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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF  
NATIONAL DEFENCE  
CANADA

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31  
1925

(MILITIA AND AIR SERVICES)



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H.Q. 650—5-29

OTTAWA  
F. A. ACLAND  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1925

# NATIONAL DEFENCE

CANADA

*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the  
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of National Defence (Militia and Air Services), for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. MACDONALD,

*Minister of National Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, October 26, 1925.



OTTAWA, October 24, 1925.

The Honourable the Minister,  
Department of National Defence,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration, to be laid on the Table of the House, this, the Annual Report of the Department of National Defence (Militia and Air Services), for the fiscal year 1924-25.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,  
*Deputy Minister.*



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REPORT OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, CANADA  
(MILITIA AND AIR SERVICES)

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1925

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH  
31, 1925

**Military Policy and Organization for Defence**

The completion of the organization of the Department of National Defence made very slow progress during the year under review. The Military and Air Forces are working harmoniously together and the organization of the services common to each, such as Medical, Pay, Army Service and Ordnance has been completed. Thus a considerable saving in the cost of administration has been effected and increased efficiency is resulting to both branches of the service.

The reports of the several branches and directorates are appended hereto, under the following headings:—

- (1) Military Operations and Intelligence.
- (2) Training and Staff Duties.
- (3) Physical Training and Cadet Services.
- (4) Historical Section.
- (5) The Royal Canadian Air Force.

These reports show in detail the work carried out during the past fiscal year, so that only a brief review of the main features will be necessary here. The work of the Royal Canadian Air Force in connection with Surveys, and of the Signal Services in co-operation with the Air Force, in the development of communications in the Northwest Territories and Yukon, is especially encouraging.

*Military Operations and Intelligence*

Canadian Defence problems and questions relating to the military policy of the Dominion have been given careful attention. Much study has been given to the aspirations and social questions of various nations which are likely to affect the development and defence of the British Empire.

Draft Mobilization Regulations have been drawn up and submitted for approval.

Efficient work has been performed in the collection, collation and distribution of military intelligence.

The "Canadian Defence Quarterly," managed by a committee of prominent officers of the three services, is making good progress and many complimentary letters have been received. The friendly and constructive criticism and advice offered has been of great assistance in many ways.

*Military Survey Division*

Survey work was carried out during the year in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The total area surveyed and mapped by the Survey Division during the period under review was approximately as follows:—

Controlled. . . . .	1,070 sq. miles
Topographically surveyed. . . . .	1,000 " "
Maps. . . . .	2,000 " "

It will be noted that aerial photography has been of much use to the surveyors.



### *Military Training*

In view of the need for strict economy it was considered necessary to alter the basis of training in several important respects. It was thought that the greatest benefit would be derived from the limited funds disposable by concentrating on the practical training of young officers, non-commissioned officers and the specialists peculiar to the several arms, and by limiting the training of other ranks to the minimum necessary to maintain the unit organizations. This form of training was as successful as could be expected, but unit training on a comprehensive scale has become an urgent necessity. The numbers trained during 1924-25 were approximately 30,000.

### *Permanent Force*

A large percentage of personnel took their discharge during the year owing to the reduction in pay necessitated by the shortage of funds. The reduced strength caused thereby together with the heavy calls for instructional duty with the Non-Permanent Active Militia considerably handicapped the training of the Permanent Force. It is necessary that the strength of this force be increased so that the units' efficiency may be brought to a higher standard.

### *Non-Permanent Active Militia*

The majority of units were trained at local headquarters for a period of nine days. Only in a few cases did funds permit of training at a central or local camp. Camp schools of sixteen days duration were held for the training of officers, non-commissioned officers, and specialists. This training is inadequate to produce an efficient force.

### *Historical Section*

The history of the Medical Services in the Great War was in preparation during the period under review. Further progress has been made towards the compilation of the Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War. The British official historian was interviewed by the Director of the Historical Section as to the method of presentation of the British and Canadian histories and the difficulties which will arise in bringing the two into accord.

Much time was devoted to the question of Battle Honours, and it is hoped that the final scheme for their distribution will be approved shortly.

### *Cadet Services*

The remarks concerning the work of this branch of the service will be found of particular interest. The continued progress of the Cadet Services is very gratifying.

### *Canadian Small Arms School*

The training carried out by the Small Arms School maintained a high standard and compares very favourably with that attained in the Britannic forces.

### *Royal Canadian Corps of Signals*

Steady progress was made in this branch of the service during the year and particular attention was given to Cadet Classes in Signalling. Great interest is shown in this work by the cadets, who benefit by the knowledge thus gained.

That part of the report dealing with radio-communications will be found of much interest. The close co-operation between the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals and the Royal Canadian Air Force is producing excellent results.



The work in the Northwest Territories has undergone considerable expansion and much encouragement is given to those operating the radio system by the inhabitants of this northern country.

The Signals Inspection and Test Division is doing useful work in the manufacture of standard high powered radio sets for the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Northwest Territory Systems. Also overhauling and repairing equipment.

### *The Royal Canadian Air Force*

The attached report deals chiefly with the duties of the Royal Canadian Air Force, a separate report having been published during the year on the subject of civil aviation. It is considered, however, that a few remarks concerning this important part of the work may prove of interest.

At Camp Borden courses in flying and other Air Force duties are held each summer for the instruction of a new generation of pilots, who will replace the older war trained men as necessary. These young officers are drawn from the Officers' Training Corps of the Canadian universities and gentlemen cadets in the Royal Military College. During their summer vacations they are given instruction over a period of three years. Special courses of instruction are also held at other stations during the year, as necessary, to maintain a standard efficiency of all ranks.

The principal work on the stations other than Camp Borden, however, is the carrying out of civil operations for the many branches of the Government service now using aircraft as an auxiliary to their normal work.

With the co-operation in the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, a system of aerial patrols is maintained in the forest reserves in western Alberta for the prompt detection of fires occurring in the reserves. These patrols cover an area of three million acres. In Manitoba similar patrols, for detection purposes and also for the suppression of incipient fires detected by the patrol aircraft, are carried out over an area approximately sixty million acres in northern and eastern parts of the province.

This area is largely uninhabited and the organization of adequate ground forces is impossible under present conditions. Aircraft are, therefore, of the greatest assistance in lessening the loss from forest fires. Fire pumps and other equipment are rapidly carried to the scene of the fire, and prompt measures can be taken for its suppression in the early stages and before it has reached large dimensions.

As funds permit, it is proposed to extend the system of air patrols across northern Saskatchewan and Alberta till the two present systems meet in the valley of the Athabasca.

A system of wireless intercommunication between bases and aircraft flying on patrol has been established with the aid of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, to increase the efficiency of the service and to enable prompt reports to be received at Air Force and Forestry headquarters, of conditions throughout these vast areas each day.

Hand in hand with the operations for forest protection, and largely from the same bases, aerial photography for the survey services is carried out. In 1924, an area of approximately forty thousand square miles was photographed from the air for this purpose. In 1925, a programme, including no less than one hundred thousand square miles, has been drawn up. It may not be possible to photograph the whole of this area in one season, but rapid progress is being made and a large part of it will undoubtedly be finished before the close of the flying season in October. The programme includes work in every province except Prince Edward Island.

In the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, vertical photographs are taken to enable the survey services to complete the topographical mapping of



the settled districts, while in the remoter parts of the provinces exploratory surveys by means of oblique photography are being pushed forward with a rapidity and accuracy unobtainable by any other method.

The Survey Services are unanimous in their opinion that the photographs furnished by the R.C.A.F. are invaluable in their work, enabling their parties to cover very much larger areas each season, and furnishing details for a very much more complete map. In addition, the photographs furnish a permanent picture of the country which can be consulted at any time.

Patrols for the protection of the fisheries on the Pacific coast are carried out from Prince Rupert and Vancouver Air Stations. The speed and range of aircraft enable this work to be carried out much more efficiently than is possible by the use of surface craft. Fishing in closed waters, fishing out of season, and the use of unlawful appliances can all be checked from aircraft, and there is little doubt but that their advent has caused a diminution in offences of this nature.

The Transportation of Treaty Money Paying Parties into remote districts is carried out for the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Prevention Service on the Pacific Coast is assisted in its anti-smuggling operations, and photography for the investigation of the water-power resources of Canadian rivers throughout the Dominion is carried out for the Water Power and Reclamation Service. Aerial photography is now much in demand for many engineering services, such as the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals, for whom pictures are being taken of the route covered by the Hudson Bay Railway survey into the harbour at Nelson and Fort Churchill.

The Dominion Parks Branch are also assisted in their work, while the Division of Botany and Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, are being given help in their investigation of the epidemiology of the wheat rust disease in the Prairie Provinces, and the white pine blister rust on the Pacific coast respectively.

The control of Civil Aviation includes the inspection and licensing of all commercial aircraft, and the licensing of pilots and ground engineers required to operate commercial and civil services.

There are now 29 civil air-harbours under license, 39 aircraft, 38 commercial pilots, 7 private pilots, and 85 qualified air engineers in Canada.

The province of Ontario maintains its own Air Service as part of its Forestry Branch. It operates twenty machines, chiefly in the district west of the Quebec boundary and north of the French river and lake Nipissing as far as the boundary of Manitoba. In addition to the main purposes of fire detection and suppression, many miscellaneous duties are carried out, including transportation to the remoter parts of the country, the preparation of forest inventories by sketching, photography, and other similar work.

In the province of Quebec, the Forestry Branch also makes much use of aircraft, contracting with commercial firms for the flying required, which includes fire patrol and the preparation of forest inventories, transportation in the remoter districts, aerial surveys and other similar work.

Only one regular air transportation route is in operation, at present, in Canada, that from Haileybury into the Rouyn gold fields. The Northern Air Service Limited run a daily service on this route, which is a great benefit to mining engineers, prospectors, and others who wish for speedy transportation into districts which are not now served by the railways.

Several small commercial concerns also carry out exhibition flying, passenger carrying and advertising work in various parts of the Dominion. Canadian branches of two large American firms have been established for aerial photographic surveying for engineering projects, water-power development, power transmission lines, forest mapping, town planning, and other similar work.



On the technical side the development of new aircraft and equipment, especially designed to suit Canadian conditions, is proceeding and every endeavour is being made to build up in Canada an aircraft industry which will not only supply the aircraft and material required for the Government service but those of commercial interests as well.

## (1) Military Operations and Intelligence

### *Operations*

Further attention has been given throughout this fiscal year to military policy and to Canadian defence problems.

Policies of various governments, the aspirations and social questions of various peoples of the world, which are likely to affect the development and defence of the British Empire have been studied, with a more detailed study of our own international questions; and a good deal of attention has been given to the various reports, agreements, protocols, etc., of the League of Nations.

### *Mobilization*

The Director has throughout the fiscal year remained Chairman of the Mobilization Sub-committee. Draft mobilization regulations were drawn up and submitted to the Adjutant-General.

### *Military Intelligence*

Further efficient work has been performed in the collection, collation and distribution of military intelligence.

### *Organization and Liaison*

The more important questions concerning military organizations have been studied by this directorate. Investigation has been made in all questions of establishments, localization and organization of units of the Non-Permanent Militia.

The officers of this directorate have given considerable attention again to lecturing and the preparation of lectures and general research work.

Throughout the fiscal year the Assistant Director of Military Intelligence has practically acted in the capacity of Staff Officer to the Inspector-General in that he has carried out all staff work in connection with the annual inspection reports.

The officers of this directorate have continued to keep in touch and maintain cordial relations with other departments of the Canadian Government.

### *Departmental Library*

The work of reclassification has continued throughout the year.

One thousand four hundred and fifty-two volumes and pamphlets were accessioned.

The work of forming a dictionary card index for the Library was proceeded with. The assistance of a temporary typist was obtained for three months and arrangements were made for further assistance from the departmental pool of typists. The card index is now in operation.

Seventy volumes were ordered during the year of which sixty were received. Also several volumes ordered during the preceding year arrived.

Twenty-two volumes were presented to the Library.

Eighty-eight periodicals of service or kindred nature were received and circulated.

Seventeen newspapers were taken, from which press clippings were extracted and circulated daily throughout the department.



*Military Survey Division*

*General.*—Survey work was carried out during the year in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The course of instruction in surveying for members of the Permanent Force for the year 1924 was completed in December and the course for 1925 was commenced in January of this year. Good results were obtained.

The topography of the Warwick sheet begun in 1923 by the Topographical Survey Department of the Interior was finished at the close of the 1924 season and the plane-table sheets were handed over to the Survey Division of this department. After the field sheets are checked on the ground the Warwick sheet will be published by this department.

The total area surveyed and mapped by the Survey Division up to March 31, 1925, is as follows:—

Area surveyed and maps published.....	32,047 sq. miles
Area fully surveyed and not mapped.....	3,282 “
Area partly surveyed.....	4,262 “
	<hr/>
	39,591 “

During the season the Royal Canadian Air Force made vertical air photographs at 6,000 feet of about 40 square miles of the Mallorytown sheet for the purpose of revision of this sheet and also for further investigation of aerial survey methods. A simple method for using aeroplane photographs to assist in obtaining the topography of the country has been devised in the Survey office and the success met with so far has fully warranted the expansion of aerial photography in the aid of our surveys. A more extensive programme has been submitted for the next season.

*Control.*—It was necessary to produce a more accurate map on the scale of 1/20,000 for the use of artillery training at the Petawawa Military Reserve. Work therefore on the control for the resurvey of the eastern half of this reserve began on May 9 and was finished on August 7, when the control party proceeded to the Mallorytown sheet, Ontario, which was completed; and later to the Westport sheet, Ontario, of which one-third of the control was completed.

