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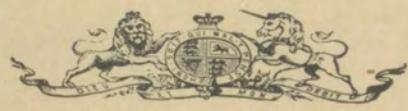
DEPARTMENT
OF
MILITIA AND DEFENCE

OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1893

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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

1894

[No. 19.—1894.] *Price 10 cents.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1893, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

J. C. PATTERSON,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1893.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 14th December, 1893.

To the Honourable
J. C. PATTERSON,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the Officers of the Staff of the Department of Militia and Defence, with the Appendices pertaining to each Report, showing the state of the Force, and the operations which have taken place in the year ending 30th June, 1893.

In 1892, the system was adopted of bringing down the Report to the end of the fiscal year, in uniformity with the course pursued in almost every other Department of the public service, as well as to obviate the delay entailed by keeping tabular returns open until the end of the calendar year, and the consequent printing of the whole Report after that date. The last Report submitted to Parliament dealt, therefore, with the broken period between the 1st January and 30th June, 1892. The tabular statements in the present Report cover the whole of the fiscal year 1892-93. This explanation is necessary for reference to the present and preceding Reports of this Department.

With your sanction, a number of changes have been effected in the Permanent and in the rest of the Active Militia. The Major General commanding the Militia explains in his report some of the changes which have taken place, and expresses his appreciation of their effect on the Force. It is gratifying to learn from that report, as well as from the comments of the press in England, and the accounts given by the Officers themselves, on their return to Canada, that the detachment of Officers and non-commissioned Officers of our Permanent Force, sent to England to be attached for instructional purposes to Imperial Regiments, were so well received; and it is to be hoped that next year the experiment will be renewed. There can be no doubt that the experience and military instruction acquired by any of our Officers who have been thus put in touch with the Imperial Troops will largely repay any expenditure incurred under this head of service.

The Halifax force is much in want of a drill shed. The expenditure this year for drill and armoury accommodation, rooms for bands, etc., etc., has been considerable. Steps for providing a new building are in progress.

Apart from the ordinary expenditure for repairs to public property in charge of the Department, a considerable amount has been spent at Quebec, Toronto and Kingston, where quarters had to be provided in consequence of changes made in the stations of part of the the Cavalry and Artillery, and to provide the necessary accommodation for officers and men.

In this connection I beg to call attention to the numerous reports of the present dilapidated and dangerous state of some of the walls and fortifications of the old City of Quebec, and also to my report thereon, recommending either an increase in the present Battery strength at the Citadel, to include a small body of Artificers, or a small Engineer Company under the control of a competent Officer, by which means a systematic and intelligent management in this particular at a minimum cost would be always available.

New barracks have also been built at Winnipeg by the Department of Public Works, and handed over to the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

The sanitary condition of the barracks at Kingston has not improved, and their position is such that a proper drainage of the buildings is deemed impossible, thus rendering them unhealthy. It is to be hoped that in the near future this valuable property, known as the Tête-de-Pont barracks, will become the means of providing better accommodation for our troops elsewhere, as the proceeds of its sale would more than compensate for the cost of erecting proper buildings on a new and suitable site.

The issues from District and Headquarter Stores, irrespective of other articles of military equipment, during the year ended 30th June last were as follows :—

Tunics, cloth and serge.....	9,719
Trousers and riding breeches.....	10,816
Forage caps.....	6,404
Great coats	3,315

The control and issue of so large an amount of clothing and other stores are matters requiring considerable care and supervision. All issues are conducted from Headquarters, and are made on approved requisitions. Every article issued from the various District Stores is accounted for to the Department. Monthly returns are rendered from the District Stores and checked at Ottawa. Thus, by the system in force, a complete inventory is made up monthly in the Store Branch of this Department.

The ammunition for the Militia has been furnished as usual by the Government Cartridge Factory ; and the small arm ammunition and the 64 pr. and 9 pr. common and shrapnel shell that were issued to the Force have been proved to be of very good quality. The purchase recently made by the Department, from the Imperial Government, of a number of Martini-Metford rifles, for a change in the armament of the Force, will necessitate a corresponding change in the ammunition. I have ascertained that the apparatus which is now in use at the Factory can, with slight alterations, and with the addition of a few new machines, be made quite available for the manufacture of the Martini-Metford ammunition ; and I have no doubt that the new cartridge which will then be produced at the Canadian Factory will prove in all respects as good as the present ammunition.

The following are the financial statements of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893 :—

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1892-93.		\$	cts.
Salaries, Headquarters Staff.		6,600	00
do Military Branch and District Staff.		12,372	35
do Brigade Majors.		11,960	48
Ammunition		76,264	49
Clothing		79,993	76
Military Stores		60,785	95
Public Armouries and care of arms		59,990	72
Drill Instruction		34,407	09
Drill pay and camp purposes		380,212	26
Contingencies		40,674	28
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association		10,000	00
do Artillery Association		2,000	00
Improved Rifled Ordnance		2,552	06
Drill Sheds, &c., and construction and repairs		103,057	79
Royal Military College of Canada		70,584	73
Pay and Maintenance, &c., of permanent corps (Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Schools)		467,850	48
Canadian Military Institute, Toronto		100	00
Rifle Range, Sussex, N.B.		339	45
Ordinary Militia Expenditure		1,419,745	89
North-west service, 1885		7,224	12
PENSIONS, 1892-93.			
	No.		
Veterans, war of 1812	10	300	00
Upper Canada Militia	31	2,480	00
Fenian Raids (New Militia Pensions)	21	3,040	40
Rebellion, N.W.T., 1885	104	20,382	99
	106	26,203	39
REVENUE, 1892-93.			
Casual revenue and fines		625	93
Extra ammunition	\$10,720	67	
Stores and clothing	2,817	81	
Miscellaneous revenue	603	01	
Rents	4,517	74	
		18,659	23
		19,285	16
Royal Military College		23,925	58
Total Revenue, 1892-93		43,210	74

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. EUG. PANET, Colonel,

Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

AMMUNITION.

The issue of practice ammunition to Militia Corps for the year was as follows :— Snider ball, 684,250 rounds and blank 134,760 rounds. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

Repayment issues of ammunition for the same period were : Snider ball, 554,060 rounds, blank 250 rounds ; Martini-Henry ball, 134,140 rounds ; Colt's Revolver, 3,100 rounds ; new Magazine Rifle ammunition, 100 rounds, and Aiming tubes, 2,000, making a total of 693,650 rounds to Militia Corps and Rifle Associations for target practice and prize competitions.

The value of the ammunition issued on repayment including price of friction tubes, supplied for fog signal service of the Marine Department and powder for the Noon Gun at Ottawa, amounted to \$10,734.08, which was duly placed to credit of the Receiver General by deposit receipts in the usual manner. (*Vide* Appendix B.)

The Field and Garrison Batteries were supplied with the regular issues of powder, shot and shell for annual practice and salutes. (*Vide* Appendix C.)

The Cartridge Factory at Quebec supplied all demands for small arm ammunition ball and blank, during the year, and has added largely to the reserve in magazine charge. Martini-Henry cartridges are now being manufactured at the Government factory ; this new ammunition was used almost entirely in the Dominion Rifle Association competition this year, as well as at the several Provincial Rifle Associations, with the most satisfactory results ; the shooting with the Martini Rifle was of a high order, the riflemen generally throughout the Dominion preferring the Canadian ammunition of recent manufacture to any other issued in the past.

In addition to the small arm ammunition, a supply of 9-pr. common and 64-pr. shrapnel shell, has been received from the Cartridge Factory.

A contract has been entered into with the Hamilton Powder Company for the annual supply of R.L.G.² and R.L.G.⁴ powder, required by the Store Branch for making up cartridges for the Artillery.

ORDNANCE.

Return of guns in charge at the various stations, will be found in the Appendix "D."

No action has yet been taken as to the disposal of the old and obsolete guns, embraced in the return.

ARMS.

The reports of the Superintendents of Stores show that the Armourers are fully employed in attending to the arms sent in for repair in the several Districts.

The necessity still exists for the appointment of an Armourer at each of the following stations, viz. : London, Ont., and St. John, N.B. ; it would also be an advantage to have Assistant Armourers at each of the following stations, viz. : Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, and Winnipeg, owing to the large number of rifles in charge requiring repairs.

BOARDS OF SURVEY.

The usual Boards of Survey on Militia stores, in the respective Military Districts have been held as required by Regulations and Orders ; the reports show that the stores in charge of the Superintendents were carefully inspected.

Sales by public auction of condemned stores were duly authorized at several stations, and the proceeds of such sales placed to the credit of the Receiver General in the usual manner.

Further sales of condemned articles of old and obsolete accoutrements with various other stores which have become unserviceable from wear and tear have recently been ordered and these condemned stores are now being disposed of.

Condemned clothing consisting of part worn great coats, tunics, trousers, &c., are being sold to the Indian Department for use of the Indians in the North-west, this manner of disposing of such military clothing would seem more desirable than selling by auction to the general public, apart from the fact also of the trifling amounts usually realized from auction sales.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

It is hoped that in a short time workshops will be established, at two of the principal stations, for the purpose of repairing harness, saddlery and accoutrements, returned into store from field batteries and cavalry corps; by this arrangement a very considerable saving of money would be effected.

CAMP LOSSES AND DEFICIENCIES.

Compared with previous years the damage and loss of articles of camp equipment during the annual training in camp, are very small, and when the value of the deficiencies has been assessed, there is less delay than heretofore, in recovering the amounts from the corps responsible, of course there will still remain a certain percentage of loss from ordinary wear and tear.

MILITARY PROPERTIES.

Reports from the officers in charge of military properties in the several districts are on the whole satisfactory, although in some cases considerable repairs are necessary to buildings and works: this service is receiving attention under direction of the Architect of the Department.

In this connection attention is drawn to the pressing necessity of providing a proper building for military stores at London, Ont., also one at Halifax and one at Victoria, B.C., with suitable magazines at each place for the storage of ammunition. Much inconvenience is experienced for want of these buildings.

The undermentioned statement furnishes the number of tenants and the amounts received on account of rentals for military properties held under lease for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1893.

TENANTS and Rental from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents received.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
1	Chatham	2 00	
3	Niagara	117 00	
1	Toronto	128 00	
21	Kingston	479 64	
3	Ottawa	3 00	
4	Montreal	501 25	
2	Isle aux Noix	84 00	
19	Quebec	2,368 23	
25	Lévis	515 70	
8	New Brunswick	230 25	
10	Nova Scotia	86 17	
2	Prince Edward Island	2 00	
99	Total number of tenants		
	Total amount of rents received	4,517 24	

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

The following statement shows the amount received by the Store Branch on account of ammunition and stores issued on repayment, and for rents of military properties during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893 :

Ammunition.	Military Stores.	Clothing.	Rents.	Total Amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
10,734 08	1,636 41	1,187 34	4,517 24	18,075 07

MILITARY MUSEUM.

