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HISTORICAL SECTION, G. S.  
DEPT. OF NATIONAL DEFENCE



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DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.  
ANNUAL REPORT.

31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1885.

890476

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:  
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.  
1886.



*To His Excellency the Most Honourable Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lisnaw and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada for 1885, which is respectfully submitted.

A separate Report will be submitted to Your Excellency upon the suppression, by the Active Militia Force of Canada, of the recent insurrectionary movement in the North-West Territories.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ADOLPHE P. CARON,

*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1886.



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31st December, 1885.

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## REPORT

OF THE

## DEPUTY MINISTER.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1886.

To the Honorable

Sir ADOLPHE P. CARON, K.C.M.G.,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the usual Annual Reports for the year ended 31st December, 1885, which give all possible information in connection with the Militia Force of the Dominion, our permanent and our regularly trained Corps, as well as the public properties in charge of the Department of Militia and Defence, together with a detailed statement showing the expenditure which has been incurred by authority of Parliament.

For the first time since the undersigned has been in charge of the Department under the Minister, our troops have been called out to subdue a most serious insurrectionary movement; and the manner in which, under the able direction of the Minister of Militia and Defence, the campaign was carried out, is highly satisfactory, and appears to have been duly appreciated by the Government and the people of Canada. A separate report will be submitted, of matters in connection with the performance of this service.

The expenditure for the year, and receipts from different sources, are briefly as follows:—

*Militia Expenditure for 1884-85.*

Amount of money available on the 1st July, 1884...	\$1,191,139 45
Amount expended to the 30th June, 1885.....	1,003,639 78
Unexpended balance.....	<u>\$187,499 67</u>



Amount voted for Civil Government salaries to 30th June, 1885.....	\$41,810 00
Amount expended.....	38,789 84
Unexpended balance.....	<u>\$3,020 16</u>

*Details of Militia Expenditure for 1884-85.*

Salaries of District Staff, &c.....	\$19,133 32
Brigade Majors.....	14,050 29
Royal Military College.....	53,531 01
Ammunition, clothing and Military stores.....	195,164 62
Public Armories .....	58,007 17
Drill pay and Camp purposes.....	230,151 19
Drill instruction.....	37,166 75
Contingencies .....	37,227 52
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.....	10,000 00
Drill sheds, &c.....	11,739 36
Construction and repairs, &c.....	42,188 72
Military properties.....	12,185 48
Improved Rifle Ordnance .....	148 84
"A," "B" and "C" Batteries.....	128,746 88
Cavalry and Infantry Schools.....	152,198 63
Government aid to Dominion Artillery Association.	2,000 00

Total expenditure to 30th June, 1885.... \$1,003,639 78

*Expenditure for Militia Pensions.*

Upper Canada Militia Pensions, War of 1812.....	\$ 4,440 00
Lower " " .....	249 20
Militia Pensions (Fenian Raid, &c.) .....	4,456 67
Pensions to Veterans, 1812-15, Dominion grant.....	14,070 00
Total.....	<u>\$23,215 87</u>

*Number of Pensioners paid for 1884-85.*

Upper Canada Militia Pensioners, War of 1812.....	55
Lower " " " " .....	4
Militia Pensioners (Fenian Raid, &c.).....	27
Veterans of 1812-15, Dominion annuity.....	464
Total.....	<u>550</u>

*Statement of Militia Revenue for the Year ending 30th June, 1885.*

Ammunition, sale of.....	\$11,465 72
Military stores " .....	1,459 81
" clothing " .....	937 88
Miscellaneous stores, sale of.....	544 61
Military properties, rents of.....	4,535 61

Total revenue from all sources..... \$18,943 63

The apparent falling off in numbers of the Militia Force in Camps of instruction this year is explained by the General Orders of 31st July, 1885, exempting such Corps as were on service in the North-West Territories from going through the usual annual training in Camp. Judging from the numerous requests from the different parts of the Dominion for permission to form new Corps, the Militia system is evidently as popular as ever.

It appears from the reports hereto appended that the time has come when, in order to procure a proper equipment for our Engineer Corps, some additional expenditure will be needed. Special regulations will have to be made to provide for their pay and training, and for Engineer works. The development of the Cavalry force will also soon call for additional expenditure in providing for special inspection, which would, no doubt, tend greatly to the material improvement of that arm of the service.

Our Schools have done good work, an increased number of officers and Non-Commissioned Officers attached for instruction having been educated in their military duties, as will be seen by the following schedule:—



## NUMBERS attached to Schools of Military Instruction during 1885.

School.	Attended.			Certificates granted.					
	Officers.	N.-U. O. and Men.	Total.	Grade "A."		Grade "B."		Special.	Total.
"A" Battery, Royal School of Artillery	4	15	19	2	.....	4	11	2	19
"B" do do	14	33	47	2	5	14	19	6	46
School of Cavalry, Quebec	7	15	22	6	1	8	7	.....	22
School of Infantry, Fredericton, N.B.	23	68	91	11	.....	15	20	10	56
do St. John's, Que.	33	62	95	9	16	11	11	.....	47
do Toronto, Ont.	20	46	66	3	9	4	23	2	41
Total	101	239	*310	33	31	56	91	20	231

\* Several of these are still attending.

The reports on the Royal Military College are very satisfactory, and the comparison of this School with similar institutions in other countries is very flattering to the Dominion. It is only to be regretted that, with the present restricted means at our disposal, a larger number of Cadets cannot be provided for.

The Government Cartridge Factory at Quebec, upon the sudden call for ammunition for the North-West columns, manufactured, in the short space of two months, over one and a half million of ball cartridges, establishing the fact that, with an increased staff, its yielding capacity can be doubled or trebled, as required on an emergency. The new brass shell which has been tried and experimented upon appears to be vastly superior to the old paper-lined shell now in use. The powder, it appears, is better preserved in a brass casing without paper lining, as the paper acts as a sponge, becoming damp and thus damaging the powder.

I have the satisfaction of reporting that henceforth all the clothing required for the Militia can be obtained in the Dominion. A contract has been entered into with a Canadian firm for the manufacture of scarlet tunics, the cloth to be made in the Dominion. In fact, all our requirements for equipment, armament only excepted, can now be met from the resources of our own country.

A considerable amount of money has been spent on Militia buildings in the different Districts, and particularly in connection with the Schools. The dilapidated state in which these buildings were, when first taken charge of, has, however, given place to a more habitable condition and more creditable appearance.

The Engineer branch of the Department is growing in importance; and, as its duties are considerably and rapidly increasing, its *personnel* will require to be augmented.

