

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE

FOR THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31  
1904

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1905



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet ; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending December 31, 1904.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

F. W. BORDEN,

*Minister of Militia and Defence.*



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PART I.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, January 10, 1905.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ending June 30, 1904.

*Establishment of Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division.*

On the 1st July last a new division, designated the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division, was established, with a chief clerk in charge. It deals with all work pertaining to the printing of forms, their custody and distribution, other printing, the supply of stationery, advertising and all other contingencies matters. The establishment of the division will greatly improve the efficiency of the Department, and it will also effect a large saving to the public. Mr. E. E. Lemieux has been promoted chief clerk in charge of the division.

*Retirement of Major Benoit.*

On the 1st July also, Major Alphonse Benoit, Director of Contracts, was placed on the Superannuation List, after 31 years' faithful and efficient service. Major Benoit had reached the age when he became eligible for superannuation, and as his health was failing he felt that he could not longer, either in justice to himself or the position he occupied, continue in office. Mr. H. W. Brown succeeded him.

*Account Branch.*

The financial statement for the year 1903-04, showing a total expenditure of \$3,552,898.80, is submitted. (Appendix A).

A statement of expenditure for the ten years ending 1902-03, showing the amounts expended each year under the various heads of service is submitted. (Appendix B).

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

Excluding the expenditure in connection with the South African war, shown under the head of Special Service in the latter statement, it will be observed that the expenditure for 1903-4 was considerably larger than that of any of the previous years. This was due to—(a) the increase in the strength of the Active Militia, thereby increasing the cost of annual drill and requiring larger outlays for clothing, equipment, &c. ; (b) additions to the headquarters and districts staffs ; (c) additions to the permanent forces ; (d) purchase of lands for rifle ranges, and of reserve stores of clothing, equipment, &c.

As the expenditure for annual drill 1903-4 was heavier than that of any previous year, a statement is appended showing the pay and allowances drawn by each corps, the number of officers, N.C.O's and men trained, the number who received efficiency pay and other particulars. (Appendix C).

As efficiency pay was not authorized until the month of May, only a portion of the troops received it. It is worthy of note that the majority of these were first-year men.

It is proposed to form the nucleus of an Army Pay Department. This has become necessary owing to the increased work, and to the difficulty of obtaining trained paymasters when required.

In each of the larger districts it is proposed to try the experiment of appointing a paymaster to pay the permanent force and also the camps.

#### CENTRAL REGISTRY.

The central registry system, which was established on the 1st July, 1903, is working most satisfactorily, and has effected great improvement in the conduct of business in the department. For a department so organized a central registry system is an absolute necessity, and it was fortunate that the system had been established before the recent reallocation of duties, otherwise it would have been impossible to have avoided great inconvenience and confusion for some months to come. As it was, the only additional work thrown on the central registry was that which fell to the distributing clerk in familiarizing himself with the changed distribution.

The establishment of the central registry has relieved me of a great deal of routine work, and the advantages in having only one registry office, and to be able to readily locate papers when they are required, are inestimable. It is also a great advantage having all papers on any one subject on one file instead of on two or three different files as formerly.

#### *Dominion Arsenal.*

The report of the superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal for the year ending 30th June is herewith. (Appendix D).

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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



## APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL Statement for year ended June 30, 1904.

VOTES FOR MILITIA SERVICES, 1903-04.		EXPENDED.
		§ cts.
By Statute—		
Pay of General Officer, Adjutant-General and Q. M. General.....		10,929 51
By Vote—		
Pay of Staff, Permanent Corps and Active Militia, including allowances.....		541,589 88
Military Survey—Intelligence Branch.....		7,166 75
Annual Drill and Musketry, Clothing and Stores.....		749,985 17
Salaries and wages of Civil Employees.....		64,681 72
Military Properties, Works and Buildings.....		207,700 05
Military Properties—To reimburse Officers P. E. I. Regt. for repairs to Orderly Room Building.....		545 43
Provisions, Supplies and Remounts.....		158,377 76
Transport and freight.....		54,854 70
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes.....		40,499 00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....		27,329 95
Royal Military College of Canada.....		90,387 09
Dominion Arsenal.....		150,000 00
Defence, Esquimalt, B.C.....		109,986 65
Paving streets, front of Barracks, Winnipeg.....		4,948 60
Site for Drill Shed at Hagersville.....		100 00
Departmental Library.....		364 34
Yukon—Transportation claims.....		24,386 40
Gratuity—Firemen at Fredericton, N.B.....		50 00
" Sgt.-Major Phillips.....		784 75
Capital Account—Arms, Ammunition, Rifle Ranges, Lands, Reserve Clothing, Equipment, &c.....		1,224,910 11
" Dominion Arsenal—For Manufacture of Reserve Ammunition.....		74,910 96
Special Service—South Africa.....		11,887 74
Gratuity to widow of Sgt.-Major Wanless.....		99 20
Sau't Ste. Marie strike.....		6,851 05
Montreal Longshoremen's strike.....		501 50
Total.....		3,552,898 80
<i>Pensions.</i>		
By Vote—		
Pensions—Militia,—Rebellion, 1885.....		17,915 60
" Militia,—Fenian raid, &c.....		2,373 00
By Statute—		
Pensions—Militia,—Upper Canada, Reb. of 1837-38.....		320 00
" Act, 1901.....		6,304 75
Total.....		26,913 35
REVENUE.		
Casual.....		594 83
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing.....	§ 12,983 55	
Rents.....	4,230 12	
Miscellaneous.....	2,680 29	
		19,893 96
Royal Military College.....		23,323 44
Total.....		43,812 23

Certified correct,

J. W. BORDEN,  
Accountant.

## APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the Ten Years ending June 30, 1903.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
Pay of Headquarters and District Staffs.....	37,569	39,462	39,927	41,353	38,592	39,525	41,769	41,093	44,203	67,396
Pay of Permanent Force including Officers, N.C.O. and men attached.....	243,205	266,832	246,650	256,476	251,103	225,715	197,655	248,639	270,028	284,474
Allowances for care of arms, drill instruction and postage to active militia.....	64,717	57,484	63,525	63,280	77,876	74,556	99,603	70,882	51,746	51,696
Annual drill including supplies and transport.....	211,614	282,793	100,637	430,168	299,628	422,553	424,991	454,357	529,625	385,190
Salaries and wages of civil employees.....	51,042	67,833	62,990	67,868	65,420	68,994	70,000	86,495	93,956	94,994
Military properties—Maintenance	28,065	30,231	31,450	39,101	33,447	34,819	39,330	39,203	47,700	49,201
Construction	62,918	97,126	71,583	73,491	66,453	86,114	118,704	191,868	220,785	140,173
Rifle ranges.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,659	96,949	74,961	64,165
Warlike and other stores.....	59,382	51,669	30,994	50,427	46,868	79,084	58,087	85,171	99,079	89,319
Clothing and necessaries for permanent force and active militia.....	73,982	114,963	55,184	232,107	87,344	169,978	185,079	209,657	224,805	142,364
Provisions and supplies for permanent forces.....	146,483	151,614	120,327	115,899	119,911	109,973	117,934	121,790	129,034	120,896
Transport and freight.....	30,350	39,844	37,483	43,998	39,976	44,970	39,863	39,824	39,308	39,091
Grants to rifle associations and bands.....	35,650	34,675	34,555	39,950	35,000	42,425	36,042	36,035	39,950	37,987
Royal Military College.....	68,622	64,569	62,102	59,616	58,232	65,395	69,220	72,320	81,312	73,006
Dominion Arsenal.....	35,977	33,594	38,770	38,492	72,832	84,276	102,352	110,783	207,614	143,998
Arms and ammunitions.....	16,156	68,083	1,000,000	745,963	173,740	353,688	161,498	131,351	224,736	289,689
Gratuities and compensation.....	20,473	1,000	2,673	5,158	42,915	28,018	2,574	5,411	1,210	2,823
Miscellaneous votes.....	14,418	.....	16,012	45,123	119,318	423,124	202,138	48,046	70,122	108,748
Defences of Esquimaux.....	78,394	127,500	121,892	45,119	44,899	44,670	12,989	128,140	122,432	111,943
Special Services, South Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,427,502	558,811	.....	.....
Halifax, Provisional Garrison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,265	349,871	254,961	.....
Totals.....	1,284,517	1,574,113	2,136,713	2,413,651	1,688,213	2,500,635	3,624,654	3,106,241	2,828,887	2,515,309

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

Total of expenditure under last three headings, this being of an Imperial nature.....	78,394	127,560	121,892	45,119	44,899	44,670	1,558,756	1,036,822	377,393	243,199
PENSIONS.										
1812-15 .....	210	120	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1837-38 .....	2,080	1,800	1,760	1,520	1,480	1,530	840	800	600	360
Fenian Raid .....	3,038	2,984	2,892	2,894	2,871	2,583	2,339	2,339	2,261	2,268
North-west Rebellion, 1885. ....	20,081	19,366	19,202	18,864	18,918	18,712	18,571	18,103	18,317	18,188
Totals .....	25,409	24,270	23,914	23,278	23,269	22,815	21,750	21,242	21,178	20,816
REVENUE RECEIVED.										
Milicia .....	20,110	20,171	22,835	23,840	21,033	51,429	26,291	25,658	18,513	17,836
Casual .....	80	1,839	1,103	128	401	961	2,120	37,777	1,821	483
Royal Military College .....	22,417	19,274	19,882	16,523	15,884	21,536	21,464	22,036	23,230	23,956
Totals .....	42,607	41,284	43,820	40,491	37,318	73,926	49,875	85,471	43,564	42,275

Certified correct,  
 J. W. BORDEN,  
 Accountant.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

7th	"	June 23-July 4, '04	Niagara	7	26	86	75	2	23	56'	47	27 25	29 40	82 68'	0 50
8th	"	No payment	"												
9th	"	June 23-July 4, '04	Niagara	7	26	85	75	6	74	71	64	27 00	39 55		
10th	"	(A.)	L. H. in camp	6	22	73	50	7	22	73	57	306 00	226 80		
11th	"	June 21-July 2, '04	Guelph	7	26	85	75	6	26	83	64	371 25	309 40		13 80
12th	"	(A.)	"	6	22	73	50	7	23	73	55	234 00	231 00		10 60
13th	"	June 29-July 12, '03	L. H. in camp	7	26	85	75	9	28	84	72	339 75	301 00		14 40
13th	"	(A.)	"	7	26	85	75	9	28	84	72	339 75	301 00		14 40
14th	"	July 5-16, '04	"	6	22	73	50	7	23	41	54	28 25	32 20		9 90
14th	"	June 22-July 3, '03	Deseronto	6	22	73	50	7	23	41	54	28 25	32 20		9 90
15th	"	(A.)	West Shefford	6	22	73	50	6	22	67	55	305 05	243 00		10 00
16th	"	Sept. 15-26, '03	Guelph	7	26	85	75	4	27	72	69	305 00	301 70		11 90
17th	"	(A.)	Aldershot	6	22	73	50	7	22	71	49	31 00	34 30		13 30
Total Field Batteries.															
1st Regt. Gar. Art.	1st Div.	1903-4	L. H.	23	62	348	4	23	46	216					
"	"	2nd " (A.)	Halifax	14	36	164	2	12	29	96		533 10			19 80
2nd	"	Oct., 1903	L. H.	18	48	276	3	15	36	281	3				
3rd	"	July, 1903	"	18	42	202	3	18	38	188	3				
4th	"	June 30-July 11, '03	Charlottetown	18	42	202	3	16	38	179	3	302 00	12 60	49 60	15 10
5th	"	June, 1903	L. H. Camp	24	60	270	3	16	32	196	3	1,081 50		28 80	
6th	"	August, 1903	L. H.	18	42	202	3	15	37	178	2				
Cobourg Co.	"	Oct., 1903	"	5	10	85		4	14	67					
Total Garrison Art.															
138				138	342	1,749	21	119	290	1,401	14	1,916 60	12 60	78 40	34 90
Brighton Engineer Co.															
Toronto	"	Sept. 15-27, 1903	Sussex	6	19	81		4	14	10		15 00		19 20	
Ottawa	"	June 14-25, 1904	Niagara	6	19	81		3	13	34	9	12 50	3 15		
Montreal	"	June, 1903	L. H.	4	18	81		6	18	66					
Charlottetown	"	Nov., 1903	"	6	19	81		6	18	84	1				
	"	July, 1903	"	6	19	81		3	16	32					
Total Engineers.															
30				30	95	405		20	79	226	10	27 50	3 15	19 20	
1st Brigade Infantry Staff.															
London	"	June 17-18, '04	London					2	2				0 70		1 10
Niagara	"	June 14-25, '04	"					2	2				0 70		1 00
"	"	"	"					2	2						1 20
"	"	"	"					2	2						1 20
"	"	"	"					2	2						1 20
Barricfield	"	June 22-July 4, '03	"					2	2						
Three Rivers	"	June 30-July 11, '03	"					2	2						1 40
"	"	"	"					2	2						
"	"	"	"					2	2						
"	"	"	"					2	2						
"	"	"	"					2	2						
Rockcliffe	"	June 21-July 2, '04	"					2	2						
Aldershot	"	Sept. 14-25, '03	"					2	1						
"	"	"	"					2	2						
"	"	"	"					4	4						1 40



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

7th	"	June 23-July 4, '04.	Niagara	10 00	6 00	391	2	366	473 80	1,055 04	1,684 67
8th	"	No payment.	"	10 00	"	64	7	24	344 10	1,593 98	2,014 63
9th	"	June 23-July 4, '04.	Niagara	10 00	"	"	"	"	"	1,540 32	2,063 12
10th	"	(A) June 29-July 12, '03.	L. H. in camp.	10 00	"	45	18	46	476 30	1,743 90	2,924 65
11th	"	(A) June 21-July 2, '04.	Guelph.	10 00	"	"	"	"	"	1,448 63	1,934 23
12th	"	(A) June 29-July 12, '03.	L. H. in camp	10 00	"	68	7	34	400 80	1,815 23	2,901 18
13th	"	(A) July 5-16, '04.	"	10 00	15 00	"	"	"	"	1,321 62	1,416 87
14th	"	(A) June 22-July 3, '03.	Deseronto.	10 00	20 20	"	"	"	"	1,539 69	2,127 91
15th	"	(A) Sept. 15-26, '03.	West Shefford.	10 00	"	52	18	26	305 70	1,581 86	2,606 16
16th	"	(A) June 21-July 2, '04.	Guelph.	10 00	"	"	"	"	"	1,468 25	1,576 85
17th	"	(A) Sept. 15-26, '03.	Aldershot.	10 00	"	334	91	265	3,064 20	21,825 12	30,290 38
Total Field Batteries..											
1st Regt. Gar. Art., 1st Div.		1903-4	L. H.	24 00	"	"	"	"	"	2,126 82	2,126 82
"		2nd " (A)	Aug. 31-Sept. 11, '03	Halifax.	"	"	"	"	"	1,274 73	1,851 63
2nd	"	(A) Oct., 1903.	L. H.	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,022 20	3,022 20
3rd	"	(A) July, 1903.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,248 71	2,248 71
4th	"	(A) June 30-July 11, '03.	Charlottetown	12 00	"	"	"	"	"	2,241 66	2,632 96
5th	"	(A) June, 1903.	L. H. Camp.	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,090 44	3,200 74
6th	"	(A) Aug., 1903.	L. H.	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,015 80	2,015 80
Cobourg Co		(A) Oct., 1903.	"	36 00	"	"	"	"	"	840 68	840 68
Total Garrison Art..											
Brighton Engineer Co.		Sept. 15-27, '03.	Sussex.	10 00	"	"	"	"	"	278 06	322 26
Toronto		June 14-25, '04.	Niagara.	6 00	"	29	4	9	134 70	539 45	635 80
Ottawa		June, 1903.	L. H.	"	"	"	"	"	"	806 52	806 52
Montreal		Nov., 1903.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	805 68	805 68
Charlottetown		July, 1903.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	405 42	405 42
Total Engineers											
1st Brigade Infantry Staff.		June 7-18, '04	London	16 00	"	29	4	9	134 70	2,835 13	3,035 68
2nd	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	253 20	251 00
3rd	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	1	6 00	253 20	257 30
4th	"	"	Niagara	"	"	1	"	2	6 50	273 00	280 70
5th	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	13 00	271 70	285 90
6th	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	2	13 00	291 20	305 40
7th	"	"	Barnfield.	"	"	"	"	"	"	395 21	395 21
8th	"	"	Three Rivers.	"	"	"	"	"	"	431 91	431 91
9th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	271 70	273 10
10th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	277 70	277 70
11th	"	"	Rockliffe	"	"	"	"	"	"	279 50	279 50
14th	"	"	Aldershot.	15 00	"	1	"	1	5 20	231 60	231 60
15th	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	250 25	270 45
Total Garrison Art..											
1st Brigade Infantry Staff.		June 21-July 2, '04	Rockliffe	15 00	"	"	"	"	"	251 30	251 30
2nd	"	Sept. 14-25, '03	Aldershot.	"	"	"	"	"	"	254 00	254 00

APPENDIX C.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Corps performing Annual Drill paid out of Fiscal Year 1903-4.—Continued.