Throughout the year the control party carried out:—

Primary chained traverse.....	287 miles
Secondary chained traverse.....	254 “
Primary level lines.....	287 “
Secondary level lines.....	245 “

The accuracy of topographic maps depends, to a great extent, upon a careful system of control. Further improvements have been made during the year so that the control will maintain, if not exceed, its former accuracy and be further accelerated.

*Topography.*—Plane-table work was carried out mainly in the province of Quebec, but the plane-table sheets of the eastern half of the Petawawa Reserve in Ontario were finished by October 31.

Mr. Attfield, at their request, was loaned to the Topographical Survey of the Department of the Interior to give instruction in plane-table work in completing the topography of the Warwick sheet.

The topography of the following sheets was completed:—

Petawawa.....	70 sq. miles
St. Sylvestre.....	450 “
Thetford.....	415 “
	<hr/>
Total.....	935 “

During the winter months the topographic engineers and military topographers, besides finishing up their season's field sheets and preparing new ones for the next season, were engaged in compiling and draughting several maps:—



One confidential map, scale 5 miles to the inch, of an area of 9,560 square miles.

One large scale map of the Pacific ocean for lecture purposes.

Plotting detail from air photographs of the Mallorytown and Petawawa sheets.

Guide maps for the R.C.A.F. for the 1925 photos for the Survey Division.

*Draughting.*—New work in the hands of the draughtsmen and engraver at the close of the fiscal year:—

Five sheets 1 inch series—Arthabaska, Scotstown and Megantic in Quebec. Bras D'Or and Mira in Nova Scotia.

Half-inch to one mile—Toronto sheet.

One-twenty thousand—Petawawa (2 sheets) and the Connaught Rifle Range in Ontario.

Two confidential maps.

*Printing.*—The following maps and diagrams were printed during the fiscal year:—

1" to 1 mile sheets.—Malvina, Louisburg, Glace Bay, Lyster, Ottawa.....	4,774
$\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1 mile sheet.—Drummond.....	
1/20,000—Camp Sarcee, Alberta.....	
34 new maps and diagrams other than the above for instructional purposes and to illustrate reports, etc. including London, Ontario, city survey sheet No. 85, printed for the Geodetic Survey on repayment.....	32,137
Diagrams, photo-lithoed for departmental use—7 sets.....	2,170
Reprints of 31, one inch, half inch and manoeuvre maps.....	22,857
<b>Total maps and diagrams.....</b>	<b>61,938</b>
Lantern slides for lecture purposes, 14 sets.....	1,870
Photos, regimental badges, 13 sets.....	158
Large photo copies from 11 originals.....	52

### Maps and Diagrams issued

1" and $\frac{3}{4}$ " free to various government departments.....	6,704
1" and $\frac{3}{4}$ " sold to the public.....	2,996
Camp and manoeuvre maps issued for departmental purposes.....	2,606
14 special maps and diagrams for instructional purposes.....	5,521
2 confidential maps.....	426
9 maps to illustrate reports, etc.....	25,670
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>43,923</b>

Complete list of the maps published is contained in the Militia List.

Index maps may be obtained on application to the Assistant Director of Military Surveys, Lowe Martin building, Nepean street, Ottawa.

*Changes in Staff, etc.*—Captain E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E., having been appointed to the instructional staff of the Royal Military College, Kingston, left the Survey staff on September 14, 1924.

Major P. deL. D. Passy, R.C.E., reported for duty on October 1, 1924.

The whole of the staff of the Survey Division have performed valuable and loyal service during the year. They did not return from their survey work in the field until very late in the autumn, when further field work was made impossible by extreme cold and inclement weather.

## (2) Military Training and Staff Duties

### TRAINING

*Remarks.*—The amount available for annual training during 1924-25 was substantially less than that voted in 1923-24. It was consequently necessary to alter the basis of training in several important respects.

It was again considered that the greatest benefit would be derived from the limited funds disposable by concentrating on the practical training of young



officers, N.C.O.'s. and the specialists peculiar to the several arms, and by limiting the training of other ranks to the minimum necessary to maintain the unit organization.

This form of training was as successful as could be expected. In general the Non-Permanent Active Militia have loyally and conscientiously endeavoured to maintain their keenness under difficult circumstances, but the training of skeleton formations is not popular and it is becoming a heavy strain on senior officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia to maintain among their subordinates that keenness and esprit de corps so essential to the existence of the militia.

The financial stringency precluded the possibility of carrying out Artillery firing practice—a valuable form of training which, through lack of opportunity, is a distinct loss to the arm.

By the lack of funds the efficiency of the Non-Permanent Active Militia has been seriously impaired. This will not be remedied until unit training on a comprehensive scale can be resumed, and this form of training has now, more than ever, become a very urgent necessity.

## PERMANENT FORCE

Owing to the reduction in pay introduced during the year under review a large percentage of personnel took their discharge. The reduced strength caused thereby together with the heavy calls for instructional duty with the Non-Permanent Active Militia considerably handicapped the training of the Permanent Force.

The following units proceeded to camp and carried out unit training as far as conditions would permit. In other cases training was carried out in the respective areas under arrangements made by District Officers Commanding.

Unit	From	To	Via	Date		Remarks
	Station	Camp		From	To	
<i>R.C.D.—</i>						
Headquarters.....	Toronto.....	Niagara.....	Mch. R...	3-6-24	31-8-24	#Weapon training carried out at Pte. aux Trembles.
"A" Squadron.....	St. Jean.....	Local #.....				
"B" Squadron.....	Toronto.....	Niagara.....	Mch. R...	3-6-24	31-8-24	
<i>L.S.H. (R.C.)—</i>						
Headquarters.....	Calgary.....	Sarcee.....	Mch. R...	18-6-24	21-8-24	
"A" Squadron.....	Winnipeg.....	Hughes.....	Rail.....	16-6-24	1-8-24	
"B" Squadron.....	Calgary.....	Sarcee.....	Mch. R...	18-6-24	21-8-24	
<i>R.C.H.A.—</i>						
Headquarters.....	Kingston.....	Petawawa.....	Rail.....	27-5-24	16-8-24	
"A" Battery.....	Kingston.....	Petawawa.....	Rail.....	27-5-24	16-8-24	
"B" Battery.....	Kingston.....	Petawawa.....	Rail.....	27-5-24	16-8-24	
"C" Battery.....	Winnipeg.....	Hughes.....	Rail.....	27-5-24		
		Sarcee.....	Rail.....	17-6-24	22-7-24	
<i>R.C.A. (C.A. &amp; M.A.)—</i>						
No. 1 Bty. R.C.A. (C.A.)	Halifax.....	McNab's Is...	Boat.....	18-8-24	4-10-24	Battle Practice 1-9-24.
No. 2 Bty. R.C.A. (C.A.)	Halifax.....	Sandwich.....	Boat.....	28-4-24	14-6-24	
No. 3 Bty. R.C.A. (M.A.)	Kingston.....	Petawawa.....	Rail.....	27-5-24	16-8-24	
No. 5 Bty. R.C.A. (C.A.)	Esquimalt...	Rodd Hill....	Mch. R...	12-7-24	30-8-24	
<i>R.C.E.—</i>						
No. 2 Detachment.....	Toronto.....	Niagara.....	Boat.....	3-6-24	31-8-24	
No. 6 Detachment.....	Halifax.....	McNab's Is...	Boat.....	10-6-24	23-8-24	
No. 11 Detachment.....	Victoria.....	Rodd Hill....	Mch. R...	1-7-24	15-8-24	
<i>R.C.R.—</i>						
Headquarters.....	London.....	Cove Ranges.	Mch. R...	1-6-24	30-6-24	
"A" Company.....	Halifax.....	Aldershot....	Rail.....	2-6-24	2-8-24	
"B" Company.....	Toronto.....	Niagara.....	Boat.....	3-6-24	31-8-24	
"C" Company.....	London.....	Cove Ranges.	Mch. R...	1-6-24	30-6-24	
"D" Company.....	Montreal.....	#Montreal S.	Rail.....	20-6-24	6-9-24	#Weapon training carried out at Pte. aux Trembles.
<i>P.P.C.L.I.—</i>						
Headquarters.....	Winnipeg.....	Hughes.....	Rail.....	16-6-24	30-9-24	
"A" Company.....	Winnipeg.....	Hughes.....	Rail.....	16-6-24	30-9-24	
"B" Company.....	Esquimalt...	Heal's R.R..	Mch. R...	2-6-24	12-7-24	
<i>Royal 22nd Regt.—</i>						
Headquarters.....	Quebec.....	Levis.....	Boat.....	1-6-24	5-9-24	
"A" Company.....	Quebec.....					
"B" Company.....	Quebec.....					



## NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia (except Artillery) were, in a few cases only, authorized to train at a central or local camp, but owing to lack of funds it was necessary to confine the majority of units to training at local headquarters only for a period of nine days.

Camp Schools of sixteen days duration for the training of officers, N.C.O's and specialists were organized as an alternative, or supplement, to unit training so far as funds would permit.

The following table shows the training completed by units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia during 1924-25:—

Unit	Local Training		Camp or Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 1—</i>				
1st Hussars.....	142	1,107	2	32
9th Grey's Horse.....	26	195½		
12th Battery, C.F.A.....	39	326	5	80
16th Battery, C.F.A.....	26	180½	8	124
29th Battery, C.F.A.....	37	265	11	136
7th Field Co., C.E.....	33	287½		
No. 1 Signal Co., C.C.S.....	50	365½		
1st Cyclist Co., C. of G.....	12	70½		
Univ. of Western Ontario, C.O.T.C.....	105	942½		
Ontario Agricultural College, C.O.T.C.....	73	364½		
Middlesex Light Infantry.....	118	978½		
Perth Regiment.....	176	1,453		
Huron Regiment.....	215	1,756½		
Canadian Fusiliers.....	236	1,602½		
Bruce Regiment.....	245	1,954		
2nd Infantry Brigade.....	1	4		
Oxford Rifles.....	118	788		
Highland Light Infantry of Canada.....	209	1,530		
Wellington Rifles.....	261	2,237		
North Waterloo Regiment.....	182	1,266		
3rd Infantry Brigade.....	1	1		
Elgin Regiment.....	262	1,307		
Lambton Regiment.....	126	1,109		
Essex Fusiliers.....	226	1,545		
Kent Regiment.....	401	2,506		
2nd Bn., C.M.G.C.....	312	2,199		
1st Div. Train, C.A.S.C.....	79	628		
<i>Military District No. 2—</i>				
Governor General's Body Guards.....	252	2,196	8	246
2nd Dragoons.....	95	745	1	16
The Mississauga Horse.....	193	1,334	21	399
10th Brant Dragoons.....	65	579	2	27
9th Battery, C.F.A.....	38	342	12	155
15th Battery, C.F.A.....	44	376	9	131
30th Battery, C.F.A.....	39	351	8	88
53rd Battery, C.F.A.....	44	342	8	88
11th Battery, C.F.A.....	36	211	2	27
10th Battery, C.F.A.....	33	297	9	108
40th Battery, C.F.A.....	38	259½	13	171
54th Battery, C.F.A.....	39	351		
2nd Div. Engineers.....	45	215½		
2nd Signal Bn., C.C.S.....	104	690	1	25
2nd Cyclist Co., C. of G.....	18	164		
Toronto Univ., C.O.T.C.....	302	3,615		
4th Infantry Brigade, H.Q.....	2	8		
Royal Hamilton Regiment.....	293	2,394		
Dufferin Rifles of Canada.....	267	1,959		
Wentworth Regiment.....	166	1,292		
P.L. (A. & S.) Highlanders of Canada.....	409	3,324		
Lincoln Regiment.....	159	1,350		
Haldimand Rifles.....	119	1,080		
Norfolk Rifles.....	162	983½		
Lincoln and Welland Regiment.....	128	1,124½	2	15
1st Bn. Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.....	340	2,621		
2nd Bn. Queen's Own Rifles of Canada.....	301	2,118		

Unit	Local Training		Camp or Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 2—Concluded</i>				
Royal Grenadiers.....	343	2,988}		
48th Regiment (Highlanders).....	711	6,218	2	24
Irish Regiment.....	125	1,050		
Toronto Regiment.....	356	2,016		
Toronto Scottish Regiment.....	412	3,378	12	178
Grey Regiment.....			94	470
Simcoe Foresters.....	124	1,100	5	87
Northern Pioneers.....	59	444		
25th Infantry Brigade.....	2	8		
York Rangers.....	381	2,665	2	44
Peel and Dufferin Regiment.....	128	1,148		
Halton Rifles.....			82	502
Ontario Regiment.....	168	1,169		
3rd Bn., C.M.G.C.....	212	1,741	2	58
2nd Div. Train, C.A.S.C.....	84	754		
No. 2 Field Ambulance.....	24	209		
No. 5 Field Ambulance.....	45	321		
No. 7 Cav. Field Ambulance.....	20	96}		
No. 16 Field Ambulance.....	18	162		
No. 19 Field Ambulance.....	48	394		
No. 2 Cas. Clearing Station.....	37	325		
<i>Military District No. 3—</i>				
Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.....			146	1,350
3rd Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons.....			141	1,283
4th Hussars.....			57	520
1st Brigade, C.F.A.H.Q.....			3	20
2nd (Ottawa) Battery.....			38	408
1st (Ottawa) Battery.....			38	469
4th Battery, C.F.A.....	39	333}	10	98
2nd Heavy Battery.....	38	342		
32nd (Kingston) Battery.....			1	11
3rd Battery, C.F.A.....	35	269		
34th Battery, C.F.A.....	50	450		
3rd Div. Engineers, H.Q.....	1	9		
3rd Field Company, C.E.....			57	548
5th Field Company, C.E.....	61	471		
3rd Signal Bn., C.C.S.....	2	18		
No. 16 Signal Company.....			86	743
No. 3 Signal Company.....	49	144		
Queen's Univ., C.O.T.C.....	109	1,125		
Princess of Wales Own Regt.....	200	1,800		
Argyll Light Infantry.....	179	1,416		
Hastings & P.E. Regt.....			213	1,945
Frontenac Regiment.....	159	1,288}		
Lanark & Renfrew Regiment.....	60	522		
The Brockville Rifles.....	212	1,872		
Grenville Regiment.....	118	1,002}	42	386
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry Highlanders.....	76	593		
Ottawa Highlanders.....	177	1,062	177	531
Le Regt. de Hull.....	137	1,233		
Northumberland Regiment.....			389	1,607
Victoria & Haliburton Regt.....	151	1,312		
Durham Regiment.....			202	1,783
Peterborough Rangers.....	156	1,186		
Governor General's Foot Gds.....	286	2,136		
4th Bn. C.M.G.C.....	69	387	39	152
3rd Div. Train C.A.S.C.....			51	459
No. 1 Field Ambulance.....	35	274}		
No. 23 Field Ambulance.....			31	245
No. 3 Det. C.O.C.....			7	42
<i>Military District No. 4—</i>				
13th Scottish Light Dragoons.....			40	784
17th Duke of York's R.C. Hussars.....			51	810
Eastern Townships Mtd. Rifles.....			48	752
6th Brigade C.F.A. Hqrs.....	3	27		
24th Battery C.F.A.....	31	248	3	48
35th Battery C.F.A.....	29	241	10	162
81st Battery C.F.A.....	30	270		
79th Battery C.F.A.....	31	279	4	64
2nd Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.....	3	27		