A number of articles of a military character have been added to the collection already contained in the museum; these contributions are of much value as bearing on the early history of military events in Canada. Further contributions from all who take an interest in the museum will be gladly received.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following changes in the Store Staff of districts have taken place since the date of my last report :—

In Military District No. 3, Kingston, Captain Frank Strange, appointed as Superintendent of Stores, *vice* W. King retired.

In Military District No. 5, Montreal, Lt.-Colonel John Gray, appointed Superintendent of Stores.

In Military District No. 6, Montreal, Captain Louis E. Frenette, appointed as Superintendent of Stores.

In Military District No. 9, Halifax, Lt.-Colonel James R. MacShane appointed Superintendent of Stores, *vice* Lt.-Colonel John R. Murray retired.

In Military District No. 10, Winnipeg, Major John Fraser, appointed Superintendent of Stores, *vice* Lt.-Colonel A. J. L. Peebles retired.

In Military District No. 8, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Major G. L. Dogherty retired.

From the Superintendents of Stores and the other employees of the Branch under my charge, I have received as heretofore, ever ready and willing assistance in the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties of my office, and it affords me satisfaction to be enabled to bring this under your special notice.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. MACPHERSON, Lt.-Colonel,

Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

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

[A.]—SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued for practice from 1st July, 1892, to
30th June, 1893.

Districts.	ROUNDS.	
	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No. 1, London.	65,800	20,500
do 2, Toronto.	117,910	38,880
do 3, Kingston.	29,280	.....
do 4, Ottawa.	27,540	.....
do 5-6, Montreal.	100,240	13,360
do 7, Quebec.	83,400	21,720
do 8, St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. ...	30,100	29,200
do 9, Halifax, N.S.	62,320	1,000
do 10, Winnipeg.	14,140	7,580
do 11, Victoria, B.C.	21,520	2,520
Issued to Militia Corps for Rifle League Competitions.	132,000	.....
Total.	684,250	134,760

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

[B.]—SMALL ARM AMMUNITION issued on repayment from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

Military Districts.		Rounds.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
Military District No. 1, London		41,300	583 15
do 2, Toronto		135,930	1,903 28
do 3, Kingston		20,400	309 50
do 4, Ottawa		152,298	2,635 94
do 5-6, Montreal		96,090	1,723 31
do 7, Quebec		62,500	837 50
do 8, St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.		49,050	721 01
do 9, Halifax, N.S.		51,800	746 25
do 10, Winnipeg		51,462	776 39
do 11, Victoria, B.C.		32,820	497 75
Total		693,650	10,734 08
		Rounds.	
Snider—Ball		554,060	
Blank		250	
Martini-Henry—Ball		134,140	
Revolver—Colt's		3,100	
Aiming tube		2,000	
Magazine Rifle		100	
Total		693,650	

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

[C.]—RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes issued for Practice and Salutes from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gun-powder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 2 . . .	Toronto	Field Batteries of Artillery	561 $\frac{3}{4}$	860
No. 3 . . .	Kingston	Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery, Royal Military College and Royal School of Artillery . .	5,975 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,628
No. 4 . . .	Ottawa	Field Batteries of Artillery and Salutes	411	157
Nos. 5 & 6	Montreal	Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery and Salutes	585 $\frac{1}{2}$	400
No. 7 . . .	Quebec	do do	4,204 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,354
No. 8 . . .	St. John, N.B., & Charlottetown, P.E.I. }	do do	2,419 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,140
No. 9 . . .	Halifax, N.S.	Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery	6,835	1,375
No. 10 . . .	Winnipeg	Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes	354	300
		Total	21,346 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,214

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

and in Dominion Store charge, on 30th June, 1893.

										CARRONADES CAST-IRON.	HOWITZER	MORTARS, CAST-IRON.				REMARKS.												
Bore.											Brnze	Cast-iron.	10-in.															
Cast-iron.																												
32-pr.					8-in.																							
32 cwt.	42 cwt.	45 cwt.	48 or 50 cwt.	56 cwt.	58 cwt.	63 cwt.	56-pr.	54 cwt.	65 cwt.	68-pr., 95 cwt.	12-pr.	18-pr.	24-pr.	32-pr.	68-pr.	12-pr.	24-pr.	5½ inch.	8-inch.	8-inch, 9 cwt.	16 cwt.	18 cwt.	47 or 52 cwt.	13-inch, 36 cwt.	Gatling Machine Guns.	Russian Guns.		
				1																								
				1																								
				2																								
				1																								
				1																								
				2																								
				5																								
				1						3						3	3						1					2 Col. Gzowski, 1 32-pr.
				2						7																		
				1																								
				1																								
				1																								
				23						6				8		1	2	2					6					2
				4																								
				8								5	2										2					
				5															4									
				3										6														
				1										2														
				3										3														
				3																								
				1																								1 4-pr., bronze, Glengarry.
																												do Perth.
																												[Ottawa.
																												do Military Museum.
																												2
																												3
																							2					

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

Military District.		GUNS—FIELD, SIEGE AND GARRISON.																						
		Rifled.											Smooth											
		Wrought-iron.						Cast-iron, convrt'd	Bronze.															
		Breech-loading.			Muzzle-loading.								18-pr.		24-pr.									
		6-pr.	12-pr.	20-pr.	40-pr.	7-pr.	9-pr.	64-pr.	8-inch.	9-inch.	64-32-pr.	7-inch, 68-pr.	8-inch, 68-pr.	7-pr.	3-pr.	6-pr.	9-pr.	12-pr.	12-pr., 34 cwt.	38 cwt.	42 cwt.	20 cwt.	48 cwt.	50 cwt.
STATION.																								
8	Gaspé Garrison Battery.....																							2
	Quebec, Charge of City.....																							
	Newcastle Field Battery.....					4																		
	Woodstock do.....					4																		
	Dorchester Penitentiary.....																							1
	St. John, Store charge.....												8	4	6			3	1					
	Fort Dufferin.....									5														
	Carleton Tower.....																							1
	Drill Shed.....																							2
	Fairville.....																	2						
Fort Howe.....																								
Red Head.....																								
Partridge Island.....																		1						
Dorchester Battery.....																								
Drill Shed.....																							2	
Chatham.....																							1	
St. Andrews.....																							2	
St. George.....																2								
Fredericton.....															2									
Halifax, N.S., Drill Shed.....														1										
Point Pleasant.....										4														
Picton.....										2														
Granville.....																	2							
Digby.....																	1							
Lunenburg.....																								
Yarmouth.....																								
Sydney, C.B.....						4																		
Herring Cove.....																		1						
Chester.....																								
Liverpool.....																								
10 Winnipeg Field Battery.....						4																		
Store charge.....																								
11 Victoria, B.C.....										3														
Finlayson Point.....										1														
Esquimalt, Macaulay Point.....											3													
Brothers Island.....										2	1													
New Westminster.....																								
12 Prince Edward Island—																								
Victoria Barracks.....						2								2										
Fort Edward.....																								
Drill Shed.....																							2	
Georgetown.....																							2	
Total.....		6	2	1	6	10	82	6	3	1	23	1	1	2	14	14	29	2	21	19	16	17	43	105

APPENDIX No. 2

TO

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT—ENGINEER BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the report upon the works and repairs made to the military buildings and fortifications under control of this department from the 30th June, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

LONDON.

The usual general repairs to the barracks of the Royal School of Infantry were carried out by the men of the company and the usual amount of lumber for the necessary repairs has been supplied.

The main sewer from barrack was opened up and repaired.

DRESDEN.

Small repairs to the Drill Shed were carried out.

GUELPH.

An addition to the Drill Shed was built, and some small repairs were made to the shed.

TORONTO.

New Fort Barracks.—The flag-staff was repaired. The plumbing of the Barracks overhauled and repaired, the sea wall pointed and the latrines were converted into dry earth closets.

One nine-foot steel cooking range was placed in the cook-house of the Dragoon barrack and also one for No. 2 Company for the Royal Regt. Canadian Infantry.

Nails, paints, glass, hardware, lumber, &c., for general repairs were supplied.

The furnace in the Captains quarters was moved.

Old Fort.—Ordinary general repairs were made to the foreman's house and the store buildings.

The ablution room of No. 2. Company R.R. Canadian Infantry, was refitted and marble tops placed on the wash basins which were hung on brackets, and I would respectfully suggest that the ablution rooms in all barracks be treated in the same way as it will get over the difficulty of having the wooden casings always wet and rotting.

The plastering in the hospital and tap-room was all repaired.

The storekeeper's house was overhauled and a new foundation built under it.

BEAVERTON.

General repairs to the Drill Shed have been made.

BRANTFORD.

General repairs to the old shed have been made, the plans and specification for the new shed prepared and the shed itself started.

CAYUGA.

General repairs to the Drill Shed were carried out.

CLARKSBURG.

General repairs to the Drill Shed, and a new roof covering put on same.

GEORGETOWN.

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

ORILLIA.

The armoury was fitted up and some repairs were made to the Drill Shed.

OSHAWA.

The roof of the Drill Shed has been renewed and the armouries have been repaired.

ST. CATHARINES.

A new privy and fence was erected and alterations to the Drill Shed have been made.

STEWARTOWN.

Minor repairs have been made to the Drill Shed.

KINGSTON.

Tête-de-Point Barracks.—Several general and necessary repairs to floors, doors, windows, &c., were carried out.

A new 3-inch floor was laid in the gun shed.

The Blue Block was reshingled and the damage caused by fire remedied.

I do not consider it advisable to expend much money on these barracks as owing to the unsanitary conditions there are no longer habitable.

The Rifle Range at Barriefield was reconstructed and is now in excellent condition.

Royal Military College.—The usual general repairs have been made to the several buildings on the monthly barrack inspection report, and electric light introduced in the north and east buildings and the gymnasium. I really consider that it would be of great benefit to the college and of economy to the public service if electric light was introduced in all the buildings on the college grounds.

The commandant's house has had the usual attention in the way of ordinary repairs and the water supply was extended.

Fort Henry.—Repairs were made to the sea wall and the bridge over the west ditch was floored, besides several minor repairs to the masonry, doors, windows, &c.

The work of converting Fort Henry into a store depot had to be discontinued owing to lack of funds.

ODESSA.

Slight repairs have been made to the Drill Shed.

OMEMEE.

General repairs to the Drill Shed.

PETERBOROUGH.