Corps.	Date of Training.	Where Trained.	ESTABLISHMENT.			NUMBERS TRAINED.			ALLOWANCES.											
			Officers.	N.C.O.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.	Men.	Horses.	Rations.	Forage.	March- ing.	Baggage Trans- port.						
Gen. Foot Guards	April, 1903	L. H.	31	61	326	4	20	50	4	328	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
1st Regiment Infantry	June, 1903	"	33	71	466	4	23	69	4	443	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
"	Nov., 1903	"	36	97	579	4	38	97	4	579	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
3rd "	May, 1903	"	33	55	299	4	20	54	4	299	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
4th "	June 30-July 11, '03.	Three Rivers.	31	55	281	4	18	53	3	150	3	75	7	85	60	26	13	80		
5th "	June, 1903	L. H.	31	55	281	4	22	55	4	282	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
6th "	1903-4	"	31	55	281	4	22	54	4	279	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
7th "	May, 1903	"	25	44	209	4	21	42	4	210	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
8th "	May, 1904	"	31	55	281	4	17	54	4	227	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
9th "	"	"	31	55	281	4	21	54	3	279	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
10th "	Nov., 1903	L. H.	31	71	368	4	25	70	4	465	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
11th "	June 30-July 11, '03.	Three Rivers.	31	55	281	4	13	46	4	115	4	43	50	1	40	97	20	2	50	
12th "	June 14-25, '04.	Niagara.	46	108	364	4	22	90	4	214	4	81	50	1	40	48	00	32	30	
13th "	Nov., 1903	L.H.	31	75	381	4	30	73	4	380	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
14th "	"	"	25	44	209	4	18	42	4	190	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
15th "	June, 1903	"	25	44	209	4	21	43	4	193	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
16th "	No payments	"																		
17th "	June 30-July 11, '03.	Three Rivers.	31	55	281	4	15	53	4	136	4	61	00	1	40	37	36	18	80	
18th "	"	"	31	55	281	4	15	54	3	136	3	75	12	2	10	45	12	16	20	
19th "	"	"	18	31	135	3	13	31	3	137	2	68	00	0	70	41	16	28	20	
20th "	Nov., 1903	L. H.	46	108	364	4	21	57	4	197	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
21st "	June 14-25, '04.	Niagara	46	108	364	4	23	40	4	216	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
22nd "	Oct., 1903	L. H.	31	55	281	4	21	57	4	281	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
23rd "	June 7-18, '04.	London	46	108	364	4	19	104	4	143	4	66	50	1	40	172	48	35	40	
24th "	June 14-25, '04.	Niagara.	46	108	364	4	23	84	4	253	4	90	00	1	40	172	48	35	30	
25th "	1903-4	L.H.	18	31	135	3	16	31	3	136	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
26th "	June, 1903	"	18	31	135	3	14	29	108	3	108	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
27th "	June 7-18, '04.	London.	46	108	364	4	20	55	257	4	83	00	1	40	96	32	26	10	40	
28th "	"	"	46	108	364	4	21	108	194	4	81	00	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
29th "	"	"	46	108	364	4	20	105	141	4	65	75	1	40	4	4	4	4	4	
30th "	"	"	46	108	364	4	21	99	83	3	50	75	1	05	28	70	28	70	28	
31st "	June 14-25, '04	Niagara	46	108	364	4	29	101	278	4	102	00	1	40	67	68	41	50	41	
32nd "	June 7-18, '04.	London.	46	108	364	4	21	78	103	4	49	00	1	40	28	50	28	50	28	
			46	108	364	4	23	91	163	4	77	50	1	40	28	00	28	00	32	10



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3rd	"	"	46	108	364	4	21	54	149	3	56 00	1 05	57 08	24 00
34th	"	Niagara...	46	108	364	4	24	90	168	4	70 25	1 40	88 48	22 50
35th	"	"	46	108	364	4	23	54	273	3	86 75	1 05	15 36	40 00
36th	"	"	46	108	364	4	24	104	187	3	78 75	1 05	41 10	41 10
37th	"	"	46	108	364	4	20	95	230	2	86 25	0 70	252 80	3 20
38th	"	L. H.	25	43	210	4	21	41	216	4	72 00	1 40	239 72	10 00
39th	"	Niagara...	46	108	364	4	25	64	199	4	40 75	1 40	7 08	20 50
40th	"	June 23-July 4, '04.	46	108	364	4	16	53	93	4	72 25			34 90
41st	"	Nov., 1903.	25	44	209	4	10	25	84	2				
42nd	"	June 21-July 2, '94.	46	108	364	4	16	78	189	2				
43rd	"	Rockliffe.	31	55	281	4	32	57	260	3				
44th	"	L. H.	31	55	281	4	22	55	178	3	64 50	1 05		34 60
45th	"	Niagara...	46	108	364	4	16	32	90	2	35 50	0 70	15 12	19 00
46th	"	June 14-25, '04.	31	55	281	4	13	42	74	3	32 25	1 05	52 78	11 50
47th	"	June 23-July 4, '03.	31	55	281	4								
48th	"	No payments.	31	55	281	4	28	72	470	4				
49th	"	Nov., 1903.	31	55	281	4	23	53	128	3	66 75	1 05	69 10	23 10
50th	"	June 21-July 4, '03.	18	31	188	4	16	30	189	3				
51st	"	L. H.	25	43	209	4	14	47	111	4	43 25	1 40	21 24	18 80
52nd	"	June 30-July 11, '03.	25	43	209	4								
53th	"	No payments.	46	108	364	4	20	85	123	4	57 50	1 40	117 72	27 50
54th	"	June 21-July 2, '04.	25	43	209	4	27	54	223	4				
55th	"	Rockliffe.	46	108	364	4	25	105	194	4	81 75	1 40	49 32	33 90
56th	"	L. H.	31	55	281	4	16	53	99	4	42 00	1 40		27 70
57th	"	June 21-July 2, '04.	31	55	281	4	22	51	228	4				
58th	"	June 30-July 11, '03.	31	55	281	4	30	55	282	4	32 75			
59th	"	Three Rivers.	31	55	281	4	24	54	157	4	88 90	1 40	24 30	30 30
60th	"	1902-03.	31	55	281	4	24	52	292	4				
61st	"	June 30-July 11, '03.	31	55	281	4	21	64	380	4	53 50			
62nd	"	L. H.	31	70	467	4	19	32	61	4	39 25	1 40	16 64	15 30
63rd	"	Dec., 1903.	31	55	281	4	24	49	95	4	42 00	1 40	34 24	20 00
64th	"	Sept. 15-26, '03.	31	55	281	4	26	54	144	4	58 00	1 05	162 32	2 10
65th	"	"	31	55	281	4	22	50	88	3	53 00	1 05	28 80	22 30
66th	"	"	31	55	281	4	14	51	74	4	75 00	1 40	27 04	15 30
67th	"	"	31	55	281	4	24	47	106	4	69 00	1 40	10 36	24 30
68th	"	"	31	55	281	4	18	45	105	3	45 50	1 05	133 56	15 20
69th	"	Aldershot.	31	55	281	4								
70th	"	"	31	55	281	4	25	90	152	4	69 50	1 40	238 32	9 40
71st	"	"	31	55	281	4	24	50	103	3	44 50	1 05	22 56	22 70
72nd	"	No payments.	31	55	281	4	15	53	124	4	61 15	1 40	101 04	14 90
73rd	"	June 14-25, '04.	18	31	137	3	11	29	79	3	37 00	1 05	124 12	3 20
74th	"	Sept. 15-26, '03.	31	55	281	4	29	53	161	4	739 25	16 80	106 40	24 40
75th	"	June 30-July 11, '03.	31	55	281	4	16	53	165	3	57 50	1 05	169 98	11 50
76th	"	"	18	31	137	3	16	30	137	3				
77th	"	Charlotte town.	18	31	137	3								
78th	"	Three Rivers.	31	55	281	4	17	54	194	2	83 25			35 30
79th	"	L. H.	31	55	281	4	16	31	117	4				
80th	"	Three Rivers.	18	31	137	3	16	54	154	4	77 25	1 40	20 52	31 20
81st	"	Nov., 1903.	31	55	281	4	18	53	114	3	77 00	1 05		37 00
82nd	"	June 30-July 11, '03.	31	55	281	4	18	53	114	3				
83rd	"	"	46	108	364	4	30	68	184	4				
84th	"	1903-4.	46	108	364	4	30	68	184	4				
85th	"	L. H.	27	62	133	4	18	42	210	4				
86th	"	"												
87th	"	"												
88th	"	"												
89th	"	"												
90th	"	"												
91st	"	May, 1904												

APPENDIX C.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Corps performing Annual Drill paid out of Fiscal Year 1903-4.—Continued.

Corps.	Date of Training.	Where Trained.	ALLOWANCES.						EFFICIENCY PAY.			Ordinary Pay Amount.	Total Pay and Allowances.	
			Camp	Veterinary.	Wagon.	Diets.	Ambulance.	Nos. 1st Year.	Nos. 2nd Year.	Nos. 3rd Year.	Amount.			
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gov. Gen. Foot Guards.	April, 1903	L. H.										3,005 73	3,005 73	
1st Regiment Infantry.	June, 1903	"										3,983 16	3,983 16	
2nd "	Nov., 1903	"										5,275 63	5,275 63	
3rd "	May, 1903	"										3,121 92	3,121 92	
4th "	June 30-July 11, '03.	Three Rivers	48 00									2,040 40	2,040 00	
5th "	June, 1903	L. H.										2,877 60	2,877 60	
6th "	1903-4	"										3,080 63	3,080 63	
7th "	May, 1904	"										2,269 32	2,269 32	
8th "	"	"										2,396 79	2,396 79	
9th "	"	"										2,815 44	2,815 44	
10th "	Nov., 1903	L. H.										4,118 10	4,118 10	
11th "	June 30-July 11, '03.	Three Rivers.	42 00							160	19	1,689 62	1,876 22	
12th "	June 14-25, '04.	Niagara	48 00									2,820 76	4,173 16	
13th "	Nov., 1903	L. H.										3,794 56	3,794 56	
14th "	"	"										2,086 53	2,086 53	
15th "	"	"										2,123 16	2,123 16	
16th "	June, 1903	"	48 00									1,861 32	2,027 88	
17th "	No payments.	"	48 00									1,573 06	1,573 06	
18th "	June 30-July 11, '03.	Three Rivers	48 00									1,527 89	1,527 89	
19th "	Nov., 1903	L. H.								193	33	2,299 51	3,269 17	
20th "	June 14-25, '05.	Niagara	48 00									2,396 16	2,396 16	
21st "	Oct., 1903.	L. H.										2,416 30	3,652 40	
22nd "	June 7-18, '04.	London.	48 00							167	21	2,995 86	4,228 24	
23rd "	June 14-25, '04.	Niagara	48 00							311	6	1,597 63	1,597 63	
24th "	1903-4	L. H.										2,662 82	4,122 64	
25th "	June, 1903	"	48 00							90	50	1,505 00	1,505 00	
26th "	June 7-18, '04.	London.	48 00							176	40	1,117 00	1,117 00	
27th "	"	"	48 00							157	12	70	891 40	
28th "	"	"	48 00							91	48	63	737 90	
29th "	"	"	48 00							201	82	96	1,458 60	
30th "	"	"	48 00							92	44	45	675 60	
31st "	June 14-25, '04	Niagara	48 00							139	27	1,001 30	1,001 30	
32nd "	June 7-18, '04	London.	48 00									2,449 17	2,449 17	

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33rd	"	June 14 25, '04	Niagara	48 00	161	12	27	696 40	2,012 80	2,825 23
34th	"	"	"	42 00	142	44	72	982 00	2,508 20	3,711 83
35th	"	"	"	48 00	197	41	87	1,101 60	2,559 68	4,242 74
36th	"	"	"	48 00	172	30	87	1,081 00	3,348 18	4,688 97
37th	"	"	"	48 00	115	45	105	1,482 00	2,816 02	4,688 97
38th	"	Nov., 1903	L. H.	48 00	140	37	83	1,012 00	2,278 41	4,278 41
39th	"	June 23 July 4, '04	Niagara	48 00	153	11	103	1,048 00	2,608 68	3,891 80
40th	"	Nov., 1903	Barnfield	30 00	153	11	103	1,048 00	873 68	1,749 53
41st	"	June 21 July 4, '04	L. H.	48 00	177	29	27	717 20	2,416 81	3,602 56
42nd	"	Nov., 1903	Rockcliffe	48 00	177	29	27	717 20	3,164 16	3,164 16
43rd	"	June 14 25, '04	Niagara	48 00	146	38	66	928 80	2,242 32	3,107 67
44th	"	June 23 July 4, '03	Barnfield	42 00	114	29	65	800 00	1,481 28	1,604 50
45th	"	"	"	42 00	176	65	78	1,099 70	1,881 36	1,520 94
46th	"	No payments.	"	48 00	114	29	65	800 00	1,881 36	1,520 94
47th	"	Nov., 1903	L. H.	48 00	114	29	65	800 00	4,254 39	4,254 39
48th	"	June 23 July 4, '03	Barnfield	48 00	1,944	46	1,884	78	1,944 46	2,132 46
49th	"	June 1903	L. H.	42 00	1,854	78	1,884	78	1,854 78	1,884 78
50th	"	June 30 July 11, '03	Three Rivers	42 00	1,672	26	1,798	95	1,672 26	1,798 95
51th	"	No payments.	"	42 00	1,672	26	1,798	95	1,672 26	1,798 95
52th	"	June 21 July 2, '04	Rockcliffe	42 00	2,181	79	2,508	76	2,181 79	3,227 91
53th	"	June 1903	L. H.	48 00	2,508	76	2,508	76	2,508 76	2,508 76
54th	"	June 21 July 2, '04	Rockcliffe	48 00	1,721	88	1,840	98	1,721 88	1,840 98
55th	"	June 30 July 11, '03	Three Rivers	48 00	2,408	08	2,408	08	2,408 08	2,408 08
56th	"	July, 1903	L. H.	48 00	2,408	08	2,408	08	2,408 08	2,408 08
57th	"	1902-03.	"	48 00	2,408	08	2,408	08	2,408 08	2,408 08
58th	"	June 30 July 11, '03	Three Rivers	48 00	2,408	08	2,408	08	2,408 08	2,408 08
59th	"	June 1903	L. H.	48 00	2,408	08	2,408	08	2,408 08	2,408 08
60th	"	Dec., 1903	"	42 00	2,344	80	2,344	80	2,344 80	2,344 80
61st	"	Sept. 15-26, '03	Sussex	42 00	3,300	69	3,353	59	3,300 69	3,353 59
62nd	"	"	Aldershot	48 00	1,427	90	1,512	49	1,427 90	1,512 49
63rd	"	"	"	48 00	1,778	18	1,923	82	1,778 18	1,923 82
64th	"	"	"	48 00	2,252	87	2,524	34	2,252 87	2,524 34
65th	"	"	Sussex	48 00	1,644	24	1,797	39	1,644 24	1,797 39
66th	"	"	"	48 00	1,421	07	1,588	41	1,421 07	1,588 41
67th	"	"	"	42 00	1,808	54	1,955	60	1,808 54	1,955 60
68th	"	"	Aldershot	42 00	1,570	33	1,805	64	1,570 33	1,805 64
69th	"	No payments.	"	48 00	1,570	33	1,805	64	1,570 33	1,805 64
70th	"	June 14 25, '04	Niagara	48 00	2,549	00	3,844	42	2,549 00	3,844 42
71st	"	Sept. 15-26, '03	Aldershot	48 00	1,723	86	1,862	67	1,723 86	1,862 67
72nd	"	June 30 July 11, '03	Three Rivers	24 00	1,881	33	2,108	42	1,881 33	2,108 42
73rd	"	"	"	48 00	1,112	09	1,301	97	1,112 09	1,301 97
74th	"	"	"	48 00	2,245	96	3,180	81	2,245 96	3,180 81
75th	"	"	Charlottetown	48 00	1,962	58	2,250	61	1,962 58	2,250 61
76th	"	"	Three Rivers	48 00	1,586	36	1,586	36	1,586 36	1,586 36
77th	"	July, 1903	L. H.	48 00	1,351	08	1,351	08	1,351 08	1,351 08
78th	"	June 30 July 11, '03	Three Rivers	48 00	2,188	78	2,307	15	2,188 78	2,307 15
79th	"	Nov., 1903	L. H.	48 00	1,706	59	1,869	64	1,706 59	1,869 64
80th	"	June 30 July 11, '03	Three Rivers	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
81st	"	1903-4	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
82nd	"	May, 1904	L. H.	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
83rd	"	"	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
84th	"	"	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
85th	"	"	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
86th	"	"	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
87th	"	"	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
88th	"	"	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
89th	"	"	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
90th	"	"	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40
91st	"	"	"	48 00	2,628	40	2,628	40	2,628 40	2,628 40

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4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

## APPENDIX C—Continued.

## STATEMENT of Corps performing Annual Drill paid out of Fiscal Year 1903-4—Continued.

Corps.	Date of Training.	Where Trained.	ESTABLISHMENTS.				NUMBERS TRAINED.				ALLOWANCES.				
			Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	Horses.	Rations.	Forage.	March.	Baggage	
										%	cts.	%	cts.	%	cts.
92nd Regt. Infantry.....	No payments.	Aldershot.....	31	55	281	4	25	45	127	4	49 25	1 40	34 72	25	10
93rd ".....	Sept. 15-26, '03	".....	31	55	281	4	24	51	162	4	50 50	1 40	263 52	13	30
94th ".....	June 21-July 2, '04	Rockliffe.....	27	62	133	4	13	60	158	3	52 50	4 20		26	10
Rocky Mountain Rangers	1902-3.....	L. H.....	15	30	180		10	30	164						
Dawson Rifle Co.....	No payments.														
Total Infantry.....			2,783	5,685	24,371	318	1,761	4,891	15,718	311	4,022 52	86 95	3,197 52	1,215	50
No. 1 Co. Army Ser. Corps	June 4-18, '04	London.....	5	25	76	95	1	19	18	16	9 30	5 60			
No. 2 ".....	June 14-25, '04	Niagara.....	5	25	76	95	2	17	41	28	28 00				
No. 3 ".....	June 22-July 4, '03	Barriefield.....	5	25	76	95	3	20	28	22				6	20
No. 4 ".....	June 28-July 12, '03	Three Rivers.....	5	25	76	95	4	20	43	28				8	30
Total Army Ser. Corps.			20	100	304	380	10	76	130	94	37 30	5 60		14	50
No. 1 Co. Fd. Hospital	Sept. 15-26, '03	Aldershot.....	3	7	14		1	7	14	1	5 00			2	40
No. 2 ".....	June 23-July 4, '03	Barriefield.....	3	7	14		3	7	14	1	9 00	4 20		3	60
No. 3 ".....	June 30-July 11, '03	Three Rivers.....	3	7	14		3	7	14					3	60
No. 4 ".....	June 14-25, '04	Niagara.....	3	10	29		3	10	28	1				5	30
No. 5 ".....	June 30-July 11, '03	Three Rivers.....	3	7	14		3	7	14		8 00			3	60
No. 6 ".....	June 7-18, '04	London.....	3	10	29		3	10	29	5	1 00			4	90
No. 7 ".....	June 14-25, '04	Niagara.....	3	10	29		2	9	26	1	1 50			3	00
No. 8 ".....	Sept. 15-26, '03	Sussex.....	3	7	14		1	7	13	1	9 00	0 35		3	00
Brigade ".....	June 20-July 2, '04	Rockliffe.....	3	7	14		1	5	14	3				2	40
No. 1 Beaver Co.....	June, 1903	Local headqtrs.	3	13	48		3	12	37	1					
No. 2 ".....	" 1903	".....	3	11	21		3	11	20	1	25 50	1 05		4	60
No. 3 ".....	July, 1903	".....	3	11	21		3	11	21	4				2	00
No. 4 ".....	June 14-25, 1904	Niagara.....	3	15	20	2	2	15	20	4	48 00			4	50
No. 5 ".....	June 30-July 11, '03	Three Rivers.....	3	11	21		2	11	21					4	20
No. 6 ".....	June 7-18, '04	London.....	3	15	20		2	15	23	6				4	80

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No 7	June 14 25, '04	Niagara	3	15	2	2	12	20	5				
No 8	Oct., 1903	Local headqtrs.	3	11	3	3	11	20					
Total Army Med. Corps.			51	174	363	8	107	348	34	59 00	53 00		54 00
Corps of Guides	June 14 25, '04	Niagara						7	6	5 00	2 45		6 20
Perm. Forces	1903-4	Various camps											
London Camp Staff	June 7-18, '04												
Niagara	June 14 25, '04								11				
Barriehead	June 23 July 4, '03						5						3 85
Rockliffe	June 26 July 2, '04						9						1 40
Three Rivers	June 30 July 11, '03						18						
Sussex	Sept. 15 26, '03						16	10	10				
Aldershot	" "						11	1	9				6 90
Charlottetown	June 30-July 11, '03						11	10	9				
							4	3	3				
							98	78	11	75			12 15



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No. 7	June 14 25, '04	Niagara	10 00				21	2	9	114 00	373 56	497 56
No. 8	Oct., 1903	Local headqtrs.									293 15	293 15
Total Army Med. Corps.												
			82 00	51 57	63 15	60 00	129	48	54	867 90	5,237 18	6,528 40
Corps of Guides												
	June 14 25, '04	Niagara					7			16 20	275 22	305 07
Perm. Forces												
	1903 4	Various camps.									4,911 28	4,911 28
London Camp Staff												
	June 7-18, '04					Extra pay for markers						
Niagara	June 14 25, '04					113 25						
Barricfield	June 23-July 4, '03					169 80			3	20 00	1,263 10	1,380 20
Rockcliffe	June 29-July 2, '04					28 00					1,421 94	1,694 14
Three Rivers	June 30-July 11, '03					88 75		1	6	44 20	1,383 24	1,411 24
Sussex	Sept. 15-26, '03										1,331 70	1,464 65
Aldershot	" "					46 25					1,807 43	1,807 43
Charlottetown	June 30-July 11, '03					67 50					1,103 54	1,156 69
											1,240 88	1,308 38
											366 70	366 70
						504 55		1	9	64 20	9,918 53	10,499 43

APPENDIX C—Continued.

STATEMENT of Corps performing Annual Drill paid out of Fiscal Year 1903-4—Continued.

(The following Corps were paid twice in 1903-4, the payments hereunder being for previous year's training.)