Unit	Local Training		Camp or Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 4—Concluded</i>				
7th (Montreal) Battery C.F.A.	30	270	15	259
5th (Westmount) Battery C.F.A.	33	297	17	284
66th Battery C.F.A.	30	270	16	227
27th Battery C.F.A.	31	279	10	157
2nd Hvy. Brigade C.A. H.Q.	4	36		
1st Hvy. Battery C.A.	46	396	14	176
3rd Siege Battery	33	297	9	168
7th Siege Battery	40	353	12	152
10th Siege Battery	41	369	8	136
2nd Montreal Regt. C.A. H.Q.	5	45		
4th Div. Engineers	59	531		
4th Signal Bn. C.C.S.	56	449	4	59
4th Cyclist Co. C. of G.	27	243		
McGill Univ. C.O.T.C.	99	1,188		
Univ. of Bishop's College C.O.T.C.	51	612		
Loyola College, C.O.T.C.	79	948		
Sherbrooke Regiment	128	1,041		
Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke			63	1,004
Le Regt. de Ste. Hyacinthe	115	975		
Le Regt. de Chateauguay			89	1,413
Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal	331	2,750		
Le Regt. de Joliette			79	1,233
Three Rivers Regiment	115	945		
Le Regt. de Maisonneuve	161	1,206		
Victoria Rifles of Canada	356	2,926		
Royal Highlanders of Canada	590	5,400		
Royal Montreal Regiment	277	2,493		
Canadian Grenadier Guards	320	2,700		
1st Motor Machine Gun Brigade	105	775		
8th Bn. C.M.G.C.	31	275		
4th Div. Train C.A.S.C.	46	412		
<i>Military District No. 5—</i>				
4th Mounted Brigade H.Q.			1	2
7th Hussars			48	762
11th Hussars			35	556
13th Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.	1	9		
57th Battery C.F.A.	35	288	16	300
82nd Battery C.F.A.	40	231	10	140
94th Battery C.F.A.	31	276	12	216
6th (Q. & L.) Regt. C.G.A.	126	762	96	1,197
5th Div. Engineers	25	201½		
5th Signal Bn. C.C.S.	71	608		
5th Cyclist Co. C. of G.	16	128		
Laval Univ. C.O.T.C.	78	718	2	37
La Salle Univ. C.O.T.C.	40	476	1	16
Le Regt. de Montmagny			14	242
Le Regt. de Beauce			16	303
Fusiliers du St. Laurent			7	112
Le Regt. de Levis			23	362
Royal Rifles of Canada	181	1,359		
Les Voltigeurs de Quebec	90	772		
Le Regt. de Quebec	99	882	12	216
Les Chasseurs Canadiens			14	248
Les Francs-Tireurs du Saguenay			10	165
5th Bn. C.M.G.C.	5	29		
5th Div. Train C.A.S.C.	80	720		
<i>Military District No. 6—</i>				
P.E.I. Light Horse			51	408
King's N.S. Mtd. Rifles			54	450
14th Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.	2	8		
52nd Battery C.F.A.	20	80	9	131
84th Battery C.F.A.	20	77½	9	126
87th Battery C.F.A.	27	101	13	244
6th Battery C.F.A.			9	126
86th Battery C.F.A.	20	80	10	154
36th Battery C.F.A.			11	183
83rd Battery C.F.A.	19	76	14	213
1st P.E.I. Hvy. Brigade H.Q.	2	12		
2nd Siege Battery	19	114	9	131
8th Siege Battery	18	108	9	158

Unit	Local Training		Camp or Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 6—Concluded</i>				
1st Halifax Regt. C.G.A.	93	544	91	628
9th Siege Battery	20	120	15	204
10th Fortress Co. C.E.	46	472		
6th Signal Bn. C.C.S.	66	483½	5	60
N.S. Tech. College C.O.T.C.	32	378		
Lunenburg Regiment			83	664
Annapolis Regiment			100	836
Colchester & Hants Regiment			100	839
Halifax Rifles	158	973	19	247
Princess Louise Fusiliers	106	800		
Pictou Highlanders			196	2,346
Cumberland Regiment			3	13
Cape Breton Highlanders			91	758
P.E.I. Regiment			98	829
6th Bn. C.M.G.C.	33	224½	32	264
<i>Military District No. 7—</i>				
8th Princess Louise N.B. Hussars			59	570
New Brunswick Dragoons			43	439
12th Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.	2	16		
89th Battery C.F.A.	37	170½	10	130
90th Battery C.F.A.	38	228	11	143
8th Battery C.F.A.	38	228	10	130
3rd N.B. Hvy. Brigade H.Q.	3	18		
15th Heavy Battery	38	183	16	269
4th Siege Battery	36	228	14	197
6th Siege Battery	42	330	12	162
1st Brighton Field Co. C.E.			9	117
6th Signal Bn. C.C.S.	48	323½	2	26
2nd Cyclist Co. C. of G.			13	168
N.B. Univ. C.O.T.C.	70	639½		
Mount Allison Univ. C.O.T.C.	66	374		
16th Infantry Brigade H.Q.			4	32
Carleton Light Infantry			60	591
York Regiment			72	677
North Shore (N.B.) Regiment			47	475
New Brunswick Rangers			71	723
St. John Fusiliers	137	929		
7th Bn. C.M.G.C.	126	850		
<i>Military District No. 10—</i>				
Fort Garry Horse			47	814
12th Manitoba Dragoons			41	738
The Border Horse			39	653
Manitoba Mounted Rifles			33	578
5th Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.	5	45	2	6
13th (Winnipeg) Battery C.F.A.	38	342	10	97
38th Battery C.F.A.	42	270½	12	125
17th Battery C.F.A.	35	292	10	90
19th Battery C.F.A.	29	233½	10	100
11th Siege Battery	36	233½	11	101
59th Battery C.F.A.			3	30
10th Signal Bn. C.C.S.	99	1,198	7	106
Manitoba Univ. C.O.T.C.	265	2,213		
20th Infantry Brigade H.Q.	3	27		
Winnipeg Rifles	172	1,350		
Winnipeg Grenadiers	147	1,140		
Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada	132	1,399½	1	16
Winnipeg Light Infantry	158	1,274		
Lake Superior Regiment	196	1,165		
Kenora Light Infantry	130	936		
Manitoba Rangers	210	1,372		
1st Machine Gun Squadron	82	598	4	64
2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade	82	445½		
10th Bn. C.M.G.C.	117	943		
No. 3 Field Ambulance	44	366½		
No. 21 Cavalry Field Amb.			10	180
No. 10 Section C.A.V.C.			5	90
<i>Military District No. 11—</i>				
5th B.C. Light Horse	77	565	5	80
1st Regt. B.C. Mounted Rifles	53	468	11	142
15th Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.	4	36		
31st Battery C.F.A.	24	183	8	121
68th Battery C.F.A.	27	237	4	48
85th Battery C.F.A.	26	234	10	120



Unit	Local Training		Camp or Camp Schools	
	All ranks	Men days	All ranks	Men days
<i>Military District No. 11—Concluded</i>				
5th Siege Battery.....	38	319	12	51
5th B.C. Regt. C.G.A.....	66	527	66	263
58th Battery C.F.A.....	33	285	8	190
12th Siege Battery.....	38	306		
6th Field Co. C.E.....	58	440	5	56
11th (Fortress) Signal Co.....	13	110		
No. 21 Signal Co.....	11	73		
23rd Infantry Brigade H.Q.....	2	18		
1st B.C. Regiment.....	138	1,174		
Vancouver Regiment.....	146	1,194	9	135
Westminster Regiment.....	158	1,397	6	90
Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.....	144	1,214	5	75
Irish Fusiliers of Canada.....	141	1,235		
Rocky Mountain Rangers.....	208	1,694	6	92
North B.C. Regiment.....	76	670		
Canadian Scottish Regiment.....	94	842	8	117
11th Bn. C.M.G.C.....	91	789		
11th Div. Train, C.A.S.C.....	41	326		
No. 18 Field Ambulance.....	14	123		
<i>Military District No. 12—</i>				
14th Canadian Light Horse.....			105	966
16th Canadian Light Horse.....			101	919
18th Canadian Light Horse.....			76	690
1st Regt. Saskatchewan Mtd. Rifles.....			96	894
18th Battery C.F.A.....	32	219		
77th Battery C.F.A.....	19	159	2	24
21st Battery C.F.A.....	47	282	9	116
44th Battery C.F.A.....	30	270	9	161
14th Field Co. C.E.....	15	130		
12th Signal Bn. C.C.S.....	156	1,159		
12th Cyclist Co. C. of G.....	14	101		
Saskatchewan Univ. C.O.T.C.....	73	815		
King's Own Rifles of Canada.....	118	866		
Regina Rifle Regiment.....	65	478		
Weyburn Regiment.....	49	366		
Assiniboia Regiment.....			82	744
Saskatchewan Border Regt.....			86	792
Saskatchewan Light Infantry.....	103	823		
Prince Albert Volunteers.....	64	521		
Yorkton Regiment.....			83	759
Battleford Light Infantry.....	120	775		
12th Bn. C.M.G.C.....	66	359		
No. 16 Field Ambulance.....	23	207		
<i>Military District No. 13—</i>				
5th Mounted Brigade H.Q.....			3	27
1st Regiment Alberta Mtd. Rifles.....			20	310
2nd Regt. Alberta Mtd. Rifles.....			59	560
15th Canadian Light Horse.....			93	848
19th Alberta Dragoons.....			89	832
20th Battery C.F.A.....			9	134
93rd Battery C.F.A.....			7	70
22nd Battery C.F.A.....	27	159	3	68
23rd Battery C.F.A.....	37	333	2	26
91st Battery C.F.A.....	30	235	22	66
20th Brigade C.F.A. H.Q.....	2	18		
61st Battery C.F.A.....	38	307	14	26
78th Battery C.F.A.....	28	225		
92nd Battery C.F.A.....	37	321	13	148
4th Field Troop C.E.....	19	139		
13th Field Co. C.E.....	20	156		
13th Signal Bn. C.C.S.....	31	250		
Alberta Univ. C.O.T.C.....	262	3,844		
24th Infantry Brigade, H.Q.....	2	18		
29th Infantry Brigade H.Q.....			3	27
Edmonton Regiment.....			76	800
Edmonton Fusiliers.....			97	868
Calgary Highlanders.....	157	1,234		
Calgary Regiment.....	123	998	8	128
South Alberta Regiment.....	49	440	1	16
North Alberta Regiment.....			2	32
13th Bn. C.M.G.C.....	57	451	20	180
13th Div. Train, C.A.S.C.....			5	261
No. 8 Field Ambulance.....	30	226		
No. 17 Cav. Field Ambulance.....	15	122		

## SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

*Remarks.*—The conditions which obtained in 1923-24 were again in evidence during 1924-25. The financial situation necessitated a restricted programme.

*Permanent Force.*—The number of candidates of the Permanent Force sent to England to attend special courses during 1924-25 was again necessarily kept down to the minimum, consequently the establishment of technically trained Permanent Force personnel is being gradually depleted. The demands for fully technically trained Permanent Force personnel could not be met in all cases.

*Non-Permanent Active Militia.*—The attendance of Non-Permanent Active Militia personnel at Qualifying Courses proved equal to that of 1923-24. Owing to the reduced strength of the Permanent Force fully qualified personnel for demonstration purposes were not available to the number required and, therefore, the standard of instruction necessarily suffered at many schools. All ranks engaged on instructional work were heavily taxed and deserve great credit for the results obtained.

Courses for both Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia were held and attended by personnel as shown below.

## COURSES ABROAD

*Permanent Force—**Staff College, Camberley*

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Sansom, D.S.O., C.S.A.S., January, 1924, to December, 1925.

Capt. (Bvt. Major) M. A. Pope, M.C., R.C.E., January, 1924, to December, 1925.

Capt. (Bvt. Major) R. J. Leach, M.C., R.C.A., January, 1925, to December, 1926.

Capt. (Bvt. Major) A. H. W. Landon, O.B.E., M.C., R.C.R., January, 1925, to December, 1926.