Veterans of the war of 1812-15, who draw an annual grant of \$30, are now passing away very fast, and in a few years the last of them must have gone. The following statements show the number of those that have been paid, and of those who have not answered to the roll-call for the current year. It may happen that some few of these latter will still be heard from, but it is not likely, and it is safe to surmise that they have been called away to a better world.

## Number of Pensions paid to the Veterans of the War of 1812-15, since 1880.

	Number.
1880-81.....	1,259
1881-82.....	1,033
1882-83.....	787
1883-84.....	600
1884-85.....	464
1885 (from 1st July to 31st December).....	328

## NUMBER of Veterans remaining in each Province of the Dominion, with their Ages:—

Age.	Province of							Total.
	Ont.	Que.	N. Scotia.	N.B.	Man.	N.W.T.	U.S.A.	
83	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
84	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
85	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
86	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
87	9	15	.....	1	1	.....	3	29
88	26	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
89	17	16	1	1	.....	.....	1	36
90	23	35	1	3	.....	.....	.....	62
91	7	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	31
92	11	22	1	.....	.....	.....	2	36
93	4	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17
94	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23
95	3	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	15
96	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
97	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
98	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
99	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
100	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
101	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	120	184	4	6	1	1	12	328

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. EUG. PANET, Lieut.-Colonel,

Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.



APPENDIX No. 1.

1885.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith, as usual, the Annual Reports of the different responsible Officers under my command, comprising those of the different districts, the Regiments of Artillery and the Schools of Instruction attached thereto, the Cavalry and Infantry Schools of Instruction, the Inspecting Officer of Engineer Militia and the Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada.

Last year, owing to my having assumed command on the 12th of July, I was only able to visit a very few of the Camps, as most of them had assembled and been dismissed previous to my arrival in the country.

This year I have to make a similar statement as regards the Camps I was able to visit, owing to the operations in the North-West having caused nearly the whole of them to be assembled at the same time, very late in the season.

I was, however, able to visit the Camps at Niagara, London and Laprairie before visiting the Royal Military College and the different Schools of Instruction. As compensation, however, for not having been able to see as many of the Camps and Regiments as I should have wished, I have had the more valuable experience of commanding on actual service in the field a number of representative Regiments from the different Provinces of the Dominion, who have shown that the Canadian Volunteer Militia of the different Provinces constitute one whole real Military Force prepared to spring to arms when called, and to use them effectively in defence of the honor and peace of the country.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

I inspected the Royal Military College on the 13th October, and found everything satisfactory and in good order. The Commandant expressed his extreme satisfaction with the several Professors, and also reported that the general conduct of the gentlemen Cadets was very good.

I had an opportunity of seeing the latter at their yearly athletic sports, and was struck with their general good physical appearance and powers, with the general good tone which exists among them, and with the good and pleasant feeling which seems to exist between the Officers and Professors of the College and the Cadets, and I could but regret that the number of Cadets (64) was so small, and trust that before long the institution may be so increased as to admit of 100 Cadets, at least, being educated there, the present staff being ample for that number.

In my last year's Report I recorded my opinion of the value of the College, which I need not repeat; but I would wish to draw attention to the fact that during this last year no less than 32 graduates from this College have received Commissions in the Imperial Army. Now, this sending Canadian graduates into the Imperial Army has a very important bearing upon the future military organization of this country.

Canada is a young country, and the Military Force is not only young, but is necessarily of a volunteer character, and it can be no slur upon the country or its Militia, that it is thought advisable to draw a few Officers from the Imperial Army to serve



in the Militia, and to give the necessary military instruction in the Royal Military College, &c.; but in the course of a few years those Imperial Officers will most likely be all selected from among Canadian born men, who will thus repay Canada for having gone to some expense in their original education at the Royal Military College, Kingston. Indeed, already I believe that some of the next vacancies that may occur among the Professors and Instructors of the Royal Military College can be well filled by old graduates, who are now serving in the Royal Engineers.

There are now two graduates, Lieuts. Wurtels and Cochrane, who are acting as Instructors, and whose pay, I am glad to see, has been lately increased, as they have shown themselves well worthy of it.

I would again beg to urge the necessity of quarters being built at or near the College for the Commandant and the whole of the Officers connected with it. I would further beg to second strongly the recommendation of the Commandant, that a drill shed, workshop, bowling alley, and rifle gallery be erected, for the reason given by him. These could probably be arranged under the same roof.

The report of the Commandant, which is a very interesting one, enters fully into the detailed work of the establishment.

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY SCHOOLS.

##### *Cavalry School Corps.*

I visited the Cavalry School Corps, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull, on the 3rd of December, and found it in a very satisfactory state. The stables and saddlery were in good order, and the interior economy well carried out.

Owing to the time of my visit being so late in the year, there being heavy snow on the ground, I was unable to see the Troop move out of doors, except marching past, which was very well done, the men looking well and soldierly.

On the 5th of December I saw the two rides in the old Drill Shed, one consisting of the Troop and the other of the attached Officers and men. The Troop ride was very good and the other was very creditable, considering the shortness of time the men had been under instruction.

I would again beg to recommend most strongly, an increase to this Troop, both of men and officers, especially the latter, so as to admit of a Regimental Court Martial being held when necessary, and that a proper Barracks and Riding School should be erected for it at Point Levi. Moreover, there is really not room enough for it at the Citadel. If it is, however, considered necessary that it should remain there, certainly a Riding School and proper stables should be erected, there being, at present, no Riding School, and the stables very bad, being without proper drainage or ventilation. New saddlery and valises ought to be supplied to the School without delay, what they are using now being only borrowed from "A" Battery and the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.

As will be seen from the report of the Commanding Officer, the Troop was supplied with Winchester Rifles at the commencement of the year, on its being ordered to the North-West, and I beg to suggest now that the Cavalry School should be provided with the Martini-Henry Carbine.

I am also inclined to think that some system of inspection for the Cavalry Arm of the Militia is necessary, so as to ensure uniformity of drill, dress and interior economy. This could be done by making the Commandant of the Cavalry School Inspector of Cavalry. This School also went to the North-West, and though not actually engaged with the enemy, it did excellent service on the line of communications, being posted most of the time at Touchwood Hills, a district containing a good many of the elements of disturbance, and which required watching carefully. The Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry, under Captain Knight, was with the School, and Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull speaks highly of their conduct and discipline while with him.

#### "A" and "B" Batteries, and Schools of Artillery.

I inspected these schools on 14th October and 4th December—"A" Battery School of Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, at Kingston, and "B" Battery School of Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, at Quebec—and was very well satisfied with the state of the barracks, discipline and drill of both.

While at Kingston I may remark that I visited Fort Henry, which was held by a Company of the 14th Battalion Prince of Wales Own Rifles, under the command of Captain MacDougall.