Corps.	Date of Training.	Where Trained.	ESTABLISHMENT.				NUMBERS TRAINED.				ALLOWANCES.			
			Officers.	N.C.O.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.	Men.	Horses.	Rations.	Forage.	Marching.	Baggage Team-port.
10th Q. O. C. Hussars.	May, 1903	Lévis		15	30	130	161	437 50	563 50					
Can. Mil. Rifles.	June, 1903	Victoria		17	57	184	258	786 75	1,088 50				32 50	
P. L. D. Guards	June 23, July 4, '03	Ottawa		16	30	133	161	537 00	676 20				24 30	
2nd Field Battery	June, 1903	Deseronto		7	23	73	55	38 25	32 55				13 10	
13th "	July, 1903	Winnipeg		7	22	75	55	313 75	244 30				13 10	
Toronto Engineer Co.	November, 1903	Local H'quarters.		3	12	33								
6th Regt. Infantry	May, 1903	"		24	44	210	4							
9th "	"	"		21	51	244	4							
94th "	"	"		24	51	281	3							
244th "	1902-3.	"		16	32	129	4							
566th "	July, 1903	Barrie field		23	51	96	6	49 75	2 10	79 80	17 00			
594th "	"	"		17	54	115	4	58 80	1 40	25 56	21 30			
86th "	"	Local H'quarters.		16	36	105	1							
906th "	"	"		27	56	299								
8th Field Battery	"	"		2	14			72 00				3 10		
Small payments to sundry Corps on account of drill, 1902-3.			235	500	2,051	716	2,215 80	2,608 55	105 36			124 40		





APPENDIX C—Continued.  
STATEMENT of Corps performing Annual Drill paid out of Fiscal Year 1903-4—Continued.  
SUMMARY.

Corps.	Date of Training.	Where Trained.	ESTABLISHMENT.			NUMBERS TRAINED.			ALLOWANCES.										
			Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O.	Men.	Horses.	Rations.	Forage.	March- ing.	Baggage Trans- port.					
Cavalry.....			443	803	3,155	4,028	295	736	2,707	3,391	2,495	13	3,169	25	1,572	38	383	00	
Field Batteries.....			91	336	1,106	875	93	392	897	810	2,635	05	2,283	83	82	68	134	30	
Garrison Artillery.....			138	342	1,749	21	119	290	1,401	14	1,916	60	12	60	78	40	34	30	
Engineers.....			30	76	405		29	79	236	10	27	50	3	15	19	20			
Infantry.....			2,783	5,685	24,371	318	1,761	4,891	15,718	311	4,022	52	86	95	3,197	52	1,215	50	
Army Service Corps.....			20	100	304	380	10	76	130	94	37	30	5	60			14	50	
Army Medical Corps.....			51	274	363	8	40	167	348	34	59	00	53	60			54	00	
Corps of Guides.....			11		7	6	11		7	6	5	00	2	45			6	20	
Permanent Corps.....							98	78	11	73								12	15
Divisional Staffs.....																			
Add. Corps that drilled twice as per statement attached.....			3,567	7,516	31,400	5,636	2,447	6,729	21,445	4,743	11,198	10	5,619	43	4,350	18	1,854	55	
							235	530	2,051	716	2,295	80	2,608	55	105	36	124	40	
			3,567	7,216	31,400	5,636	2,682	7,279	23,496	5,459	13,493	90	8,227	98	5,055	54	1,378	45	

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APPENDIX C—Continued.  
STATEMENT of Corps performing Annual Drill paid out of Fiscal Year 1903-4 Concluded.

SUMMARY.

Corps.	Date of Training.	Where Trained.	ALLOWANCES.						EFFICIENCY PAY.			Ordinary Pay. Amount.	Total Pay and Allowances
			Camp Tns.	Veternary.	Wagon.	Diets.	Ambulance.	Nos. 1st Year.	Nos. 2nd Year.	Nos. 3rd Year.	Amount		
Cavalry			476 00	686 32	156 00			985	284	374	5,987 80	72,128 71	87,054 50
Field Batteries.			130 00	131 20	12 00			354	91	265	21,825 12	15,861 04	30,290 38
Garrison Artillery			36 00										17,339 54
Engineers			16 00					29	4	9	134 70	2,835 13	3,035 08
Infantry			2,340 00	15 00				3,548	780	1,815	22,453 80	195,515 37	229,346 66
Army Service Corps			50 00					75	12	8	347 90	3,885 38	4,398 68
Army Medical Corps			82 00	51 57	58 00			129	48	54	867 90	5,237 18	6,528 40
Corps of Guides						63 15	60 00				16 20	275 22	305 07
Permanent Corps												4,911 28	4,911 28
Divisional Staffs.								7				9,918 53	10,499 43
Add Corps that drilled twice as per statement attached										9	64 20		
			3,130 00	884 09	226 00	63 15	564 55	5,107	1,220	2,534	33,436 70	332,302 96	394,309 71
			178 00	55 00	184 00							32,054 92	37,006 03
			3,308 00	939 09	410 00	63 15	564 55	5,107	1,220	2,534	33,436 70	364,447 88	431,915 74

Pay and allowances ..... \$ 431,915 74  
 Transport, travelling expenses and freight ..... 77,634 62  
 Supplies and other expenses at various camps ..... 52,675 19  
 Total, annual drill..... 562,225 55

\* Markers' pay.

NOTE.—The N. C. C. include corporals and bomb'ardiers. Corps marked (A) received the allowance in lieu of rations and forage for the entire 12 days.

Certified correct,  
 J. W. BORDEN,  
 Accountant.

## APPENDIX D.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, December 23, 1904.

The Deputy Minister of  
Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

#### CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

The plant of this Factory has been completely re-arranged with a view to facilitating the handling of work between successive operations. The bullet machinery has been placed in one department, and it is found that beneficial results have been obtained from these changes.

The increase in velocity of '303' cartridges introduced last year, has improved the accuracy of shooting, but the additional pressure caused in some cases an escape of gas or 'blowback' around the cap chamber.

Complaints regarding this defect have been received from various sources and steps are being taken to apply a remedy with the least possible delay.

The question of modifying our present cartridge to give greater accuracy for target shooting is being considered. The problem is a complicated one, and requires careful attention.

The regulations regarding the return of fired-cartridge cases have on the whole been satisfactory, and these cases are now being received in larger quantities.

It has been decided to abandon black powder for loading gallery practice cartridges and to adopt smokeless powder giving greater accuracy. The bullet of this cartridge is being altered in design, and the experiments made so far, appear promising. Attention has been given to the obtaining of the most suitable brand of steel for making punches and dies, and other tools employed in the manufacture of cartridges. It has been decided to abandon the forgings hitherto used, and to substitute bar steel rolled to nearest suitable dimensions. This steel is annealed and it is found that considerable expense is saved in machining. An automatic six spindle gang drill has been purchased, on which nearly all our dies are made; this machine can be operated by unskilled labour, and together with the use of high-speed tool steel, has enabled us to reduce the cost of die-making to one-fourth of the former price. Improvements are being worked out by which a further reduction will be effected. These operations are paid by the piece, and although a reduction in cost has been made, the workmen's wages have not been diminished.

Difficulties have been experienced in the annealing of metal strip manufactured in the Rolling Mill, necessitating very close supervision and rigid examination.

This operation is most delicate and of considerable importance, affecting as it does the character of the entire output.

It is proposed to modify the construction of the furnaces in use as soon as they require sufficiently extensive repairs, and to substitute a pattern that will give more uniform heat. In connection with this process, it will be advisable to employ a recording pyrometer to determine the exact temperature and time the metal has been under treatment. An instrument of this description, although expensive, will pay for itself in reducing rejections of defective material in manufacture.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

Our processes have been amended to manufacture cartridges of the latest pattern approved by the Imperial War Office.

## SHELL FACTORY.

The manufacture of shell projectiles is being proceeded with as rapidly as circumstances will permit. There are many difficulties, incidental to the operation of a new plant, that had to be overcome, and it is hoped that rapid progress will henceforth be made. The operatives are being trained, and to ensure the greatest efficiency are kept entirely on one class of work. It is proposed to purchase a few additional machines to slightly increase the capacity of this department.

## ARTILLERY WORKSHOP.

The installation of machinery in this factory was completed during the year. It was formerly the custom for each factory to do its own repairs. This has been changed, by concentrating all repair work, building of new machines, or alterations thereto, in one workshop, with marked benefit and economy throughout the entire works.

Breakdowns are attended to more promptly and the condition of the plant has vastly improved since this system was adopted.

A tool-room has also been established for the manufacture of small tools and gauges on the same principle.

This department is in charge of Mr. W. O. Hammant, Mechanical Engineer, who has control of all machinery, and who performs his arduous duties in a most capable manner.

Facilities are now available for all manufacture and repair work required in connection with the armament of the artillery.

## MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

In consequence of the extensive repairs made during the last few years, it was impossible to greatly reduce the expenditure under this head.

The following work has been performed:—

Office building : Repairs to doors and windows.

Cartridge Factory : Repairs to spouting.

Shell Factory and Foundry : Repairs to skylight and spouting.

Laboratory : Repairs to watchman's quarters and other minor work.

Fulminate buildings : Repairs to gates, boiler-room and fence.

Officers' Quarters : Painting and repairs to clapboarding.

Extension to Asst. Superintendent's quarters.

Repairs to Superintendent's quarters.

General : New drain in yard. Repairs to W.C. Whitewash boiler-room.

## INSPECTION OF SMALL ARMS.

The programme of organization outlined in last year's report has been carried out. The required chemical and physical tests of material have been performed, entailing a considerable amount of work.

Our chemist, Mr. A. E. MacIntyre Ph. D., has rendered valuable assistance in connection with these investigations. The gauges required were incomplete at the end of the fiscal year, although a number had been manufactured.

## GENERAL.

In view of the greater cost of living, an increase of 10 per cent in wages was granted to the foremen and employees.

4-5 EDWARD VII., A. 1905

Complete specifications have been provided, covering quality of all materials employed in manufacture, and all purchases are subject to prescribed inspection, thus precluding any possibility of loss through inferior or defective material. The inspection usually includes chemical analysis. The machine for testing metals purchased from Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., has proved of great value, and is considered indispensable for the class of work we have to do.

High-speed tool steel is being introduced in all our departments, with the least possible delay; it is expected that substantial savings will result therefrom.

Our stock of materials has been considerably increased, thus avoiding delay and additional cost incidental to small purchases. We are in most urgent need of additional storage and it is hoped that the money voted last year to the Department of Public Works, for the erection of a new store, may be utilized as rapidly as possible.

The following machines were purchased during the year:—1 lap lathe, 1 vertical metal testing machine, 1½-inch rotary pump, 4 bench grinders, 1 portable crane, 1 20-inch gang drill, 1 drying out machine, 1 jib crane.

Attention is being given to the improvement of our system of keeping cost accounts with the object of obtaining accurate records and checking waste, before it is too late. The importance of this work as a factor in the successful business administration of industrial establishments, cannot be underestimated.

The staff and clerks have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

STATEMENT OF STORES MANUFACTURED, REPAIRED AND ALTERED DURING THE YEAR 1903-4.

Cartridges, small arm, ball, '303" black powder, gallery practice, mark I. . . . .	805,000
Cartridges, small arm, ball, '303" cordite, mark II. . . . .	5,318,500
Cartridges, R.B.L. empty, serge, 6 pr., 12 oz. . . . .	500
Cartridges filled, B.L. 5" Howitzer, 11 7/16 oz. cordite size 3¼, mark III. . . . .	500
Cartridges, R.M.L. empty silk cloth, 9-pr. 1 lb. . . . .	2,500
Cartridges, small arm, blank, cordite, without bullet, mark V. . . . .	228,800
Shells, R.B.L., empty shrapnel, 40-pr. . . . .	1,006
Shells, R.B.L., empty common, 40-pr. . . . .	820
Plugs, fuze hole, G.S., without loop, mark I. . . . .	1,826

In addition to ammunition manufactured as above, large numbers of ammunition boxes and other stores were manufactured, and many carriages, limbers and other articles were altered or repaired.

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

F. M. GAUDET, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
*Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal.*

## PART II.

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### REPORT

OF THE

# GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING

From January 1, 1904, until November 17, 1904

*(The date of the constitution of the Military Council)*

ALSO THE REPORTS OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL *(with Appendices)*,  
THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,  
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE *(with Appendices.)*  
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES,  
*(with Appendices)*,  
THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE, AND  
THE DIRECTOR OF ENGINEER SERVICES

On the Work of their respective branches for the year 1904 ;

ALSO

THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF, ON THE  
ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL.





REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, FROM JANUARY 1,  
1904, UNTIL NOVEMBER 17, 1904, THE DATE OF THE CONSTITUTION  
OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, November 30, 1904.

From the Officer  
Commanding the Militia,  
To the Honourable the Minister of  
Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report upon the state of the Militia, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging of it, from the time when I took over the duties of Officer Commanding, namely : June 15 last, until the 17th instant, the date of the constitution of the Militia Council.

DIVISIONAL CAMPS.

Immediately previous to my temporary appointment, the General Officer lately Commanding, the Earl of Dundonald, C.V.O., C.B., inspected the camp of Military District No. 1, at London, and I find from returns received from the District Officer Commanding, that the inspection differed but little from that of the last few years and, in the main, was satisfactory.

With regard to the camp held at Three Rivers, where I found it impossible to be present, I regret that the report of the inspecting-officer upon the infantry regiments is not very favourable, but it is expected that this will be remedied next year. The 83rd and 85th regiments proved exceptions, and were favourably reported upon.

I was also unable to reach Charlottetown, P.E.I., but from my experience of last year, and the reports of the District Officer Commanding military district No. 12, for this year, I feel satisfied that good work was performed by all ranks, and that No. 12 district continues to be as efficient as any.

On the retirement of Major General, the Earl of Dundonald, from the command of the militia, I made the inspections of corps in their respective camps of instruction, upon the following dates, namely :—

In Military District No. 2—June 22, 1904.  
“ No. 3—June 30, 1904.  
“ No. 4—June 28, 1904.  
“ No. 7—July 6, 1904.  
“ No. 8—July 7, 1904.  
“ No. 9—September 22, 1904.

I also inspected the combined camp of instruction for cavalry and artillery in military district No. 6, at Laprairie, on July 5, and visited, for one day, the instructional and competitive gun practice for the Canadian Garrison Artillery, at the Island of Orleans, on September 2, last.

For some particular reason, no doubt, the majority of the camps of instruction were assembled at dates not far enough apart to allow of reasonable time being given an inspecting-officer to make an exhaustive inspection; I would, therefore, recommend that this mistake may be avoided in future, by allowing the district officers commanding to decide upon the dates, subject to slight modification at headquarters. The dates of training should be fixed in General Orders, each year, not later than March 31.

## CAMP LOCATIONS.

The camp locations, or training grounds, provided for the rural militia, are probably as conveniently situated, for all practical purposes, in each militia district, except No. 2, as it is possible to locate them, and, taking one with another, are as suitable for the limited training that can be given in the prescribed twelve days, as any ground that might be found within the respective districts; the chief objection to certain of them being that they have not that most essential adjunct, a rifle range, and, in the case of Laprairie, the ground should be drained. At Lévis, the road to the camp requires to be repaired.

Where the camping grounds, as at London, are found to be too limited to accommodate the whole force of the district, the training can be divided, one training to immediately succeed the other, as was done in former years, at very little increased expense to the public. Of course for more extended training and instruction, the Central Camp, proposed, will eventually provide that requirement.

## CAMP EQUIPMENT.

The camp equipment appeared to be ample and most satisfactory, although there were a number of unserviceable tents issued that might well be condemned, as they were not fit even for the purpose for which they were issued; namely, as bathing tents. The issue of waterproofs and blankets, being most liberal, was greatly appreciated by all ranks, as the comfort of troops under canvas depends greatly upon the supply of their night covering.

Great care should be taken by those responsible that complete tentage is supplied in time to be taken over by regimental quartermasters before the troops arrive upon the camping grounds.

## RIFLE RANGES AND MUSKETRY TRAINING.

Of the six camps I visited, two only were furnished with suitable and safe ranges for this year's practice. The other four derived some benefit from the miniature practice, but I am sure that were greater efforts made by the responsible staff, sufficiently safe and suitable ranges could be provided at all permanent camps, no doubt entailing, in some instances, expenditure somewhat in excess of the ordinary amount, which, to my mind, is a decidedly minor consideration when it goes without saying that to assemble a force, armed with a rifle, for twelve days, at great expense to the public, and fail to give it the full benefit of firing the service ammunition at the ranges, where they would learn the practical use of their weapons, involves a serious waste of public money.

I can nowhere find that judging-distance practice was carried out. The sights on rifles are marked off in yards, and while the rural population of Canada can tell one fairly accurately how many 'rods' or how many 'arpents' it is, within visible distance, from one place to another, they become nonplussed when asked to give the distance in yards, as marked upon the sight of a rifle. The School of Musketry is doing all possible to remedy this, but then the school only reaches those who attend its courses.

There is practically no regimental instructional staff specifically detailed for musketry, and the divisional staff is inadequate to carry out the preliminary training of corps in camp, therefore, this most important branch of instruction is seriously neglected or left only half done—not even half done.

I would advise that each cavalry, garrison artillery and infantry regiment be allotted an instructor and a sergeant-instructor of musketry with an increased daily rate of pay. There are now many qualified officers and non-commissioned officers available, and the present regimental establishments might supply this staff without interfering with the ordinary regimental efficiency.

## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

To encourage greater interest and proficiency in musketry among non-commissioned officers and men of all branches of the service, I would also recommend that a small money compensation be awarded those who reach a prescribed standard of efficiency as marksmen, and, if proficiency in judging-distance were included to complete the prescribed standard, all the better.

## COOKING RANGES.

Some uniform system should be inaugurated with proper cooking ranges and a N.C.O. staff, one qualified sergeant-cook per regiment, at least, authorized.

Corps coming from the lumbering districts bring 'shanty' cooks with them who are accustomed to an unlimited supply of wood; they, therefore, build huge fires and do the cooking in pots suspended from poles hung over the fires, the waste of wood is, consequently, very great, but it saves the cooks the trouble of cutting and splitting.

In many of the camps, there were satisfactory systems provided, at the expense of the regimental officers, however, as the present allowance is inadequate to maintain an improved system. Now that the best of food is supplied, it should not be spoiled in the cooking for lack of proper stoves, or ranges, or supervision.

## LATRINES.

The canvas latrines are not popular with the troops. They do not altogether take the place of wooden structures, more particularly those having a roof as a protection against wet weather. If, however, wooden structures cannot be provided, whatever substitute is provided should be available for location by the several camp staffs well in advance of the arrival of any troops.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water for drinking purposes is of the greatest importance. The rural population are ardent water-drinkers, the department should, therefore, be well assured that abundance of pure water is supplied each camp, through pipes. Any other way of delivering it is objectionable, and dangerous to health.

The supply at Barriefield was 'dirty,' that at Laprairie and Lévis not satisfactory, all of which might easily be remedied at no very great public expense.

At Laprairie, water pipes should be laid from the town through the camp; and at Lévis from the natural spring, near by, through the camp and to the Engineer huts, as well.

## RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations especially appear to have been excellent, and many of the cooks, whom I questioned regarding them, were quite enthusiastic in their expressions. The exception was at Niagara where the action of the contractor for forage, meat and groceries was not satisfactory.

There were a few instances where the contractors commenced by 'trying it on,' during the first day or two of camp, but they were very soon set right, and issues then became satisfactory. This might be obviated by retaining the satisfactory contractors, from year to year.

It would be well if the baking and slaughtering were done by the Army Service Corps, as their operations proved eminently satisfactory in the camps where this corps provided the bread and meat.

I would also recommend that they be supplied with travelling bakeries, such as are used in the Imperial service, as they can be moved quickly and, in fact, baking can be done while they are being transported from one point to another. They would, obviously, be of great use in time of war.

Buildings should be erected on all camp grounds from which rations could be distributed, and in every way facilities for this corps to do their work should be provided.

#### MEDICAL.

This service was admirably administered by the medical department. The field hospitals should be allowed to provide the diets for detained non-commissioned officers and men. The present system is objectionable and unsatisfactory.

A complete supply of cots should be provided each hospital, to avoid men having to lie on the ground when undergoing treatment.