*Staff College, Quetta*

Captain J. K. Lawson, The R.C.R., February, 1924, to December, 1925.

Captain (Bvt. Major) G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., R.C.E., February, 1925, to December, 1926.

*Attachments and Senior Officers School*

Major (Bvt. Lt.-Col.) W. H. Bell, D.S.O., R.C.D., February, 1924, to August, 1924.

Major C. E. Connolly, D.S.O., L.S.H. (R.C.), February, 1924, to August, 1924.

Major E. A. S. Smith, The R.C.R., February, 1924, to August, 1924.

Major G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., Royal 22nd Regt., February, 1925, to May, 1925.

Major (Bvt. Lt.-Col.) E. Forde, D.S.O., R.C.C.S., February, 1925, to August, 1925.

Major N. C. Sherman, R.C.O.C., February, 1925, to June, 1925.

Major (Bvt. Lt.-Col.) H. D. G. Crerar, D.S.O., R.C.A., January, 1925, to March, 1927.

Captain D. A. Grant, M.C., R.C.D., February, 1925, to January, 1927.

*Ordnance Officers Course*

Lieut. (T. Capt.) V. A. Curmi, R.C.O.C., February, 1924, to January, 1925.



*Gunnery Staff Course*

Captain C. C. Shaw, R.C.A., October, 1922, to July, 1924.

Captain R. L. Fortt, R.C.A., October, 1922, to July, 1924.

Lieut. (Bvt. Captain) R. O. G. Morton, R.C.H.A., September, 1923, to September, 1925.

Captain J. C. Murchie, R.C.A., September, 1924, to September, 1925.

*4th Equitation Course*

No. 8165, Bdr. F. J. Irwin, R.C.H.A., July, 1924, to June, 1925.

*Small Arms Course*

Captain F. F. Worthington, M.C., M.M., P.P.C.L.I., February, 1925, to July, 1925.

Lieutenant P. E. Poirier, M.M., Royal 22nd Regt., January, 1925, to July, 1925.

*School of Military Engineering*

Captain J. E. Lyon, R.C.E., September, 1922, to July, 1924.

## COURSES IN CANADA

*Staff College Preparatory Course*

The fourth post-war course for officers preparing for the examinations for admission to the Staff College was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, from October 1, 1924, to February 26, 1925. This course was attended by ten officers, all of whom competed at the examination for the three vacancies allotted to Canada.

*Refresher Course*

In conjunction with the above a Refresher Course was held for officers of the Permanent Active Militia from October 1, to the end of December and was attended by two officers of the R.C.A.F.

*Long Course*

The first post-war Long Course of six months' duration was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, during the winter months. This course is designed to qualify candidates for commissions in the Permanent Force. It was attended by five candidates, four of whom are now under consideration for commissions.

*Artillery Staff Course*

The third post-war Artillery Staff Course commenced in January, 1924, and continued for nine months; seven officers and six N.C.O's qualified at this course.

*School of Military Engineering, Halifax*

Searchlight operators, Foremen of Works and Field Engineering Courses were held at the S.M.E., Halifax, for personnel of the R.C.E. A total of fifty other ranks attended during the year.

*Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Ottawa*

Courses of Instruction for personnel of the R.C.O.C. were held at Ottawa during the year. A total of forty-four other ranks attended.

*Signal and Small Arms Courses*

See under "Signal Training" (page 33) and "Small Arms Training" (page 30) respectively.

*Militia Staff Course*

The Militia Staff Course is designed to fit officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia for employment on the staff of formations in the field.

The Practical Portion of the Second Post-War Course of twelve days' duration was held at St. Johns, P.Q., for candidates from Eastern Canada and at Sarcee Camp for candidates from Western Canada during the summer of 1924; thirty-four officers qualified at the former and thirty-two at the latter.

The Theoretical Portion of the Third Post-War Course, which consists of a series of lectures, was carried out in the several districts during the winter months; 198 officers attended these lectures and many others attended unofficially from time to time as opportunity offered.



*Qualifying and Specialist Courses*

These courses were held for personnel of the Non-Permanent Active Militia at Royal and Permanent Schools as follows:—

M.D.	School	Dates		Number attending	
		From	To	Officers	Other Ranks
2	Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto.....	Apr. 14	May 12	1	.....
	“ “ “ “ .....	Oct. 10	Nov. 22	.....	1
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 19	Mar. 28	5	21
	“ “ Niagara.....	June 9	July 19	8	20
	“ “ “ “ .....	Aug. 8	Sept. 20	1	1
4	“ “ St. Jean.....	Oct. 20	Dec. 20	8	.....
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 12	Mar. 21	12	12
10	“ “ Winnipeg.....	Jan. 16	Mar. 30	18	23
13	“ “ Calgary.....	Oct. 13	Dec. 13	2	.....
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 12	Mar. 21	12	9
3	Royal School of Artillery, Kingston.....	Jan. 5	Feb. 14	.....	.....
	“ “ “ “ .....	Feb. 22	Apr. 4	.....	.....
6	“ “ Halifax.....	Jan. 19	Feb. 28	7	.....
10	“ “ Winnipeg.....	Nov. 2	Dec. 13	.....	.....
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 4	Feb. 14	4	12
11	“ “ Esquimalt.....	Nov. 15	Dec. 13	.....	.....
	“ “ “ “ .....	Feb. 15	Mar. 13	.....	.....
1	Royal School of Infantry, London.....	Oct. 20	Nov. 29	9	7
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 12	Mar. 7	15	4
2	“ “ Toronto.....	Oct. 13	Dec. 13	1	4
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 5	Mar. 7	6	12
	“ “ Niagara.....	June 9	July 12	14	3
4	“ “ St. Jean.....	Oct. 20	Dec. 20	1	5
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 12	Mar. 21	2	16
5	“ “ Quebec.....	Jan. 5	Feb. 14	15	3
	“ “ Levis.....	Aug. 11	Aug. 30	12	.....
6	“ “ Halifax.....	Oct. 13	Dec. 13	8	5
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 12	Mar. 14	26	15
10	“ “ Winnipeg.....	Oct. 8	Dec. 17	5	.....
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 16	Mar. 30	11	27
11	“ “ Victoria.....	Oct. 6	Dec. 13	5	4
	“ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 5	Feb. 28	8	4
	“ “ Esquimalt.....	Aug. 4	Sept. 20	5	.....
2	Royal School of Machine Guns, Niagara.....	June 9	July 12	1	2
	“ “ “ “ Toronto.....	Oct. 13	Dec. 13	.....	3
	“ “ “ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 5	Mar. 7	6	14
10	“ “ “ “ Winnipeg.....	Nov. 19	Dec. 17	.....	13
	“ “ “ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 7	Feb. 4	3	.....
2	R.C.A.S.C. School of Instruction, Toronto.....	Nov. 10	Dec. 20	.....	.....
	“ “ “ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 12	Feb. 21	.....	.....
11	“ “ “ “ “ “ Esquimalt.....	July 28	Aug. 9	2	.....
	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ .....	Jan. 5	Feb. 14	2	.....

In addition to the above the Provisional Schools conducted for the various arms were:—

M.D.	Arm	Number of Schools	Number attending	
			Officers	Other Ranks
1	Cavalry.....	1	9	12
2	".....	6	54	86
3	".....	1	4	28
10	".....	1	1	19
11	".....	1	28	
12	".....	3	15	29
13	".....	3	5	36
1	Artillery.....	2	5	10
2	".....	5	21	43
3	".....	2	8	10
4	".....	5	28	79
5	".....	3	15	27
6	".....	5	11	38
7	".....	1	8	2
10	".....	1	3	4
11	".....	1	3	13
12	".....	1	3	10
13	".....	4	18	34
13	Engineers.....	1	7	11
1	Infantry.....	6	41	54
2	".....	21	199	352
3	".....	7	54	84
4	".....	5	67	104
5	".....	1	19	9
6	".....	1	6	15
7	".....	1	5	21
10	".....	4	31	30
11	".....	2	12	17
12	".....	4	22	33
13	".....	3	27	20
1	Machine Guns.....	2	9	23
2	".....	1	11	15
3	".....	1	5	5
4	".....	1	3	9
6	".....	1	1	13
10	".....	1	16	3
12	".....	1	1	7
13	".....	3	10	15
1	Canadian Army Service Corps.....	1	4	9
2	".....	1	2	6
4	".....	2	3	26
5	".....	2	16	18
1	Cadet Services.....	3		68
2	".....	4		180
3	".....	3		99
4	".....	4		48
5	".....	2		43
6	".....	2		17
10	".....	1		16
11	".....	2		28
12	".....	1		35
13	".....	1		46

The number of officers and N.C.O's who obtained certificates at the above schools is shown in statements appearing on pages 26-28.

#### *Staff Tours, War Games, Etc.*

Again good results were obtained at the Staff Tours, War Games and Tactical Exercises which were carried out under arrangements made by District Officers Commanding.





District	Contingent	Strength		Certificate "A"				Certificate "B"			
				Practical		Written		Practical		Written	
		Off.	O. Rs.	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed	Attend	Passed
1	Western Ontario University (Medical) (Infantry)	9	128	23	23	21	12	12	10	10	7
				21	20	20	7	10	8	8	1
2	Ontario Agricultural College	8	69	26	20	19	5	10	8	8	1
	University of Toronto (Engineers)	29	364	15	15	15	15				
	(Infantry)			53	51	49	43	10	10	10	8
3	Queens University (Engineers)	13	109	59	51	47	7	13	11	15	7
	(5th Field Company)			10	9	8	2				
	(Infantry)			32	28	27	6	3	3	3	2
4	McGill University	17	120	7	7	6	5				
	(Cavalry)			1	1	1	1				
	(Artillery)			9	5	5	1	8	6	5	3
	(Infantry)			7	7	7	1				
4	Loyola College	7	72	8	5	5	2	3	3	3	3
	Bishops College	3	54	34	19	18	7	13	9	9	4
5	Laval University	6	62	12	12	12	4				
	LaSalle University	6	36	12	11	8	3	4	4	4	1
6	Nova Scotia Technical College	3	31	23	23	19	14	4	3	7	5
7	New Brunswick University	3	75	15	12	11	1	4	4	4	1
	Mount Allison University	2	72	23	21	21	12	13	13	13	8
10	University of Manitoba	19	202	23	21	21	15	8	8	9	2
12	University of Saskatchewan	15	76	23	18	18	17				
13	University of Alberta (Medical)	17	394	26	26	26	17				
	(Infantry)			64	56	54	17	8	7	7	1
	Total	157	1,864	503	440	417	197	113	99	107	53





[illegible]

### *Courses Held in England—*

One Officer obtained classification "Distinguished" at the 14th Qualifying Course, Machine Gun School, Netheravon. One Officer qualified as, 'Q' 1 in Rifle and Light Automatic at Small Arms School, Hythe.





[illegible]



## ARTILLERY

*Armament*

The serviceability of armaments has been maintained in so far as the limitation of funds permitted. The Reserves of Coast and Mobile Artillery Ammunition are much below the minimum required for the several natures of guns.

*Artillery Training, 1924-25*

Owing to the continued reduction in funds allotted for training, it was found impossible to authorize artillery practice for Batteries of the Non-Permanent Mobile Artillery units at central practice camps. The program of training was, therefore, as follows:—

*Coast Artillery.*—Eight days' training at local headquarters and four days of artillery training and practice at the forts.

*Mobile Artillery.*—Nine days' at local headquarters and Refresher Courses at central Artillery Practice Camps for ten officers and other ranks of each battery of artillery.

A limited amount of mounted training was carried out, using Permanent Force drivers and horses; also some artillery practice for demonstration purposes. The attendance was satisfactory, the majority of the units availing themselves fully of the opportunity to attend. A Qualifying Course in the practical portion required for certificates of the various ranks was carried out for a period of sixteen days and was well attended.

*Royal Schools of Artillery*

Qualifying Courses were conducted at all schools during the late autumn of 1924 and winter of 1924-25 for Permanent and Non-Permanent Artillery.

The unsettled labour conditions have imposed the necessity of shortening as much as possible the period of attendance at Royal Schools of Artillery. With this in view, Provisional Schools of Artillery were held for a period of six weeks, during January, February and March of 1925. These Provisional Schools qualify in Theoretical subjects only, and the final qualification in practical subjects must be obtained at a Royal or Camp School of Artillery.

A summary of attendance at the several schools of instruction is shown under "Qualifying and Special Courses."

## SMALL ARMS TRAINING

During the period under review training in the rifle, bayonet, light automatics (Lewis and Hotchkiss), Vickers machine gun and revolver were carried out in both the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia. In addition to general training the following annual courses were fired:—

*Permanent Active Militia*

The weapon training courses were practically identical with those fired in the British Army, being slightly modified to suit our conditions.

Recruits of cavalry, engineers and infantry fired an elementary course in the rifle and light automatic. Recruits of other arms fired a modified course. In addition recruits of units competing in the Cambridge Challenge Bowl competition fired the classification practices of the trained soldiers' table. Trained soldiers of cavalry and infantry fired the advanced classification course with rifle and light automatics, and those of other arms fired a shorter course more suitable to their requirements.

The machine gun sections of infantry units fired the course laid down for the British Army.



The results obtained in the foregoing courses maintained the standard of the previous year, and compare very favourably with that attained in the British Army.

### *Non-Permanent Active Militia*

The programme of weapon training was published in "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction, Part I, 1924," the various courses being based on those laid down for the British Territorial Army, but modified to suit our conditions. The results obtained by the limited numbers permitted to train were quite satisfactory.

### *The King's Prize, Bisley, 1924*

The King's Prize, the highest honour that can be gained by a rifleman of the British Empire, was won at Bisley in 1924 by Guardsman D. T. Burke, the Governor General's Foot Guards of Ottawa.