I was particularly struck with the smartness of this Company. Their drill and appearance was excellent and smart, and their rooms in perfect order. I brought Captain MacDougall's name to your notice, and you were good enough to appoint him to "A" Company Infantry School Corps, at Toronto.

He is, I may add, a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston.

At the Citadel, Quebec, I also inspected No. 1 Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery, under Captain Roy, which, during the absence of the rest of the "B" Battery in the North-West, has been assisting in garrisoning the Citadel, and I was very much pleased with its appearance, movements and rooms.

This Battery is about to be removed, and three Companies of the 87th Battalion placed in its stead. Also another Company of the 14th Prince of Wales Own Rifles is to be attached to "A" Battery, as the snow fatigues and duties at both stations are severe in the absence of the greater part of the Batteries.

As you are aware, the mounted portion of the two Batteries, with two guns and a Gatling each, are doing duty at Battleford and Qu'Appelle, respectively, they having remained in the North-West when the rest of the force, engaged in the operations there, returned; and I hope that they will soon be allowed to return also, as their absence greatly cripples the Schools in carrying out the instructional part of their work.

I have continued the Schools, both at Kingston and Quebec, but owing to the smallness of the number of officers and men present it is very hard work. The excellent work done by the two detachments of these two School Corps in the North-West, which I have already brought to your notice, shows that the expense caused to the country by their maintainance has been well laid out, and will justify a further expenditure, which is necessary to complete their efficiency, the details of which I am prepared to submit to you. I would beg to record here my sense of the cheerful and soldierlike way in which these two batteries, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, underwent the hard toil, bad weather and exposure consequent on their memorable crossing of the gaps in the Canadian Pacific Railway, on their way to join my force in the North-West. All the troops engaged in this march behaved admirably, but owing to the artillery having guns and horses, their work was perhaps more severe than that of the others.

Before I next have to report to you on the state of the Force, the 3rd, or "C" Battery, School of Instruction, will have been organized at Victoria, British Columbia, where it is much required.

With regard to the Gatling guns: at present two of them are with the two Batteries in the North-West, and on their return I recommend that they and the other two, which are in store, should be handed over to the four Schools of Infantry, as I think it is becoming a general opinion that machine guns should be handled and used by infantry. In the late rising the actual effect of the Gatlings was moral, and that only lasted for a short time. The various unofficial accounts of the effects caused by the Gatling were very much exaggerated and distorted. At Batoche what really happened was this: The artillery, on a rising piece of ground, were suddenly exposed to a tremendously hot fire from an enemy concealed in rifle pits in a coulée below, and I had to retire them, and the Gatling was advanced and opened fire into the coulée. At first the rapid fire and the novelty stopped the enemy's fire, but only for a few minutes, when it again grew so hot that the Gatling was obliged to retire behind the crest, with the loss of a man wounded (who afterward died).



We learnt one thing concerning the Gatling gun in the North-West, and that was, that with four horses attached to it it could go almost anywhere where a horse could go.

#### *Infantry Schools.*

On the 5th November I inspected the School of Mounted Infantry now in course of formation at Winnipeg. The barracks for this School consist of the old North-West Mounted Police huts at Fort Osborne, which are in rather a bad state, but are rapidly being put into good shape by the Commandant, Lieut.-Col. Taylor.

These quarters are all built of wood, and require a good deal of heating. At the time of my inspection only about 30 men had been enlisted, and they seemed to be of the right stamp.

The stables not having been built, there were no horses, but since then 20 have been purchased and received, and the work of teaching the men to ride and handle them is being rapidly proceeded with, as well as the recruiting.

The Officers selected for this School have been carefully chosen, and will, I believe, prove to be able and efficient.

There is no Riding School, but I arranged with Lieut.-Col. Taylor to use a part of the new Drill Shed, by laying down tan and sawdust; but it will be necessary that a Riding School be erected as soon as possible.

With regard to the equipment of this Force: at present, of course, it is not perfect, and it will require time and care to decide on the right thing.

We have a complete set of the equipment of a Mounted Infantry soldier of the Imperial Service, and I think it will be found the most suitable for us, with certain modifications, on account of difference of climate, &c.

I believe that the institution of a School of this peculiar Arm of the Service in Winnipeg will prove of great value and use, especially to that portion of the Dominion; and I think that the formation of one or two Corps of Mounted Infantry or of Corps partly Mounted Infantry should be encouraged in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, since the experiences of the late campaign in the North-West, in my opinion, shows that half-breeds and Indians fighting lying down in coulees and bluffs cannot stand up against the resolute rush of the white man on foot.

For Indian warfare this arm will prove of inestimable value, but care must be taken that the original object of the organization is not lost sight of, and that they do not try to be Cavalry, either in dress or movements.

It should never be lost sight of that the animal upon which the man is mounted is only a means of locomotion, to enable him to move from one spot to another at a more rapid pace than a foot soldier can move, and he must invariably dismount from it to fight; and for this reason the animal should be as low in stature as is compatible with strength and endurance.

In fact, the Métis and Indians themselves, in the North-West generally, act in this way, seldom, if ever, attempting to fight mounted.

I am aware that it is generally stated that some plain Indians, notably the Black-feet, fire from the backs of their horses, but that was probably done mostly in the old days of buffalo hunting, and they would do very little damage, firing from horse's or a pony's back, upon Infantry in anything like the open prairie land, such as is to be found in the Blackfoot country.

It is also, of course, most necessary that Mounted Infantry should be good shots and no expense or trouble should be spared in making them so.

While at Winnipeg I inspected the new Drill Shed which has just been finished. It is a very excellent building made of wood, and well planned, but requires flooring, and the part of the shed for the Artillery should have block and not plank flooring. Indeed, it would be better that the whole floor should be blocked.

The Armouries were in good order.

On the 27th November I inspected "A" Company Infantry School Corps, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, at Fredericton, N.B.

On the 9th December I inspected at St. John's, Que., "B" Company, Infantry School Corps, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel D'Orsonnens. On the 13th November "C" Company, under Lieut.-Colonel Otter, at Toronto.

I found all these Schools in a most satisfactory state, highly creditable to the Commanding Officers and their subordinates.

They are all doing great work, not only for the Force but for the whole country, and I hope this year to see the new School established at London, Ont., where it is much needed. "C" School, owing to its comparative propinquity to the scene of action was the only one of the Schools fortunate enough to go the front in the late expedition. Its conduct during the severe and trying march through the gaps, and subsequently during the campaign, whether on the march or in face of the enemy, was such as to deserve the highest praise, and redounds greatly to the credit of its Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Otter, and his Officers. Lieut.-Colonel Otter also did good service in command of a column.