Several general repairs were carried out in the Drill Shed and the shed at Ashburnham was made habitable and the cavalry moved into it.

PORT HOPE.

The Drill Shed at this point was straightened and braced at one end and the whole roof and frame strengthened.

OTTAWA.

Militia Stores.—An electric hoist was put in the stores in place of the old hand hoist, and has proved a great convenience and greatly facilitates the work in the stores. Several small general repairs were carried out and all the sanitary arrangements were altered and made as nearly perfect as possible. Several small repairs such as new pipe rings, chimney caps and repairing plastering were also carried out.

Drill Shed.—The roof having gone beyond repair a new zinc covering was laid and has proved very beneficial. Eave troughs, however, are required, especially on the east side of the shed as the drip is invariably blown against the brick work and the damp penetrates through to the armouries, injuring the walls of the shed.

The two lean-to rooms on the north end were raised to run with the pitch of the main roof, giving two extra rooms in the shed which were very much needed.

Cartier Square and the plot at the Militia Stores were kept in good order during the summer.

PRESCOTT.

Part of the parapet on the west face of Fort Wellington slid down and was replaced.

MONTREAL.

Drill Shed.—Repairs were made to the plumbing and also the heating apparatus and skylight repaired, the doors of the Garrison Artillery Shed were altered and a new Quarter-Master Store fitted up for them. Alterations and improvements were carried out in the armoury of the 5th Royal Scots and the 6th Fusiliers.

Rife Range at Côte St. Luc.—The ditches were cleaned, fences repaired and some slight repairs were made to the targets and parapet.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

The eave gutters and fall pipes and windows of the wooden store building were repaired. The boundary wall was pointed up and repaired. The roof and wood-work of the men's cottage was painted. The large brick sewer running under the store building was opened up and repaired, several minor repairs were made throughout the several store buildings.

ST. JOHNS, QUE.

At the Infantry School Barracks a large number of general and necessary repairs have been made.

All the sanitary arrangements throughout the Barracks were over-hauled and renewed, and the plumbing work was all made as perfect as possible.

The bridge on the Old Military road leading to Isle-aux-Noix was repaired and some slight repairs made to the buildings there.

QUEBEC.

Citadel.—The stables were overhauled and repaired. Several rooms in the officers' quarters were painted, papered and cleaned up generally. The Richmond Bastion wash house was repaired and new floors put in many of the casemates.

The old cook house was repaired and the casemate adjoining converted into a mess room for the men.

The hospital kitchen brick floor was renewed. Considerable repairs were made to the buildings generally to prevent decay and the walls were pointed in the most necessary places.

Cavalry Barracks.—Several repairs were made to the buildings generally and at the officers' quarters the stone steps were taken down and rebuilt and the masonry of the fence pointed and iron railing painted. The stall floors in the stable were renewed.

F. magazine.—The gable walls were clapboarded to keep out the damp.

Old Military Hospital.—The two ends of this building were converted into married quarters. Eight quarters were made which are all roomy and comfortable.

Militia Store Buildings.—Several repairs to floors, doors, windows, etc., were carried out and a new galvanized iron roof placed over part of the store buildings. The gable and wall of the main store was rebuilt.

Town Lines.—The half-moon battery was rebuilt in wood which answered all the requirements and retained the formation.

The revetment wall inside of John Gate was taken down and rebuilt as it had become dangerous.

All the walls around the town lines and in the Citadel are going to decay for the want of pointing and rebuilding and I respectfully submit that if these walls are to be kept up it will be necessary to get a grant of about fifty thousand dollars to put them in repair after which a very small outlay yearly will keep these works in very good condition.

LEVIS.

R. E. Camp.—Several small repairs have been made to the different buildings; new sills and foundations were placed under the Drill Shed. The pond for watering the horses, etc., was dummed and cleaned out.

Camp Ground.—Portable latrines were built for the camp and the fence around the ground was repaired.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Fort.—Several small repairs of minor importance have been made to these forts, which are in a very fair state of repair excepting a few of the floors.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

At the store buildings many repairs to the doors, floors, windows, etc., have been carried out and a good deal of painting done. The fences around Dorchester and Dufferin Batteries were repaired and in part renewed.

At Fort Howe.—The Magazine has been repaired, the doors and windows of the house on top of the hill repaired.

Some repairs were made to the rifle range also.

FREDERICTON.

At the Barracks considerable repairs have been made to the water supply and plumbing work in the several buildings.

The ordinary repairs to doors, floors, windows, kalsomining, etc., at the men's Barracks were carried out, and a great deal of the work was done by the men of the school, the department only furnishing the materials.

The magazine at the Park Barracks was repaired and also the boundary fence completed.

The men's barrack building is in great need of underpinning as the walls are sinking and bulging. These very heavy walls were built on eight inches of oak laid under the foundation instead of footing stones and it is on account of this oak plank having rotted that the trouble arises.

HALIFAX, N.S.

Repairs and improvements have been made to Bedford Rifle Range.

PICTOU, N.S.

The gun shed at Battery Hill has been repaired and put in good order.

WINNIPEG.

Very little work was done here by this department, and that only of a very minor character as the buildings were not considered worth spending money on. The Department of Public Works have however erected a new barrack building and a cook-house with dining room, canteen and recreation room attached which should be comfortable.

New quarters for married officers and men and also new stabling is urgently required here to complete the barracks together with a Hospital building.

VICTORIA, B.C.

The usual lumber and hardware was supplied for the ordinary repairs carried out by the men of the Battery.

Back doors and inside doors were put in the new married quarters for the greater convenience of the occupants.

I have made the usual inspections of the works and buildings during the year and find that in order to put all our works and buildings in a fit and proper state of repair the present vote for maintenance and repairs will have to be largely increased for a few years until the buildings are made right when it will cost less to keep them up if any signs of decay be taken at the start off.

In conclusion I wish to thank Mr. L. J. Mathieu, Inspector of works at Quebec, and Messrs. Power and Son of Kingston, and Sergt.-Major Birtles of the Royal Military College for the assistance they have rendered me in the carrying out of the year's work.

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

FRED. W. WHITE, Lieutenant,
Acting Architect.

The Deputy Minister
of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 3

TO

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

GOVERNMENT CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1893.

SIR,—Our manufacturing operations, since 30th June, 1892, have been kept on Snider B.L. ball ammunition, up to the 2nd February, 1893. During this period 1,474,000 rounds were manufactured.

The total production of small arm ammunition for the financial year ending 30th June, 1893, stands thus :—

Martini-Henry service ball	425,000
Snider B.L. service ball.....	1,628,840

The shell factory, in connection with the Cartridge Factory, has been kept in operation during the year, turning out both common and shrapnel shell for 9-pr. and 64-pr. R.M.L. guns. The staff of workmen in the shell factory was reduced to a very low point during the year, viz., from December, 1892, to June, 1893, and a consequent reduction in output followed.

The production of finished work for the financial year 1892-93 stands thus :—

64-pr. common	560
64-pr. shrapnel	(300 partly finished) 127
9-pr. common.....	1,515
9-pr. shrapnel.....	982

Most of the work done was on 9-pr. projectiles, as these were in greater demand.

The R.F.G.² powder for the current year 1893-94 was received from England several weeks later than expected, and, as a result, work was delayed. This powder was submitted to different tests before being put into use, and was found satisfactory.

In connection with raw material, much delay has occurred in obtaining our supplies in England this year. Though the order was sent to secure this material before the end of the fiscal year 1892-93, so as to allow us to go on at the beginning of 1893-94, only part of the material has been received to this date, and the balance may arrive at an uncertain date this month.

I beg to represent that it is quite impossible to properly manage a factory under such conditions, and I strongly urge a change to ensure material forthcoming within a reasonable delay—a delay of seven months cannot be considered reasonable. I do not think private manufacturing establishments could stand such delays without serious injury to their interests.

I would, therefore, propose to purchase these materials henceforth through responsible private agents in England, under control of the High Commissioner's office, London. The percentage to be paid in this case would not exceed that we are charged with by the War Department. I am positive the results, in so far as prompt delivery is concerned, would be eminently more satisfactory. This is a very important matter with us, as we are not now carrying any stock; such delays mean stoppages, unprofitable work and are contrary to most ordinary business principles.

Towards October last, it became my duty to get certain information on a new rifle of reduced calibre, which it was proposed to obtain by converting Martini-Henry rifles, substituting a small bore barrel for the 45 calibre Martini-Henry barrel, still using in this conversion the Martini breech action, stock, &c. I caused to be prepared, here, a converted rifle of this description and submitted it to the Department. The conversion was made as economically as possible and rather roughly, to save time and expense, but sufficiently perfect to allow testing the efficiency of the conversion of Martini-Henry rifles now in Canada, which might have to be performed here. That was the point and it was secured.

I had also to obtain data as to the probable cost of transforming the present factory plant, which is intended to manufacture only service built up ammunition, into a set of machinery to make solid drawn brass cartridges with nicked lead core bullets such as are now used in the Imperial service.

These data, and estimates, also, for such new machinery as might be required for the above purpose, were obtained from a leading firm in England. The changes will not be expensive and if carried out at this factory, could be done in a very short time. This would continue into use our present machinery to a value of fully \$25,000 which otherwise becomes obsolete with a new armament. The new machinery required will involve but a very moderate outlay to put us in position to turn out, in Canada, the newest ammunition of the British service, in sufficient quantities to meet present wants and, in future, with slight expansion, give a much greater output if required.

Moreover it would allow re-filling cartridges fired off at practice, &c., the number of which now exceeds one million a year, with probabilities of increasing if a new and more perfect weapon comes into use. This is a very important matter in connection with any proposed re-armament of the Militia force, for small bore ammunition, of the present type, will be found expensive when compared, as to price, with Snider or Martini-Henry ball cartridges of service pattern. The extra cost of the new small bore ammunition is attributable to the more expensive material used in its production and the complicated nature of some of its parts, more especially the bullet which requires a greater number of operations, in its manufacture, than the ordinary lead or lead and tin bullet of the present service ammunition. The rapid twist of the rifling, the high pressure exerted, the increased velocities required to obtain a flat trajectory and long range, combine to make the new cartridge a costly one, and, to obtain high ballistic results, heavy cost has to be incurred.

This would make a solid drawn cartridge of this description, which could be fired only once and then become useless, so expensive as to put it quite out of reach of rifle shots generally, but it has been the practice, elsewhere, to utilize in a measure, solid drawn cartridges, several times, by reloading them. This is a great economy and tends to reduce considerably the original cost of such ammunition, especially for practice, for which reloaded cartridges may be exclusively used.