### *The King's Medal, 1924*

The King's Medal with clasp "1924" for the champion shot of the military forces of the Dominion of Canada was won by No. 306, Corporal W. J. Livingstone, the Governor General's Foot Guards.

### *Cambridge Challenge Bowl Competition*

The Cambridge Challenge Bowl was won in 1924 by "B" Company, the Royal Canadian Regiment, with an average score of 120.3 points.

This trophy was donated by officers of His Majesty's Regular Army on leaving Canada, and is awarded to the Squadron, Battery, Company, Headquarters or Detachment of any unit of the Permanent Force having a strength of thirty all ranks or over and obtaining the highest average in certain practices of the annual rifle course. To be eligible 80 per cent of the competing unit as shown by the parade states of the days of firing for the trophy must take part in the competition.

### *Best Shot Badges*

Best Shot Badges for the year 1924 were awarded to the best shot in the Royal Military College and in each Squadron, Battery or Company of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers (including field troop attached), Corps of Signals, Corps of Guides, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Infantry, Machine Gun Corps and Army Service Corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The badge, which is worn on the left fore-arm, is awarded to the non-commissioned officer or man obtaining the highest score in the classification practices of the annual rifle course.

The names of winners of these badges were published in Militia Orders.

### *Rifle Associations*

On March 31, 1925, there were in existence 159 Military Rifle Associations with a total membership of 22,349 and 111 Civilian Rifle Associations with a total membership of 6,172.

Dominion of Canada prizes, which consist of silver salvers mounted with the Canadian Coat of Arms, and engraved with the name of the winner and association, were competed for in Civilian Rifle Associations; the names of the winners being published in Militia Orders.

To be eligible for this prize, the association must hold four competitions during the season, in each of which at least 40 per cent of the members must take part. Competitors must be duly enrolled members of the association they represent as shown by the service roll.



The competition is fired at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each range, service targets being used.

The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and all the Provincial Rifle Associations held annual prize meetings during the period under review.

### *Courses at the Canadian Small Arms School*

Courses were held during the summer of 1924 for personnel of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in the Rifle, Bayonet, Light Automatic, Vickers Machine Gun, Revolver and Section Leader Training. The main school was held at Connaught Rifle Range near Ottawa, for units of Eastern Canada, and a branch school was held at Camp Hughes, Manitoba, for candidates from the Western Military Districts.

The following are the results of the courses:—

#### AT CONNAUGHT RIFLE RANGE

##### COURSE No. 11—Rifle (Service and Miniature)

###### Cadet Services of Canada (Non-Permanent)

Cadet Instructors.....	Passed	Failed
	45	Nil

##### COURSE No. 12—Rifle and Light Automatic

###### Non-Permanent Active Militia

Officers.....	Passed	Failed
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	20 7*	Nil
*Partial certificate.	27 5*	2

##### COURSE No. 13—Vickers Machine Gun

###### Non-Permanent Active Militia

Officers.....	Passed	Failed
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	6	Nil
	13	Nil

##### COURSE No. 14—Rifle and Light Automatic

###### Permanent Force

Officers.....	Passed	Failed
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	4	Nil
	21	3

##### COURSE No. 15—Vickers Machine Gun

###### Permanent Force

Officers.....	Passed	Failed
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	2	Nil
	11	4

#### AT CAMP HUGHES, MANITOBA

##### COURSE No. 16—Rifle (Service and Miniature)

###### Cadet Services of Canada (Non-Permanent)

Cadet Instructors.....	Passed	Failed
	17	Nil

##### COURSE No. 17—Rifle and Light Automatic

###### Non-Permanent Active Militia

Officers.....	Passed	Failed
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	10 3*	Nil
*Partial certificate.	10 4*	Nil

##### COURSE No. 18—Vickers Machine Gun

###### Non-Permanent Active Militia

Officers.....	Passed	Failed
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	3	1
	19	Nil

## COURSE No. 19—Rifle and Light Automatic

## Permanent Force

	Passed	Failed
Officers.....	4	Nil
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	12	Nil

## COURSE No. 20—Vickers Machine Gun

## Permanent Force

	Passed	Failed
Officers.....	2	Nil
W.O's. and N.C.O's.....	9	Nil

## SIGNAL SERVICE

*General.*—During the year under report, steady but slow progress has been made in the organization and training of signallers of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

Progress was retarded by the loss of a number of trained signallers of the Permanent Force who took their discharge in August last consequent on reduction in pay and by a shortage of fully qualified District Signal Officers and Assistant Instructors in Signalling.

*The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals*

The Authorized Establishment of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, as at the conclusion of the fiscal year 1924-25, consisted of 25 Officers and 107 other ranks. The actual strength at the end of the year under report being 20 officers and 103 other ranks.

Owing to the amended rates of pay 30 N.C.O's and men took their discharge in August last. This reduction in trained personnel seriously impaired the efficiency of the corps.

It requires a minimum of sixteen months' intensive training before a man is fit for employment on a radio station. The majority of the personnel who left the service had arrived at a degree of efficiency which rendered them valuable to the corps and by their loss the R.C.C.S. was faced with a very difficult task in finding the requisite number of trained personnel required for employment on the Northwest Territories and the Royal Canadian Air Force Radio Stations operated by this department.

The results of the training of the personnel during the past four years indicate in a marked manner that the term of service, namely, three years, is not in the interests of the Signal Service. During this period the man of average ability has been trained as a first-class telegraph operator, given a knowledge of wireless, telephony, accumulators, gas engines, etc. He has acquired a valuable knowledge of trades and has, therefore, become an asset. He has, unfortunately, also completed his term of service and as he is now well equipped for civil life, the knowledge he has acquired does not, in many cases, redound to the benefit of the Service.

A total of ten officers and fifty-six other ranks are employed on the Northwest Territories and Yukon Radio System and Radio Stations operated for the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Instructional Cadre (Signals) consists of fourteen Instructors of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals augmented by eight Assistant Instructors from other Permanent Force units.



The distribution of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, as at March 31, 1925, was as under:—

	Officers	Rank and File
District Signal Officers.....	3	
Instructional Cadre at Districts.....		14
A.D. Signals Office and Signals Inspection and Test Department.....	5*	3
Electricians, machinists, draughtsmen (civilian).....		8
Staff—Signal Depot and Royal School.....	2	5
Northwest Territories System.....	4	22
Royal Canadian Air Force Radio Services.....	4	30
Fatigue men at the Depot.....		5
Non-effective—Hospital, etc.....		2
Under training at the Depot.....	2	22

\* 1 officer seconded in England.

The Depot, shown in the last item above, is the only source of supply for the District Signal Officers required for Assistant Instructors in Signalling, for operators for posting and relief on the various Radio Stations; and for reserve Radio Operators for operation of Radio Stations in aid of the civil power if and when required.

### *Instructional Cadre—Signals*

The distribution of the Instructional Cadre (Signals) is as shown below. The numbers quoted, both for officers and N.C.O's, are altogether inadequate to handle the instruction of personnel of the Permanent Active Militia and at Provisional Schools of Signalling, Cadet Classes, Camp Schools and Central Schools of Signalling for the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

At Provisional Schools of Signalling personnel are now trained in Visual, Line and Wireless Telegraphy. To impart instruction in these subjects calls for highly specialized instructors.

#### *Military District No. 1—*

One Officer (undergoing radio training at Borden).

Two Assistant Instructors (one undergoing training at Borden).

#### *Military District No. 2—*

One Officer (part-time).

Two Assistant Instructors.

#### *Military District No. 3—*

One Officer (attending Short Course at Royal Military College).

#### *Military District No. 4—*

Two Assistant Instructors (one the R.C.C.S. and one attached).

#### *Military District No. 5—*

Three Assistant Instructors (attached to Instructional Cadre).

#### *Military District No. 6—*

Two Assistant Instructors (attached Instructional Cadre).

#### *Military District No. 7—*

One Officer (attending radio training, Borden).

Two Assistant Instructors (one attending radio training, Borden).

*Military District No. 10—*

One Officer (attached).  
One Assistant Instructor.

*Military District No. 11—*

One Officer (attached).  
Two Assistant Instructors (one the R.C.C.S. and one attached).

*Military District No. 12—*

One Officer (part-time).  
One Assistant Instructor.

*Military District No. 13—*

One Officer (part-time).  
One Assistant Instructor (attached).

*Provisional Schools of Signals—1924-25*

The total number of Provisional Schools held during the year again shows a slight increase as compared to former years. These Provisional Schools covered training in Visual and Line Telegraphy and Signal training with cadets, the latter classes being held as far as possible in conjunction with the Evening Provisional Schools of Signalling conducted at the respective centres.

During the year regulations were brought out covering Advanced Training in Visual Telegraphy at Provisional Schools and permitting of successful candidates being granted a "Special Certificate in Visual Telegraphy," it being found that Signallers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia after obtaining a Grade "B" and a Grade "A" Certificate were not able to progress any further in Signal Training at Provisional Schools and the course for the "Special" Certificate was evolved more particularly to retain interest in taking up the organization and functions of Regimental Signal Sections in the field. To date only one of these schools has been conducted, but it is anticipated that from now on more will be requested.

*Provisional Schools of Signalling—1924-1925*

During the year, a total of 69 Provisional Schools of Visual Telegraphy, 8 Schools of Line Telegraphy, 1 Special—Visual Telegraphy, and 75 Cadet Classes have been held. These figures show progress over preceding years, as given below:—

Year	V/T.	L/T.	Special	Cadets	Total
1921-22	47	1		44	92
1922-23	49	6		53	108
1923-24	66	8		72	146
1924-25	69	8	1	75	153

*Certificates Issued*

The number of certificates granted to the Non-Permanent Active Militia in 1924, as compared to previous years is as under:—

Visual Telegraphy	1921	1922	1923	1924
Officers "Special" V/T				1
Officers "A"	48	55	57	39
Officers "B"	21	8	8	10
Other Ranks "Special" V/T				4
Other Ranks "A"	134	219	233	275
Other Ranks "B"	284	174	183	250
Other Ranks "Sig."		60	57	92
	487	516	538	671



Line Telegraphy	1921	1922	1923	1924
Officers "A".....	4	18	13	15
Officers "B".....	1	1	1	6
Other Ranks "A".....	1	21	42	27
Other Ranks "B".....	6	21	25	8
	12	61	81	56

### *Royal Schools of Signalling*

Qualifying Courses in Visual and Line Telegraphy for selected candidates of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia were conducted at the Royal Canadian Schools of Signals, Camp Borden and Winnipeg during the summer training season of 1924, and attendance and results were as follows:—

	Attendance		Certificates granted	
	Officers	Other ranks	Instructors	Assistant instructors
BORDEN, ONT.—				
Permanent Force.....	5	10	4	6
N.P.A.M.....	12	27	11	22

	Attendance		Certificates Granted	
	Officers	Other Ranks	Instructors	Assistant Instructors
Winnipeg, Man.—				
Permanent Force.....		8		7
N.P.A.M.....	3	14	3	11

### *Cadet Classes in Signalling*

Particular attention has been devoted during the year to the organization of Cadet Classes in Signalling and as previously stated whenever possible such Classes have been held in conjunction with Provisional Schools for the Non-Permanent Active Militia. It is found that the average High School or Collegiate Cadet takes the keenest possible interest in Signalling, and the Non-Permanent Active Militia has benefited materially by having Cadets with a previous training in Signalling join Units upon leaving School or Collegiate.

### *Cadet Certificates Granted*

	1921	1922	1923	1924
1st Year Semaphore.....	993	1,186	1,422	1,322
2nd Year Morse.....	100	242	246	271
3rd Year Advanced.....		60	67	88
	1,093	1,488	1,735	1,681

### *Annual Inspections and Classification of Signallers, Non-Permanent Active Militia—1924*

This past year, like former years, has not been satisfactory in so far as the number of units presenting signallers for classification is concerned, and the

standard of training shown also leaves room for improvement. The first essential to an increase in the number of signallers under training and the standard of training arrived at is the appointment of a Full-time District Signal Officer of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals in each of the Military Districts to supervise and assist in the organization and training of Regimental Signal Units and a largely increased staff of Assistant Instructors, in order that a greater number of Provisional Schools in Signalling may be conducted each year.

*Results of Annual Inspections and Classification of Signallers, Non-Permanent Active Militia*

VISUAL TELEGRAPHY

Military District	Number Held	Presented	Classified	1st	2nd	Training
1.....	21	123	121	79	42	2
2.....	34	249	218	185	33	31
3.....	25	195	180	150	30	15
4.....	11	62	44	29	15	18
5.....	28	100	79	52	27	21
6.....	21	125	89	47	42	36
7.....	17	123	84	58	26	39
10.....	20	79	69	53	16	10
11.....	19	48	45	31	14	3
12.....	20	56	46	37	9	10
13.....	8	37	35	28	7	2
Total.....	225	1,197	1,010	749	261	187

LINE TELEGRAPHY

Military District	Number Held	Presented	Classified	1st	2nd	Training
1.....	3	7	7	3	4	.....
2.....	8	22	22	20	2	.....
3.....	8	32	32	30	2	.....
4.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.....	3	7	7	6	1	.....
7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.....	3	6	6	5	1	.....
11.....	2	7	6	5	1	1
12.....	10	38	26	22	4	12
13.....	1	10	10	10	.....	.....
Total.....	38	129	116	101	15	13

*Order of Merit*

The Signallers Challenge Cup, a trophy for annual competition with Regimental Signal Sections of Non-Permanent Cavalry and Infantry units has been won for the year 1924-25 by the Brockville Rifles, Military District No. 3. It is interesting to note that for the third year in succession, this trophy has been won by units of Military District No. 3, on the two former occasions, it being earned by Princess of Wales' Own Regiment, Military District No. 3.