As regards the strength of these Companies, I think the time has now come to increase it, and I beg to suggest the following organization:

Each Company to be increased to at least 150 men, and to have the following officers:—1 Commandant, 1 Captain and 4 Lieutenants. One Lieutenant to be regularly appointed as Adjutant and Quartermaster.

This would make the Infantry School Corps, when brought together, 600 strong, making 6 Companies of 100 men each—with a Company of Mounted Infantry.

The two senior Commandants would act as 1st and 2nd Lieut.-Colonels, the two junior as Majors. The 4 Captains and 2 senior Lieutenants would command Companies.

The senior School Adjutant would act as Adjutant, and the next senior as Quartermaster leaving two Subalterns for each Company. The Company of Mounted Infantry remaining with its own Officers intact.

I should also recommend that these Companies be supplied with the Martini-Henry rifle, and equipment exactly similar to the latest Infantry equipment of the Imperial Army.

More attention should be paid to their rifle practice, and more ammunition allowed. You have already consented to each School being supplied with Morris' tubes, to enable musketry instruction to be carried on during the winter months, which will be of immense advantage.

One of the great uses of such an organization would be that in case of necessity the Government could almost at once form four Regiments of Infantry by using each School as a nucleus.

There is another point I wish to bring specially to your notice. As the Regulations now stand, an Officer of the Permanent Force who has made soldiering his profession, giving up all other work and devoting himself to his duties, finds himself on active service, or when called out in aid of the Civil power, under the command of an officer of the Militia Force of the same rank, who has, perhaps, very little professional knowledge. Now this, I think, ought not to be, for many reasons, and I therefore recommend that all Officers of the Permanent Militia Force shall rank senior to other Militia Officers of their own rank, in accordance with Imperial Regulations on that point.

I would again urge the advisability of giving the preference to graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston, in the appointment of officers to these Permanent Schools.

#### CAMPS.

The camp at Niagara, under command of Lieut.-Col. Denison, D.A.G., Military District No. 2, was a well arranged one. The troops were:—

2nd Regiment of Cavalry.  
Hamilton Field Battery.  
Welland do



19th	Battalion	Infantry.
20th	do	Rifles.
31st	do	Infantry.
37th	do	Rifles.
39th	do	do
44th	do	Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Denison and his Staff deserve great praise for the excellent use they made of the short time allotted to them for instruction.

The Camp at London was also well carried out, under command of Lieut.-Col. Clarke, commanding 30th Battalion of Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Jackson, D.A.G., being absent on a commission at Winnipeg.

The troops were:—

1st	Regiment of Cavalry.
	Brigade Field Artillery.
21st	Battalion Infantry.
22nd	do Rifles.
24th	do Infantry.
25th	do do
28th	do do
30th	do Rifles.

Equal praise is due to Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, Brigade-Major, and the Staff, for the great attention they had evidently paid to the instruction of the men, as evinced by their work in the field.

The Camp at Laprairie was well laid out, under command of Lieut.-Col. Harwood, D.A.G., Military District No. 6.

Troops as follows:—

64th	Battalion of Rifles.....	Lt.-Col. Prud'homme.
76th	" " ".....	Lt.-Col. Rodier.
80th	" " ".....	Lt.-Col. DeFoy.
84th	" " ".....	Lt.-Col. Campbell.
85th	" " ".....	Lt.-Col. Brosseau.
86th	" " ".....	Lt.-Col. Daine.

Lieut.-Col. Harwood and his Staff had apparently done their best to use the time allotted to them for the instruction of the men in Camp as effectually as possible.

From what I have now seen of the present system of Camps, as carried out here, I think some improvements might be made therein. In the first place, I consider that the best spot for a Camp should be selected in each District, and that all Camps should be held there.

In making this selection the qualifications for camping and moving troops, and the convenience for rifle shooting, should be first considered; and then the position, as regards convenience for the assembly of the different Corps, might be considered.

The time allowed for camping should be increased to fifteen days. When there are more than four Regiments of Infantry present they should be occasionally divided, for drill purposes only, into two Brigades, and two Officers, not necessarily the senior, selected to command them for practice.

All the temporary Staff should be selected from among the Officers of the Regiments in Camp, thus giving some Officers opportunities of learning Staff duties, and some of learning the duties of the rank above them.

No Officer or soldier should be allowed to live or sleep out of Camp, except by permission of the Officer Commanding the Camp (who should invariably live in Camp himself), which should only be granted as a special case.

Only one Union Jack should be flown in a Camp, and that in front of the tent of the Officer Commanding, which should be hoisted at sunrise and struck at sunset. Regiments might use red bannerols with their number or badge thereon—the Commanding Officer having a larger bannerole in front of his tent.

More attention should be paid to the cleaning of arms and appointments during the stay in Camp, and to the neatness and appearance of the men. Caps and helmets should be worn properly, lost buttons and hooks carefully replaced, &c.

#### REGIMENTAL INSPECTION.

On my way home from Winnipeg I stopped at Toronto, and on the 12th November inspected the Royal Grenadiers, under Lieut.-Col. Grasett, and the Queen's Own Rifles, under Lieut.-Col. Miller, the two Regiments that had been with me in the North-West, and did such good service there. These two Regiments also made the severe marches across the gap on their way up to the North-West. The Queen's Own Rifles joined Lieut.-Col. Otter's Column, which made such a creditable march to Battleford and the Royal Grenadiers made remarkable forced marches in order to catch up my own column, which had started some days before and was making very long marches itself. I was very much pleased with their appearance and the way they moved in Brigade.

On the 24th October I had an opportunity of inspecting the troop of Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, under Capt. Gourdeau, which had just finished its annual training. Their appearance and movements were good, and after the inspection some sports were carried out, in which some good riding and fencing were displayed.

#### ARMORIES.

On the 11th December I inspected the Armories at Montreal. I found all the arms in good order.

The old High School Building, in which are the arms, &c., of the Montreal Field Battery and the Victoria Rifles, is better fitted and more suitable as an Armory than the old Bonsecours Market, where it is more difficult to keep the arms clean.

I hope by next year that all the Armories will be placed in the new Drill Shed.

#### EQUIPMENT.

I would strongly recommend that all the old knapsacks be withdrawn, and the valise equipment alone be used.

I should also like to see brown leather belts gradually substituted for the present buff belts. Pipeclay is at best a dirty cleanliness, and with a Volunteer Force the brown leather belts would be much easier kept clean, would wear better and, in the opinion of most people, look better.

The question of a head covering is still in an unsatisfactory state. There is no doubt that for general use the helmet is the best for the Canadian Militia head dress, as all the Camp work is done in summer, but some sort of a fatigue cap is also necessary, and I think one of the same pattern as the cap worn by Officers for Active Service or autumn manoeuvres would prove the most useful as well as being the most inexpensive, such as I have already recommended for "A" and "B" Batteries.