A marquee should be supplied each hospital company, as a dining place for the rank and file, and as a lecture room for the officers.

#### VETERINARY.

It is the duty of veterinary-officers to see that the horses brought to camp are fit to take the field and to do the work expected of them, whether for mounted or draught duties. Many of those I inspected this year were not of as high a standard as they should have been, which may be partly accounted for from the following facts: that the owners of good horses will not risk the exposure on the horse lines; the limited compensation, in case of injury to an occasional very valuable animal; and the delay in receiving compensation for injuries, through returns not being properly submitted to headquarters for settlement. Horses are sometimes injured on the picketing lines more from carelessness than from defectiveness in the head and heel ropes provided, although complaints are constantly being made in regard to these ropes.

No doubt the system of stabling should prevail, as at Lévis, Sussex and Aldershot, N.S., although the stables built at Aldershot require some slight alterations.

Some better system of shoeing should be adopted, nothing could be worse than having to depend upon local smiths for this service. The Inspector of Cavalry recommends that field forges, at the rate of one per 500 horses, be issued to troops undergoing the annual training, in camp, the forges to be taken into store at the end of the training. I cannot suggest a better solution of this question.

The Army Service Corps might well undertake this work, as is done in the Imperial service; they would also be available for making general repairs within the camp.

#### ' CITY CORPS.'

The 'City Corps' are regarded as the first line of Canadian defence, and I may add that there is every justification for so regarding them. It is only reasonable to suppose that they are more easily organized, officered and trained than their sister corps of the rural districts, and in the case of sudden emergency, are more readily mobilized, and equipped to take the field at short notice.

It is surprising how effectively these corps keep up their establishments of non-commissioned officers and men, the shortage chiefly being found among the officers who find it difficult to leave their headquarters to qualify at the military schools, to sacrifice so much time from their ordinary business, and to keep up, in many instances, most expensive uniforms and kits. Their bands are excellent. Their interior economy appears to be satisfactory, but I believe that the numbers of officers might be added to and their burdens lessened were the expenses met by increasing the regimental allowances, as these latter are funded for the up-keeping of the respective regiments or units, than at present have largely to be provided for out of the pockets of the officers.

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## FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Field Artillery trained as follows:—

Militia District.	Corps.	Place.	Date.
No. 1	{ 1st Brigade F. A. .... 11th Field Battery .....	Guelph.....	June 20.
	16th " " .....		
No. 2	{ 2nd Brigade F. A. .... 4th Field Battery .....	Niagara.....	" 14.
	7th " " .....		
	9th " " .....		
No. 3	{ 5th Field Battery .....	Barriefield .....	" 28.
	14th " " .....	Cobourg.....	" 21.
No. 4	{ 2nd Field Battery .....	Ottawa .....	" 21.
	8th " " .....	Barriefield .....	" 28.
No. 5	{ 3rd Field Battery .....	St. Helen's Island.....	" 21.
No. 6	{ 15th Field Battery .....	Laprairie.....	" 28.
No. 7	{ 1st Field Battery.....	Levis.....	" 28.
No. 8	{ 10th Field Battery .....	Woodstock, N. B. ....	" 20.
	12th " " .....	Newcastle, N. B. ....	" 27.
No. 9	{ 17th Field Battery .....	Sydney, C. B. ....	Aug. 30.
No. 10	{ 13th Field Battery.....	Winnipeg.....	July. 5.

As will be seen by the foregoing table, the majority of the field batteries were trained at or near local headquarters as the facilities for varying the training and practice at Deseronto were not considered sufficiently good to warrant the concentration of the force there.

It was hoped that a larger and more suitable training and practice area would be available for practice in the Fall, but, through unforeseen circumstances, such a tract of ground could not be secured in time. The practice of the field artillery had, therefore, to be postponed.

The following table shows the General Efficiency of the Field Batteries of the Dominion. The 14th Field Battery is to be congratulated on winning the prize presented by His Excellency the Governor General, for general efficiency.

Field Batteries, General Efficiency Return, 1904.—The following return shows

Battery.	Commanding.	Harnassing.	Riding and Driving.	Battery Drill.	Gun Laying.	Battery Manœuvres.*	Section Gun Drill.*	Fire Discipline.*	B.C.'s Observation.	Fire Effect.*	
										Accuracy in Ranging.	Effectiveness of Time Shell. % of Dummies disabled per 5 minutes in action.
	Full Marks . . . . .	30	30	30	60						
1st 'Quebec' . . . . .	Major E. Laliberté . . . . .	18	15	15	25·6						
2nd 'Ottawa' . . . . .	" E. C. Arnoldi . . . . .	24	24	21	36						
3rd 'Montreal' . . . . .	Captain A. D. Redford . . . . .	24	25	20	34·4						
4th 'Hamilton' . . . . .	Major W. O. Lidswell . . . . .	24	24	21	41·5						
5th 'Kingston' . . . . .	" E. W. Rathbun . . . . .	22	19	25	44·9						
7th 'St. Catharines' . . . . .	Captain W. H. Singer . . . . .	18	21	18	26·2					Competitive Practice post- poned.	
8th 'Gananoque' . . . . .	Major J. R. Robinson . . . . .	24	19	19	38·7						
9th 'Toronto' . . . . .	Captain E. W. Grier . . . . .	24	15	21	39·4						
10th 'Woodstock' . . . . .	Major W. C. Wood . . . . .	20	20	15	29·1						
11th 'Guelph' . . . . .	" H. D. Merewether . . . . .	21	21	21	46·3						
12th 'Newcastle' . . . . .	Lt.-Colonel R. L. Maltby . . . . .	15	20	21	40·3						
13th 'Winnipeg' . . . . .	Major L. J. O. Ducharme . . . . .	15	24	24	33·6						
14th 'Midland' . . . . .	Lt.-Col. N. F. MacNachtan . . . . .	24	21	21	38·9						
15th 'Snefford' . . . . .	Major W. R. Seale . . . . .	18	21	18	44						
16th 'Guelph' . . . . .	Captain F. C. K. Harrison . . . . .	21	21	24	44·3						
17th 'Sydney' . . . . .	Major W. Crowe . . . . .	15	15	10	52·1						

\* Marks to be awarded at competitive practice.

NOTE.—1 mark to be deducted from total for each N.C.O. or man absent from annual training.

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the general efficiency of the Field Batteries, C.A., inspected during the year 1904.

Questions.		Discipline and Administration during Training.	Accountantship of Battery Equipment.	Condition of Stores.			Absentees N.C.O.'s and Men.	Total.	Officers absent.				Ammunition Expended.	Remarks of Inspecting-Officer and date of Inspection.
Officers.	N. C. O.'s.			Guns.	Carriages.	Harness.			Common.	Shrapnels.	Shot—Case.	Shell.		
50	50	40	40	20	20	20		390						
28	44	25	20	18	20	20	4	244.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
46	47	35	40	18	18	18	Nil.	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Captain acting on staff.
46	44	35	20	19	18	18	16	287.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 " " "
36	41	20	38	17	16	15	24	269.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
50	41	35	38	12	15	18	2	320.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19	22	30	29	17	18	15	35	180.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Officer on leave.
25	40	34	40	19	19	17	23	271.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
48	30	25	5	15	10	15	13	234.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Officer on leave.
39	46	25	0	5	10	6	6	210.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	34	30	35	18	18	16	Nil.	305.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	44	20	10	15	15	12	19	226.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	33	30	35	18	18	17	Nil.	280.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Officer on leave.
46	48	35	40	20	20	20	1	332.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
45	43	29	30	18	18	15	15	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	48	28	32	18	18	15	10	287.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Officer on leave.
42	45	32	30	18	18	20	6	290.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

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Attention is invited to the urgent necessity for increasing the strength of the field artillery which is at present absolutely inadequate for a force of the total strength of the militia.

The batteries should be brigaded and provision made for an ammunition column for each brigade.

## GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The various Garrison Artillery units carried out their annual training as below:—

1st Regiment, C.A.,—

1st Division, at Halifax, N.S.

2nd Division, at Halifax, N.S.

2nd Regiment, C.A., at Montreal, P.Q.

3rd Regiment, C.A., at St. John, N.B.

4th Regiment, C.A., at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

5th Regiment, C.A., at Esquimalt, B.C.

6th Regiment, C.A., at Quebec, P.Q.

Cobourg Company, at Cobourg, Ont.

With the exception of the 5th regiment all the above units were inspected by the Inspector of Garrison Artillery, or officers for him, who reported as follows:—

*1st Regiment, C.A.*—1st Division. A marked improvement. 2nd Division. Smart and well up in their work.

Trained in camp at York Redoubt from June 21 to July 2 under R. A. instructors.

Competitive practice was carried out with R.B.L. guns and was reported to be good.

Part of the division took part in the annual mobilization of the Halifax Garrison.

The Inspector of Garrison Artillery recommends that this regiment compete at gun practice with other artillery units, but as it is allotted to the Halifax defences and is therefore placed under the G.O.C., the troops there for training, &c., such a change is not recommended.

They should continue to be trained in conjunction with the R.G.A. at Halifax under the C.R.A.'s supervision, and carry out their practice with the guns they should be required to man in time of war.

What might be done, however, would be an allotment of marks for all gun practice, so arranged as to enable this unit to compete with others for prizes.

*2nd Regiment, C.A.*—Inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Farley, for the Inspector of Garrison Artillery, and reported as smart and efficient.

*3rd Regiment, C.A.*—Inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Benson and reported smart and efficient.

*4th Regiment, C.A.*—Inspected at Charlottetown. Passed a very satisfactory inspection.

*5th Regiment, C.A.*—Inspected by the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Esquimalt.

As this unit is allotted to the Esquimalt defences, its training and gun practice are carried out under the supervision of the C.R.A. there.



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*6th Regiment, C.A.*—Inspected by Inspector of Garrison Artillery, who reports a great improvement in this regiment.

*Cobourg Company.*—Inspected at Cobourg. Reported smart, energetic and well up in their work.

With regard to practice, the 1st regiment, C.A., carried out its practice at Halifax, under the supervision of the C.R.A. The results, on the whole, were very satisfactory and a good deal above the usual standard of auxiliary forces, great keenness being shown by all ranks.

The 2nd Regiment, C.A., carried out practice with 40-pr. R.B.L. guns, at Isle of Orleans.

The 3rd and 4th regiments, C.A., practised at St. John, N.B., with 6 and 12-pr. light quick-firers.

The 5th regiment, C.A., at Esquimalt, practised with 13-pr. R.M.L. guns. Results reported satisfactory, except as regards time, and with 6-in. B.L. guns at a towed target, on which the C.R.A. reports as follows:—

Practice carried out under bad weather conditions—owing to its being impossible to postpone it on account of militia conditions.

Great trouble from smoke.

Detachments were slow, but partly accounted for by darkness of gun pits.

In the second series the B.C. was very slow

Arrangements for time keeping and recording elevation were left to O.C. 5th regiment. Time keepers failed entirely, and judging by results, C.R.A. doubts the correctness of the entries in the report.

The 6th regiment, C.A., practised at Isle of Orleans with 40-pr. R.B.L. guns.

The Cobourg company practised at Isle of Orleans with 40-pr. R.B.L. guns.

The inspector of garrison artillery reports respecting gun practice of the 3rd and 4th regiments, C.A., at St. John, that it was not up to that of last year, and advocated more instruction and more practice.

He also recommended a better range than that at St. John, if available. Also better arrangements for towing targets so as to get higher speed.

Regarding the practice at the Isle of Orleans, he reports it on a par with that of other years at this place and thinks it should have shown better results. He attributes this to the lateness in the season of holding the practice and want of zeal due to disappointment in not having better guns to shoot with than 40-prs.

He recommends a central practice camp for all garrison artillery, if such can be found.

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## ANNUAL GUN PRACTICE, GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The following are the results of the service and competitive practice of the garrison artillery (with the exception of the 1st and 5th regts.) for 1904, with light quick-firing guns.—At St. John, N.B. 6-pr.

Regiment.	Company.	Height of work.	Number and nature of guns.	Average range.	Possible hits per gun per minute.	Time of series in minutes.	Hits obtained.	Hits per gun per minute obtained.	Figure of effect.	Deduction for bad fire discipline and penalties.	Figure of merit.	G.G.C.
R.C.G.A.	No. 2	80	2	1600	13	2	9	2.25	.173	.012	.161	Lt. Heward.
"	No. 1	"	"	1700	12.5	2	8	2.	.16	.014	.146	Capt. Wilkie.
3rd	No. 1	"	"	1800	12	2	8	2.	.166	.03	.136	" Robinson.
4th	No. 4	"	"	1600	13	2	7	1.75	.134	.052	.082	Lt. Garnhum.
"	No. 6	"	"	1600	13	1.48	4	1.35	.103	.032	.071	" Sterns.
"	No. 2	"	"	1600	13	1.85	5	1.35	.103	.034	.069	" Bethune.
3rd	No. 3	"	"	1500	13.3	2	5	1.25	.093	.046	.047	" Vassie.
4th	No. 3	"	"	1600	13	1.91	4	1.04	.08	.038	.042	" Jordan.
3rd	No. 4	"	"	1400	14.9	1.58	2	.63	.042	.01	.032	" Smith.
4th	No. 1	"	"	1800	12	2	1	.25	.02	.028	.008	Capt. Bartlett.
3rd	No. 2	"	"	1400	14.9	2	2	.5	.033	.052	.019	Lt. Mosher.
4th	No. 5	"	"	1600	13		1					Capt. Johnston.
12-pr.												
R.C.G.A.	No. 1	80	2	1600	11.2	1.43	9	3.14	.28	.01	.27	Capt. Ogilvie.
4th	No. 2	"	"	1400	11.5	1.33	9	3.38	.293	.03	.263	Lt. Dawson.
"	No. 3	"	"	1600	11.2	1.68	5	1.48	.132	.02	.112	Capt. McKinnon
"	No. 1	"	"	1600	11.2	2	6	1.5	.133	.022	.111	" Prowse.
3rd	No. 2	"	"	1300	12	2	4	1.	.083	.02	.063	" Drake.
4th	No. 5	"	"	1700	11	1.75	4	1.14	.103	.052	.051	Lt. Robertson.
3rd	No. 1	"	"	1700	11	2	3	.75	.068	.02	.048	" Harrison.
R.C.G.A.	No. 2	"	"	1500	11.5	1.75	3	.85	.073	.026	.047	" Almon.
3rd	No. 4	"	"	1800	10.7	1.55	2	.64	.059	.03	.029	" Robertson.
4th	No. 6	"	"	1800	10.7	1.58	2	.63	.058	.034	.024	" Sterns.
"	No. 4	"	"	1600	11.2	2	2	.5	.044	.052	.008	Capt. Leigh.
3rd	No. 3	"	"	1600	11.2	2	1	.25	.022	.052	.03	" Harrison.

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## GARRISON ARTILLERY WITH R.B.L. 40-PR.

Following are the results of competitive practice, garrison artillery, carried out by the R.C.G.A., 2nd and 6th regts. and Cobourg garrison company, C.A., at Isle of Orleans, P.Q., September, 1904.

Regiment.	Co'y.	Points for Fire effect.	For time.	For Fire Discipline.	Total.	B.C.	S.C.
* Higher Establishment.							
R.C.G.A....	2	114	24	85	223	Lt.-Col. Farley. ...	Lt. Almon.
2nd .....	2	124	2	70	196	Lt. Alnon.....	Sgt. Agius.
R.C.G.A....	1	78	14	90	182	Maj. Renouf.....	Lt. Glass.
2nd .....	1	116	.....	60	176	Capt. Ogilvie.....	Capt. Wilson-Smith.
Cobourg....	.....	70	.....	65	135	Maj. Lyman.....	" Wilkie.
2nd .....	3	84	.....	50	134	Lt.-Col. Benson....	Lt. Summerfield.
* Lower Establishment.							
6th.....	2	60	.....	50	110	Capt. Ogilvie.....	R.S.M. Wilson.
" .....	1	42	.....	50	92	Maj. Lyman.....	Lt. McCullum.
" .....	3	32	.....	50	82	" O'Dell.....	" Anderson.
" .....	4	14	.....	65	79	Capt. Ewing....	" White.
							Maj. Anderson.

\* The *Higher* Establishment fired at a field battery and an infantry target.  
The *Lower* Establishment fired at artillery target only.

The general efficiency of the garrison artillery is shown in the following table. It will be noted that No. 2 company, 2nd regiment, C.A., won His Excellency the Governor-General's prize for general efficiency, garrison artillery.

*Instruction.*—In addition to the regular courses of instruction at the Royal Schools of Artillery, at the end of February a preparatory course of instruction for the officers and the non-commissioned officers of the 1st regiment, C.A., was formed in Halifax under the supervision of the C.R.A., the instructors being provided by his command. The attendance, which was purely voluntary, was good, and the whole course was reported to be very satisfactory.

Provisional schools were organized at St. John and Charlottetown in the Spring of the year, for the purpose of preparing officers and non-commissioned officers for the usual qualifying examinations. These were reported satisfactory, but the commandant R.S.A., Quebec, suggests, that, in future, it would be better to have them started early in the year.

It is felt, too, that it would be advisable to have the classes finish their courses at the R.S.A., Quebec, for instruction in discipline, interior economy, and such drills as cannot be carried out locally and for examination.

Return showing the General Efficiency of the Garrison Artillery inspected during the year 1904

CORPS.	Commanding Officer.	Company.	Clothing and Accoutrements.		Company Drill, including Manna and Firing.		Discipline and Interior Economy.		N. C. Officers.		Questions.		Accuracy in Rang- ing.		Percentage of Effective Time Shell.		Percentage of Targetes- troyed.		Fire Effect.		Officers' Observation of Fire.		Absentees: N. C. O.'s and Men.		Total.		Officers absent.	Date of Inspection.
			Higher Est.	Lower Est.	Full Marks	Higher Est.	Lower Est.	Full Marks	Higher Est.	Lower Est.	Full Marks	Higher Est.	Lower Est.	Full Marks	Higher Est.	Lower Est.	Full Marks	Higher Est.	Lower Est.	Full Marks	Higher Est.	Lower Est.	Full Marks	Higher Est.	Lower Est.	Full Marks		
<b>HIGHER ESTABLISHMENT.</b>																												
1st "Halifax" Regiment, 1st Division.	1	Major J. A. Marshall.	20	40	80	20	39	40	17	18	14	14	51	54	24	369	3	2	June 27th, 28th and 29th.									
	2	Captain A. W. Smith.	18	35	75	20	36	40	20	20	16	16	56	58	31	363	3	2										
	3	Major A. W. Duffus.	18	35	65	18	32	31	15	15	12	12	42	40	58	265	2	2										
	4	" G. W. C. Hensley.	20	48	75	23	40	40	17	18	15	15	54	54	5	399	2	2										
2nd "Montreal" Regiment.	1	Major E. R. Barton.	24	40	60	18	29	35	11	7	6	34	.....	264	1	1	June 13th, 14th and 15th.											
	2	" E. M. Renouf.	24	42	70	22	38	34	15	9	7	36	.....	297	1	1												
	3	" W. E. Lyman.	24	40	50	20	28	38	11	4	5	37	.....	248	1	1												
Cobourg Company.		Major J. W. O'Neil.	20	45	65	20	29	33	13	4	4	38	0	9	262	3	3	October 7th.										
<b>LOWER ESTABLISHMENT.</b>																												
1st "Halifax" Regiment, 2nd Division.	5	Capt. P. A. Ernst.	19	35	100	20	25	30	20	17	17	54	.....	23	297	1	2	June 30th and July 1st.										
	6	" M. C. Denton.	19	35	95	20	24	28	20	18	18	56	.....	17	266	1	1											
	7	" H. S. Hamilton.	19	35	98	20	26	29	20	11	11	40	.....	14	278	3	3											
	8	" T. M. Seeley.	19	35	94	20	25	28	20	11	11	32	.....	14	273	1	1											

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Regiment	Rank	Name	Score	No opportunity of judging	Examined in observation of firing	Fire not carried out	Not obtainable with ammunition used	Marks	Date
3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment	1	Capt. J. M. Robinson	43	80	20	29	49	278	1 August 16th, 17th and 18th
	2	" J. L. Drake	40	81	21	30	28	248	1
	3	" W. H. Harrison	42	77	20	28	28	251	2
	4	" L. W. Barker	41	84	20	26	15	260	1
4th "P. E. Island" Regiment	1	Capt. A. A. Bartlett	48	83	23	30	29	233	July 6th and 7th
	2	" A. G. Peake	40	81	20	30	27	249	
	3	" E. de B. Peake	40	81	15	30	30	268	
	4	" C. Leigh	40	70	18	30	30	267	1
	5	" W. A. Johnstone	42	38	65	14	30	218	2
	6	" Leslie	40	65	15	26	15	229	3
5th "British Columbia" Regiment	1	Captain A. W. Currie	48	85	25	40	30	320	May 14th and June 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th
	2	Lieut. R. Angus	45	70	25	28	25	282	
	3	Captain W. J. Langley	43	80	25	28	25	305	
	4	Lieut. W. N. Winsby	40	80	25	15	23	275	
	5	Captain W. R. Wilson	40	65	25	36	20	275	
	6	" B. H. T. Drake	47	80	25	27	25	280	
6th "Quebec and Lewis" Regiment	1	Capt. L. Maarsan	35	50	20	30	20	242	August 30th
	2	" J. E. P. Bergeron	30	50	20	30	20	249	
	3	" E. F. Jones	18	15	50	25	17	232	
	4	" E. Gelly	18	30	65	20	27	228	

\* Marks to be awarded at Competitive Practice.