*Appointment of Regimental Signal Officers*

The first step in the organization and training of a Regimental Signal Section is the selection of a keen and suitable officer to fill the appointment of Regimental Signalling Officer. In a number of cases good judgment has not been displayed by officers commanding units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia in selecting officers for this appointment.



*Signal Training—Permanent Active Militia Units*

The following shows the Results of Annual Inspections and Classifications of Signallers of the Permanent Active Militia. The total establishment of Signallers required with Permanent Force units, other than the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, is:—

Officers	N.C.O's.	Signallers	Total
16	38	158	212

and it will be noted that, of the latter total, 126 were presented for test and over 50 per cent of the total establishment were successful in classifying. In view of the restricted Peace Establishment of the Permanent Force units, and the number of duties they are required to carry out, these figures may be considered as fairly satisfactory.

*Results Annual Inspections and Classifications of Signallers Permanent Active Militia*

Military District	Number Held	Presented	Classified	Training
1.....	1	2	2	.....
2.....	2	13	11	2
3.....	3	23	18	5
4.....	4	14	13	1
5.....	3	5	5	.....
6.....	1	7	7	.....
10.....	9	43	34	9
11.....	4	13	13	.....
13.....	2	6	5	1
Total.....	29	126	108	18

*Radio Communications—The R.C.C.S.*

For the whole of the Summer of 1924 and late on into the Fall, Radio Stations were operated for the Royal Canadian Air Force at the following points:—

Manitoba System.—Winnipeg, Victoria Beach, Norway House.

Alberta System.—High River Air Station.

British Columbia System.—Jericho Beach, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert.

The usual number of planes were equipped at each of the above stations for radio telephony and telegraphy and very valuable work was performed at all these air centres in forestry and fishery patrols and other work carried out by the R.C.A.F., in which radio communications were required.

In October, one Officer and N.C.O. were despatched to Dartmouth Air Station, Nova Scotia, where a radio telephone set was installed in a seaplane to provide communications during Artillery Co-operation and Battle Practice. The results obtained in the observation of fire were reported upon as being extremely rapid and most satisfactory. Similar work was also carried out at Esquimalt, B.C., where Air Force again co-operated with the Garrison Artillery.

*North West Territories Radio System*

The Radio System inaugurated by the Department of National Defence in September, 1923, for the Department of the Interior in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon has continued to give satisfactory service and the system has undergone considerable expansion. At the commencement of 1924, two Stations were in operation, namely, at Dawson and Mayo, Yukon, but early in the season of 1924, three other complete stations and personnel to man them



were despatched, the location of the new Stations to be at Herschel Island, Fort Simpson and Edmonton.

Unfortunately the ss. *Lady Kindersley*, which was carrying the whole of the station equipment for Herschel island, was abandoned in the ice off Cape Barrow. Not only was this a severe loss financially but it meant that the installation of the Herschel Island Station was delayed one whole year, and the officer and detachment detailed to install the station, who went in via the Mackenzie, have had to spend eleven months on Herschel Island under most trying circumstances in respect of accommodation, food, adequate clothing, opportunities for study and recreation. It is evident from reports received that the officer in charge, Lieutenant Young, has handled this trying situation in a most commendable manner and the health and contentment of his detachment of three have been carefully preserved.

The Station at Fort Simpson was finished and came into operation in the late summer and has been working at full capacity since that date as a connecting link between the Terminal Station at Edmonton and the stations previously located at Dawson and Mayo.

The Station at Edmonton is the Southern Terminal of the Northwest Territories and Yukon System and is in communication with all other parts of the world via the Canadian National Telegraph System.

The amount of paid traffic shows a steady increase month by month and reports from the Yukon and Northwest Territories emphasize the importance that this radio system bears in the every day life of the inhabitants of that northern country.

### *Signals Inspection and Test Division*

The Signal Inspection and Test Division, located at Ottawa, has carried out a large amount of work during the year in the overhaul and repair of signalling equipment for the R.C.A.F. and Non-Permanent Active Militia.

Five more complete Standard R.C.C.S. Radio Stations have been constructed in the shops, one being for replacement of the equipment lost on the ss. *Lady Kindersley* en route to Herschel Island, and the other stations being for installation on the R.C.A.F. and Northwest Territories Systems.

Various work has been carried out for other departments of the Government, including the construction of fifteen Special Portable Wireless Sets to the order of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

### *The Signal Depot*

The Depot of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals at Camp Borden has been actively employed throughout the year in the training of officers, N.C.O's and men of the corps for subsequent employment as Instructors on the Instructional Cadre—Signals, and for the operation of the various Radio Stations installed and operated for the R.C.A.F. and the N.W.T.

The situation of the Depot at Camp Borden, while ideal from the health point of view during the summer, has proven to be a very irksome and monotonous station for the type of young man enlisted to the corps and the fact that there is no separate mess for officers has not helped towards contentment within the station. During the last few months, however, the situation has been somewhat relieved by the inauguration of a comfortable recreation room and facilities for study for both the N.C.O's and the men.

The Royal Canadian School of Signals is also held during the summer at Camp Borden and this too, comes under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Signal Depot, and the staff of the Depot are also required to assist in instruction thereat.



As from September, 1924, the work in connection with examination and results of Provisional Schools of Signalling was assumed by the Royal Canadian School of Signals instead of by the Assistant Director of Signals at National Defence Headquarters as heretofore.

### *Conclusion*

In almost all cases, the standard of discipline displayed by officers, N.C.O's and men alike, as also the keenness and interest shown in the work and the welfare of the corps, has been most satisfactory.

## **(3) Physical Training and Cadet Services**

With the generous co-operation of the educational authorities in all provinces the activities of this directorate have continued to make satisfactory progress.

### *Physical Training*

To enable the department to meet the requirements of the provincial educational authorities a number of specially selected Permanent Force non-commissioned officers have been trained for duty as instructors in Physical Training at Normal Schools, and during the year under review no fewer than thirty-six of these instructors were fully employed on this work, with the result that 13,419 teachers and student teachers were enabled to attend physical training courses. Of these candidates 5,841 completed the required period of instruction and were granted certificates of competency to instruct school children in the Syllabus of Exercises and Games contained in the Manual of Physical Training for Schools. A pleasing feature noted during the year under review was the willingness of school authorities to increase the periods allotted to physical education. Interest in this work has also been stimulated though the efforts of the local committees of the Strathcona Trust, through whom numbers of valuable prizes are offered annually for competition.

### *Signalling*

The interest in Cadet Corps training for boys has also increased. During the year seventy-five classes of Cadet Signalling were held throughout the country. These were attended by 2,434 selected cadets, of whom 2,099 obtained qualifying certificates in this interesting and useful branch of training.

### *First Aid*

Classes of instruction in First Aid to the Injured have also proved more popular than ever among cadets, and thanks to the generosity of Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., who recently donated, in the name of his son, a very beautiful shield for annual competition, it is expected that an even greater development of interest will ensue. The district medical officers of this department have given valuable assistance in connection with this work, and in certain provinces large numbers of school teachers have attended courses of instruction conducted by these officers.

### *Rifle Competitions*

Rifle training has received marked attention from educational authorities, and a large number of schools throughout the country are now equipped with miniature rifle ranges where the boys under competent supervision receive instruction in the proper handling of fire arms. This interest in shooting is no doubt largely due to the success of ex-Cadet Lieut. Burke of the Ottawa Collegiate Cadet Corps, who not only won a coveted place on the Bisley team, but succeeded in winning, in competition with the crack shots of the British Empire, His Majesty the King's prize.



The magnificent cup presented by His Majesty the King for annual competition was won by No. 526, Winnipeg Grenadiers Cadet Corps; while the shield presented by the Royal Military College Club for inter-schools competition, was won by No. 62, Hamilton Collegiate Cadet Corps.

The Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions instituted in 1910 and open to boys throughout the British Empire who may shoot on their local miniature ranges, brought out 16,786 competitors, of whom 2,142 were Canadian cadets. The shooting in this year's competition was of an exceptionally high order and Canadian cadets had the distinction for the first time of winning the Junior Imperial Challenge Shield, a beautiful sterling silver trophy over four feet in height and valued at £100 sterling. The trophy and £10 was won by No. 832, 10th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade Cadet Corps, Winnipeg, who also receive the prize presented by His Excellency the Governor General for award to the most efficient unit in Canada. Second place in the competition was taken by No. 105, Chatham Grammar School Cadet Corps, Chatham, N.B., while in the Senior Challenge Shield Competition, which was won by No. 89 Company, Senior Cadets, New Plymouth Technical College, New Zealand, Canadian cadets took second and third places; the former going to No. 96, Trinity College School Cadet Corps, Port Hope, Ontario, and the latter to No. 543 Wingham High School Cadet Corps, Wingham, Ontario.

A number of other rifle competitions fired locally brought out large numbers of cadet marksmen.

### *Distribution of Cadets*

The distribution of Cadet corps by provinces is as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.....	883
Nova Scotia.....	3,111
New Brunswick.....	2,344
Quebec.....	52,791
Ontario.....	35,273
Manitoba.....	5,138
Saskatchewan.....	4,789
Alberta.....	5,572
British Columbia.....	5,766
Total.....	115,677

The province of Quebec with 52,791 cadets retains the Governor General's Challenge Trophy which is awarded annually to the province having the largest number of cadets in proportion to school attendance. The trophy is held for the year by the undermentioned Cadet Corps, each for a period of six months, these units being the most efficient in their respective districts:—

No. 2, Bishop's College School Cadet Corps, Lennoxville, P.Q.

No. 352, Commercial Academy Cadet Corps, Quebec, P.Q.

### *General.*

School Boards have generously contributed towards the provision of uniforms and inspecting officers have found a marked improvement in the carriage, steadiness and general efficiency of the units. It is being more and more realized that a ready and cheerful response to orders from constituted authority, and the courtesy which Cadet Corps training inculcates, is of inestimable value to boys. It is no doubt due to a realization of this that the movement has increased in popularity in all sections, and that the number of cadets enrolled at the end of the fiscal year under review had reached a total of 115,677, in which were included the 65 new units authorized during the year.



## (4) Historical Section

### *Collection, Classification and Co-Ordination of Documents*

Owing to the work devolving on the Section from the deliberations of the Battle Honours Committee, progress along other lines has been somewhat retarded. During the year, however, 2,024 subject files have been classified and indexed and similarly 274 parcels containing regimental documents have been sorted and made ready for transfer to the Directorate of Records.

Two cases containing 1,400 maps and black and coloured impressions of the Western front were received from the War Office for the general use of the Section and for reproduction in the official history.

The material selected by the Director from British records in London consisting of 3,336 typed and manuscript folios and 260 tracings and photostat copies of maps, copied from War Diaries of British units and formations, was received during the year from the Historical Section (Military Branch), Committee of Imperial Defence.

Through the courtesy of the Deputy Minister of Archives, 27 volumes consisting of Annual Reports of the Public Archives (dating from 1891) Inventory of Military Documents, Catalogue of Maps, Plans, etc., together with other publications of like nature were obtained for reference purposes.

Further contributions of an historical nature relating to overseas units were received in the course of the year from officers into whose care these records had come during their service in France. These records are of great value and in this respect the Section is especially indebted to Lieut.-Col. S. B. Anderson and Lieut.-Col. C. F. Constantine.

### *Official History of the C.E.F. in Canada.*

Epitomized Records of Service in connection with the Great War of 86 active militia infantry regiments (compiled from information available at Defence Headquarters) were consolidated and forwarded to military districts to be despatched to the units concerned for their retention, accompanied by the request that any further information that they may have in their possession be transmitted to this Section, in order that Militia units may receive their proper award of Battle Honours and also to ensure full credit being given for the activities of these militia units in the History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War.

In connection with the mobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, by request of the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence a chart was compiled, giving the following particulars regarding the 13 Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiments and the 260 Canadian Infantry Battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces:—

Where recruited.

Active militia units through which recruits passed.

Place mobilized.

Date mobilization commenced.

Strength leaving Canada.

Date proceeded to England.

In the case of units which fought in France:—

Date proceeded to France.

Number of original other ranks which proceeded with units to France.

Total number of other ranks which passed through unit.

In the case of units which were broken up in England:—

Number of original other ranks which passed through fighting battalions in France.



In connection with the work of the Battle Honours Committee, the Historical Section has been called upon to work out problems of a complicated nature necessitating much research and close study so that units may not be denied honours justly earned. In this respect the following have been compiled:—

Charts showing dates on which battalions and cavalry regiments were in battle area, and if in action.

Fourteen charts showing in detail the battle and campaign honours inherited by Militia Regiments, earned by Canadian Cavalry Regiments and Infantry, Pioneer and Railway Battalions, in respect to services of men of perpetuated C.E.F. Battalions disbanded in England and France and also Honours gained by drafts sent from England prior to C.E.F. Battalion proceeding to France and those gained through the contribution of a double company on organization.

A map of the Niagara Peninsula giving locations of engagements and areas of recruiting of the Lincoln Regiments in the War of 1812.

*Compilation of an Historical Account of the Military Forces of Canada  
in the Great War*

The publication of the History of the Medical Services in the Great War having been authorized on June 3, 1924, the printing was proceeded with; final checking of printer's proofs has now been completed and the book is at present in the hands of the binder; publication is expected in June, 1925.

Further progress has been made towards the compilation of the Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War. As forecasted in the last Annual Report the Director proceeded to England and carried out research work in London during the summer of 1924 in the office of the Director of the Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence, with a view to securing the necessary information concerning formations under which the Canadian Corps and Divisions fought during the Great War, and also concerning the action of British and Indian troops on the Canadian flanks or under Canadian formations between 1915-1918. While in London the Director discussed with General Edmonds, the British official historian, the method of presentation of the British and Canadian histories and the difficulties which will arise in bringing the two into accord.