This cap is easily carried, folding quite flat, and has a very smart appearance. Some sort of light patrol jacket, such as was sent to the North-West by the ladies of Quebec and Ontario, would be of great use to the men in camp, saving their tunics, which are much dirtied and injured by fatigue work.

I am not at all satisfied with the equipment of the Cavalry, and I cannot but regret that the expensive Hussar uniform was selected for this Arm.

The quantity of braid on the tunic requires great care and trouble to keep clean, and with, very often, uncleaned sword, boots and spurs (the two latter being very much according to the fancy of the wearer), the Cavalry man presents a tawdry appearance, which is not pleasing to the eye.



I certainly would recommend that the Government should supply the Cavalry with boots and spurs, which could be taken into store at the end of the training like the rest of the equipment.

I would also like to see a little more encouragement given to the Engineer Branch of the Force, by perfecting their equipment and increasing their numbers.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Having now had the experience of a year's command of the Force, which has included in it the actual command in the field of a portion of it, I wish to give you the result of this experience, and of much thought which I have devoted to the whole system of the force.

I would begin by again urging the strong necessity that exists, in my opinion, of reducing the strength of the Force, and of drilling each rural Regiment every year.

This can be more easily done now, as there are Regiments and Corps which, from various reasons, it is not advisable to keep on the strength, and I am convinced that the money saved by this reduction will be much more profitably employed in drilling the other Regiments every year, and in increasing the strength of the permanent Corps, even more than I have already recommended in a former part of this Report.

This alone would be a saving in case of any other such trouble arising as the country has just gone through so successfully, and if, unhappily, European troubles should arise, in which Great Britain is involved, and consequently her Colonies, this country, possessing an appreciable but small force of Regular Troops, with the rest of her Militia fairly well drilled and well organized, would have no difficulty in turning out a contingent of say 10,000 or 15,000 men, that I venture to say would be second to none in the world, with a reserve of nearly double that number, which, in a few months, would be ready to join the first line should it be necessary. I am by no means inclined to think little of Rural Corps. There is no doubt that as far as drill goes the city Corps must have an advantage over the rural Regiments, for many reasons, but the material of the rank and file of the latter is, perhaps, superior to that of the former, and deserves more care in their training than they are able to obtain under the present system.

The system of rifle practice of the rural Corps at present amounts to almost nothing, except that it insures every man firing a rifle.

It has been proposed that the rifle practice of rural Battalions should be carried out at the respective headquarters, but I see objections to that, the most important of which is, that it would be probable that some men would not fire at all.

If each rural Battalion is drilled every year, and the time for the Camps be extended for sixteen days, I believe that a useful amount of instruction in rifle shooting could be given, and that at the end of his engagement the Militia Volunteer might be considered a fairly trained and useful soldier, and he could, if an emergency should arise, be soon made fit to rejoin the ranks.

With regard to the reconstitution of the Force, if decided upon, care should be taken that the proportion of the different Arms to one another should be such as would be suitable to the country, and not according to the rules laid down for the constitution of armies in Europe; and keeping this idea in view, it is, I think, evident that the formation of a certain amount of Mounted Infantry should be adopted for Manitoba and the North-West Provinces as well as Infantry.

I say a certain amount of Mounted Infantry, because I am of opinion that a force of all Mounted Infantry would be difficult to manage, owing to the trouble and expense of getting forage when away from the line of railways. Moreover, if a sudden dash were necessary, Infantry could be conveyed in carts nearly as rapidly as if mounted.

With regard to arms, we should, I think, keep pace with the times, as far as the country's means will permit; and though I found that the Snider Rifle was quite good enough for our late work in the North-West, still it would not be advisable to retain it when all other armies are using a superior weapon, and I think now is the

time to change it; and I would suggest that all Infantry, especially the Mounted Infantry, should be supplied with sword bayonets, those of the latter to have saw backs. The same remarks, in a measure, hold good as regards the Artillery. There is at present a movement in Europe for the adoption of a magazine arm, but there seems to be difficulties in the way, and it does not appear likely that such an arm will be speedily adopted.

At home I believe some improvements are being made in the weapon for the Regulars, but all the Militia and Volunteers now are, or are about to be, armed with the Martini-Henry, and certainly, for the present, now that the occasional jamming of the cartridges has been got over, by the introduction of a new cartridge, it will be sufficient for our wants.

There is, however, no use arming our men with a superior weapon if they are not taught to use it with effect, and in this matter I am bound to say there is much to be done in this country, as in Great Britain itself, where the fact has been recognized.

I would first wish to draw your attention to the system of Artillery and Rifle Associations, as they exist at present in this country. Though I have been here more than a year, I confess I have not yet quite mastered the system on which the Artillery and Rifle Associations are carried out.

I remember last year being told candidly by an official at one of their meetings, who is an Officer of the Militia, under my command, that they were all very glad to see me and listen to my ideas, &c., but that ex-officio I had no power or position whatever, as it was a Civil Association. I confess this rather astonished me, as everybody about me was in uniform, and all the men were firing with Government rifles, &c. Now, I have since talked over the matter with one or two Officers, and have come to the conclusion, subject to correction, that the General Officer Commanding should ex-officio hold a certain definite position regarding these Associations, for the following reasons: First, because I understand a very large portion of the funds of these Associations is supplied by the Militia Department, and secondly, because every Militia man while in the uniform of his Corps, is subject to Military discipline.

Now, I wish you to understand, Sir, that I have no desire to add to my work by interfering with the carrying out of the rules and regulations of the different Associations which have doubtless been well thought out, and from what I have seen of the meetings personally, are well adapted for their object; but I think that the Camps, which are always established on these occasions, should be organized on a purely Military footing, and be regularly formed, with a Commandant, Staff Officer, Camp Quartermaster, as is the case at Wimbledon, and that all the Militia Volunteers, rank and file, with a proportion of the Officers taking part in the meeting, should live in the Camp.

This would be good training in military discipline for those engaged, and would prevent what I was sorry to see last year, viz., Militia men walking about the streets, some with half uniform and half plain clothes; some with coats open, helmets at the back of their heads, smoking pipes, &c.—all of which is objectionable, and, for the credit of the Force, should be put a stop to.

I would, however, before leaving this subject, beg to point out to you that personally I have not the slightest reason to complain in this matter. The different Artillery and Rifle Association Presidents and Committees have always treated me with the greatest civility and respect, and have always been ready to listen to my suggestions, and have given me honorary appointments in their Associations, but I think it my duty to put on record my ideas regarding the subject generally.

As regards the Artillery practice, as carried out at these meetings, I cannot but think that too much stress is laid upon the shifting of Ordnance, and too much time taken up in practising it, while too little attention is paid to the actual firing and working of the guns; and when circumstances will admit of it, Garrison Artillery should be practised in firing at a moving object in the water.