There appears to be really no mechanical difficulty to this reloading. The cartridge can easily be reformed. I have submitted to the Department cartridges, so reformed at this factory, and the percentage of loss in the reforming process has been nil. When loaded, at first, with a smokeless explosive, the cartridge would, after firing off, be left comparatively clean for reloading, being free from oxide and residue, which is not the case with cartridges fired off with ordinary powder; the latter, to keep them fit for reloading, require certain precautions which would not, in most cases, be taken by rifle shots on range.

In view of the possibility of reloading the small bore ammunition, it would be a great advantage and economy to have the means of doing so in Canada, and it can not be done, in paying quantities, elsewhere than in a factory and by power machinery.

The high primary cost of this new ammunition and the possibility of its being reloaded economically, makes it, therefore, all the more desirable that in view of a proposed armament of the force with small calibre rifles, our present plant should be transformed and such special machinery added as will permit this work to be performed. The reloading alone would, in a short time, pay back the cost of transforming the present machinery and putting in such new additions as would be required to manufacture ".303" ammunition.

Exporting fired off cartridges and re-importing them, refilled, would do away with all the economy of reloading.

There can be no difficulty in turning out this new ammunition at the Government Cartridge Factory—such of the present plant as can be utilized, with slight alterations, in this connection (and the value of this plant, I repeat, represents a considerable amount), is in perfect order, in fact, equal to new machinery. The motive power is ample, the buildings well adapted to the work, and the staff has now several years' experience in a class of work which does not differ much from this new manufacture which, in some respects, requires less control, being mostly carried on with automatic machinery, and simpler in construction, as regards the cartridge case, at least, than those patterns of ammunition we are producing at present.

Judging from the successful results obtained at this factory in manufacturing Martini-Henry ammunition, results which have been further and fully confirmed at recent Dominion Rifle Association competitions, in Ottawa, where the highest scores were made, all through, with our Canadian Martini-Henry cartridges,—confirming also our factory tests of the last two years,—judging from those results, there is no doubt this new manufacturing venture would be carried out equally successfully at this factory.

I fail to see any obstacle to prevent ".303" ammunition, now extensively manufactured, under State control, by private firms in England, subject however, to Government manufacturing establishment competition, being manufactured equally well in this factory where just as skilful specialists are employed.

Our Martini-Henry ammunition of 1892 and 1893, used concurrently with English made Martini-Henry cartridges, has proved itself at the matches last August, in Ottawa, to be thoroughly reliable and accurate. Quoting from an official report of the Secretary Dominion Rifle Association, dated 2nd October, 1893, I find "that every first prize was taken by competitors using Canadian ammunition," and going into details:—

In the "Nursery" match the two highest scores were made with Martini-Henry ammunition of Canadian manufacture.

In the "Hamilton Powder Company" match the six highest scores shot Canadian Martini-Henry ammunition.

In the "MacDougall" match the nine top scores; in the "Dominion of Canada" the six top scores; in the "Minister of Militia" match the seventeen top scores; in the "Kirkpatrick" match the eight top scores; in the "Henshaw" match the seven top scores—shot Canadian ammunition.

All competitors had a right to choose between English and Canadian ammunition, 80 per cent used Canadian cartridges, and some shots who began with English dropped it during the matches for Canadian.

These details and others, contained in the official report above mentioned, go to show that the unprecedented high scoring obtained during these matches directly is attributable, in so far as the ammunition is concerned, to the general excellence of Martini-Henry ammunition of Canadian manufacture.

The results of this year's artillery practice have also been favourable to our manufacture of artillery projectiles, they were found just as good, if not superior, to any that were imported and, I may add, the cost of them compares well with prices paid to English private firms from whom it had been, since a few years, necessary to purchase our shells for both 9 and 64-pr. guns. With some improvements in machinery, now being

carried out, it is hoped shells will be made much cheaper than can be imported under present conditions.

Several hundred of our shells have been fired at practice this year, and also in previous years, without a mishap attributable to the shells. This is a result of the great attention paid during the manufacture of our projectiles, none but the best materials and workmanship being used in this connection, and it may be confidently asserted that the artillery projectiles turned out at this factory are up to specification in every respect.

The limited appropriation for this branch prevents its expansion in order to meet not only the yearly consumption but also provide a sufficient reserve for the number of guns in the service.

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

OSC. PRÉVOST,
Superintendent, G.C.F.

PART 2.

REPORT

OF THE

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Forces under my command.

In order to facilitate reference to the Reports made by me in former years, and to mark the nature and effect of recent changes, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to deal with the various parts of my subject in the same order as on previous occasions.

THE PERMANENT FORCE.

The regimental organization of the Permanent Force, initiated last year, has received a further impulse by the act of Her Majesty the Queen, who has been graciously pleased to confer upon the three Regiments composing it, the title of "Royal Regiments," together with the privilege of wearing on their equipments Her Majesty's Imperial Crown and Cipher. Her Majesty was further graciously pleased to inspect personally, a detachment of five Officers and four non-commissioned Officers, who were selected from these Regiments to proceed to England for instruction, and to order that they, with similar detachments of Indian and Australian troops, should form Her Majesty's personal escort, on the occasion of the opening of the Imperial Institute on the 10th of May. These distinctions have had the effect of developing in all ranks a feeling of pride in the service to which they belong, and I have noticed with pleasure, in my recent inspections, the stimulating effect of this sentiment.

Since the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, there has existed in Canada nothing, that could serve as a model or standard of military organization and efficiency, for the guidance of the Militia, or from which a supply of trained Instructors could be drawn. I have endeavoured therefore, by means of improved organization, and distribution, of the small Permanent Force at my disposal, to remedy to a certain extent this deficiency. With this object several changes have been made during the past year.

1st. The Royal Canadian Artillery has been re-organized on the lines of the Royal Artillery, the Garrison Companies, which require special training, being wholly separated from the Field Batteries, with whose duties they have nothing in common.

2nd. The Units of the Royal Canadian Artillery have been re-distributed. The detachments of Garrison Artillery, formerly quartered at Kingston and Victoria, have been incorporated with that at Quebec, thus forming at the latter station two complete

Garrison Companies. Two separate Field Batteries have been formed. Of these the first at Kingston is supplied with its full number of six guns and complete gun detachments. All its guns are already horsed, and it will eventually receive the full complement of horses for its wagons, which will be increased from three to six. The second at Quebec will, for the present, have only two guns horsed, but will be in possession of its full equipment of guns, wagons, and harness, and I propose to make arrangements whereby it can be promptly completed for active service, with men and horses. By these means, both the Garrison and Field Artillery of the Active Militia will be enabled to form a correct idea of the requirements, and duties of their respective services, instead of receiving the false impression, which has hitherto been presented to them.

3rd. The Troop of Royal Canadian Dragoons hitherto quartered at Quebec, has been removed to Toronto, where it is more easily accessible to the bulk of the Cavalry of the Militia. The organization of this Troop and of that of the same Regiment at Winnipeg has been assimilated as far as possible, and it is desirable that this assimilation be carried still further.

No changes have been made in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, but there has been a gradual assimilation of the system of interior economy, pursued in its scattered Companies, with a view to providing a uniform system of instruction, at the various schools of Infantry.

Both the Cavalry and Infantry of the Permanent Force are far below the standard of efficiency which has been attained by the Artillery. This is due entirely to the fact that the Officers appointed to raise, and organize those forces, unlike the Imperial Officers who laid the foundations of the Royal Canadian Artillery, had not the accurate knowledge, and practical experience of military administration, which is indispensable to those intrusted with command, but is only acquired by a thorough military training, received early in life. Neither had they the assistance of carefully trained and selected non-commissioned officers. They have therefore been obliged to feel their way, where they should have seen it clearly, and to learn bit by bit, that with which they should have been familiar by constant habit. They deserve however, none the less credit for the measure of success which has attended their efforts, and for their endeavours to make good their deficiency of early training.

I have, in previous reports, drawn attention to the lack of professional attainments in the Officers of the Canadian Permanent Force. This defect can only be remedied by setting before their eyes a correct standard of excellence, and by affording them the means for professional study. The correctness of this view has been proved, by the effect of instruction on the detachment already referred to. The Officers and non-commissioned Officers composing it were attached to Units of their respective arms at Aldershot, they underwent various courses of instruction calculated to give them an insight into the organization of those Units, and into the nature of the training for war, required in the present day, and finally, they were subjected to a thorough examination in the subjects of their instruction. The visible result has amply justified the expenditure incurred by the experiment. I trust it will be annually repeated, and that the grants I have asked for in previous years, in aid of military study and military physical exercises, may likewise be accorded.

Appendices A, B, C, deal with the personnel of the Permanent Force in the same manner as in the last two years. From the first of these it will be observed, that the

number of men enlisted has been insufficient to make good the waste occurring from various causes. At the same time it must be observed that :

1st. No special measures have been taken, to make known to the public the advantages which are offered by the permanent service, and

2nd. I have found it necessary to check the uncontrolled re-admission of men into the ranks, from which they have already been discharged.

The loss by desertion during the past year shows a considerable decrease, and is balanced by a considerable number of men returned from desertion.

The number of convictions by Courts Martial (Appendix B) is larger than in the year 1891-92, but it shows a decrease in the more serious forms of military crime.

It is to be regretted, that the offer made by the Imperial Government, of medals, for long service and good conduct, has been allowed to remain in abeyance. The Committee, consisting of the High Commissioner for Canada, and Agents General of other Colonies, to which this question was referred, decided to await an expected decree of the Imperial Government relative to a decoration for long service in the British Volunteer force. This decision is an unfortunate one for the Canadian force, since the terms of service laid down by the Canadian Militia Act effectually preclude men serving under that Act, from participation in any advantage, which may be granted to those serving in England under the Volunteer Act.

THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

On the 20th of January, 1893, an Order in Council was published, which marks a distinct step towards the amendment of certain abuses, which have grown up to the detriment of the Militia Force.

It was therein ordered :

1st. That the Regimental Establishment Lists of the Militia shall be fixed annually and submitted in detail to Parliament: and,

2nd. That no further "Provisional" appointments shall be made except to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant.

The effect of publishing an annual Establishment List is twofold :

1st. It presents in a form which all may understand, the potential strength aimed at by the annual expenditure on the military personnel.

2nd. It gives a ready means of detecting inherent faults of organization, and of amending them year by year in pursuance of a fixed policy.