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With regard to the field artillery, the commandant R.S.A., Kingston, is of opinion that similar schools would be useful, provided, also, that the classes finished their instruction at the R.S.A., Kingston.

A provisional school of instruction was also established at Victoria, B.C., under the supervision of the C.R.A., at that station, and a number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the 5th regiment, C.A. were put through the course and obtained certificates.

#### GENERAL REMARKS, ARTILLERY.

The technical requirements of field and garrison artillery are becoming more and more important every day, and, to obtain the right class of officers and men, special inducements should be offered in the way of educational opportunities.

To start with, it is most important to have a highly trained and thoroughly capable class of instructors. Great improvement has been made in this respect, of late.

Even with the best of instructors or personnel, one cannot hope to make an artillery man in 12 days. Provision should be made for at least four days extra training for all artillery officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists. Extra pay should be allowed for efficient specialists, and prizes awarded for gunnery, efficient gun-laying, &c.

As regards qualifications, every facility should be given to induce officers and men to join courses.

Provisional schools should be established wherever possible, but in every case the classes attending should be required to go to the R.S.A. for at least ten days or a fortnight to get such instruction as cannot be given locally, such as discipline, interior economy, and for strict examination.

No pay should be allowed for attendance at a provisional school, except when the members of the class are attending the R.S.A. headquarters.

#### ENGINEERS.

There is an evidently deep interest taken in this corps by all ranks belonging to it, and it would be more satisfactory if all the companies were to perform their annual training in the camps of exercise; and that, while in camp, they should receive the best possible expert training, and not expend much time upon infantry drill.

The companies should be equipped with field tools necessary to accompany a force on service, not only in order that the men may understand their use, but that they may be available at the shortest notice. A limited quantity of expendable material should also be supplied for each training.

#### ARMY SERVICE AND ORDNANCE CORPS.

The work required of these corps is, practically speaking, and to a great extent, inherent, and much of their usefulness to the service, especially in connection with the troops in camps of instruction, arises from their being able to work conjointly.

The corps, again, are only, as yet, in a state of healthy infancy, and as year succeeds year, as their usefulness develops and becomes apparent, it will be found that the troops, generally, will lean harder upon them, and if they are not strengthened, numerically improved and, in time, perfected, discomfort, and possible disaster to all concerned may accrue.

These are both permanent corps having a permanent personnel, not a few of whom, if they have not yet reached the age limit are fast closing in upon it, and up to the present time with an establishment not recruited up to full strength. The question naturally arises, who are to fill the vacancies? The matter is of serious consequence and no time should be lost in the due consideration of the question in order that both corps may be fairly efficient in time for next year's training.

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Furthermore, to get the greatest good from all ranks composing these permanent units, they should be trained in schools of instruction that may have to be improvised to act temporarily at different stations until a permanent school is provided, the session or courses of which need not be of long duration, while at the same time the syllabus should be carefully prepared and made applicable as much as possible to the two services. One great advantage, alone, that might be ensured from an attendance at such a school, or schools, would be to ensure the systemized training of regimental-quartermasters whose value to their respective regiments is in proportion to the knowledge of their duties and their manner of performing them. I am quite satisfied that the most efficient quartermasters would be the first to seek technical instruction and training, were an opportunity afforded them.

Should it come about that a Canadian force must take the field, no branch of the service will have to bear the strain equal to that that will fall upon the Army Service Corps and the Ordnance Corps, and they would certainly not be 'equal to the occasion' without having had a careful training beforehand, and that training can only be had at a school.

## SIGNALLING CORPS.

A section of signallers has been formed at the headquarters of the following permanent units, namely:—

Royal Canadian Dragoons,  
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles,  
Royal Canadian Field Artillery,  
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery,  
and each Regimental Depôt, Royal Canadian Regiment;

the training being carried out in accordance with the instructions of the respective Inspectors of Signalling, one of whom is stationed at Kingston, Ont., and the other at Quebec and at times, further eastward. From returns received the work performed, considering the short time this valuable adjunct to the Royal Schools of Instruction has been established, has proved most satisfactory, and greater progress and more satisfactory results are anticipated as the organization matures.

## UNIFORM OF OFFICERS.

Since the close of the South African war, officers appear to have been wearing many varieties of military dress, so much so that, practically speaking, except among regimental officers not employed on staff duty, the dress is anything but uniform. Then again there appears to be great confusion of opinion as to what dress temporarily appointed staff officers should wear.

The whole question of dress requires early settlement, as officers have been misled and put to needless expense from not knowing that they are purchasing unauthorized uniform.

## EFFICIENCY PAY.

The authority for this extra pay was not promulgated in General Orders sufficiently early to cause any marked difference in the attendance of non-commissioned officers and men in camp, this year, but the universal opinion among all ranks is that a greater number of desirable men will turn out for training, in future, and, what is more encouraging, perhaps, is that they will continue to serve, and that a greater number of efficient non-commissioned officers will be secured who will continue in the force.

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## STAFF.

With regard to the staff of the various camps, I may say that they appeared to be devoted to their work, untiring in their efforts to carry out every duty that fell to their individual lot, and determined to insure every advantage being taken of the opportunities afforded for the improvement of the force. That all this was done and done well, sometimes under difficulties, speaks well for the staff, and, for that matter, for all concerned, and that the large force of officers, men, horses, supplies and baggage with the equipment were moved great distances by rail, steamer and wagon, practically without hitch or accident, speaks well for military organization.

## GENERALLY.

Speaking generally, I found a marked improvement in the camps of instruction since I last inspected them, four years ago, but, on the other hand, a great deal was left to be desired, and I might here reiterate some of the remarks submitted in my report as Officer Commanding the Militia for 1900, the last time I inspected the force, for instance, the neglect of the men's comfort while at their meals; the want of properly organized canteens; the deficiency of serviceable 'men's boots'; the retention of the obsolete Snider rifle and the equipment that sometimes accompanies it; and want of judging-distance practice, and rifle ranges; the serious want of qualified instructors, especially of those who can speak the French language.

I am strongly impressed with the importance of having a diary of training, for each day's work, in the camps of instruction more particularly, and for each arm of the service, issued from headquarters, and to be strictly observed by all concerned. These diaries can be issued a month before the training takes place, which would give officers and non-commissioned officers an opportunity to work up the 'exercises' they will be expected to become proficient in, and, having a knowledge of them, they can then impart instruction to the rank and file more readily and with greater confidence.

## HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

I should like to be allowed to express my feelings of deep gratitude to all the officers of the headquarters staff, the clerical staff and the employees for their untiring, cheerful willingness in so ably aiding me to carry on my duties as the Officer Commanding the Militia for the past few months.

The work of the whole department is, as is well understood, very heavy, and the military branch must take its fair share, but the harmony that prevails, between the several branches, helps to lighten the work of each and all.

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

AYLMER,

*Brigadier-General.*  
*Late Commanding Canadian Militia.*



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## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, January 10, 1905.

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
In Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the work of the Adjutant-General's Branch for the year ending December 31, 1904.

## REVISION OF REGULATIONS AND ORDERS, 1904.

During the year the Regulations and Orders, 1898, were revised, the new edition being sent to the press early in the month of October. The work was done at headquarters without any additional assistance, although for the last revision, two officers were specially employed.

## DUTIES OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

On the departure of the Earl of Dundonald, Colonel the Right Honourable Lord Aylmer, Adjutant-General, was appointed to the command of the Militia, and the Adjutant-General's duties devolved upon the Deputy-Adjutant-General.

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole of the regimental establishments of active militia, exclusive of those relating to the permanent force, were revised early in the year, and new establishments, providing establishments on a peace and war footing, were issued. Subsequently, the establishments for the permanent force were revised. In this edition, the Royal Canadian Regiment was placed practically upon the same numerical footing as it was prior to the reductions in its establishment in 1895 and 1897.

It was decided not to appoint a lieutenant-colonel to the command of the Royal Canadian Regiment. The administration of the regiment was therefore taken up by the Adjutant-General, who carries it on on the same lines as those laid down by Major General Herbert, when he was in command of the Militia.

The establishments for the year 1905-6 are now in course of preparation.

## TRAINING.

The numbers trained in camps of instruction and at local headquarters will be found in the attached appendices marked 'A' and 'B', respectively.

## SIGNALLING.

District Signalling Officers have been appointed in ten military districts with authority to enrol sections composed of :—

- 1 sergeant,
- 2 corporals,
- 4 privates.

There are 41 units equipped with signalling apparatus, partially trained and completing their signalling organization. Twenty-seven officers and 83 non-commissioned

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officers and men attended classes of instruction in signalling during the past year, of whom 19 officers and 41 non-commissioned officers and men obtained certificates.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Provisional schools for artillery were established in St. John, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., early in the year.

There was no provisional school for cavalry held this year, in consequence of a very strong adverse report from the Inspector of Cavalry, who reported that the result of the work done at the provisional school held last year was unsatisfactory; that injury to horses and equipment resulted, and that the expense was very heavy.

Other provisional schools were held as follows :—

*Infantry.*—In Quebec, Hamilton, Montreal, Kingston and Brockville.

*Signalling.*—In Quebec.

*Army Service Corps.*—At Guelph and Sherbrooke.

The number of officers who qualified at all schools of instruction during the year is 505.

## ORGANIZATION.

The following changes in organization have taken place during the past year :—

*Cavalry.*

The 13th Scottish Light Dragoons was formed by conversion of the 79th regiment and transfer of 'C' and 'D' squadrons from the 6th Hussars.

6th Hussars (two squadrons were organized to replace those transferred to the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons).

'H' squadron, C.M.R., was disbanded.

*Artillery.*

6th Field Battery was disbanded.

4th regiment, C. A., (two companies added by the conversion of the Charlottetown Engineer Company into artillery.

*Infantry.*

16th regiment (two companies added).

20th regiment (one company added).

21st regiment (one company added).

28th regiment (one company added).

41st regiment (reduced from 8 companies to 4).

42nd regiment (two companies added).

44th regiment (two companies added).

91st regiment (four companies added).

Glengarry Highlanders (two companies as nucleus of regiment).

Rifle regiment in British Columbia, with two companies at Fernie, as nucleus.

## REGULATIONS.

Regulations relating to the appointment, promotion and military education of officers and N.C.Os. other than those of the permanent force were drawn up.

## FORTRESS COMMAND.

The forts, batteries, artillery barracks and quarters of the Royal Canadian Artillery and Royal School of Artillery at Kingston, embraced in the defences of that place,

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have been converted into a fortress command, under the senior officer of the artillery troops quartered there.

## MUSKETRY TRAINING, PERMANENT CORPS.

These corps have this year carried out their musketry training as laid down in the Canadian Musketry Regulation for 1904. No. 3 regimental dépôt, St. John's, P.Q., is now the only infantry station of the permanent corps at which no rifle range is available. Shooting badges for proficiency have been authorized for units of the permanent corps.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The rifle associations have again largely increased in numbers, their number and membership being as follows :—

Military.. . . . .	93
Civilian.. . . . .	257
	<hr/>
Total.. . . . .	350

with a membership of :—

Military.. . . . .	12,809
Civilian.. . . . .	15,151
	<hr/>
Total.. . . . .	27,960

## RIFLE RANGES.

The following rifle ranges have been completed during the past year :—

Winnipeg,  
Cobourg,  
Vancouver,  
Niagara,  
Kentville (Aldershot Camp),  
Moncton,  
Fredericton.

At Sussex a site for a rifle range has been purchased. At the following places the construction of rifle ranges is now under consideration :—

Bridgetown,  
Goderich,  
Windsor,  
Kingston,  
Port Hope,  
Sydney,  
New Westminster,  
Peterborough.

## SUB-TARGET GUN.

A number of sub-target guns are being procured for the use of the militia. These guns have not been tried by the militia. There is no doubt men can be trained efficiently with them, so that a few days on the range with service ammunition will make them fairly efficient shots.

## CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

There were two courses held during the summer, the total attendance at which was 52 officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, of whom 50 officers and 39 non-commissioned officers.

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sioned officers obtained certificates. The standard of efficiency required from officers and non-commissioned officers who obtained '*distinguished*' certificates is the same as is maintained at Hythe.

## CADET ORGANIZATIONS.

Twenty-two new cadet organizations were authorized during the year.

Formerly the age limit for cadets was 18, that being the age young men became eligible for service in the active militia. At the request of some of the educational institutions, it is proposed to amend the regulations to permit *bona fide* students at educational institutions, beyond the age of 18 years, continuing as members of the cadet organizations authorized in connection with such institutions, so long as they remain students thereat.

## RECOGNITION BY THE KING.

His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to grant the honour of the prefix 'Royal' to the permanent unit of Canadian Engineers.

His Majesty was also graciously pleased to authorize the undermentioned units of the permanent forces to adopt the Royal Cypher, surmounted with the Imperial Crown as a badge :—

Royal Canadian Dragoons,  
 Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles,  
 Royal Canadian Artillery,  
 Royal Canadian Engineers,  
 Royal Canadian Regiment.

His Majesty also presented banners to the following corps in recognition of their services in the South African war, viz :—

Royal Canadian Dragoons,  
 Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles,  
 Royal Canadian Field Artillery,  
 Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery,  
 Royal Canadian Regiment.

In the event of Lord Strathcona's Horse being organized as a permanent unit, a banner will be presented by His Majesty to it also.

## ARTILLERY INSPECTION.

New regulations governing artillery inspections were drafted and promulgated.

## PAY.

The pay, both for the active militia and the permanent force, has been revised, and an increased scale for all ranks has been authorized.

Efficiency pay or warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and soldiers of the active militia, permanent force excepted, has been provided for, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the several units of the militia by inducing men to continue to serve therein.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS OF PERMANENT FORCES.

The order requiring officers of the permanent force to qualify for promotion on the same lines as officers of His Majesty's Regular Army was put into force last year, the first examination being held in November, 1903. The second examination has just been held with the result that 8 out of 9 candidates passed. The examination papers, in both cases, were obtained from the War Office. The work of correcting the papers and the allotment of marks in the former examination was performed by the commandant

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and staff of the Royal Military College. For this year's examinations a board, composed of one officer of the permanent staff, one of the permanent force and one of the Royal Engineers, conducted the examination, corrected the papers and allotted the marks. This latter system has been found most satisfactory.

An appendix (marked 'D') showing the number of district courts-martial held in units of the permanent force, together with the offences and sentences awarded in each case, is attached.

Also attached (appendix 'E') is the annual return of the permanent corps (non-commissioned officers and men) for the year ending December 31, 1904.

Appended also (appendix 'F') is the report of the commandant of the Royal Military College for the year ending December 31, 1904.

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

B. H. VIDAL, Colonel,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing the Number of Officers, N.C. Officers, Men and Horses trained in the Year 1904, in District Camps.

Military District	Authorized Establishment.			Received 12 days training.			Received under 12 days training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1.....	379	3,103	111	188	2,190	49	2	35	5	189	878	57
2.....	768	6,119	1,722	367	4,506	1,270	5	113	33	396	1,500	419
3.....	438	3,583	1,213	224	2,024	693	.....	.....	.....	214	1,559	520
4.....	164	1,312	16	78	975	14	2	2	.....	84	335	2
5.....	194	1,612	113	102	1,254	40	4	.....	.....	88	358	73
6.....	228	1,784	1,612	155	1,339	1,162	.....	.....	.....	73	445	450
7.....	379	3,089	116	214	2,008	106	.....	15	.....	165	1,066	10
8.....	248	2,006	362	142	1,699	324	18	26	2	88	281	36
9.....	348	2,876	425	224	2,261	330	5	22	10	119	593	85
10.....	41	408	430	28	309	330	.....	11	11	13	88	89
11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.....	75	590	83	48	543	82	2	15	.....	25	32	1
Totals ...	3,262	26,482	6,203	1,770	19,108	4,400	38	239	61	1,454	7,135	1,742

B. H. VIDAL, Colonel,  
*Adjutant-General.*

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**APPENDIX B.**

RETURN showing the number of Officers, N. C. Officers and Men and Horses trained in the year 1904 at Local Headquarters.

Military District	Authorized Establishment.			Received 12 days training.			Received under 12 days training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1 .....	175	1,398	174	96	1,263	158	2			77	135	16
2 .....	371	3,512	63	160	3,109	33	45	51		166	352	30
3 .....	138	1,116	12	72	813	11				66	303	1
4 .....	173	1,525	352	132	1,360	278		62	1	41	103	73
5 .....	269	2,557	176	172	2,385	162		29		97	143	14
6 .....	52	408	8	33	357	8		30		19	21	
7 .....	115	891	166	54	758	150				61	133	16
8 .....	91	801	157	59	691	144				32	110	13
9 .....	131	1,388	13	89	955	13		203		42	230	
10 .....	55	481	79	36	380	68	1	27		18	74	11
11 .....	108	896	7	57	722	7		93		51	81	
12 .....	20	204		19	204					1		
Totals....	1,698	15,177	1,207	979	12,997	1,032	48	495	1	671	1,685	174
<i>Summary.</i>												
District Camp..	3,262	26,482	6,203	1,770	19,108	4,400	38	239	61	1,454	7,135	1,742
Local Headquarters .....	1,698	15,177	1,207	979	12,997	1,032	48	495	1	671	1,685	174
Totals....	4,960	41,659	7,410	2,749	32,105	5,432	86	734	62	2,125	8,820	1,916

H. B. VIDAL, Colonel,

*Adjutant-General.*

## APPENDIX C.

List of Certificates issued to Officers, N. C. Officers and men of the Active Militia during the year 1904.