Then, with regard to the Rifle Associations; as at Wimbledon, the general result of them seems to be that a few of the force only are made good shots, under con-



ditions which can never be expected on active service, while the mass are left practically untrained and uncared for altogether.

The so-called good shots are so artificially trained, and fire under such exceptional advantages at fixed targets, much larger than the body of a man, and at known distances, that when brought into the field to fire at moving men, at unknown distances, who also fire back at them, their good shooting often ceases.

I know it is said that it must be an advantage for the soldier to be a good shot, at a standing target. This I admit, but in the field he now has to commence, for the first time, to fire at a moving target, &c., and a man with a good eye and a steady hand and nerve, who has, perhaps, never fired a shot, will pick it up nearly as quickly as the other, who has been undergoing an expensive training, which proves useless at the time of need.

This I found to be very much the case in the North-West the other day, and I have noticed it in other campaigns.

I remember at the siege of Lucknow being on the flat roof of a large house with some of the best shots picked from the Brigade—men who had just come from the Crimea. At less than 180 yards from us was a large wall surrounding a palace, which was being shelled, and just opposite our position was a small hole at the foot of the wall, through which the garrison of this place was escaping one by one, and not one of the men on the roof with me could hit any of these men, who all escaped for the time. One of the men remarked to me that the spot was too close to him!

Then there should be more ammunition granted yearly, and I would recommend that Regiments be encouraged and helped, if necessary, in procuring Morris' tubes for practising firing in the winter, which you have already sanctioned with regard to the permanent Corps. Finally, there appears to me a want of proper system of rifle instruction in the Force. In my opinion, there ought to be a qualified Musketry Instructor in each District, who would be available to attend the Camp.

Of course, the difficulty in this country, to carrying out this suggestion, is there being no School of Musketry, and it would therefore seem advisable that two or three Canadian militia officers should be sent home to attend a course at the School of Musketry, Hythe, the whole system of which is, I believe, now being altered. On their return they might school a certain number of Officers to act as Musketry Instructors. The fact is, the present course of rifle instruction, in my humble opinion should be used only for recruits, and the trained soldiers should have a more practical one.

Then, again, too much stress is laid upon long range firing. It is astonishing how short the range is at which actual firing generally takes place. I have no doubt myself that a force of infantry that could be depended upon to judge distances correctly, and hit moving objects up to 500 yards, would, on service, be found to be all that is wanted. In our late North-West fighting nearly all the firing was at a range from 260 to 300 yards.

As revolvers are becoming a recognized arm for officers and certain non-commissioned officers and men, it would appear advisable that some attention should be paid to revolver practice at these meetings, to shoot well with a revolver requires a great deal of practice, and if a man cannot shoot well with it, it is worse than useless to cumber him with a weapon he cannot avail himself of.

I would wish to draw attention to the present system of paying certain sums for the instruction and drill of the Regiments and Companies, which seems to me to be open to objection, and I should recommend its being reconsidered and altered, with a view to adding to the efficiency of the Service. One arrangement appears to me very advisable, and that is that city Regiments should have paid adjutants. These appointments to be for five years subject to extension at the will of the Minister. These adjutants would also act as the musketry instructors alluded to above.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from congratulating the Dominion on having come out so successfully on the occasion of having to use its Militia Force for the first time without the assistance of the Imperial Troops. It may really be said that the Force sprang to arms at the first sound of the trumpet call—for you, Sir,

know better than anybody else that it was not the difficulty of getting Regiments Officers and men to join the Forces which gave you trouble, but the difficulty of choosing from among so many who offered their services the few who were necessary for the work; and of all those who were chosen, not one Regiment, Officer or man of them but did its or his duty thoroughly and without flinching—(and with an almost total absence of such Military crimes as are usual with Regular Troops)—whether it was those lucky enough to be actually engaged with the enemy or those who were engaged in the equally important, though less exciting duties, of guarding the points where trouble might be expected, the depots, the forwarding of stores, &c., &c; while the marches which were made by these Regiments of Volunteer Troops, most of whom had been suddenly called from business occupation in civil life, made under severe cold and wet, and other trying circumstances, will bear comparison with the marches of the best troops in Europe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. MIDDLETON,

*Major General Commanding the Militia.*

The Hon. Sir ADOLPHE CARON, K.C.M.G.,  
Minister of Militia and Defence.



## APPENDIX No. 2.

### REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

MILITIA OFFICE,  
LONDON, ONT., 12th November, 1885.

SIR,—In the absence of the Deputy Adjutant General, who has been occupied with militia duties at Winnipeg since March last, I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the state of Military District No. 1, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, with a tabular statement, and the report of the Officer Commanding the Brigade Camp here, marked "A," also that of the Instructor of Musketry, marked "B."

Established authorized strength of Corps (Infantry and Cavalry, 3 Officers and 42 Men per Company) relieved from drill, 1885-86:—

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
7th Battalion "Fusiliers" served with N. W. Expeditionary Force. ....	21	237	5
26th Middlesex Battalion Infantry (8 Companies)	32	336	5
27th Lambton " 7 "	29	294	5
29th Waterloo " 6 "	26	252	5
32nd Bruce " 8 "	32	336	5
33rd Huron " 9 "	35	378	5
	<u>175</u>	<u>1,833</u>	<u>30</u>

Authorized established strength of Corps (Cavalry and Infantry, 3 Officers and 42 Men per Company) selected for drill, 1885-86:—

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Brigade Staff.....	6	5	6
1st Regiment Cavalry (4 Troops).....	17	168	190
1st Provisional Brigade Field Artillery (2 Batteries).....	14	155	62
London Field Battery.....	7	74	29
7th Battalion "Fusiliers" who did not accompany Battalion to North-West Territories..	7	57	
21st Essex Battalion Infantry (5 Companies)...	21	210	5
22nd Oxford " Rifles 8 "	32	336	5
24th Kent " Infantry 6 "	26	252	5
25th Elgin " " 5 "	23	210	5
28th Perth " " 6 "	26	252	5
30th Wellington Batt. Rifles 10 "	38	420	5
	<u>217</u>	<u>2,139</u>	<u>316</u>

Total strength of District, 4,364 Officers and Men, and 346 Horses.



thanked for their prompt response to the call of duty, in compliance with your instructions.

Lt.-Colonel Cooper, the Commanding Officer, informed me that all ranks had put forth their best efforts to make the Battalion thoroughly efficient for arduous service, and, from what I saw, there was every reason for acknowledging the correctness of this statement. The residents of Southampton extended a kindly hand of welcome to their county Corps, and the men repaid their friendly advances by good behavior and soldierly conduct. To show their appreciation of Lt.-Colonel Cooper, his Officers and Men, the Bruce County Council make a handsome pecuniary grant to every member of the Corp whenever called out for actual service or drill.