The preparation of maps illustrating the battles of Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy, 1915, was continued, good use being made of the British records recently secured from the Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defence.

The Director interviewed Major General W. B. Lindsay, late Chief Engineer Canadian Corps in connection with the proposed volume dealing with Canadian Engineers in the Great War.

The Section has continued to render every assistance to regimental historians.

The typescript of the history of the 13th Battalion, R.H.C., was read, checked, statements verified and notes and comments thereon forwarded to the Historian.

Information was supplied other regimental historians as the occasion offered. Of these, the officers compiling the histories of the 4th, 8th, 10th, 16th, 42nd and 77th Infantry Battalions and the 6th Battalion, C.E., were assisted by means of advice in putting together the framework, in directing research, in the reproduction of maps and by providing statements of facts concerning which the historians were in doubt.

Similarly information as under was furnished Colonel Stewart, Regimental Historian of the "Black Watch" (British), concerning the three affiliated Canadian Black Watch Battalions, i.e., 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, R.H.C.

- (a) The total number of other ranks that passed through these battalions during period of service in France.



(b) Disposition of originals of the 73rd Battalion which was disbanded in France.

(c) Number of originals of respective battalions on strength at Armistice.

The preparation and collection of material for a file on each Canadian Expeditionary Force unit which served on the Western front has been continued; when finished this file will contain a complete skeleton history of each unit from date of formation to demobilization. Skeleton histories were also compiled of Canadian troops operating in other than the Western Theatre of War, viz:—

- (i) Canadian Expeditionary Force, Siberia.
- (ii) North-Russian Expeditionary Force, Canadian "Syren" Party (Murmansk Front).
- (iii) North-Russian Expeditionary Force, Canadian "Elope" Party (Archangel Front).
- (iv) Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, N.W. Persia and the Caspian Sea, "Dunster Force" (Bagdad Mission).
- (v) Egyptian Expeditionary Force (Palestine) the 1st Bridging Company, Canadian Railway Troops.

A brief narrative has been compiled of enemy Air Raids on Great Britain in which damage was caused to Canadian Government leased property and hospital and camp equipment and in which casualties were sustained by Canadian citizens and military personnel.

*Historical Monographs on Military Subjects Connected With the History of Canada*

On request of the Edmonton Board of Trade for historical data respecting Alberta's contribution to the Great War 1914-19, the following information was compiled and forwarded:—

- (i) Total enlistments for province of Alberta.
- (ii) Charts showing units raised in Alberta for Canadian Expeditionary Force, together with their composition, strength, etc.
- (iii) Summary presenting the principal features of the battles and engagements in which the 31st, 49th, and 50th Battalions participated during their service on the Western front, detailing movements, actions, casualties, honours and awards, etc.

The following information regarding Canada's contribution to the World War was prepared and transmitted to Prof. Einmanuel Emile Montmorency, Belgium, for use in connection with lectures to be delivered on Canada:—

- (i) General Statement of Canadian Formations serving in France and Belgium 1914-1919.
- (ii) Lists of battles and other engagements in the Great War in which Canadian troops participated.
- (iii) Statement of Strength, Casualties and Captures of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada 1914-1919; also number of men passed through the fifty Canadian fighting Battalions which served in France and Belgium during the period of the War.
- (iv) Voluntary contributions by the people, apart from gifts of the Canadian Government.

Outline histories of the units raised in Prince Edward Island and also the principal units which were associated with the Province were compiled, for inclusion in an Atlas of Prince Edward Island.



Material was prepared and photographs secured relating to the history of forty-five different Canadian regimental mascots and pets for inclusion in a book being written by Lt.-Col. Tamblyn, dealing with the war record of horses and other animals in the Canadian Forces during the War.

Material for a lecture on employment of Canadian Machine Guns in the Great War was selected and compiled for Capt. J. K. Lawson, attending a course at Staff College, Quetta, India, consisting of forty typewritten pages, together with map of Somme area and two lantern slides of barrage maps, comprising details of machine gun control, grouping, allotment, barrages, co-operation with artillery, infantry and tanks, in the Battles of the Somme 1916, Arras 1917, Hill 70, Amiens, Second Battle of Arras 1918, Drocourt-Queant and Canal du Nord.

For a similar purpose information relating to the Battle of Vimy was prepared and forwarded to the Staff College, Quetta, India, giving in detail, Infantry and Artillery—exploitation and disposition; infantry positions at the various objectives; artillery supporting the attack; role of forward barrage guns; resistance on 1st Canadian Division front; casualties, prisoners and captured guns, together with lantern slides showing boundaries, objectives, barrage, battery locations and infantry dispositions.

Maps illustrating Canadian action on the Western front were also compiled and forwarded to the Royal Military College, Kingston, Royal Canadian Air Force, Camp Borden and Public School Inspector, Fenelon Falls, Ontario, for instructional purposes.

On receipt of enquiries in connection with the military history of Canada, particularly pertaining to the Siege of Quebec, 1775-1776 and the 1st. Siege of Louisbourg in 1775 a full account was given. The information asked for related to the number of troops engaged in the assault on Quebec on December 31, 1775, and the disposal of Montgomery's force after its repulse; and in regard to the Siege of Louisbourg, the number of troops in the Garrison which surrendered, the terms of surrender, the number of guns, amount of ammunition, etc.

Short histories of the 29th Waterloo Regiment (Highland Light Infantry), 1e Regiment de Chateauguay and Les Carabinieres (Mont-Royal) were compiled by request.

#### *Supply of Information to Historical Investigators*

During the year the Section was called upon to supply information under this head for various purposes including:—

The triplicate copies of the War Diaries of the 10th Siege Battery, C.G.A., 4th Infantry Battalion and 4th C.M.R. Battalion after being completed to agree with the original, were despatched to the perpetuating units for the use of the regimental historians and for retention by the units.

A short sketch on the Capture of Fresnoy, May 3, 1917, was prepared for an anniversary address.

A skeleton history of the 84th Battery, C.F.A., was compiled for the information of the Officer Commanding perpetuating unit.

Notes and statistics were supplied the Chief of Staff in connection with a request from J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., regarding:—

- (i) Number of rejections of recruits prior to the coming into force of the Military Service Act in 1917.
- (ii) Number discharged after medical examination as unfit, for reasons quite apart from service at the front.

Two lists of battles appropriate for a memorial being erected to men of Aurora, Ontario, who died while serving in the Great War were prepared,



together with information relating to the Canadian Coat of Arms. For the same purpose a suitable list of battles was also forwarded to the Officer Commanding, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

Particulars regarding Canadian badges, battles, and units were furnished Messrs. Adam & King, Architects, Montreal, in connection with the competition for the proposed Canadian National Commemorative War Memorial, Ottawa.

Summaries of activities of various units were supplied the Board of Pension Commissioners to assist in determining eligibility of claimants for pension.

## (5) The Royal Canadian Air Force

The direction and control of aeronautics in Canada, both civil and military, comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Defence. The powers and duties involved are exercised under the direction of the Minister, by the Chief of Staff, through the Director of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Royal Canadian Air Force has the following composition:—

(a) The Active Air Force.

(b) The Reserve Air Force.

(a) The Active Air Force comprises:—

The establishment of the Permanent Active Air Force of Canada consists of 95 Officers and 375 airmen permanently embodied or employed for continuous service, and is available for general service, including training and operations for Civil Government Departments.

The Non-Permanent Active Air Force is comprised of such units or detachments and other formations as are from time to time named by the Governor in Council. At present there are authorized 67 officers and 130 airmen.

(b) The Royal Canadian Air Force Reserve consists of qualified officers and airmen. The personnel are liable to be called out for such training as may be prescribed.

The period of service in time of peace for the Royal Canadian Air Force is as under:—

(a) For the Active Air Force, three years.

(b) For the Reserve Air Force, such a period as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

No non-permanent Active Air Force units have as yet been formed as financial limitations have made this impossible. For the same reason it has not been possible to provide training for any of the Air Force Reserves.

The reorganization and formation of the permanent Air Force necessitated a complete revision of the regulations under which the Air Force operates. The King's Regulations and Orders for the R.C.A.F., 1924, were duly approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 15th of January, 1924. Pay, dress and other subsidiary regulations have also had to be entirely recast during the year. The subcommittees formed for these duties have finished their work, the new regulations were approved and came into operation on April 1, 1924.

Under the old regulations the Air Force was on a non-permanent militia basis, the officers and men being normally called up for duty for one month in every twenty-four. Certain officers required for staff and instructional purposes were employed for longer periods. These were chosen from the best qualified officers available and they undertook longer tours of duty when the nature of their work so required.

In the permanent Air Force, thus constituted, officers and men will make the Air Force their profession for life, in the same way as do the sailors and soldiers in the sister services. So far as conditions permit the Air Force Regu-



lations follow closely the precedents set in the Militia and Naval Services of Canada and the terms of service are as much alike as the varying conditions to be met with in the three services permit. The scheme of organization, training and equipment will also follow the example of the Royal Air Force in so far as the different scale of the two services and natural conditions of the countries allow.

The operations for Civil Government departments were, under the old organization, undertaken by a civil organization who held their appointments under the Civil Service Commission. This branch has now been abolished and the duties formerly carried out by it have been amalgamated with those of the permanent Air Force. Under the old organization all stations, except Camp Borden, were run on civilian lines. All stations have now been absorbed as integral units of the permanent Air Force, under Air Force discipline, manned entirely by commissioned officers and enlisted men.

A report covering civil aviation and operations of the R.C.A.F. for Civil Government departments during the year 1924 has already been published (copies of this may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, R.C.A.F., Department of National Defence, Ottawa). In this report are given full details as to civil aviation in the country, including operations of commercial aviation firms and the activities of the R.C.A.F., undertaken in conjunction with other departments of the Government for the better protection of forests from fire, aerial surveying, exploratory work, transportation in remote parts of the country, fishery protection, etc. It will therefore not be necessary to deal with these phases of the work in this report, which is confined entirely to Air Force duties.

### *R.C.A.F. Organization*

The R.C.A.F. is a directorate of the Chief of Staff's Branch in the Department of National Defence. It is divided into three sections as follows:—

Director, R.C.A.F.

- (1) Assistant Director, Air Staff and Personnel.
- (2) Assistant Director, Supply and Research.
- (3) Assistant Director and Secretary.

(1) The Branch of the Assistant Director, Air Staff and Personnel, is divided into four sections:—

- (a) Personnel,
- (b) Training,
- (c) Civil operations,
- (d) Intelligence duties,

each under its own Staff Officer.

(a) This section deals with appointments, promotions, transfers, courts of inquiry, regulations, pay, dress and other similar matters.

(b) This section is responsible for the training of the R.C.A.F., including Provisional Pilot Officers training, combined operations with the military and naval forces, courses of instruction and all other matters connected with Air Force training and operations.

(c) This section deals entirely with the operations undertaken in conjunction with civil branches of the Government service and includes such work as forestry and fishery patrols, aerial survey, photography, transportation, preventive patrols, etc.

(d) The Air Intelligence Officer is responsible for the collection, recording, and dissemination of all Air Force intelligence. He works in collaboration with the military and naval intelligence staffs and is at all times in the closest



touch with their work, so that the other services may be fully informed on Air Force intelligence matters and that duplication of effort in the collection of defence information may be avoided.

(2) The Branch of the Assistant Director of Supply and Research is divided into two sections:—

- (a) The technical and research,
- (b) The equipment and supply.

(a) The technical and research section deals with technical development of aeronautics, the design and construction of aircraft, engines and accessories, their maintenance, questions of airworthiness of civil aircraft, and any other aeronautical engineering questions arising.

(b) This section deals with all matters pertaining to the supply of equipment, storekeeping duties, storage depots, the disposal of surplus equipment and other duties of a like nature. It is responsible for all indents made on the Contracts Branch for the purchase of supplies so that adequate stocks of all classes of material may be maintained at all times for the proper execution of the various duties of the Air Force.

(3) The Secretary's Branch is responsible for the control of civil aviation, including the licensing of pilots and air engineers; the registration, inspection for airworthiness, and marking of commercial aircraft; inspection and licensing of air harbours, and the conduct of commercial aviation operations generally. This branch is also responsible for the preparation of the Air Force estimates and reports on the work of the Air Force, the control of the civil staff and other civil duties. The control of civil aviation is carried out by the Controller of Civil Aviation, and officer of the permanent Air Force, appointed to this branch for these duties.

#### *R.C.A.F. Units*

*Vancouver Air Station.*—This section was established in the summer of 1920 at Jericho Beach, on English bay, just outside the city. The site is an ideal one and was granted by the Provincial Government free of charge. It originally was part of an old naval reserve, the property of the Imperial Government, and was given by them to the province when no longer required for its original purpose.

The station is now well equipped for its purpose, a large concrete platform for handling aeroplanes, with slipway for launching them, being built in 1920-21, and permanent hangars and workshops built during 1922. A wireless station has been constructed to provide for communication with aircraft during flights.

The operations carried out at this station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined operations and training with naval and military forces.

Forest fire protection work for the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Aerial photography.

Fishery protection.

Customs preventive patrols.

Immigration and police transportation flights.