It will be my duty in this report to show :

1. The serious defects existing in the present establishments.

2. How far the real "state"* of the Militia falls short of its ideal "establishment"* and,

3. To point out the steps which have been taken during the past year, to amend these defects.

In proceeding to examine the Establishments in detail, I will pass over the figures dealing with Cavalry and Artillery, to which special measures of re-organization have

* The following technical definitions may be useful to non-military readers :

1. By an "Establishment" is understood the numerical strength *authorized* by law to exist as a military organization.

2. A "State" or "Return" furnishes the actual *existing* strength of a military body at a given time.

been applied this year, and will turn to the Infantry. It will be seen that provision is made for 28,710 Infantry of all ranks divided as follows :

Officers	2,564
N. C. Officers	3,728
Bandsmen and buglers	2,562
Privates	19,856
Total	<u>28,710</u>

Thus the number of rifles which, under the most favourable circumstances, could be placed in line, amounts to only 69 per cent of the general total, or in other words, the numbers of officers, non-commissioned officers, and non-combatants absorb an excessive proportion of that general total.

For the sake of comparison, I give in parallel columns the relative proportions of the different ranks in the Canadian and English Militia.

Proportion of	Canadian.	English.
Officers to Privates (combatant)	as 1 to 8	1 to 32.
N.-C. Officers to Privates (combatant)	as 1 to 5·3	1 to 10·5

Such is the condition provided by the authorized establishments, which have this year been retained, generally, at the figures fixed by the old regulation.

That, however, which is exhibited by the "States" and "Returns" of the Militia is far worse. In my evidence before the Royal Commission on the organization of the Government Departments, I stated on the 13th of February, 1892, that the proportions of Officers and non-commissioned Officers to Privates in the Canadian Militia were respectively :—

Officers to Privates	as 1 to 7
N. C. Officers to Privates	as 1 to 2·7

These proportions were drawn from notes, carefully made at my inspections throughout 1891, and they have been confirmed by every subsequent Return that has passed through my hands. These Returns all show that a deduction of 25 per cent can be made from the numbers authorized for Rural Battalions of Militia, and that this deficit exists entirely in the rank of Private, since Commanding Officers always permit the non-commissioned ranks to be filled up, regardless of considerations as to fitness or qualification. A further deduction of 25 per cent can be made for men withdrawn from the ranks for various reasons, and who, while they draw pay, do not undergo any training as Infantry soldiers. These, in city Battalions include Bandsmen, Buglers and Non-Commissioned Officers above the numbers allowed by the Establishment, besides Signallers and Ambulance, while in Rural Battalions, the ranks are depleted to furnish Officers' servants, grooms, mess waiters, cooks and others, who not only perform no drill, but are frequently physically unfit for service.

Thus the possible 19,856 Privates allowed by the Establishment is quickly reduced below 10,000, which represents the maximum total strength of Infantry that would receive elementary instruction in drill, if the whole Force were called out.

This condition can only be remedied—

1st. By a firm refusal to authorize the formation of new Units.

2nd. By raising the establishment of existing efficient Units, to a strength consistent with military requirements.

3rd. By the disbanding of inefficient Units.

By these means a consolidation of the Force will be effected. There will be fewer persons occupying commissioned and non-commissioned appointments, but there will be a larger defensive Force, and as there will be a greater number of men in the ranks, there will be a more extensive field, for the selection of suitable and qualified men for the superior grades. It will moreover enable a check to be put upon the issue of those allowances, for which at present the country receives no real value. (See Annual Report, 1891, p. 6, Allowances.)

During the past year the following steps have been taken to amend the establishments of the Cavalry and Artillery :

1st. With a view to reducing the number of dismounted and, consequently, untrained men in the Cavalry, 424 horses have been added to this arm. Formerly there were in every troop 15 dismounted men, or, in other words, 35 per cent of the numbers returned as Cavalry were without horses. The dismounted men have now been reduced to 6 per Troop, and as each Troop has been allowed a wagon and team of horses, every Regiment possesses the means of transporting the whole of its men, as well as the picketing gear and cooking utensils, which form a necessary part of its service equipment. This equipment, however, is very incomplete, a great deal of the saddlery is perished from age and rough usage, and the Store Branch has been unable to furnish as yet the full number of saddles rendered necessary by the increased mounted establishments.

2nd. The Halifax and British Columbia Battalions of Garrison Artillery have undergone a complete reorganization, whereby their established strength has been increased by 115 and 300 rank and file respectively. The strength of these Battalions has been fixed with reference to the duties they would be required to perform, in the event of emergency, in the fortifications of Halifax and Esquimalt.

I have submitted for the coming year details of similar changes, based upon the same principle, of fixing the establishment of each Unit, with reference to the position it is to occupy in the general scheme of defence, and consequently with regard to military requirements. Some of the more efficient Infantry Battalions will be the Units chiefly affected.

I have likewise submitted estimates of the initial, or capital, expenditure, and of the subsequent annual charge involved by these proposed changes.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Order in Council affecting provisional appointments, is supplementary to that which I have described as dealing with defective establishments.

In the future, if an Officer is desirous of rising to the higher ranks of the Militia, he must do so by showing that he is possessed of knowledge, and capacity for instructing those whom he is commissioned to command.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS.

Appendix C shows the number of Officers now serving in the Militia without any qualification, and the number of those whose qualifying certificates bear a date anterior to that which may be regarded as the starting point of modern tactics.

Appendix D shows the number of those, who have obtained certificates at the Schools of military instruction, during the year ending 30th June, 1893. This number shows an increase of 53 over the Return of 1892, and of 61 over that of the preceding year. I am confident, however, that with proper organization, the activity and usefulness of these establishments can be still further developed.

In connection with this subject it is worthy of remark, that under the existing system, Officers and men of the Militia Artillery are sent for instruction from Halifax, where every modern artillery appliance exists for that purpose, to Quebec, 700 miles away, where none of these advantages are to be found. In like manner, those of the Infantry are sent from Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia to Fredericton, N.B., when, by taking advantage of the presence at Halifax of an Imperial Infantry Battalion, in the manner formerly done throughout Canada, better instruction could be obtained at considerably less cost to the country. It certainly seems time that this strange and inexplicable anomaly should cease, and that the Militia in Nova Scotia should be permitted to obtain instruction from the most efficient and accessible sources. The Imperial Military authorities have shown every desire to assist in rendering the Militia efficient.

TRAINING OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

The organization of the District Camps of instruction has been improved, the work to be done in them has been systematized, and as a consequence more definite results are obtained from the training of the Rural Militia. In each District a site has been selected, which will be the permanent point of concentration for the Militia of the District. By this measure there will be a saving of expense, the Camps will gradually be improved by annual expenditure, and they will be adapted for use in the event of mobilization.

The medical service in these Camps has this year been organized on a military basis. A hospital camp equipment, and medical and surgical appliances, have been provided in each Military District. An appropriation has been introduced into the Estimates for the coming year, with a view to the further development of these hospitals.

In some cases the work done in Camp has been of exceptionally good quality, notably that of the Brighton Engineer Company, details of which are given in the report of the Inspector of Engineers (Appendix K.)

The Canadian Militia system has hitherto failed to recognize, that the most valuable elements of a national defensive force are those in which the everyday avocations of the citizen are applied, by military organization, to a given task in connection with the scheme of defence. The Company I have quoted furnishes an instance of one of the many ways in which this may be done.

The spirit of emulation, aroused by the competitions in military efficiency, established in connection with the inspection of the Active Militia, has had a good effect on the training both of the rural and city Battalions. At the same time the benefit of competition is only secured when the Inspecting Officer is energetic, and thoroughly capable of giving instruction in every detail connected with the drill, duties and organization of

the Unit under inspection. Unfortunately this condition is, in certain cases, not fulfilled, and in spite of reiterated instructions many inspections are conducted in a very perfunctory manner.

The city Militia cannot be said to receive an efficient military training. They acquire a certain knowledge of "drill," but they are unacquainted with the application of it. I have dealt with this subject in detail in a previous report (Annual Report, 1891, pp. 5 and 19). I have likewise pointed out the changes in organization, which I consider necessary for the efficiency of the city Militia (Annual Report, 1891, pp. 4, 5; 1892, "Organization," "Clothing," p. 3).

The charge for the construction and maintenance of drill sheds, and of elaborate establishments in connection with them, is a very heavy item of the annual military expenditure, and raises the cost, to the country, of each individual city Militiaman to a figure which, as compared with the military value received, must be considered excessive.

Appendices E, F, G, H, I, deal with the drill and training of the Active Militia in 1892-93.

SMALL ARMS.

Arrangements have been made with the Imperial Government for the provision of 9,000 stand of Martini-Metford rifles. This weapon is eminently well suited for use by the Canadian Forces, and as the Martini-Henry rifles, in possession of the Dominion, are convertible to this system, it will be possible, by means of a moderate annual expenditure, to provide for the re-arming of all the Infantry of the Dominion in the course of a few years.

In connection with the policy of re-armament, there are three points, to which I have drawn attention in previous reports, viz. :

- 1st. The care of arms. (See Report 1891, "Allowance" and "Arms.")
- 2nd. The provision of ammunition for new arms. (See Report 1892, "Arms.")
- 3rd. The provision of rifle ranges. (See Report 1892, "Arms.")

At present the care bestowed upon arms, even in Armouries where paid Government Caretakers exist, is quite insufficient for their proper preservation in good condition. In private Armouries it is practically non-existent.

BARRACKS AND WORKS.

It is satisfactory to be able to report, that without any increase of expenditure, a greater amount, and a better quality of work, has been done on military buildings during the past year, than in any similar period in the past.

In addition to the ordinary annual repairs, the following important works have been carried out:—

1. At Quebec, the accommodation for troops has been more than doubled, the old Cavalry Barracks have been remodelled to suit the requirements of a Field Battery of Artillery, and the married non-commissioned officers and men have been provided with quarters for their families, superior to those found at most Imperial stations.
2. At Toronto, quarters and stabling for a Troop of the Royal Canadian Dragoons have been added to the Stanley Barracks, (formerly known as the New Fort).

3. At Kingston, the casemates at Fort Henry have been put into thorough repair, provided with heating apparatus, and made available for use by the Store branch, being thus saved from gradual destruction. Increased accommodation for horses has been also provided at this station.

This increased activity has been made possible, by the more accurate system of drafting the annual Estimates, which was introduced by you this year. Expenditure is now classed under separate heads according to its nature.

The greater part of the works I have mentioned have been carried out under my personal direction, and I have to express my appreciation of the alacrity and intelligence with which the employés of the Architect's branch, notably Mr. F. W. White and Mr. Mathieu, have responded to the calls I have made upon them, though they were not officially under my control. They have in every particular shown that they had the welfare of the service at heart.