#### *Guard of Honor.*

During the visit, in September last, of His Excellency the Governor General, to the Provincial Exhibition held in this city, 100 men of the 7th Battalion "Fusiliers," under command of Capt. McKenzie, mounted, as a Guard of Honor, for one day. The Band accompanied the Guard, and His Excellency was pleased to express himself as highly satisfied with the appearance of the Guard, and the manner in which they turned out.

#### *Military Instruction.*

As one year succeeds another, the Cavalry and Infantry of the District show signs of a greater need of qualified Instructors, and this was particularly noticeable with the 1st Regiment of Cavalry this year, amongst whom there were but four Officers holding certificates.

There is no School sufficiently near those who reside within this westerly part of Ontario to make it an inducement for any useful number of Officers and men to attend and qualify; consequently, any enthusiasm for the service soon dies for want of proper encouragement, and the drill of men of Corps in Brigade Camp too often languishes from a suspicion, among those instructed, that, to say the least, much of the instruction cannot be found in any authorized drill book.

The Brigade Staff are powerless to prevent, in whole, this absurdity, as their number is represented by a too severely economical figure to prove adequate, or equal, to the task assigned them, during the Annual Drill.

#### *Generally.*

We are indebted to Honorable John Carling for the use of his farm, upon which, this year again, the Camp was formed; to his Worship Mayor Becher and the London City Council for the excellent water and other conveniences supplied the forces encamped here; to Capt. Tracey, City Engineer, for his personal supervision in having the water properly "laid on," and other conveniences, provided by the London City Council, completed; to Superintendent J. E. Dawson, G.T.R.; Messrs Whyte, McNicol and Wilson, C.P.R.; Mr. Morford, Michigan Central Railway, and Mr. Warburton, Erie and Huron Railway, for their practical and generous assistance at all times, when called upon, to aid in the moving of the several Corps in this District, not only to and from Camp, but on North-West service; as in all the movements of troops and equipment, &c., there has been no delay, loss or accident.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. AYLMEY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 1.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

(A.)

ELORA, October, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that the Brigade Camp at London, of which, under direction of the Adjutant-General, I, as senior Officer present, had command, assembled on the 15th September.

The ground selected as the site of the Camp was upon the Carling Farm, which, as in former years, proved to be highly suitable for the purpose. It is spacious, well supplied with excellent water by the City Water works, and has soil sufficiently porous to ensure rapid drainage in case of persistent rains.

The whole of the troops called out for Annual Drill at this point reached Camp before sunset on 15th September, although some of them came from the extreme eastern and western limits of the District. The railway transport was efficient and prompt, and no complaints were made of unnecessary delay *en route*.

The Camp was composed of the following Corps:—

Corps.	Officers. and Men.	N.O.O.	Horses.
Brigade Staff.....	6	5	6
1st Regiment Cavalry (4 Troops).....	8	135	130
1st Prov. Brigade Field Artillery (2 Batteries)	12	129	62
London Field Battery.....	5	72	28
7th Battalion "Fusiliers".....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
21st Essex Battalion Infantry (5 Companies)	20	211	4
22nd Oxford " Rifles (8 " )	28	348	4
24th Kent " Infantry (6 " )	18	245	4
25th Elgin " " (5 " )	20	201	5
28th Perth " " (6 " )	24	248	5
30th Wellington Battalion Rifles (10 " )	32	408	5
	<u>173</u>	<u>1,994</u>	<u>253</u>

It was satisfactory to find the various Corps up to nearly full strength, and exhibiting a finer physique than that obtainable, to such a large extent, in preceding years. This marked improvement can be accounted for by the fact that the prospect of active service during the recent North-West troubles had given an impetus to recruiting, and afforded the Officers commanding the various Companies of the rural Battalions opportunity to select the best material from amongst those offering themselves for enlistment.

The issue of new clothing to several of the Corps added much to the appearance of the Force, although one Battalion—the 30th—was obliged to make the best of old uniforms, as it had received but a partial renewal, after wearing its tunics for seven years. Upon the whole, the men were smart, clean and soldierlike, and their general good conduct, although not more observable, probably, than that of previous Camps, was highly commendable, and proves that our average young men, while displaying aptitude for rapid acquirement of Military drill, are possessed of that self-control which is so essential to the enforcement of discipline—an enforcement much more difficult amidst the temptations of Camp life than in the presence of an active enemy.

It was gratifying to observe that Cavalry and Artillery were better horsed than they were some years ago. The drills were held regularly, in accordance with General Order, and were faithfully performed. They were of a thoroughly practical character, covering movements most likely to be useful in case of active frontier service, and the whole of the combatant Officers in Camp appeared regularly on parade, and zealously discharged their duties. The rapid progress made by the men under their command proved the true value of the instruction imparted, and a spirit of generous rivalry which at once sprang up conduced much to the general improve-



ment. Two Brigade drills and a route march through the City of London preceded inspection and review by Major-General Sir F. Middleton, on Wednesday, 23rd September. The Inspecting Officer was pleased to express his approval of the steadiness exhibited by the Force, after only six days of actual drill.

The rations were of unexceptionable character, and were served promptly and regularly, under the supervision of Supply Officer Major J. B. Smyth, whose long experience well qualified him for the position which he occupied.

The sanitary condition of the Camp was excellent, and no accidents of serious character occurred.

Target practice was conducted in accordance with General Orders, and nearly the whole of the men in Camp fired their stated number of rounds, but the long distance of the range from "Carling's Heights," and the great number of men, prevented the close instruction, of each recruit at least, which is necessary to ensure even passable work. Major Biggar, the Musketry Instructor, did all that time and opportunity permitted to secure proficiency, but could not fully overcome the difficulties by which he was surrounded. I would respectfully suggest that ten rounds carefully fired at one short range, under precise directions, would be of more value to the learner than the firing of twenty rounds, indiscriminately blazed away in a match against time, at varying ranges.

On Sunday, 20th September, Church Parade was formed on the Camp ground, when the religious services were conducted by Chaplain Hastings, of the 22nd Oxford Battalion, and Chaplain Ball, of the 7th London Battalion, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens.

Two Canteens were permitted within the lines of the Camp, which were conducted with as close regard to regulations, probably, as Canteens generally observe but after many years' experience of the use of the supposed conveniences, and with a long-entertained belief that they are useful, I am forced to the conclusion that a Camp situate within easy reach of a town or city can well dispense with the advantages arising from them. The enforcement of the regulation providing that no malt liquors shall be sold in the ordinary Canteen is next to impossible, and it is more difficult to prevent the sale of whiskey. Such necessary supplies as the Canteen furnishes can be bought at lower prices from competing tradesmen; and hucksters, if permitted to enter the lines, will sell vegetables, milk, &c., at fair and moderate rates. I beg permission to express the opinion that canteens have outlived their usefulness.