*High River Station.*—This station was originally established at Morley, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the fall of 1920, for the purpose of the patrol of the forest reserves on the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains. The protection of these forests is of great importance. They cover the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains where the great rivers flowing through the prairie country have their source. The denudation of these reserves would affect adversely the whole water supply of southern Alberta, Saskatchewan



and Manitoba. The original base at Morley was found to be too close to the mountains to give good flying conditions and in the spring of 1921 the station was moved to High River, about forty miles south of Calgary, where an admirable site was found on the outskirts of the town. During the past three seasons adequate buildings have been gradually provided, including three permanent hangars, for the housing of land planes, shops and store-rooms for the carrying out of repairs and storage of material, office accommodation and a wireless station, so that the base is now well found in ground facilities. Sub-stations at Eckville at the northern limit of the forest patrol and Pincher creek, towards the southern extremity have been leased. These landing fields were necessary in order to double the efficiency of the patrol system by providing for a complete reconnaissance of the situation in the forest reserve twice daily.

The operations carried out at this station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined operations and training with military forces.

Forest fire protection.

Aerial surveys.

Aerial photography.

*Winnipeg Air Station.*—The headquarters of this unit was established at Fort Osborne Barracks during 1922. Previous to that the headquarters were situated at Victoria Beach, on lake Winnipeg, during the summer season and in rented premises in the city of Winnipeg during the winter, where the overhaul of the flying boats used in the forestry patrol and aerial survey work in northern Manitoba was carried out. Though this arrangement was perfectly satisfactory so long as the unit was a civil one, it was deemed essential to provide a better base for its headquarters on the reorganization of the unit on an Air Force basis. Fortunately, accommodation for the personnel was available at Fort Osborne Barracks and the adjacent tract of land, suitable for aerodrome purposes, has been purchased.

Up to the present, funds have not permitted the erection of both hangars and workshops on the aerodrome site, but it is hoped that this may be possible before long.

Victoria Beach is now a sub-base to the Winnipeg Station and, with Norway House and Le Pas, is used as an operating base for the summer operations for other Government departments in Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan. Wireless communication has been established, with the assistance of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, between the three bases and the headquarters at Winnipeg. A slipway, platform and hangars have been provided at Victoria Beach for the maintenance and overhaul of aeroplanes during the summer months. The three sub-bases are closed during the winter, and the personnel and equipment withdrawn to Winnipeg, where they are employed on the overhaul of the aircraft and engines, Air Force training and courses of instruction.

The operations carried out at this station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined operations and training with the military forces.

Forest fire protection.

Aerial surveys.

Transportation for the Departments of Indian Affairs, Mines, Mounted Police, and other services.

*Camp Borden, Ont.*—The Air Station at Camp Borden was built during the war by the Imperial Munitions Board as a training ground for the R.A.F. units recruited in Canada. After the Armistice the station and its buildings were given by the Imperial Government to Canada. The station, though



admirably suited for training operations on a large scale, is too large for the present establishment of the R.C.A.F. The maintenance charges on the Camp are altogether disproportionate to the present strength of the R.C.A.F. The buildings are large, and as they are temporary structures the cost of their maintenance is high, while the fuel bill for their heating is a heavy charge on the present small Air Force estimates. Camp Borden, too, is isolated and difficult of access. It is far removed from centres of population and transportation facilities are inferior, requiring heavy maintenance charges on the sidings from the main lines of the railways and considerable outlay in the maintenance of roads into the camp. For these reasons it is hoped that accommodation on a more suitable scale, involving smaller maintenance charges, will be made available at an early date for the training of the R.C.A.F. Plans are being considered for the removal of the training base to a more convenient location, which would be more easy of access and cheaper to maintain. The estimates provided so far, have been insufficient to allow for any expenditures on the new site. These must be faced in the near future, however, if efficient facilities for the training of officers and mechanics for the force are to be provided.

Activities at this station are chiefly confined to R.C.A.F. training and combined operations and training with the military forces.

*Ottawa Air Station.*—The present headquarters of the unit at Victoria Island are part of the shipyard of the Public Works Department. These premises are not required by that department and have been made available for Air Force use for the present. The site, while serving its temporary purpose well, is not altogether suitable as an air station. It is too near the Chaudiere rapids, and while machines can be brought to the slipway, approach is difficult. The buildings, too, are not suited for aircraft construction and storage. Adequate accommodation should be provided in Ottawa for the requirements of this unit in the near future. It is desirable that the main workshops and stores depot of the Force should be situated here, where they will be under close supervision of the technical and equipment staff at Headquarters. The operating base at Rockcliffe is part of the old rifle range property, some three miles below Ottawa. Good landing facilities for seaplanes in the Ottawa river are available, but the aerodrome is small and somewhat difficult of approach. The banks of the river too are high and the cost of providing an adequate slipway for launching machines would be great. The site is also difficult of access to the city.

The duties carried out at this station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined training and operations with military units.

Central stores depot, R.C.A.F.

Experimental flights for development purposes.

Aerial surveys.

Aerial photography.

Transportation.

*Dartmouth, N.S.*—The seaplane base at Dartmouth is situated on the eastern side of the outer harbour at Halifax, three miles below the town of Dartmouth. It was built in the summer of 1918 as headquarters of the Naval Air Forces engaged in the anti-submarine patrol of the Atlantic coast for the protection of incoming and outgoing convoys of stores and troops. It was transferred from the Department of Naval Service to the Air Board in 1920 and has since been used as an operating base for machines required for R.C.A.F. duties in the Maritime Provinces. It is admirably situated for the training of the R.C.A.F. in combined operations with the Naval and Coast Defence Forces based on Halifax.



Operations conducted from the station are as follows:—

R.C.A.F. duties.

Combined training with military forces.

Aerial surveys and aerial photography.

#### *R.C.A.F. Training*

Air Force training may be divided into two categories: training for officers and for men.

*Officers' Training.*—Arrangements have been made with the authorities of the other services for the attachment for duty of R.C.A.F. officers to courses of instruction at the Royal Military College, and elsewhere throughout the country. Special courses of instruction in various subjects have been arranged at the Headquarters of the various units. Arrangements have also been made for the senior officers of the R.C.A.F. to attend the Air Force Staff College at Andover in England, and to take their staff courses with officers of the R.A.F. and other Dominions. Group Captain J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C., has completed the Staff College course and was appointed Director, R.C.A.F. Wing Commander J. L. Gordon, D.F.C., is attending the R.A.F. Staff College Course. Wing Commander Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., etc., and Squadron Leader Godfrey, M.C., A.F.C., have been selected to attend the next Staff College Course. The Imperial authorities have also expressed their willingness to accept officers for training in special courses at their training establishments until the numbers employed in Canada justify the establishment of special courses of instruction in this country.

#### *Provisional Pilot Officers' Training*

The idea underlying the present scheme of R.C.A.F. Provisional Pilot Officers' training is to obtain, with the minimum expense, a class of young officer having, in addition to his knowledge of flying, a thorough, all-round education with special qualifications on the technical side. With this in view arrangements have been made with the Canadian universities to accept for Air Force training, a number of students in their first year from the Applied Science and Engineering faculties, and train them at Camp Borden during the summer vacations each year of their university course. A gratifying response is being received and sufficient numbers of volunteers are forthcoming already to ensure the success of the scheme. A number of Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College are accepted each year in the same way. The scheme of training is as follows:—

The course of training consists of three terms, each of three and a half to four months' duration (approximately May 15 to September 1) in three consecutive years.

To be eligible for selection, a candidate must be attending a Canadian university or the Royal Military College of Canada. If the former, it is required that the candidate,—

- (a) Be a member of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and have performed the requisite qualifying service, and passed the practical examination for certificate "A" C.O.T.C.
- (b) Be following a course of study as an undergraduate, leading to a degree in applied science.
- (c) Be physically fit for Air Force Service as a Pilot.
- (d) Be unmarried.
- (e) Be under 21 years of age upon the commencement of the course.
- (f) Be recommended by the Military Committee of the University as likely to become an efficient Air Force Officer.
- (g) Give an understanding to complete the whole course.



Before attending the second term, the candidate is required to be in possession of a certificate "A" C.O.T.C.

Candidates who are gentlemen cadets attending the Royal Military College are required to,—

- (a) Be first year students who are recommended by the Commandant as likely to become efficient Air Force officers, or if second year students of the R.M.C., undertake to continue Air Force training after graduating from the Royal Military College, and who are recommended by the Commandant as likely to become efficient Air Force officers.
- (b) Be physically fit for Air Force service as a pilot.
- (c) Be over seventeen years of age on January 1 of the year of the commencement of the course.
- (d) Give an understanding to complete the whole course.

District Officers Commanding the several Military Districts throughout Canada are responsible for the distribution of information covering Provisional Air Force Commissions to universities within their respective districts, and the forwarding of applications to the Department of National Defence.

*Status.*—While in attendance at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, candidates are granted temporary commissions as Provisional Pilot Officers, and receive pay and allowances in accordance with Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force. The rates are as follows:—

*Pay.*—During the first term, \$3 per day; during the second term, \$3.50 per day; during the third term, \$4 per day.

*Allowances.*—While travelling to and from the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station, candidates receive free transportation and a travelling allowance of \$5 per day.

*Messing.*—Candidates are required to live in the Officers' Mess, while at the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Station. The mess draws a free ration on behalf of each candidate, but in addition, the candidate is required to pay a mess bill of approximately 75 cents per diem, to cover the additional cost of messing.

*Quarters, Uniform, and Medical Attention.*—While under training, candidates are provided with uniform, camp equipment and quarters, medical and hospital services being provided as necessary without charge.

*Qualifications.*—On completion of the course, a candidate will be eligible for,—

- (a) Appointment as Pilot Officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force for permanent duty (the number of vacancies for such appointments will, in all probability, be very limited).
- (b) Appointment as Pilot Officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force for active duty twenty-eight days in every two years, and in emergency.
- (c) Transfer to the reserve of officers, in which case they will not be liable for further service, except in time of emergency.

Owing to the unavoidable delay in the announcement of the Royal Canadian Air Force Training Scheme in 1923, only nine applicants were found to possess the necessary qualifications for admission to Course 1, which commenced May 15, 1923. Of these nine candidates, eight proved efficient, and were eligible for further training.

It had been arranged that Course No. 2 would consist of twenty candidates, ten of whom were nominated by the various Canadian universities, and ten by the Commandant, Royal Military College.



The second term of Course No. 1 and first term of Course No. 2 commenced on May 15, 1924, at the R.C.A.F. Training Station. Candidates from the universities reported on the date of commencement, and on account of the Royal Military College regular spring term ending early in June, candidates nominated from there were not required to report until June 15, 1924. It is considered that as these candidates are specialized in military training, they will not be handicapped by the loss of one month.

### *Training for Airmen*

Funds have not been available for the establishment of any regular training establishment for boys up to the present. Airmen have therefore been entered direct from civil life and their training has proceeded at the unit to which they are attached for duty. Special courses for recruits have been held at Camp Borden and elsewhere, so as to give as thorough a preliminary training as the circumstances permit. As far as possible, trained mechanics are enlisted to fill the technical ranks. Training for airmen, however, cannot be considered complete until some suitable establishment can be provided whereby young mechanics may be thoroughly trained in Air Force duties, preparatory to joining a unit for actual service.

### *Combined Operations With Naval and Military Forces*

Every opportunity has been taken to co-operate with the naval and military forces in courses of instruction and joint training exercises. The importance of such combined operations cannot be exaggerated. Under modern conditions, air co-operation is essential to the success of operations by the land and sea forces. In the same way, independent air operations without the support of the sister services, can seldom push home a definite result. Familiarity with the work and organization of the navy and army is therefore essential to the Air Force and vice versa. The peace time training of the defence forces in Canada does not at present permit of long or extended operations, but no opportunity has been missed for co-operating with the army and navy during the year. Combined training operations and courses of instruction have been carried out as follows:—

Where Held	Purpose	Commenced	Completed	Number of Hours Flying
Vancouver, B.C.....	Artillery Co-operation....	Sept. 10, 1924..	Sept. 11, 1924..	7 hrs. 45 min.
Sarcee Camp, Alt.....	Staff Course.....	Aug. 8, 1924..	Aug. 17, 1924..	6 hrs. 45 min.
Ottawa, Ont.....	Demonstration, Small Arms School.	Aug. 2, 1924..	Aug. 2, 1924..	4 hrs. 50 min.
St. Johns, Que.....	Staff Course.....	July 20, 1924..	July 23, 1924..	10 hrs. 0 min.
Dartmouth, N.S.....	Artillery Co-operation....	Oct. 7, 1924..	Oct. 16, 1924..	7 hrs. 20 min.
Camp Borden, Ont....	W/T Instruction, (R.C.C.S.)	Mar. 15, 1924..	Mar. 31, 1924..	11 hrs. 25 min.

During these courses of instruction every opportunity was taken to provide for observation from the air by officers of other services, so that they might gain experience in flying and familiarity with methods of observation, spotting, etc., from the air. In the same way the R.C.A.F. personnel were given every opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the work of the other services. Wireless communication between aircraft in flight and the ground was a feature of these courses, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals participating in the work and supervising the intercommunication work. Much valuable experience and training were gained and it is hoped that conditions may permit of the wide extension of such combined exercises in future years, for the mutual benefit of all services taking part.



In addition to these regular courses, every opportunity has been taken of permitting the officers of other services to participate in flights for communication or transportation purposes, so that they may become familiar with flying conditions and accustom themselves to aerial observation.

The following statement shows the flying operations carried out by the R.C.A.F. during the year, the number of flights, their nature, length of duration, etc.:-

SUMMARY OF FLYING, 1924-25

	Number of Hours Flown	
	Hours	Min.
Forest fire protection.....	1,356	17
Forest reconnaissance and type sketching.....	81	00
Aerial survey.....	507	58
Aerial photography.....	24	33
Fishery protection.....	149	43
Preventive service.....	42	01
Transportation.....	98	06
Ferrying of machines.....	11	05
Service flying.....	1,615	57
Miscellaneous.....	55	05
Grand total.....	3,941	45