In this country building operations become impossible during a part of the year, and the extremes of heat and cold have an exceptionally destructive effect on buildings. It is important, therefore, to ensure by good organization the employment of the best season for carrying out these operations. I have submitted to you proposals, which I am confident would, by diminishing departmental friction, save much valuable time and money that is now annually wasted.

Apart from the work performed by the Architect's branch of the Militia Department, the Department of Public Works has completed, and handed over for occupation a block of buildings at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg. The rank and file, of the Troop quartered there, are at length suitably housed, but no provision has yet been made of quarters for married Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, or of offices, hospital or riding school, all of which are much needed. The building erected as a hospital was wholly unsuited for that purpose, and has been allotted as an Officer's quarter.

The barracks at Kingston and Fredericton are in a very unsatisfactory condition. They are old and badly situated, and their removal to more healthy sites seems deserving of consideration.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

I desire to draw your attention to my former reports (Annual Reports 1891, p. 8; 1892, pp. 3, 4), and to the suggestions therein contained, with reference to the issue of clothing and equipment to the Militia, which I commend to your favourable consideration.

MILITARY STORES.

The success of any scheme, for the defence of this country, must depend mainly upon the existence within the country, at a given moment, of certain military stores distributed in such manner as to be readily available, at the points where they are wanted; together with a sound system, established in time of peace for their custody and issue. While fully appreciating the efforts of the Director of Stores to meet the requirements of the Militia, as set forth by me, I am of opinion that such system can only be attained by the adoption of the principles referred to in my report of 1892 (Annual Report, 1892, p. 4), which I have applied in detail in my scheme for the reorganization of the Staff at Headquarters.

ARTILLERY MATERIEL AND AMMUNITION.

The condition of the Artillery matériel owned by the Dominion Government, has not undergone change since my last report.

The Imperial Government has made a loan to the Dominion of two modern heavy guns, pending the completion of the works at Esquimalt, to which they are allotted. They will be mounted at Quebec for drill purposes only, as they are not provided with ammunition. I am in communication with the Imperial military authorities, with a view to obtaining a further loan of the same kind. Though these arrangements are advantageous to the Dominion, by enabling us, without heavy expenditure, to instruct a certain number of men in the handling of modern ordnance, the absence of ammunition deprives the guns themselves of any importance, in relation to the defence of this country.

No sufficient reserve of ammunition exists for the guns belonging to the Dominion Government, nor is any being formed; consequently these guns, also, possess only a very limited importance for the purpose of defence.

DEFENCE.

I have had the satisfaction of negotiating, during the past year, the details of an agreement between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, which, I have reason to believe, will prove a satisfactory solution of an important portion of the problem, of Imperial as well as Local defence. Under the terms of this agreement, the contributions respectively of Canada and Great Britain, towards the establishment of a strongly fortified naval station on the Pacific coast of Canada, have been fixed, and arrangements made for manning the defences of that station by an Imperial garrison supplemented by the Dominion forces. In accordance with it, the Barracks at Victoria, B.C., have been handed over to the Imperial authorities, as part of the Canadian contribution, and the preliminary work towards the erection of the fortifications has been begun.

STAFF.

I have pointed out in previous reports (Annual Report, 1891, p. 8; 1892, p. 5), the necessity for a re-organization of the Staff, measures for which I have submitted to you in detail. The necessary system and organization can only be attained, by means of an able and energetic Staff, thoroughly trained in its duties, and by the thorough definition of those duties, as well as of the responsibilities, attaching to every grade of the Military Executive.

Parts of my recommendations have been carried out. A most able and efficient Officer has been secured from the Imperial Army in Colonel Lake, as Quarter Master General, the Headquarter Staff has been further strengthened by the selection of an excellent Militia Officer, Lieut. Colonel The Honourable M. Aylmer as Assistant Adjutant General, while certain superfluous appointments on the District Staff have been abolished.

I cannot close this Report, without expressing my appreciation of the excellent material, that exists in this country, for the formation of a military Force. There are men of all ranks in the Militia whose earnestness and zeal are beyond all praise, who are actuated by a high sense of duty, and whom any Officer must feel proud to command.

The application of such a Force to the defence of Canadian territory can, however, only be successful, by the introduction of system and organization into every department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

IVOR HERBERT, Major General,

Commanding Canadian Militia.

OTTAWA, 30th November, 1893.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING

- Appendix A. Annual Return of Permanent Regiments.
- do B. Return of convictions by Courts-Martial.
- do C. No. 1. Return showing the number of Officers now serving in the Militia without qualification.
No. 2. Return of the number of Officers serving with certificates obtained in 1870, or previous thereto.
- do D. Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who have qualified in the Royal Schools of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry in 1892-93.
- do E. Return showing numbers of Officers and Men of the Active Militia trained in the year 1892-93 in District Camps.
- do F. Return showing numbers of Officers and Men trained in the year 1892-93 at local Head Quarters.
- do G. Return by Districts, showing numbers present at Inspection, 1892-93.
- do H. Return showing the strength of Units of Active Militia in District Camps.
- do I. Return of Musketry in District Camps.
- do J. Report of the Inspector of Artillery.
- do K. Report of the Inspector of Engineers.
- do L. Return of Rifle ranges, by Military Districts.
- do M. Inspection Returns of the Active Militia.
- do N. Report of the Commandant of the Royal Military College.

(APPENDIX A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Regiments (Non-Commissioned Officers and Men) for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on June 30, 1892.	Strength on June 30, 1893.	Become Non-effective.								Enrolled.					Composition of present Contingent as to length of service.				Serving with pension from Imperial Government.	
				Discharged by Pursu- chase.	Discharged Unsuit- able.	Discharged Invalided.	Discharged—Time expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-engaged.	Transferred.	Returned from De- sertion.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	Over 3 years.		
Royal Canadian Dragoons.	52	53	47	10	2	0	10	3	0	0	0	25	14	3	1	1	19	12	17	12	6	.....
Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery.	152	132	116	14	5	2	6	31	2	1	61	28	4	2	11	45	26	28	25	37	3	.....
Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.	100	88	90	5	2	3	18	18	1	2	60	39	11	3	9	62	22	22	25	76	3	.....
	100	100	89	5	1	0	6	12	1	0	25	11	0	0	3	14	9	10	32	38	3	.....
	100	82	85	7	0	2	10	8	0	0	27	20	5	0	5	30	19	13	15	38	4	.....
	100	88	90	5	2	0	18	24	1	1	54	41	11	0	4	56	41	16	14	19	8	.....
	100	82	84	5	0	0	17	21	1	0	44	37	8	0	1	46	29	14	17	24	2	.....
	100	103	94	14	0	0	33	19	0	0	66	30	25	0	2	57	23	14	12	45	5	.....
	966	839	820	74	16	11	133	154	6	4	398	262	71	6	40	379	211	146	164	209	28	.....
Increase in 1892-93.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	49	5	.....
Decrease in 1892-93.	.....	74	19	13	21	.....	.....	45	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....

M. AYLMER, Lt.-Col.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX B.)

PERMANENT REGIMENTS, ACTIVE MILITIA.

RETURN of Convictions by Courts Martial from 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.

Corps.	Disgraceful conduct of a cruel, indecent or unnatural kind.	Offences against discipline, &c., insubordination and insubordinate language.	Desertion.	Illegal Absence.	Theft.	Other Offences.	Total.	Total by Corps.	Remarks.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	"A" Troop.....		1	2		7	10	} 28	
	"B" Troop.....	1	6	1		10	18		
Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery	"A" Battery.....		11		1	25	37	} 93	
	"B" Battery.....	4	10	1	3	21	39		
	"C" Battery.....		3	4		10	17		
Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry	No. 1 Company.....		4	2	1	2	9	} 55	
	No. 2 Company.....	3	4	3	1	7	18		
	No. 3 Company.....	4	2	4	1	3	14		
	No. 4 Company.....	2	3	3	1	5	14		
Total Crimes.....		14	44	20	8	90	176	.....
Total Crimes, 1891-92.....	1	14	60	11	13	62	161	.....
Increase.....				9		28	15	.....
Decrease.....	1		16		5			.....

M. AYLMER, Lt. Colonel,
Asst. Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX C.)

No. 1.—RETURN showing the number of Officers now serving in the Militia without any qualification.

Rank.	Cavalry.	F. Art.	G. Art.	En- gineers.	Infantry.	Total.
Lieut.-Colonels						
Majors.....					3	3
Captains.....	3		1		42	46
Lieutenants.....	5	2	5		147	159
2nd Lieutenants	24	6	21		419	470
Total.....	32	8	27		611	678

No. 2.—RETURN of the number of Officers serving with Certificates obtained in 1870, or previous thereto.

Rank.	Cavalry.	F. Art.	G. Art.	En- gineers.	Infantry.	Total.
Lieut.-Colonels	5	1			36	42
Majors.....	2	3			18	23
Captains.....	8				59	67
Lieutenants.....	1				2	3
2nd Lieutenants						
Total.....	16	4			115	135

W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adj. Genl. of Militia.

(APPENDIX D.)

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION

RETURN of Officers, N. C. Officers and Men who have qualified in the Royal Schools of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, with Grade of Certificate obtained, for the year ending 30th June, 1893.

School and Station.	Long Course.				Short Course.				Special.				Total.	Remarks.
	A.		B.		A.		B.		A.		B.			
	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd	1st.	2nd		
Cavalry, Quebec.....			2	...	2	1	11	9	+16	16	*1	...	48	+Equitation 5 do 2 * do 1 +Equitation 1.
do Winnipeg.....					3	...	8	3	+1	...	...	...	15	
Artillery, Kingston....					2	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	11	
do Quebec.....	2	...	1	...	2	...	8	14	6	1	...	...	34	
do Victoria, B.C.....					1	...	3	2	...	...	...	*1	7	*Infantry.
Infantry, Winnipeg....														
do London.....						1	2	15	7	16	...	...	41	
do Toronto.....					6	13	2	48	7	19	...	...	95	
do St. Johns, Que....			3	2	12	6	9	14	15	2	...	...	63	
do Fredericton....					6	4	4	31	6	2	...	...	53	
	2	...	6	2	34	25	50	139	61	46	1	1	367	
Increase, 1892-93..					8	10	...	28	24	46	1	...	117	
Decrease, 1892-93..		1	5	1	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	28	62	

W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adj. Gen. of Militia.

(APPENDIX E.)

RETURN showing numbers of Officers and Men of the Active Militia trained in the year 1892-93 in District Camps.

