follows :—

Governor General's Medals for the highest aggregate of marks during the entire course : W. G. Tyrrell, gold medal ; E. I. Leonard, silver medal ; F. T. Lucas, bronze medal.

Class prizes for the highest number of marks in each class :—W. G. Tyrrell, 1st class prize ; D. B. Plumb, 2nd class prize ; E. J. C. Schmidlin, 3rd class prize.

Conduct, drills and exercises, sword of honor prize, R. R. Carr-Harris.

Subject prizes, for the highest marks in the several subjects :—In the 1st class, W. G. Tyrrell received the prizes for Military Surveying, Civil Surveying, Science and Civil Engineering ; H. L. Bodwell, the prize for Military Engineering ; G. B. Wright, the prize for Drills and Exercises ; F. T. Lucas and R. R. Carr-Harris tying for the Conduct prize.

In the 2nd class, D. B. Plumb was awarded the prizes for Mathematics, Geo. Drawing and English ; F. H. Peters received the prizes for Artillery, Military Law, &c. ; and P. S. Benoit, the prize for French.

Dominion Artillery Association prizes :—F. T. Lucas and F. H. Peters.

Commandant's Musketry prize, young soldiers' course, E. J. C. Schmidlin.

Boxing prizes :—Heavy weights, D. Ross ; middle weights, F. H. Peters ; light weights, A. Gill.



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Dundonald Mounted Patrol Competition, won by B. Company, H. L. Bodwell, W. C. Campbell, H. C. C. Walkem and H. L. Sherwood.

16. I append the details of the Superior and Subordinate Staffs of the College, as follows :—

Details of the Superior and Subordinate Staffs, in accordance with 56 Vict. c. 17, S. 1 and 2.

## SUPERIOR STAFF.

Commandant, \$3,163.33 ; Staff Adjutant, \$1,400 ; Medical Officer, \$1,029.30 .....	\$	5,592 63
4 Military Professors—		
Artillery, Military Law, &c. ....		2,500 00
Military Engineering, &c. ....		2,500 00
Tactics, Reconnaissance, &c. ....		2,500 00
Military Topography, &c. ....		2,500 00
5 Civil Professors—		
Mathematics .....		2,500 00
Civil Engineering .....		2,500 00
Science and Civil Surveying .....		2,500 00
French .....		1,200 00
English .....		1,200 00
2 Assistants—		
Mathematics .....		1,100 00
Civil Engineering .....		1,000 00
Extra duty pay, allowance, &c. ....		1,692 90
	\$	<u>29,285 53</u>

## SUBORDINATE STAFF.

## Military—

1 Accountant and clerk at \$2, 3 Drill Instructors at \$1.50, and 2 Drili Instructors at \$1.25 .....		3,285 00
Extra duty pay, allowances, &c., including uniform .....		1,702 75
	\$	<u>4,987 75</u>

## Civil—

4 head servants at \$35 per month .....	\$	1,680 00
9 ordinary “ “ 22 “ .....		2,376 00
Uniform livery for 13 servants .....		390 00
Lodging allowance for 3 “ .....		180 00
Barrack labourer at \$1 .....		365 00
	\$	<u>4,991 00</u>

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

RAYMOND READE, Lt.-Colonel,  
Commandant R. M. College.