Arm and Station.	Officers.					N. C. Officers.				Musketry.			Remarks.		
	Long Course.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Equitation.	Higher 3rd Class.	Sergeants 2nd Class.	Corporals and Bomb. 1st Class.	Equitation.	Maxim Gun.	Trumpeters and Buglers Course.	Passed.		Distinguished.	Marine and Fishery.
Cavalry, Toronto.....	2	14	21	31	19	26	4	1	9		8				135
Mounted Rifles, Winnipeg.....			4	10				25			1				48
Artillery, Field, Kingston.....	1	1		8		5	8	8			4				35
Artillery, Garrison, Quebec.....						3	9	20			1			1	57
Infantry, London.....		2	18	17		14	6	4			1				45
" Toronto.....		23	27	51		1	49	8			8				187
" St. Johns, Que.....		6	27	36		1	24								98
" Fredericton.....		4	14	30			27								75
" Quebec.....		8	22	37			5								88
School of Musketry, Ottawa.....										11		69	19		88
Total.....	5	74	141	220	19	36	145	62	9	23	22	69	19	7	851

H. B. VIDAL, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General.



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**APPENDIX D.**

## PERMANENT CORPS.

RETURN of Convictions by District Courts-martial for the year ending December 31, 1904

Corps.	Offences against discipline, &c., insubordination and insubordinate language.	Description.	Theft.	Other Offences.	Total.	Total, by Corps.
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....		2		3	5	5
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	1	3			4	4
Royal Canadian Field Artillery.....		9	3	5	17	17
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.....		4		5	9	9
R.C.R. .... { No. 1 Depot.....		5		1	6	19
2 " .....		2			2	
3 " .....		2		3	5	
4 " .....		4	1		5	
5 " .....		1			1	
Total .....	1	32	4	17	54	54

H. B. VIDAL, Colonel,  
*Adjutant-General.*

## APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL RETURN of Permanent Corps of Active Militia, Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men, for the Year ending December 31, 1904.

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1903.	Strength on Dec. 31, 1904.	BECOME NON-EFFECTIVE.										ENROLLED.				Composition of present Contingent as to length of Service.			Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
				Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged—Unsuitable.	Discharged—Invalided.	Discharged—Time Expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from desertion.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	Over 3 Years.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	100	91	90	6	2	1	6	30	1	1	1	45	40	2	2	44	38	11	12	39	1
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles.....	54	44	55	1	1	3	21	2	1	1	1	39	42	1	1	50	34	5	6	10	1
Royal Canadian Field Artillery.....	245	158	168	2	12	1	14	40	5	5	5	74	66	4	4	81	59	12	30	76	1
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.....	212	178	197	4	11	1	13	25	4	4	4	61	46	1	1	50	38	25	19	85	1
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	125	16	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	1	1	16	13	1	1	1	1
No. 1 Depot.....	78	42	57	4	3	2	13	7	29	7	7	29	35	3	1	44	27	9	4	17	1
2 ".....	46	73	87	6	4	3	22	9	44	4	4	45	3	5	58	38	8	9	32	4	
3 ".....	60	61	50	2	3	1	9	19	6	1	6	41	27	6	6	39	16	15	11	11	1
4 ".....	67	62	62	3	4	1	17	8	34	8	8	54	28	1	3	31	21	11	3	27	1
5 ".....	81	79	86	6	1	6	25	1	42	4	4	42	43	3	3	50	32	13	29	22	1
Canadian Army Services Corps.....	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	10	7	1	5
Permanent Army Medical Corps.....	36	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	3	11	12	3	1
Ordnance Store Corps.....	86	65	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	1	2	14	12	3	60	10	1
Totals.....	1,245	853	959	38	48	3	58	213	46	413	413	431	29	29	48	519	321	124	125	389	12

B. H. VIDAL, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General.

**APPENDIX F.**

KINGSTON, ONT., January 1, 1905.

To the President of the Royal Military College, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the Royal Military College for the year ending December 31, 1904.

## STRENGTH.

1. At the beginning of the year there were 88 Gentlemen Cadets. During the year this number has been decreased by 24, as follows :—

Commissioned in Imperial forces, 3.

Commissioned in Reserve of Officers, 13. Graduated June, 1904.

Withdrawn, 8; and increased by 32 (admitted September, 1904), leaving a present strength of 96 Gentlemen Cadets.

## CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

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

## EXAMINATIONS.

3. In the yearly examinations, the results have been generally satisfactory. The graduating class, however, was not up to the average of former years, although it contained some good men. Weakness was shown in Civil Surveying and Physics. Having in view the greatly increased numbers in the classes, and the importance of these two subjects, I consider that they should no longer be taught by one and the same professor, but that two separate professors should be employed for the purpose.

## DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

4. A good standard has been maintained in drills and exercises. It is to be regretted that there was no opportunity for taking the Gentlemen Cadets into camp for gun practice. I hope, however, that next summer this opportunity may be afforded them, and that they may be enabled, in addition, to carry out some practical work in field engineering, tree cutting, &c.

Great interest has been taken, and good results obtained in musketry. In connection with this, I have pleasure in recording the fact that the government of the province of Ontario has presented the college with an 'Inter-Company Musketry Challenge Shield' as a mark of its appreciation of the importance of the subject.

## RIDING.

5. As I learn that a separate riding establishment and riding-school are to be provided shortly for the College, I will only say with regard to Equitation that instruction in this subject should be conducted by a properly qualified officer.

## OFFICERS' LONG COURSE.

6. A Long Course for officers was held from March till May. Fifteen officers completed the course, of whom eight obtained 1st-class and six obtained 2nd-class

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certificates. In addition, two officers of the permanent corps attended the course in order to prepare for their promotion examination.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

7. I learn that it is contemplated to erect, at an early date, a covered skating and curling rink, wooden racquet courts, a riding-school, quarters and stables for a riding establishment, and new servants' cottages. I consider such buildings to be urgently needed, and in the order named.

## RETIRING MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

8. During the year the following members of the staff have left the college, viz.: Professor C. L. Worrell, on appointment to the Bishopric of Nova Scotia, and after thirteen years' service at the college; Captain C. B. O. Symons, R.E., on completion of appointment, and Captain and Brevet Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., R.F.A., on appointment as A.A.G. Militia Headquarters.

I take this opportunity of bringing to your notice the excellent work done by these gentlemen.

## ENTRANCE OF R.M.C. GRADUATES INTO THE LOCAL FORCES.

9. I have again to report the continued reluctance of the Gentlemen Cadets to enter either the permanent or the Active Militia on graduating.

Regarding the permanent militia, I consider the cause to be the strong counter attractions in civil employment (such as civil engineering), which at this moment prevail in Canada.

As it is in the highest degree desirable that commissions in the permanent militia should be obtained by the best cadets of each year's graduating class, I have the honour to suggest: That each June a fixed number of commissions in the permanent corps—to be termed King's Cadetships—be offered to the graduating class; such commissions with choice of corps being offered to the cadets according to the order of merit in which they pass out, as is done for Imperial Commissions:—

Regarding the Active Militia, I venture to repeat my suggestion of two years ago—and that is, that every cadet who enters the R.M.C. after August, 1905, be obliged to serve for three years in the Active Militia, immediately on graduating, should he not have obtained a commission in either the Imperial Army or the permanent militia.

## COMMISSIONS.

10. During the year the following Gentlemen Cadets obtained commissions:—

E. F. Dawson, Royal Engineers.

H. St. G. Hamersley, Army Service Corps.

H. M. M. Hackett, Indian Army.

## DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

11. Diplomas of Graduation have been awarded to the following Gentlemen Cadets of the 1st-class:—

B. S. M. Peters (Honours), C.S.M. Dawson (Honours), C.S.M. Putnam.

Sergt. Templeton (Honours), C.S.M. Hackett, Sergt. Hill, C.S.M. McConkey.

Corpl. Vansittart, Corpl. Sills, Corpl. Benoit, Sergt. Hill, Sergt. Mudie, Sergt. Bradt, Sergt. Hamersley, Cadet Rogers, and Corpl. Lytle.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

12. The College prizes awarded during the year have been won as follows:—

Governor General's medals, for the highest aggregate of marks during the entire course :—

Gold Medal,	B.S.M. Peters.
Silver Medal,	C.S.M. Dawson.
Bronze Medal,	C.S.M. Putnam.

Sword of Honour prize, for Conduct, Drills and Exercises, B.S.M. Peters.

Class prizes for highest number of marks in each class during the year :—

1st Class,	B.S.M. Peters.
2nd Class,	Sergt. Schmidlin.
3rd Class,	Cadet Gemmill.

Subject prizes for the highest number of marks in the several subjects.

In the 1st Class, Batt. S.M. Peters won the prize for Military Engineering—Military Surveying—Civil Surveying—Science—Civil Engineering—Military Drills and Exercises. The prize for conduct was won by Co. S. M. Dawson.

In the 2nd class, Sergt. Schmidlin won the prize for Mathematics—Geometrical Drawing—Artillery—French and English; and Cadet Smith won the prize for Tactics, Military Administration and Law.

The Dominion Artillery Association prizes were won by Batt. S.M. Peters and Cadet Watts.

The Commandant's Musketry prize, young soldiers' course, was won by Cadet Iving.

The 'Dundonald Mounted Patrol Competition' was won by C. Company (2nd team) composed of Cadet Dunlop, Sergt. Mudie, Corpl. Vansittart and Corpl. Benoit.

DETAILS OF SUPERIOR AND SUBORDINATE STAFFS.

13. The following are the details of the superior and subordinate staffs, in accordance with 56 Vic., c. 17, s. 1 and 2.

*Superior Staff.*

Commandant, \$3,163.33 ; Staff Adjutant, \$1,400 ; Medical Officer, \$1,460. . . . .	\$ 6,023 33
4 Military Professors—	
Artillery, Military Law, &c. . . . .	2,500 00
Military Engineering, &c. . . . .	2,500 00
Tactics, Reconnaissance, &c. . . . .	2,500 00
Military Topography, &c. . . . .	2,500 00
5 Civil Professors—	
Mathematics. . . . .	2,500 00
Civil Engineering. . . . .	2,500 00
Science and Civil Surveying. . . . .	2,500 00
French. . . . .	1,200 00
English. . . . .	1,200 00
2 Assistants—	
Mathematics. . . . .	1,200 00
Civil Engineering. . . . .	1,100 00
Extra-duty pay, allowances, &c. . . . .	2,025 05

\$30,248 33

*Subordinate Staff.*

## Military—

1 Accountant and Clerk at \$2.25, 2 Drill Instructors at \$1.75, 2 Drill Instructors at \$1.50 and 1 Drill Instructor at \$1.25 . . . . .	\$ 3,650 00
Extra-duty pay, allowances, &c., including uniform..	2,080 50
3 attached gunners, R.C.F.A., at 25 cents. . . . .	273 75
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,004 25

## Civil—

3 head servants at \$35 per month. . . . .	\$ 1,260 00
10 ordinary servants at \$22. . . . .	2,640 00
Uniform livery for 13 servants . . . . .	390 00
Lodging allowances for 3 servants. . . . .	180 00
Barrack labourer at \$1. . . . .	365 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,835 00

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. READE, Colonel.

*Commandant, R. M. College.*

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## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, December 19, 1904.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
In Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the work of the Quartermaster-General's Branch for the period from January 1, 1904, to November 17, 1904, the date of the constitution of the Militia Council.

## ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The assistance given by the companies of the Army Service Corps has been of the greatest possible benefit to the troops in the issue of rations, supply of bread, meat, forage, and in cooking. Where bread was supplied it was of excellent quality. These companies also in some cases took charge of camp transport with the greatest possible benefit, notably so at London, Niagara, Kingston, Three Rivers and Aldershot.

These services are much appreciated by the various units, as it relieved them from a great deal of fatigue work which they were formerly called upon to do.

An increase in the number of companies to bring them up to the proportion required to that of the other units would result in increased efficiency and make the militia more self-contained.

## RAILWAY AND WATER TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

The transport arrangements furnished by the various railways and steamboats were in every way better than in the past, although some improvements are yet possible. By fixing the dates of the various camps at such periods as not to conflict with the enormous strain on the transportation companies on such public holidays as May 24, July 1, congestion of transport was avoided in a large degree.

It would be a great step in advance if the transport to camps for annual training could conform as much as possible to that which would obtain in times of mobilization for service. By a little pre-arrangement and the issue of orders for annual drill as early as possible in the year (as March), this could be effected and without any extra expense.

## FOOD AND FORAGE.

The camp supplies of food and forage furnished by contract gave general satisfaction. Any shortcomings were, as a rule, cheerfully rectified by the contractors. The new scale of rations was a great boon to the troops, and the increase of forage to the field artillery was much appreciated.

## COOKING.

Undoubtedly much of the hardship of the men at annual drill is due to poorly and improperly-cooked food. While the remedy for this must lie in the hands of the troops themselves, yet a great deal could be effected by the introduction of a system of cooking instruction. Sergeant-cooks who had attended such courses could then be appointed.

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The new military cooking ranges, some of which were in use this year with much success, would be of great assistance towards improved cooking.

#### CAMP GROUNDS.

In the various camp grounds there were many shortcomings, the best sites being Three Rivers, Lévis, Sussex and Aldershot. The latter is possibly, when completed, the best in the country.

*Niagara*.—Too small, not much parade and manœuvring ground remained after the troops had been encamped.

*Kingston*.—The nature of the soil makes the ground difficult of drainage in wet weather.

*Laprairie*.—The same remarks apply to Laprairie as for Kingston. Any proper improvement would entail a large expenditure, particularly as regards water supply. The question of carrying this out at Laprairie is one which should be considered from a strategical point of view.

*Ottawa*.—The ground occupied at Ottawa was entirely too small and as result the camps of the various units were much congested. The city of Ottawa was extremely generous in affording every facility possible for the convenience and comfort of the troops. The laying of a water main into the camp ground by the city was the greatest possible boon and gave unlimited water supply for men and horses.

#### STABLING.

The question of stabling versus picket lines is one for serious consideration. In the mounted units this is a matter of much moment to horse owners owing to the numerous accidents to valuable animals. Much can be said on both sides of the question, but the majority certainly favour shelter of some sort. The staff suffer most for want of proper staff line shelters.

#### ARMOURIES.

The various armouries have been maintained in repair as far as appropriations permitted.

#### INJURIES TO HORSES.

The number of accidents and injuries to horses have been many and serious during the year. Such accidents are always more or less inseparable from the conditions of service of mounted units, particularly when the horses are strange to each other and the surroundings new and often terrifying. Of course the increase of accidents is due to the increased proportion of mounted troops drilled during the year. A remedy would lie in arranging for increased space on the horse lines and renewal of the picketing gear, or the construction of shelters.

#### VETERINARY SERVICES.

A Minute respecting veterinary services and the establishment of a veterinary staff was submitted.

#### BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.

New barrack accommodation at Kingston and Toronto is absolutely necessary, and plans have been prepared to provide for the requisite buildings.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

## ORDERS FOR ANNUAL TRAINING.

The date of Orders for Annual Camps is one of much moment to the Quartermaster-General's Department. It is hoped for obvious reasons that the orders calling out the militia for annual drill may be issued as early in the year as possible. The month of March is suggested as most appropriate.

## REGIMENTAL TRANSPORT.

Militia General Order No. 172, 1903, provided for the establishment of regimental wheeled-transport and the registration of horses and vehicles. As yet this most important work has been carried out by the district staff officers, but undoubtedly special transport officers will be necessary in each district. The application of this system of transport and registration to annual drill should be insisted on.

W. H. COTTON, Colonel,  
*Late Quartermaster-General.*



## BRANCH OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

OTTAWA, December 19, 1904.

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
In Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the work of the branch of the Director-General of the Ordnance for the period from January 1, 1904, to November 17, 1904, the date of the constitution of the Militia Council.

The usual routine work of the branch has been efficiently carried on during the past year.

The organization of the civil employees of the former Stores Branch of the Department into the Ordnance Store Corps has been effected. The men of the corps have been regularly enrolled and are now under military discipline.

The supply of camp equipment received during the past year enabled the branch to meet the increased demand for camps in a satisfactory manner. The fact that all camps, with one exception, Nova Scotia, were assembled within thirty days, was a good test of the ability of the branch to meet the demands made upon it.

Armourers, as during the previous year, were detailed for duty in camp. This system of examination and repairs to rifles in charge of rural regiments is not only a saving of expense to the public, but insures as far as possible, the arms being kept in a serviceable condition.

Attention is requested to the fact that the supply of rifles in store is being rapidly reduced, owing to equipment of new units and issues to rifle associations. Examination indicates that many of those now in use will shortly require new barrels and other repairs.

It is important that a reserve supply of clothing, equal to one full issue of the established strength of the militia, should be at all times available; this irrespective of the ordinary annual demands. Hitherto it has been impossible to build up such a reserve, indeed the whole stock has to be drawn upon to supply the various sizes asked for in the usual clothing requisitions. It is expected though an increased annual vote, together with what may be available from the special vote, will before very long provide a fair reserve.

It is of a good deal of importance to this branch that the orders for annual training should be issued at as early a date as possible. Commanders of units, as a rule, wait for the orders for training before actively taking up the question of equipment, (or even recruiting to the established strength), a rush then follows and work which should spread itself over at least three months is crowded into one. As an evidence of this, during the month of May last over 800 requisitions for clothing and other equipment were received and acted upon at headquarters stores. These requisitions covered an issue of many thousands of garments and other articles of regimental supply. This rush frequently leads to incomplete demands and also necessitates transport by express when transport by freight under normal conditions would answer.

The supply of arms suitable for issue to cadet corps having become exhausted, it was arranged to convert a number of the long Snider rifles returned from and no longer required by the militia, into a suitable arm, by shortening the stock and barrel so as to make them resemble the Snider carbine which was constantly in demand. This is being done by the armourers without expense to the public.

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Appendices showing the transactions during the year ending June 30 last, are attached hereto as follows.—

- 'A.'—Small arm ammunition issued on repayment.
- 'B.'—Small arm ammunition issued for practice.
- 'C.'—Tenants and rental.
- 'D.'—Return of gunpowder and friction tubes for practice and salutes.
- 'E.'—Revenue.

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

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Late Director-General of the Ordnance.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

**APPENDIX A.**

SMALL ARM Ammunition issued on repayment from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Military Districts.	Rounds.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Military District No. 1—London .....	26,990	227 05
" 2—Toronto .....	38,130	429 34
" 3—Kingston .....	14,000	90 00
" 4—Ottawa .....	57,015	865 75
" 5 & 6—Montreal .....	100,640	1,067 92
" 7—Quebec .....	4,200	39 00
" 8—St. John, N.B. ....	39,452	579 49
" 9—Halifax, N.S. ....	49,393	681 15
" 10—Winnipeg .....	200,460	2,499 22
" 11—Victoria, B.C. ....	75,464	908 55
" 12—Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	29,420	242 50
Totals .....	635,164	7,629 97

	Rounds.
Lee-Enfield—Ball .....	412,397
Gallery—Ball .....	87,605
Martini-Henry—Ball .....	10,650
Snider—Ball .....	100,000
Morris Tube .....	1,000
Lee-Enfield—Blank .....	2,072
Snider—Blank .....	3,300
Revolver—Colts .....	1,100
Shells—Empty .....	17,040
Total .....	635,164

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Director-General of the Ordnance.*

**APPENDIX B.**

SMALL ARM Ammunition issued for Practice from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Military Districts.	Rounds.		
	Lee-Enfield.		
	Gallery.	Ball.	Blank.
Military District No. 1—London .....	62,500	244,415	16,600
" 2—Toronto .....	120,000	707,795	110,790
" 3—Kingston .....	26,840	149,300	47,145
" 4—Ottawa .....	12,050	341,594	11,853
" 5 & 6—Montreal .....	132,400	334,430	33,620
" 7—Quebec .....	20,600	177,080	46,780
" 8—St. John, N.B. ....	92,680	135,995	47,569
" 9—Halifax, N.S. ....	39,700	339,330	30,600
" 10—Winnipeg .....	42,960	324,533	9,018
" 11—Victoria, B.C. ....	42,400	245,400	16,506
" 12—Charlottetown .....	7,060	147,580	9,300
Issued to Militia Corps for league competition.....		87,360	
Totals .....	599,190	3,234,812	387,181

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Director-General of the Ordnance.*

**APPENDIX C.**

TENANTS and Rental from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Number of Tenants.	Station.	Rents received.
		8 cts.
1	London, M. D. No. 1 .....	1 00
9	{ Toronto } M. D. No. 2 .....	473 25
	{ Niagara } .....	
24	{ Kingston } M. D. Nos. 3 and 4 .....	1,057 65
	{ Ottawa } .....	
6	Montreal, M. D. Nos. 5 and 6 .....	272 25
40	Quebec, M. D. No. 7 .....	2,093 93
9	St. John, M. D. No. 8. ....	253 25
10	Halifax, M. D. No. 9 .....	72 92
2	Charlottetown, M. D. No. 12 .....	5 87
101	Total number of tenants.	
	Total amount of rents received .....	4,230 12

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Director-General of the Ordnance.*

## APPENDIX D.

RETURN of Gunpowder and Friction Tubes for Practice and Salutes, July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Military Districts.	Stations.	Corps.	Gunpowder.	Friction Tubes.
			Lbs.	No.
No. 1	London.....	Field Batteries of Artillery.....	618½	590
2	Toronto.....			
3	Kingston.....			
4	Ottawa.....	Field and Garrison Artillery, Royal Military College and Royal Canadian Artillery.....	1,225½	1,235
5 & 6.	Montreal.....	Ottawa Field Battery and Salutes.....	756	363
7	Quebec.....	Field and Garrison Artillery and Salutes.....	488¾	350
8	St. John, N.B.....	" "	5,999	3,378
9	Halifax, N.S.....	" "	548	460
10	Winnipeg.....	" "	77	290
12	Charlottetown.....	Winnipeg Field Battery and Salutes.....	1,143	1,141
		Field Battery for Salutes.....	825	220
		Totals.....	11,680½	7,937

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Director-General of the Ordnance.*



**APPENDIX E.**

## DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

The statement underneath will show the amounts received by the Ordnance Stores for ammunition and stores issued on repayment, as well as for military rents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Ammunition.	Military Stores and Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Rents.	Total Amount.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
7,629 97	5,454 44	5 35	4,230 12	17,319 88

D. A. MACDONALD, Colonel,  
*Director-General of the Ordnance.*



## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

OTTAWA, January 5, 1905.