Military District.	Authorized Establishment called out.			Received 12 Days' Training.			Received under 12 Days' Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.
No. 1.....	171	1,818	260	140	1,549	257	1	53	.....	30	216	3
2.....	214	2,280	308	184	2,182	302	1	18	.....	29	80	6
3.....	103	1,030	323	78	834	321	6	61	1	19	135	1
4.....	44	483	133	35	380	130	2	5	.....	7	98	3
5.....	196	1,964	384	110	1,259	224	18	188	140	68	517	20
6.....	182	1,764	35	53	531	10	.....	7	.....	129	1,226	25
7.....	102	1,008	19	83	1,001	18	.....	.....	.....	19	7	1
8.....	157	1,618	337	54	641	147	3	12	4	100	965	186
9.....	85	872	81	72	867	78	.....	.....	.....	13	5	3
12.....	49	504	7	41	462	7	.....	16	.....	8	26	.....
Total.....	1,303	13,341	1,887	850	9,706	1,494	31	360	145	422	3,275	248

M. AYLMER, Lt. Col.,
Assistant Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX F.)

RETURN showing numbers of Officers and Men of the Active Militia trained in the Year 1892-93 at Local Headquarters.

Military District.	Authorized Establishment called out.			Received 12 Days' Training.			Received under 12 Days' Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	Horses.
No. 1.....	44	420	152	31	315	147	.....	3	.....	13	102	5
2.....	166	1,764	25	141	1,758	25	3	.....	.....	22	6	.....
3.....	81	798	15	57	751	15	.....	50	.....	24	8	.....
4.....	36	393	69	28	298	64	.....	58	.....	8	37	5
5.....	168	1,670	58	133	1,504	56	.....	42	.....	35	123	2
6.....	18	168	5	17	161	4	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1
7.....	78	802	114	55	809	113	.....	.....	.....	23	25	1
8.....	50	504	5	41	456	5	6	19	.....	3	29	.....
9.....	87	882	15	69	841	13	.....	6	.....	18	35	2
10.....	35	368	68	28	342	68	.....	.....	.....	7	26	.....
11.....	21	214	3	14	152	.....	.....	47	.....	7	15	3
Total. . . .	784	7,983	529	614	7,387	510	9	233	.....	161	406	19

M. AYLMER, Lt.-Col.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX G.)

RETURN by Districts showing numbers present at Inspection, 1892-93.

Military District.	Establishment.		Numbers present at Inspection.					Wanted to complete.	
	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.				Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.
				Staff and other Sergeants.	Bandsmen, Buglers, &c.	Corporals and Privates.	Total.		
I.....	202	2,082	155	191	153	1,381	1,725	47	357
II.....	405	4,212	325	382	441	3,289	4,112	80	100
III.....	189	1,870	141	169	162	1,432	1,763	48	107
IV.....	66	693	50	53	66	465	584	16	109
V.....	219	2,342	175	240	243	1,600	2,083	44	259
VI.....	221	2,216	144	787	134	1,297	1,618	77	598
VII.....	186	1,880	146	173	196	1,522	1,891	20	.....
VIII.....	183	1,828	148	170	153	1,390	1,713	35	115
IX.....	184	1,922	143	177	180	1,391	1,748	41	174
X.....	35	368	28	34	25	268	327	7	41
XI.....	21	212	3	17	.....	151	158	8	54

M. AYLNER, Lt.-Colonel,
Asst. Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX H.)

MILITIA TRAINING, 1892-93.

RETURN showing the strength of Units of Active Militia in District Camps.

Military District.	Place,	Date of Assembly.	Corps.	Strength.	
				Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.
		1892.			
I	London, Ont.	June 21..	1st Hussars.	15	165
	do	do 14..	1st Regiment Field Battery	12	145
	do	do 20..	London Field Battery	4	64
	do	do 20..	21st Battalion	17	193
	do	do 20..	22nd do	22	272
	do	do 20..	27th do	22	271
	do	do 20..	29th do	18	150
	do	do 20..	32nd do	30	296
			Total	140	1,556
II	Toronto, Ont.	June 22..	Governor General's Body Guard.	16	144
	Niagara, Ont.	do 14..	2nd Dragoons	20	202
	do	do 14..	Hamilton Field Battery.	5	77
	do	do 14..	Toronto do	5	63
	do	do 14..	Welland do	4	65
	do	do 14..	12th Battalion	27	327
	do	do 14..	34th do	24	281
	do	do 14..	35th do	25	335
	do	do 14..	36th do	27	334
	do	do 14..	37th do	21	281
	do	do 14..	77th do	19	222
			Total	193	2,331
III	Belleville, Ont.	June 21..	3rd, "The Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons"	14	117
	do	do 21..	4th Hussars	14	158
	Kingston, Ont.	do 14..	Kingston Field Battery	5	56
	do	do 14..	Durham do	6	68
	Belleville, Ont.	do 21..	40th Battalion	27	289
	do	do 21..	46th do	18	200
			Total	84	888
IV	Belleville, Ont.	June 21..	D Troop, 4th Hussars.	2	38
	Ottawa, Ont.	do 21..	The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.	4	33
	do	do 21..	Ottawa Field Battery.	5	72
	Kingston, Ont.	do 14..	Gananoque Field Battery	6	61
	Ottawa, Ont.	do 21..	43rd Battalion	18	188
			Total	35	392
V	St. Johns, Que.	June 28..	6th, Duke of Connaught's Hussars.	13	149
	Montreal, Que.	do 19..	Montreal Field Battery	6	74
	St. Johns, Que.	do 28..	76th Battalion	17	139
	do	do 28..	83rd do	19	218
			Total	55	580

RETURN showing the strength of Units of Active Militia in District Camps—*Con.*

Military District.	Place.	Date of Assembly.	Corps.	Strength.	
				Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.
1892.					
VI.....	Compton, Que.....	June 21..	5th Dragoons.....	15	171
	St. Johns, Que.....	Sept. 12..	Shefford Field Battery.....	6	42
	Compton, Que.....	June 21..	52nd Battalion.....	17	179
	do.....	do 21..	54th do.....	14	175
	do.....	do 21..	58th do.....	25	362
	do.....	do 21..	60th do.....	16	139
	do.....	do 21..	7th do.....	21	208
St. Johns, Que.....	do 28..	80th do.....	17	181	
Total.....				131	1,457
VII.....	Levis, Que.....	Sept. 1..	Quebec Field Battery.....	6	63
	do.....	July 4..	23rd Battalion.....	16	165
	do.....	do 4..	61st do.....	19	252
	do.....	do 4..	70th do.....	23	252
	do.....	do 4..	89th do.....	25	335
Total.....				89	1,067
VIII.....	Sussex, N.B.....	June 28..	8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars.....	19	165
	do.....	do 28..	Brighton Company of Engineers... ..	2	43
	Woodstock, N.B.....	do 28..	Woodstock Field Battery.....	4	72
	Newcastle, N.B.....	Sept. 1..	Newcastle do.....	5	59
	Sussex, N.B.....	June 28..	73rd Battalion.....	14	193
	do.....	do 28..	74th do.....	22	246
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	do 28..	82nd do.....	24	270
do.....	do 28..	Prince Edward Island Garrison Artillery.....	17	308	
Total.....				107	1,356
IX.....	Aldershot, N.S.....	Sept. 6..	King's Canadian Hussars.....	2	35
	do.....	do 6..	Sydney Field Battery.....	5	74
	do.....	do 6..	72nd Battalion.....	24	251
	do.....	do 6..	78th do.....	22	294
	do.....	do 6..	94th do.....	19	206
Total.....				72	860
1893.					
X.....	Winnipeg.....	July 25..	Winnipeg Troop Dragoons.....	3	42
	do.....	June 21..	Winnipeg Field Battery.....	6	59
	do.....	do 21..	90th Battalion.....	19	226
Total.....				28	327

M. AYLMEY, Lt.-Colonel,
Asst. Adjutant General.

(APPENDIX I.)

RETURN of Musketry in District Camps, 1892-93.

Military District and Site of Camp.	Corps.	Corps figure of merit.	Rank and Name of Best Shot.	Score.	Remarks.
No. 1 London.	1st Regt. Cavalry	21 43	Corpl. J. H. Allen	62	Best shot in Camp.
	21st Battalion	35 02	Sergt. Raymuth	70	
	22nd do	28 21	Corpl. Loggie	61	
	27th do	26 36	Sergt. J. Edwards	64	
	29th do	31 04	Sergt. Geo. Dando	72	
No. 2 Niagara.	32nd do	28 40	Sergt. Robt. Powell	63	Best shot in Camp.
	2nd Regt. Cavalry	23 40	Trooper Wallace	33	
	12th Battalion	28 52	Stf. Sergt. Simpson	39	
	34th do	20 36	Pte. T. Allison	34	
	35th do	24 53	Pte. Hawke	37	
No. 3 Belleville.	33th do	24 57	Co. Sergt. Martin	37	Best shot in Camp.
	37th do	22 92	Pte. Huffman	35	
	77th do	20 79	Bugler Galloway	36	
	3rd Regt. Cavalry	20 41	Trooper M. B. Dean	51	
	4th do	27 27	Trooper W. Brown	52	
No. 4 Lansdowne Park, Ottawa.	40th Battalion	19 52	Pte. G. Roseplor	48	Best shot in Camp. Did not complete practice.
	46th do	24 22	Corpl. Geo. Margar	55	
	P. L. Dgn. Guards				
	43rd Battalion	35 40	Pte. R. Moodie	72	
	5th Regt. Cavalry	18 95	Trooper O. T. Spicer	33	
No. 5 Compton.	52nd Battalion	15 67	Sergt. J. Tetrault	36	Best shot in Camp.
	54th do	24 90	Co. Sergt. W. Wentworth	65	
	58th do	30 31	Sergt. S. Morrison	59	
	60th do	25 61	Sergt. S. Johnson	65	
	79th do	15 33	{ Pte. H. Lancaster } { Pte. D. Lancaster }	35	
No. 6 St. John.	76th do	15 36	Pte. Laberge	47	Best shot in Camp.
	80th do	15 60	Pte. G. Marchand	45	
	83rd do	14 93	Sergt. G. McCallum	42	
	23rd do	19 84	Sergt. T. Roy	58	
No. 7 Lévis.	61st do	15 85	Pte. A. Cloutier	50	Best shot in Camp.
	70th do	21 99	Corpl. T. Trépanier	60	
	89th do	22 80	Pte. H. Bérubé	61	
No. 8 Sussex.	Brighton Engineers	37 04	Lce Corpl. Lovely	70	Best shot in Camp.
	73rd Battalion	31 26	Sergt. S. Kay	64	
	74th do	35 61	{ Sergt. Bigelow } { Sergt. E. Brownell }	66	
No. 9 Aldershot.	King's Troop Cavalry	43 58	Sgt. Major Dickie	67	Each.
	72nd Battalion	32 99	{ Pte. E. Hart } { Pte. E. Whitman }	61	
	78th do	38 17	Pte. N. McKenzie	70	
No. 12 Charlottetown.	94th do	31 20	Corpl. H. McNeil	69	Best shot in Camp.
	P. E. L. Brig. Gar. Art.	37 83	Sergt. Murley	67	
	82nd Battalion	39 96	Sergt. J. M. Crockett	75	

(APPENDIX J.)