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
In Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the medical services for the year ending December 31, 1904, as follows :—

I inspected all the divisional camps on the following dates :—

Divisional Camp, London, Ont. . . . .	June 16.
“ Niagara, Ont. . . . .	“ 18.
“ Rockliffe, Ottawa. . . . .	“ 20.
“ Kingston, Ont. . . . .	“ 30.
“ Laprairie, P.Q. . . . .	July 2.
“ Three Rivers. . . . .	“ 4.
“ Lévis, P.Q. . . . .	“ 6.
“ Sussex, N.B. . . . .	“ 9.

## SANITATION.

The sanitary condition of the camps in general was most satisfactory. The latrines, refuse pits and camp lines were kept very clean. They were inspected twice a day by regimental medical officers, and were under the personal supervision of the Principal Medical Officers.

## LATRINES.

The dry earth system is the only one in use at present, and a disinfectant composed of dry earth and chloride of lime was used all through the camps with very good results. It would be a great improvement on the general sanitary condition of camp grounds if the septic tank system could be established in every permanent camp where water is available. This system provides for decomposition of fat matters and excrements in carbonic acid and ammonia, by the exposition of these elements to the close air in contact beds and septic tanks and in the absorption of liquid by a system of tiles distributed on a small area under the ground. Both refuse pits and latrines could be connected in one system, and in this way filthy pits and latrines might be done away with.

The above system could be established without any great cost and would be very beneficial to the militia in general.

## REFUSE PITS.

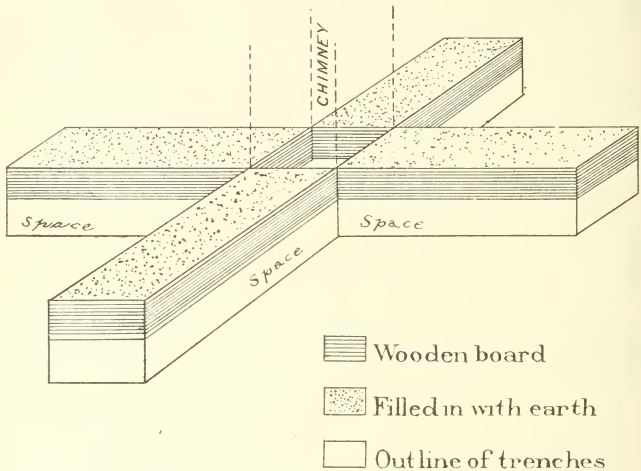
The common earth pits dug alongside each kitchen are at present in use and are very defective. To remedy this defect, I beg to suggest that, in future, refuse pits be made as follows :—

Two trenches, 8 feet long by 6 inches wide by 2 feet deep, dug crosswise leaving a chimney in the centre, 6 inches square. Four pieces of board, 3½ feet long, to be laid 6 inches from the bottom of the trenches, supported by cross wooden bars and covered with earth, so as to bring the ground surface on a level, leaving a centre chimney.

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6 inches square, which will communicate with the four channels above mentioned. Over the top of this chimney, which should be on a level with the ground, a tin biscuit box or a wooden box perforated at the bottom with holes,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter, should be placed. This will allow the liquid to drain through these holes and distribute its charge in the four trenches above mentioned, and be finally absorbed in the ground. The solid matters, after having dried, can be burned in kitchen fire.

Herewith is a draft of the above mentioned refuse pit,—dots showing earth; blank space—canals; straight lines—wood.



## TRAINING.

All units of the Army Medical Corps had all or part of their training in camp.

## FIELD HOSPITALS.

The work of the Field Hospital companies was performed in a most satisfactory manner. The large number of patients treated in hospitals, as shown by statistical report herewith attached (Appendix B) is the most convincing proof of the efficient work done.

## DIETS.

It is proposed that next year a fixed amount per patient be granted to each field hospital towards dieting, each unit doing its own catering and cooking. For that purpose, I beg to propose that cooking ranges be supplied to each field hospital company, this being the only way to do away with the numerous complaints heard that patients are served cold and uncooked diets. Also a cooking house should be supplied for each field hospital company at every permanent camp ground.

## BEARER COMPANIES.

The Bearer Companies performed this year only three days training in camp. This is very detrimental to the service. It is proposed for the future that Bearer companies will perform their twelve days annual training at camp, and thus be brought in contact with their twin unit, the field hospital company. It is also proposed that both Bearer companies and field hospitals, for the purpose of training in camp, be placed under one command, the senior officer in both units being detailed for that duty. It will enable these units to be instructed in their various general duties, and also in their work in connection with one another.

## EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of both Bearer companies and field hospitals has been greatly improved during the current year, and I beg to strongly urge that the table of estimates proposed for the ensuing year be granted, as it will complete the organization of these units.

## REGIMENTAL SERVICE.

A Bearer section has been formed and organized for each city infantry regiment with most satisfactory results. It is proposed that this same Bearer section be established in future for each rural infantry regiment. I beg also to request that:—

1st. A hospital corporal be added to the strength of all regiments of cavalry and batteries of artillery.

2nd. A hospital-sergeant to every regiment of infantry.

3rd. A horse be supplied each regimental officer in possession of a certificate of equitation.

## PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The organization of this permanent unit for the medical service is nearly complete. It has enabled the medical officers in charge of station hospitals to train a nucleus of men in all branches of hospital work, and it is proposed that in future, classes of qualification be held at these stations for non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Medical Corps.

I have the honour to attach herewith a statistical report, showing:—

1. The number of patients treated in hospitals at permanent stations. (Appendix A).

2. The number of patients treated in Field Hospitals during the camps. (Appendix B).

This statistical report shows that the health of the troops in camp and at permanent stations has been very good.

No epidemic has occurred, and all precaution taken to avoid the spreading of infectious diseases. One case of smallpox occurred in London divisional camp. The patient was isolated, and the tents, equipment, and clothing were destroyed. In order to prevent, in future, such destruction of valuable property, I beg to propose that tanks, called the Brice Disinfecting tanks, be issued,—one for each field hospital company, and two at every permanent station hospital. The disinfection of clothing and accoutrements could thus be carried on locally with great saving of public funds.

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

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

## APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL RECORD — ABSTRACT FROM ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE BOOK.  
Cases treated in Station Hospitals from January 1, 1904, to December 15, 1904.

Diseases.	R.M.C.	R.C.M.R.	R.C.F.A.	R.C.G.A.	No. 1. Regt. Depôt.	No. 2. Regt. Depôt.	No. 3. Regt. Depôt.	No. 4. Regt. Depôt.
Abscess		3	2	7	2	5		1
Abrasion				1				
Adenitis				4	1			
Agua				1				
Alcoholism			1	6	1		2	
Albuminuria				1				
Anthrax				1				
Apoplexy of lungs				1				
Appendicitis	3			2		1		1
Balanitis			2			2		
Bilio-asness	4	4			4		4	
Blepharitis								1
Blistered feet			3	8				
Boils	3	10	4					7
Bronchitis	8		14	13			3	
Bubo						2		
Burns			2	2	2			
Bleeding of nose		1						1
Blood poisoning				6				
Catarrh			1	15				
Carbuncle				1				
Contusions		9	2	19			2	
Conjunctivitis		2		1				
Condylomata				1		1		
Constipation				3		2		
Colic	1	1	8	1				
Cephalagia				2				
Colitis				2				
Cold		5			17	8	20	11
Convulsions			1					1
Cirrhosis of liver				1				
Cystic tumour				1				
Cramps								1
Chancroids						1		
Debility			1					
Diarrhoea	9	3	2	7	1			
Dislocated elbow								1
Dislocated shoulder	3							
Delirium tremens and heart disease		1						
Diphtheria				1		1		
Dyspepsia			3	8		2		
Epilepsy		1		2				
Erysipelas				3				
Enteritis				1				
Erythema				1				
Echymosis				1				
Eczema		1	1		1	1	2	
Empyema						2		
Enlarged cervical glands	2							
Fractures		2	1	5		1	1	
Frost bites			1			1	1	1
Fever, rheumatic		1						
Fractured clavicle							3	
Fractured fibula							1	
Gastritis			4	2			5	3
Gonorrhoea			12	32	1	5	1	4
Gonorrhoea and orchitis				1				
Gravel				1				
Grippe	7		42	67		21	3	3
German measles								1
Gum boil				1				
Hemorrhoids				2		3	1	
Headaches			1					2
Heat apoplexy			1					
Hernia					1	2		
Herpes					1			
Heart disease		1				1		

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APPENDIX A—*Concluded.*

Diseases.	R. M. C.	R. C. M. R.	R. C. F. A.	R. C. G. A.	No. 1 Regt. Depôt.	No. 2 Regt. Depôt.	No. 3 Regt. Depôt.	No. 4 Regt. Depôt.
Haemoptysis.....				2				
Hepatitis.....				1				
Hydrocele.....				1	1			
Insomnia.....				3				
Insolation.....				1				
Insanity.....				1				
Influenza.....	35				2			
Indigestion.....	1					2		
Injuries to hands.....								2
Injuries slight.....	15		15					
Infected heel.....							1	
Infected toe.....							1	
Inguinal hernia and double.....							1	
Impetigo contagiosum.....						2		
Laryngitis.....				2			1	
Lateral sclerosis.....						1		
Lumbago.....		1	3	7		1		
Malarial.....			1			1		
Muscular rheumatism.....				3			1	
Morphinism.....	1		2					
Myalgia.....	1		4	2		9		
Nervousness.....								1
Neurasthenia.....			2					
Orchitis.....			5	3	1	1		2
Ophthalmia.....						2		
Opium smoker.....				1				
Peritonitis.....				1				
Pediculus.....			4					
Perineal abscess.....							1	
Pneumonia.....		1		1				1
Pharyngitis.....						1		
Pleurodynia.....			1	3				
Pleurisy.....				1				3
Quinsy.....		3						
Rheumatism.....	1	2	17	4		6	3	1
Rupture of muscles.....				1				
Ringworm.....						2		
Scabies.....		1			2			
Sciatica.....				1		2		
Sebaceous cyst.....				1		1		
Syphilis primaria.....				8				
Syphilis secundaria.....			1	3				
Syphilis prim gonorrhoea.....				1				
Stomatitis.....			4	3				
Sore feet.....					3			1
Sprains.....		5	6	19		7	4	2
Synovitis.....	6		2	3	2	1		
Syncope.....						1		
Styes.....					1			
Tape worm.....			1					
Tonsillitis.....	25	3	7	6	7	13	1	2
Tinea soleum.....						1		
Tuberculosis, acute.....				2				
Urticaria.....						1		
Ulcers.....				7			1	
Vaccination.....						1		
Varicose veins.....		2			1			
Wounds.....		6	8	11	1	20	2	
Totals.....	120	78	192	338	53	138	66	54
Operations.....	4	1	3	6	2	2	2	1
Deaths.....		3		4				
Discharged, medically unfit.....		1	2	1			1	
Remaining in hospital.....		2	4	21	3	5	3	1
Grand totals.....	124	85	201	370	58	145	72	56

EUG. Fiset, Colonel,  
Director-General of Medical Services.

## APPENDIX B.

## STATISTICAL RECORD.

Cases treated in Field Hospitals at Divisional Camps, 1904.

*(Abstract from Admission and Discharge Book).*

Diseases.	No. 1 Div. Camp.	No. 2 Div. Camp.	No. 3 Div. Camp.	No. 4 Div. Camp.	No. 5 Div. Camp.	No. 6 Div. Camp.	No. 7 Div. Camp.	No. 8 Div. Camp.	No. 9 Div. Camp.	No. 12 Div. Camp.
Alcoholism .....	2	2		1						
Abscess .....	3	6		1						
Appendicitis .....	1				1	1	1	1	5	1
Abrasions (skin) .....						6				
Bruises .....		12	5				1			
Blood poison .....							1			
Bursitis .....		1								
Bronchitis .....		3	3		2	1	1		1	
Boils .....		3		3	6					
Burns .....					3					
Bright's disease .....		1								
Blepharitis .....					1				1	
Blistered feet .....	4	23			3	7				7
Biliousness .....							1			3
Coryza .....									43	
Colds .....	6	7	8					8		2
Constipation .....		6	1	1	12	8			5	1
Conjunctivitis .....	5	4		1	2	2	3			1
Colic .....		4	3						1	
Cornea .....		1								
Chancre, hard .....		1								
Cellulitis .....				2		7	3		5	
Corneal ulcer .....				1						
Cephalalgia .....	11	18	2				2	10		15
Corns .....					1					
Caries of tooth .....						1				
Chills and fever .....										
Diarrhoea .....	8	12	4	4	72	40		1	46	8
Diphtheria .....	1									
Dislocations .....		1				4				
Dyspepsia .....	6	4		4						
Dysentery .....									2	
Dermatitis .....							10		1	
Epilepsy .....		3			1					
Eczema .....		5	1							
Exhaustion .....					1					
Erythema Solaris .....						7				
Epistaxis .....						1				
Fainting .....		3						1		
Felon .....					2					
Furuncle .....						16			7	
Foreign body in eye .....									1	
Gastritis .....		8	1	1	13	12				
Gonorrhoea .....		2	1		1					
Gastro enteritis .....						4	25			
Gastric cramps .....		2								3
Heat prostration .....		1								
Herpes .....		1								
Hammer toe .....		1								
Housemaid's knee .....		1								
Hemorrhoids .....	1	4			5	1				



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APPENDIX B—*Concluded.*STATISTICAL RECORD, &c.—*Concluded.*

Diseases.	No. 1 Div. Camp.	No. 2 Div. Camp.	No. 3 Div. Camp.	No. 4 Div. Camp.	No. 5 Div. Camp.	No. 6 Div. Camp.	No. 7 Div. Camp.	No. 8 Div. Camp.	No. 9 Div. Camp.	No. 12 Div. Camp.
Hernia.....					2					
Hæmaturia.....				1						
Heart disease.....								1		
Hysterical attack.....								1		
Injuries.....	3				33		12	12	4	
Incised wounds.....		3								
Impetigo, contagious.....		1								
Influenza.....				2		2				
Infected hand.....										2
Iritis.....						1				
Indigestion.....									2	
Myalgia.....			5			1	3			
Megrim.....			1							
Mumps.....		1	1							
Measles.....		1		1						
Nausea.....		2						2		1
Neuralgia.....		1	2						4	
Orchitis.....						1				
Odontalgia.....		2	1	2		3		25	3	10
Pediculus.....	1									
Peritonitis.....	1									
Pneumonia.....	1	1								
Poison ivy.....		1								
Pleurisy.....		1	3							1
Pharyngitis.....			2							
Pleurodynia.....				3			1			
Quinsy.....		2								
Rheumatism.....	3	4	2		8	5				
Small-pox.....	1									
Sprains.....	4	9	1			3				
Sunburn.....	1						2	12		2
Synovitis.....	1							1		
Sunstrokes.....		16								
Scabies.....			2				2			
Septic hand.....		3								
Syncope.....				1						
Syphilis.....					2					
Saddle galls.....		6								
Sore feet.....									2	
Tonsillitis.....	5	10	2			4	4	1		
Thrown from horse.....										1
Thorax, severe blow.....						1				
Teeth extracted.....								25		
Urticaria.....		1	1							
Uremic convulsions.....				1						
Ulcers.....						2				
Varicocele.....		2								
Vaccination.....		1								
Wounds.....	3		3	3		29	1		11	
Transferred to civil hospital.....	2	5	5	2		4	1			
Total cases.....	75	212	60	35	171	184	64	101	144	60

EUG. FISET, Colonel,  
Director General of Medical Services.



## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE.

OTTAWA, January 5, 1905.

The Honourable

The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
In Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the Intelligence Division for the year ending December 31, 1904.

During the year the establishment of the Intelligence Division was completed by the appointments of Lieutenants G. B. Wright, L. G. VanTuyl, R. W. Stephenson and S. H. Osler, as staff lieutenants, for mapping and general work.

The information section has been placed in working order and the collection of maps and reports materially added to.

The mapping section during the summer surveyed over 2,000 square miles, in addition to 600 miles of 'level' lines and 600 miles of 'transit' lines in the district between London and Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. The country around Sussex, N.B., and Kentville, N.S., was also surveyed, which will enable special manœuvre maps to be produced of these districts. Manœuvre maps were also prepared and issued for use at all the annual camps.

This section is much indebted to the kind assistance afforded it by Mr. J. White, the geographer of the Department of the Interior.

Much advantage to the public service would result could a committee be formed of representatives of the different government survey branches, for the purpose of settling upon a policy of mutual assistance. This would prove a saving of public money by avoidance of duplication and unnecessary work.

## CORPS OF GUIDES.

The establishment of the Corps of Guides, both for peace and war, has been definitely laid down.

During the summer camps special courses for Corps of Guides' officers were held at Niagara-on-the-Lake and Kentville, N.S., under the supervision of the Director General of Intelligence. A syllabus of subjects for the examination of the officers was approved and the courses were attended with most satisfactory results. The system followed was one of theoretical work and lectures on the organization of the various arms of the Canadian service and in foreign armies; on the duties of Intelligence Officers in peace and war; and on military topography, combined with practical work in the field, comprising sketching, and the little understood and less practised art of military reconnaissance. No more time than was absolutely necessary was given to parade movements, knowledge of drill being of minor importance in a corps intended for intelligence duties in time of war. Considering the short time available for the course, an amount of work was got through which could not have been effected except by working long hours and by the hearty co-operation and keenness of all concerned. The officers of the Guides were thus enabled not only to acquire a good foundation of the higher branches of military knowledge, but also to familiarize themselves with the topography of the greater portion of the districts around the respective camps.

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Valuable as such a corps proved in Natal during the South Africa war, its value to a country such as Canada can hardly be over-estimated. It not only forms an indispensable adjunct to an Intelligence Department, but it enables Canada to be covered by a network of capable officers, trained during peace in their special duties, and who would be invaluable to a General in the field from their knowledge of every part of the country.

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

W. A. C. DENNY, Lt.-Col.,  
*Director of Intelligence.*

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ENGINEER SERVICES.

OTTAWA, December 31, 1904.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
In Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the engineer services for the year ending December 31, 1904.

## RIFLE RANGES.

The important work on rifle ranges has progressed favourably during the past year. The following ranges have been completed in that period, namely :—

Vancouver, 16 targets.

Winnipeg, 24 targets.

Niagara camp grounds, 12 targets.

Cobourg, Ont., 6 targets.

Kentville, N.S. (Aldershot camp grounds), 16 targets.

Moncton, N.B., 6 targets.

Fredericton, N.B., 6 targets.

The construction of these ranges has been of a permanent nature. Concrete for retaining walls and steel target frames were used, with the exception of that at the Niagara camp grounds, which was fitted with cedar revetment and steel target frames.

Plans of sites and construction are now being prepared for a number of ranges for next season's work.

## QUEBEC WALLS.

The work of pointing and rebuilding the old fortification walls at Quebec has been carried on satisfactorily during the past season, and a large amount of work done.

A similar amount must be carried on annually, for some years to come, especially at the walls in the citadel.

## WATER SUPPLY, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The new filter system in connection with the water supply referred to in my last report has given every satisfaction since its instalment, the filtered water having been tested bacteriologically regularly, and found pure.

In the various military districts, the necessary repairs, as far as the appropriation would allow, were made to barracks, rifle ranges and drill halls to keep them in good order.

## PERMANENT CORPS.

The establishment of a permanent corps of engineers, designated the Royal Canadian Engineers, was authorized on July 1, 1903, consisting of :—

- 1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 1 Major.
- 1 Captain.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 4 Lieutenants.
- 1 Sergeant-Major.
- 11 Sergeants.
- 6 Corporals.
- 5 2nd Corporals.
- 101 Sappers.

The officers are distributed as follows:—

Commanding Officer on the headquarter staff as Director of Engineer services, with the second in command as Assistant Director, to administer the engineer service branch of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The captain, adjutant and sergeant-major are also at headquarters, to assist in administering the corps.

The four lieutenants are stationed as follows:—

One each at Toronto, Kingston, Quebec and Fredericton, with a detachment of the corps.

They act as division officers in charge of engineer services in their division under orders from the Director of Engineer Services at Ottawa. It is intended that these officers with their detachments are also to act as instructors in military engineering for the Active Militia, when required.

It is not proposed to enlist men as sappers in this corps unless they have special qualifications as mechanics.

This class of men are difficult to obtain, which renders the organization of the personnel of the corps rather slow.

#### *Other Engineer Units now Established in Canada.*

There are at present four field companies of engineers in the Active Militia, whose training must necessarily be of a very general character, owing to the fact that there are no special units such as railway companies, telegraph sections, bridging units, &c., yet organized.

#### RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The manner in which the railways and telegraphs, respectively, should be administered in time of war, in Canada, is somewhat similar.

In the case of railways, the necessity for the existence of a military controlling staff in war, in conjunction with the civil operating staff, has been conclusively pointed out in 'The History of the Railway during the War in South Africa, 1899, 1902,' by Lt.-Colonel Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., Director of Railways, South African Field Force.

The duties of this military staff of officers would be :—

(a) To keep the military commanders fully informed of the capacity and possibilities of the railway, and to convey their orders and requests to the civil railway staffs ;

(b) To protect the civil railway administration from interference by military commanders, in fact, to act as intermediaries between the army and the civil railway officials.

The above applies equally in Canada to the permanent telegraphs, operated by the different civil telegraph companies in the country.

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Referring again to the railways, Sir Percy Girouard states in his report that "It has been conclusively proved that railway staff officers must belong to the Director of Railways' Department, and be under his orders, and not be on the staff of officers commanding lines of communication. Both systems have been tried, and after nearly two years' trial the Commander-in-Chief decided on placing the railway staff officers under the Director of Railways. Again, it is absolutely necessary that the Director of Railways' staff should be paramount on the railway.....It is not too much to say that unless it (this system) had been adopted in South Africa, the chaos would have been past belief."

The above also applies generally to the telegraphs. It is now absolutely necessary, in the event of war, when operations are carried on by an army spread over a widely extended area, to have field telegraph units with special equipment attached to an army. These units would be in addition to the permanent telegraphs, but acting in conjunction with them.

## PROPOSALS.

It is strongly recommended for the Canadian Militia:—

(1.) That arrangements be made to ensure the co-operation of the civil officials of the different railway and telegraph companies in the country in time of war.

(2.) That two officers be appointed on the non-permanent militia staff, one as Director of Railway and one as Director of Telegraphs. These officers to be selected for their experience in their respective branches, and they with the assistance of staff officers in time of war will act as intermediaries between the army and the civil railway and telegraph officials.

These Directors in time of peace to be immediately under the Director of Engineer services at militia headquarters, and in time of war to be responsible to the Commander-in-Chief of the field force.

Until measures are taken to properly proportion the different arms of the service, I would recommend for the present, as urgently required, in addition to the four field companies now in existence, and in order that the Canadian Militia may be able to take the field successfully:—

(1.) That four telegraph sections be established and equipped as soon as possible.

(2.) That war equipment for the four field companies, with the exception of such as can be procured in the country at short notice, be purchased and placed in their charge. They are at present practically without technical equipment, although some equipment, for training only, has been ordered.

(3.) That all, or at least a portion of the dismounted personnel of each field company be made more mobile by providing vehicles or horses to carry them, vehicles preferred. This is strongly recommended by officers who were in command of field companies in South Africa.

For instance, the officer commanding the 38th Field Company reports as follows:—

'To my mind the greatest difficulty about a field company is its want of mobility. At present men after a long march are expected to be able to work as if they had been fresh, although they are often very tired, and also in need of food.'

With reference to an army in the field, provision should be made for an engineer officer of field rank, on the staff of an infantry division, as Commanding Engineer, in order to admit of the most advantageous direction of the Engineer arm.

## TECHNICAL TRAINING.

It has been found impracticable to properly carry out engineer technical training in the Canadian Militia unless the engineer units go into camp for this purpose.

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An endeavour is now being made to induce at least a large proportion of each field company to perform their technical training at a camp of instruction.

The headquarters of the proposed engineer units should be at a city or large town, in order that a proportion of the personnel can be more thoroughly trained by voluntary attendance at lectures and drills in order to become efficient in the more difficult part of their work.

It is endeavoured to obtain officers and non-commissioned officers from men engaged in the engineering profession and mechanical trades. It is difficult, if not impossible, for these men to leave their civil occupations for a long enough period to undergo extended courses at schools of military instruction, away from their headquarters, to obtain the necessary qualifications. It is, therefore, proposed to establish provisional schools at the headquarters of these units.

## ESTABLISHMENTS. •

Following is a statement showing the establishments proposed for a field company and a telegraph section.

## EQUIPMENT.

A list of the equipment now on charge in each field company, a list of that which they should have and which cannot be procured in the country, and a list of that which they should have and which can be procured in the country, is attached (not printed). A list of equipment of one telegraph section is also attached (not printed).

PAUL WEATHERBE, Lt.-Col., R.C.E.

*Director of Engineer Services.*

The report of the D. of E. S. for the past year is forwarded. The D. of E. S. submits recommendations in relation to Railways and Telegraphs which are sound and deserve careful consideration.

W. H. COTTON, Col., M.G.O.



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PEACE AND WAR ESTABLISHMENT—Canadian Engineers—(Telegraph Section.)

RANKS.	PERSONNEL.										HORSES.				
	Officers.	Ser-geants.		Artifi-cers.	Trum-peters.		Rank and File.		Total.		Officers.	Public.			
		Mounted.	Dis-mounted.		Mounted.	Dis-mounted.	Mounted.	Dis-mounted.	Mounted.	Dis-mounted.		Mounted.	Dis-mounted.	Riding.	Draught.
Officers .....	2										4				4
Sergeants .....		1	1							1	1	1			1
<i>Artificers.</i>															
Shoing and carriage smith.....				1						1			1		1
Trumpeters.....					1					1			1		1
<i>Rank and File.</i>															
Corporals.....							1	1	1	1			1		1
Lance Corporals.....							1	2	1	2			1		1
2nd Corporals.....							1	1	1	1			1		1
Sappers.....								20		20					
Batmen .....							2		2						
Drivers .....							20		20			1	30		31
Wagonmen .....							2		2						
Totals.....	2	1	1	1	1		27	24	32	25	4	7	30		41

Transport.	Number.	Drivers.	Draught Horses.	Remarks.
Carts—				* One of three air line wagons will require four horses only.
Cable.....	1	1	2	
Forge .....	2	2	4	
Wagons—				
Air line .....	3	8	16*	
G. S. (technical).....	1	3	6	
Spare.....		6	2	
Totals.....	7	20	30	

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PEACE ESTABLISHMENT—Canadian Engineers—(*Field Company.*)

RANKS.	PERSONNEL.						HORSES.				
	Headquarters.	No. 1 Section.	No. 2 Section.	No. 3 Section.	2nd Line Defence.	Totals.	RIDING.			Totals.	
							Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Draught.		Pack.
<b>OFFICERS.</b>											
Major.....	1					1	1			1	
Captains.....	1				1	2	2			2	
Subalterns.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	5			5	
Medical Officer.....	1					1	1			1	
<i>Staff-Sergeant and Sergeants.</i>											
Co'y Sergt.-Major..	1					1					
Co'y Q. M. Sergt. (mounted).	1					1		1		1	
Sergeants (mounted).....	1					1		1		1	
" (dismounted).....	2	1	1	1	1	6					
<i>Artificers.</i>											
Shoeing and carriage smith (mounted).....	1					1		1		1	
Wheeler.....	1					1					
Collarmaker (sapper).....	1					1					
<i>Bugler and Trumpeter.</i>											
Bugler.....	1					1					
Trumpeter (mounted).....	1					1		1		1	
<i>Rank and File.</i>											
Corporal (mounted).....				1		1		1		1	
" (dismounted).....		2	2	2	1	7					
2nd Corporal (mounted).....			1	1		1		1		1	
" (dismounted).....		2	2	2		6					
Sappers.....	3	40	40	40		123					
Drivers.....	10	2	2	2		16		28	2	30	
Wagonmen (sappers).....	2	1	1	1		5					
Batmen (drivers)*.....	5	1	1	1	2	10					
Totals.....	34	50	51	51	6	192	9	6	28	2	45

+ 2 for each double tool cart.

\* 1 Batman for Co. Q.M.S. and mounted Sergeant.

Transport.	Number.	Drivers.	Draught Horses.	Pack Horses.
Cart—double tool for technical equipment.....	4	8	16	...
Carts, forage—for supplies for company.....	1	1	2	.....
Wagon, forge, O. S. nk. III., for company and technical equipment.....	1	1	2	.....
Wagons, pontoon.....	2	4	8	.....
Pack.....		2		2
Totals.....		16	28	2

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

OTTAWA, January 5, 1905.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
In Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the organization of the Militia Council, and the re-organization of the headquarters staff consequent thereupon.

## ORGANIZATION MILITIA COUNCIL.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Militia Act (Chap. 23, 4 Ed. VII., an Act respecting the Militia and Defence of Canada) promulgated in the *Canada Gazette* of November 1, 1904, steps were taken in September last to organize a Militia Council as indicated in paragraph 7 of that Act.

With this end in view, the new offices at headquarters authorized by the same Act were created, and the following officers were appointed to hold them:—

Chief of the General Staff, Brigadier General P. H. N. Lake, C.B.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Colonel W. H. Cotton.

Inspector-General, Colonel Lord Aylmer.

Other consequent changes upon the headquarters staff were as follows:—

Colonel H. B. Vidal, D.A.G., was appointed Adjutant-General, vice Lord Aylmer, appointed Inspector-General; Colonel D. A. Macdonald, I.S.O., was appointed Quartermaster-General, vice Colonel Cotton, appointed Master-General of the Ordnance.

The office of Director-General of the Ordnance, vacated by Colonel Macdonald, was merged in the new appointment of Master-General of the Ordnance. The ground being prepared by these appointments, the Militia Council, modelled after the pattern of the Imperial Army Council, was authorized and constituted by Order in Council of November 17, 1904, as follows:—

President.—Honourable Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G., M.P., Minister of Militia and Defence.

1st Military Member.—Brigadier-General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., Chief of the General Staff.

2nd Military Member.—Colonel B. H. Vidal, Adjutant-General.

3rd Military Member.—Colonel D. A. Macdonald, I.S.O., Quartermaster-General.

4th Military Member.—Colonel W. H. Cotton, Master-General of the Ordnance.

Civil Member.—Colonel L. F. Pinault, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Financial Member.—J. W. Borden, Esq., Accountant, Department of Militia and Defence.

Secretary.—E. F. Jarvis, Esq., Chief Clerk, Department of Militia and Defence.

## DUTIES.

Under the authority of the same Order in Council, amended by that of December 7, 1904, the subjects dealt with by the several members of the Militia Council are as follows:—

The Chief of the General Staff, as first Military Member, is charged with :—

- (1.) Advice on questions of general military policy.
- (2.) The organization of the military forces for active service.
- (3.) The military defence of the Dominion.
- (4.) The collection of intelligence.
- (5.) The training of the military forces and their employment when on active service.
- (6.) Education of staff officers.
- (7.) Telegraphs and signalling.
- (8.) Selection and administration of the general staff in the field.
- (9.) Preparation, jointly with the Finance Member, of estimates for the above services.

The Adjutant-General, as second Military Member, is charged with :—

- (1.) Raising and peace organization of the military forces.
- (2.) Maintenance of the establishments in officers and men.
- (3.) Distribution of units to stations and orders for the mobilization of units.
- (4.) Questions relating to the personal services of officers and men.
- (5.) Appointment, promotion and retirement of officers.
- (6.) Honours and rewards.
- (7.) Promulgation of orders to the militia.
- (8.) Education of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men.
- (9.) Discipline and interior economy.
- (10.) Ceremonial.
- (11.) Administrative arrangements connected with military training and education : Royal Military College.
- (12.) Selection and administration of Adjutant-General staff.
- (13.) Preparation of the Militia List.
- (14.) Medical and sanitary questions.
- (15.) Preparation, jointly with the Finance Member, of estimates for the above services.

The Quartermaster-General, as third Military Member, is charged with :—

- (1.) The organization and training of all transport, remount, supply and barrack services.
- (2.) Settling the reserves of food, clothing, equipment, general stores and material to be held in depôts, garrisons or mobilization stores, and the scales of such articles to be in possession of the troops.
- (3.) Holding and issuing all military stores.
- (4.) Administration of the transport, remount, railway, supply, barrack, ordnance and veterinary services.
- (5.) Compensation for injuries to men, animals or matériel.
- (6.) Selection of officers for employment in the above services.
- (7.) Administration of the Ordnance Stores Corps.
- (8.) Arrangements for postal services.
- (9.) Advising and assisting the Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence, in making arrangements for contracts for the above services.
- (10.) Preparation, jointly with the Finance Member, of estimates for the above services.

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The Master-General of the Ordnance, as fourth Military Member, is charged with:

- (1.) The armament of the forces, including mines, electric lights and all accessories.
- (2.) Sites, designs and armaments for permanent defences.
- (3.) Settling scales of reserves of arms and ammunition of all kinds.
- (4.) Patterns, provision and inspection of guns, small arms, ammunition and artillery and engineer technical stores and vehicles.
- (5.) Inspection of the process of manufacture in the ordnance factories, and control of ordnance workshops.
- (6.) Construction and maintenance of fortifications, artillery and rifle ranges. Preparation of general plans for all military buildings.
- (7.) Maintenance of barracks and military buildings and lands in military occupation.
- (8.) Administration of the engineer staff employed in the above works.
- (9.) Personnel of the technical inspection staff.
- (10.) Technical instruction at artillery and engineer schools and courses.
- (11.) Technical artillery and engineer questions.
- (12.) Preparation, jointly with the Finance Member, of estimates for the above services.
- (13.) Advising and assisting the Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence, in making contracts for guns, ammunition and works constructed under his control.

The Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence, as Civil Member, is charged with:—

- (1.) The interior economy of the Militia Department.
- (2.) The administration of non-effective votes.
- (3.) Parliamentary business and reports to Council.
- (4.) Formal communication with other Departments of State.
- (5.) The preparation of papers for submission to the Militia Council, of official reports of its proceedings, and record of the decisions taken.
- (6.) The administration of contracts, in consultation with the branches specially concerned.
- (7.) Arrangement for the construction of new barracks and other buildings.
- (8.) The custody of militia lands not in military occupation, and purchase of land for military purposes.
- (9.) Such other business as the Minister may allot to him.

In the absence of the Minister of Militia he will act for him in all matters of ordinary business.

The Accountant of the Department, Militia and Defence, as Finance Member, is charged with:—

- (1.) The consideration and compilation, in concert with the various branches concerned, of the annual estimates for militia services.
- (2.) The review of contracts and administration of the Militia Accounts Branch.
- (3.) General consideration of the cost of the Militia.
- (4.) Financial advice to the several branches of the Department.
- (5.) Audit of military accounts.

The Militia Council held its first meeting on November 28, 1904, and has held meetings weekly, or oftener, ever since.

The main subjects so far dealt with by the Militia Council have been:—

- (a) Rules for the conduct of the business of the Council and for record of its proceedings.
- (b) Rules for the conduct of business in the Department consequent upon the establishment of the Council.
- (c) Devolution and distribution of the duties of the several members of the Council between the subdivisions into which their Branches are divided.
- (d) Discussion in its preliminary stages and settlement of policy of a large measure of decentralization, conferring wider powers and responsibilities upon Officers commanding districts.
- (e) General questions of defence policy.
- (f) Preparation of Annual Estimates.

The advantages which it is hoped to attain by the constitution of the Militia Council may be shortly summarized as follows:—

In the first place the Minister of Militia and Defence will have frequent opportunities, at regularly appointed times, of meeting in conference the Heads of the Branches who are responsible for the conduct of the whole of the business of the Militia Department under him. There will be the freest exchange of opinions and the fullest discussion upon all subjects brought before him. The Minister will thus be brought into closer touch with the officers actually concerned in carrying out his policy, while they, on the other hand, will have better opportunities of making themselves acquainted with that policy.

Continuity and co-operation, elements essential to the successful conduct of any large undertaking, and especially to the conduct of a government department spending large sums of money, will be greatly facilitated. Want of continuity has been one of the greatest defects in the hitherto existing system. Successive general officers commanding have held varying views as to policy. The policy adopted by a new general officer commanding has often, indeed usually, been a departure from that of his predecessor in office. And this not necessarily because he differed from his predecessor, but because there was no record to show him clearly what that policy was, and why it was adopted. Hence the progress made has not been commensurate with the labour expended. As regards co-operation, measures proposed by members of Council in the execution of the duties assigned to them will now be subject to the criticism and discussion of other members, whose duties will be more or less affected by those measures, hence co-ordination of work will be rendered easier and the danger of one branch working in ignorance of the action of another branch will be minimized.

The power conferred upon each member to bring before the Council any subject upon which he may think it desirable to obtain the opinion of his colleagues before the final decision of the Minister, will, it is hoped, minimize references and cross references, and the writing of minutes between different branches, in a marked degree.

The fact that all great measures of policy will have been discussed and threshed out in Council before being acted upon, will, it is hoped, increase the confidence of the Militia in the action taken, by reason of the knowledge that such policy must have been considered in all its bearings.

The duty imposed upon each member of framing the estimates of his department, in conjunction with the Finance Member, will lead to increased attention being paid by the Military Members to possible savings of expenditure, and ought to combine economy with increased efficiency.

Lastly: The Minister, before finally deciding upon any large question, can feel assured that, as it has been discussed in Council in his presence, he has heard all the arguments of any weight which can be adduced for or against that measure.

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The freshly created office of Inspector-General is an integral part of the new organization. The duty of the Militia Council is to administer, not to command the Militia. Executive command being vested in officers commanding districts outside the Militia Department, who are responsible for the training and efficiency of all troops within their districts, an independent inspecting-officer is provided to report on the training and efficiency of the troops for the information of the Council.

The duties of the Inspector-General are as defined in the following order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council :—

‘ That the duties of the Inspector-General of the Militia, shall be, under the orders and direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence in Council, to inspect and report to the Minister of Militia and Defence in Council, upon the efficiency and training of all troops under the control of the Government of Canada, on the suitability and sufficiency of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and, generally, on the readiness and fitness of the military forces of Canada for war.’

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

P. LAKE, Brigadier-General,  
*C.G.S.*