From the Inspector of Artillery.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1893.

To the Major General
Commanding Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the inspection and general efficiency reports of the Batteries, Battalions and Companies of Artillery which have performed their annual drill for 1892-93 and 1893-94, either in camp or at local headquarters, and to report as follows :

Field Artillery.

The following Batteries assembled for training in camp at the places and on the dates specified :

Military District.	Battery.	1892.		1893.	
		Place.	Date.	Place.	Date.
No. 1.....	London.....	London.....	June 21.....	London.....	June 20.
	1st Brigade.....	Niagara.....	do 14.....	Galt.....	do 19.
No. 2.....	Hamilton.....	Niagara.....	June 14.....	Niagara.....	June 13.
	Toronto.....	do.....	do 14.....	do.....	do 13.
	Welland Canal.....	do.....	do 14.....	St. Catharines	Sept. 11.
No. 3.....	Durham.....	Kingston.....	June 14.....	Kingston.....	June 13.
	Kingston.....	do.....	do 14.....	do.....	do 13.
No. 4.....	Gananoque.....	Kingston.....	June 14.....	Kingston.....	June 13.
	Ottawa.....	Ottawa.....	do 21.....	Ottawa.....	Sept. 18.
No. 5.....	Montreal.....	Montreal.....	June 19.....	Montreal.....	June 26.
No. 6.....	Shefford.....	St. Johns.....	Sept. 12.....	Laprairie.....	June 26.
No. 7.....	Quebec.....	Point Lévis.....	July 4.....	Point Lévis.....	July 3.
No. 8.....	Newcastle.....	Newcastle.....	Sept. 1.....	Sussex.....	June 27.
	Woodstock.....	Woodstock.....	June 27.....	do.....	do 27.
No. 9.....	Sydney.....	Aldershot.....	Sept. 6.....	Sydney.....	July 18.
No. 10.....	Winnipeg.....	Winnipeg.....	June 21.....	Winnipeg.....	June 19.

Range Finding.

All the batteries except the London and Sydney carried out this practice in 1892. In 1893, the 1st Brigade was unable to find a suitable range at or near their local headquarters. This practice is being assimilated as far as possible with the most recent Imperial regulations, but owing to the insufficient number of horses allowed, it is not possible to give any practical instruction in the method of supplying ammunition from the wagons when in action, now generally adopted.

Gun Practice.

Competitive gun practice was arranged for all Field Batteries, Sydney excepted, in 1892, at the ranges at Quebec (Isle of Orleans), and at Kingston, the Winnipeg Battery practising at local headquarters. At Kingston, a water range only was available, but owing to the continued stormy weather it could not be used and the Ontario Batteries were obliged to relinquish their practice.

In 1893, the Quebec and Port Hope ranges were used, and all the Batteries, Sydney excepted, were enabled to complete their practice satisfactorily.

Material.

Guns.—The guns of the London, Guelph, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Welland Canal, Durham and Gananoque Batteries, have been inspected and re-vented as required, by the armourer-sergeant, R.C.A.

All the tangent scales have been altered to take the new pattern sliding leaf with peep hole, and a proportion of new pattern foresights have been manufactured by Messrs. J. Bertran & Sons, Dundas, Ont.

Stores and equipment.—Regulations have been issued with a view to ensuring a more accurate system of accounting for the Artillery stores, &c., in battery charge, and arrangements have been made for a more thorough periodical inspection of these stores.

Harness.—New sets of harness for gun teams were issued in 1892 to the Toronto, Sydney and Welland Canal Batteries.

The present system for the care and maintenance of harness and saddlery, and its supply from store, is defective. With the exception of such small repairs as can be made by the battery or local artificers, no provision is made for such general repairs as can only be effected in store, nor for the special supply of such articles as are likely to become unserviceable.

In consequence whole sets of part-worn harness have been from time to time returned to store as unserviceable, to be replaced by complete new issues.

Several complete sets of such part-worn harness are now in store, and should, under proper arrangements, be made available for re-issue.

Carriages.—All the old pattern guard irons for gun axle tree seats have been altered to new pattern by the artificers of the R.C.A. at Kingston and Quebec. Alterations to adapt the boxes of old pattern wagons and limbers to carry 9-pr. R. M. L. ammunition, are being made at Toronto, Kingston and Quebec, when all the wagons and limbers in store have been adapted, 26 more wagons and limbers will be required to complete the Field Artillery with the requisite number.

Morris tubes.—Twelve tubes for attachment to 9-pr. R. M. L. guns were received from England in 1892, and nine were issued to the following Batteries, viz.: A and B (Kingston and Quebec), Montreal, Quebec, Guelph, Durham, Hamilton, Toronto and Newcastle.

These tubes have been reported on favourably by the Commandants of the Royal Schools of Artillery, but their use by Field Batteries has not been as satisfactory as anticipated. Their adjustment requires a good deal of care, and it has been found very difficult to obtain satisfactory results at evening drills, with artificial illumination, in the limited space available.

They have been used by the Hamilton, Toronto, Guelph and Newcastle Batteries, and the officers commanding agree in their opinion that when used under suitable conditions they are of great value as a means of instructing gun layers.

Ammunition.—With the exception of the Sydney Battery, each battery has in its possession, or in magazine at local headquarters, 30 rounds of made up ammunition per gun. There is at present a reserve in store amounting to 170 rounds per gun.

The minimum reserve per gun should be 500 rounds, divided in the following proportion, viz., 375 shrapnel, 100 common shell and 25 case shot.

Garrison Artillery.

Annual drill at local headquarters was duly performed by all companies and battalions authorized for drill. The rural companies of the Prince Edward Island Battalion performing their drill in camp at Charlottetown.

The Halifax and British Columbia Battalions drilled in 1893 under their new organization; the former have completed their establishment, and the latter have at this date made satisfactory progress therein.

Gun Practice, &c.

Competitive gun practice was carried out at Halifax in 1892 and 1893: detachments from all the companies authorized to drill, except Mahone Bay and Pictou, being present in the former year, and from all companies in 1893. 43 officers and 31 detachments being present. In 1892, 64-pr. R. M. L. and 20-pr. R. B. L. guns were used for practice. In 1893, only the former guns were used, and the detachments received instruction, under instructors loaned by the Royal Artillery, in the drill and working of the 9-in. R. M. L. guns mounted in Fort Cambridge, and were subsequently examined by Captain Lowe, R. A. Gunnery Instructor.

The usual shifting ordnance competitions were participated in by detachments from the Halifax, Montreal and Prince Edward Island Battalions.

Through the kindness of the General Commanding H. M. Troops, and of the Colonel Commanding the Royal Artillery, numerous facilities for visiting the forts in the vicinity, and for examining the working of the various natures of ordnances mounted therein, were afforded to the officers and men of the detachments, and were taken advantage of as far as time would permit.

The only range available for practice at Halifax is down the entrance to the harbour, and the gun site is so low as to render the correct observation of fire very difficult. The range is also liable to be very frequently obstructed by passing vessels, or by fog, and is not so well adapted for competitive practice as that at the Island of Orleans, Quebec. Its advantages consist in its comparative proximity to the majority of the companies of the corps, and the opportunities afforded of obtaining an insight into the use and working of modern ordnance.

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

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector of Artillery.

(APPENDIX K.)

From the Inspector of Engineers.

KINGSTON, ONT., 20th February, 1893.

To the Major General
Commanding Canadian Militia.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose Captain A. H. Van Straubenzie's report on his inspection of the Brighton Engineers in August, 1892, for your favourable consideration.

I regret to say that it has been entirely my own fault that it has not been sent to you before. For this delay I must offer my apologies.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. B. MAYNE,

Major R. E.

INSPECTION OF BRIGHTON ENGINEERS, 1892.

From Captain A. H. Van Straubenzie, R.E., to Major C. B. Mayne, R.E., Inspector of Engineers.

KINGSTON, 18th August, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my recent inspection of the Brighton Company of Engineers.

1. I arrived in camp at Sussex, N.B., on the 30th June, and remained there with the Engineers until they left on the 8th July. The company was present in camp at its full strength with the exception of Lieut. Tompkins, who was absent with leave; there is also a vacancy for a subaltern, which has not yet been filled. Gentleman Cadet E. J. Maunsell subsequently acted as Lieutenant.

2. On the 1st July the company completed its musketry course, except the volley firing, which was done on the afternoon of the 9th July. Corp. Lovely had the honour of being the best shot in the brigade, and the company I believe stood third.

3. The next few days were spent in steady work, the mornings being devoted chiefly to infantry drill, and the afternoons to engineer work; the latter consisted of tool drill, use of brushwood, cover for infantry, shorting line of various forms, cover for guns, &c.

4. On Wednesday the 6th July, the company constructed a trestle bridge, 144 feet long, to carry infantry in fours across Trout Creek. The bridge consisted of eleven 2-legged trestles, average height $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., with a corduroy roadway, treenails being used throughout as fastenings. For this work 450 trees of sizes were cut down by a working party on the two previous days, trimmed and drawn to the site, ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant) on the day of construction.

Major Vince organized the working parties admirably, and the N. C. O's. superintended their squads very well, so that not a single serious hitch occurred during the work. Work commenced at 2 p.m., (the section of the gap having been previously taken) and by 6.30 p.m. the bridge was quite complete. The actual working party consisted of 2 officers, 30 N. C. O's and men, with 1 N. C. O. and ten men in the woods preparing and loading timber, so that the whole company was most fully employed. The only tools available were 5 augers, 7 axes, 1 handsaw, 1 cross-cut saw.

Considering that there were 26 recruits in the company, the amount of work done in the time was very large, all ranks worked with a will. The presence of 6 N. C. O's. who had been through a course of instruction at Kingston was invaluable.

The photograph attached was taken by Private Geddes, 73rd Bn., at 5.15 p.m., or 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours after commencing work.

5. On Thursday the 7th July, the infantry inspection took place. The G. O. C. himself inspected the company in marching order and remarked that the turn out was very creditable. See inspection report attached.

6. This company is in a very satisfactory condition, an excellent spirit pervades all ranks, and considering their opportunities, Major Vince and his men deserve great credit for what they have done.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. VAN STRAUBENZIE, Capt. R.E.,

Inspecting Officer.