While mustering the various Corps, with the assistance of District Paymaster Lieut.-Colonel Dawson, I saw every Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer and private in Camp, and was struck with the high character of the individual physique of nearly the whole force.

In closing my Report, I feel impelled to speak in the highest terms of praise of Brigade-Major, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. M. Aylmer, who, in preliminary arrangements and during the Camp, rendered to me most valuable assistance, and practically relieved me of a large share of care and responsibility; and to express my deep indebtedness to the Commanding Officers of the various Corps for the aid cheerfully afforded to me at all times in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CLARKE, Lieut.-Colonel,

30th Battalion, Commanding London Camp.

The Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 1,  
London, Ont.

(B.)

BURGOYNE, 20th October, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you by same mail Company Target Practice Returns of the following Corps, viz:—

21st Essex Battalion.

22nd Battalion, Oxford Rifles.

24th Kent Battalion.

25th Elgin "

28th Perth "

And seven Companies of the 31st Wellington Rifles.

The range used was that of the Western Rifle Association known as the Cove Range, and distant from Camp four miles.

The targets being improvised, and to avoid delay from having to change, I had the third-class lined out on the second-class targets, which very much facilitated progress.

On Saturday, the 19th of September, a permanent range party were detailed. This party were of great assistance to me during the remainder of the practice.

I exceedingly regret that the Cavalry, three Companies of the 30th Battalion Wellington Rifles, and the casuals, were unable to have an opportunity of target practice while in Camp. Owing to the great distance of the range and the short days, it was found impracticable for more than five Companies per day to perform practice. Firing usually commenced about 10 a.m. and was kept up, without intermission, until sun-set.

The targets were constructed of light boards, 14 feet long, 6 feet of each end was covered with white cotton, upon which the bulls eye and centre were marked. Those double targets were attached to posts (about 8 feet high) by iron bolts passing through their centre (in which iron bearings were fixed) and held in place by nuts; these nuts should be covered by wooden blocks, to render the targets perfectly safe, as, during practice, one of them was struck and broken by a bullet. The pieces flew with considerable force, one of which struck a marker on the head, fortunately it hit a part covered by his Glengarry bonnet, otherwise he might have sustained serious injury.

The range, while an excellent one for Association purposes, is hardly suitable for such a Camp as assemble at London.

The targets are too crowded, only sufficient room to allow of them being revolved.

The following is a classification of those men of Corps who completed their practice, viz:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
22nd Battalion Oxford Rifles .....	8	19	237
24th " Kent Infantry .....	8	19	137
25th " Elgin " .....	4	12	114
18th " Perth " .....	9	17	127
30th " Wellington Rifles (3 Coys.) ....	5	18	77

The Cavalry and 21st Essex Battalion were unable to complete their practice, for reasons given above.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BIGGAR, Major 32nd Battalion,

Instructor of Musketry for Camp at London.

The Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 1,  
London, Ont.



## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

OLD FORT, TORONTO, 7th November, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my Annual Report of the Militia in this District.

I forward herewith inspection returns (tabular forms) of those Corps which have performed the Annual Drill.

Established strength of the Active Militia in this District:—

		Officers.	N.-C.O. and Men.
Cavalry.....	9 Troops.....	38	495
Field Artillery.....	3 Batteries.....	18	222
Garrison .....	2 " .....	6	110
Mountain .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Battery.....	1	21
Infantry and Rifles...	112 Companies.....	455	6,150
		<u>518</u>	<u>6,998</u>
		<u>126<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>	

Authorized to drill.....3,150

Inspected to this date.....3,324—Excess, 174

Yet to be inspected:—

	Officers.	N.-C.O. and Men.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Battery Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	21
2nd Battalion Q. O. Rifles who did not take part in North-West.....	18	162
10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers who did not take part in the North-West.....	17	96
37th Battalion Dufferin Rifles.....	24	262
	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>

(Supposed strength and included in the 3324.)

Corps which took part in the North-West:—

	Officers.	N.-C.O. and Men.
The Governor General's Body Guard, in its entirety, with the exception of Bvt. Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, C. M. G., who was on duty in Egypt at the time.		
12th York Rangers .....	5	83
35th Simcoe Foresters.....	14	168
2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles.....	21	258
10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers.....	18	240
	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>

Corps performing Annual Drill in Camp at Niagara, 15th September, 1885:—

	Officers.	N.-C.O. and Men.
2nd Regiment Cavalry .....	26	241
Hamilton Field Battery.....	3	69
Welland Canal Field Battery.....	3	67
19th Lincoln Battalion Infantry.....	16	219
20th Halton "Lorne Rifles" .....	20	272
31st Grey Battalion Infantry.....	23	294
37th Haldimand Rifles.....	17	191
39th Norfolk Rifles .....	28	326
44th Welland Battalion Infantry.....	24	291
Staff.....	5	5
	<u>166</u>	<u>1,975</u>

## At Local Headquarters.

	Officers.	N.-C.O. and Men.
Toronto Field Battery.....	6	75
Collingwood Battery.....	3	38
Toronto Garrison Battery .....	3	42
$\frac{1}{2}$ Battery Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	21
2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles who did not go to North-West.....	18	162
10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers .....	17	96
13th Battalion Infantry.....	31	328
38th Dufferin Rifles.....	26	252
Rifle Company, Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	34
Rifle Company, Port Arthur.....	3	42
	<u>109</u>	<u>1,090</u>

Corps not authorized to drill:—

Governor General's Body Guard.

12th York Rangers.

34th Battalion.

35th Simcoe Foresters.

36th Battalion.

77th " "

## 2nd Regiment Cavalry.

This Regiment, as at present constituted, is a weak Corps. The Commanding Officer lives at North Bay, near Lake Nipissing, and therefore cannot take that interest in the Corps which he could did he reside in the District. The Captains do not appear to be well up in their work, and, as a general rule, the Officers and men care very little for their appearance as to smartness, &c. The Corps requires a competent Adjutant. I would recommend that an Officer of some Cavalry knowledge be attached to this Corps when performing Annual Drill. Major Dunn, G. G. B. Guard, who, as Camp Quartermaster, assisted me in all Brigade Drills, and conveyed all orders to the Cavalry, explaining to them how the movements should be performed, was of great assistance in carrying out the Brigade movements.

There appears to be a great want of discipline through the whole Corps. As a sample, no less than 36 blankets, 5 tent pin bags, 1 lantern, 9 nose-bags, 1 broom, 1 shovel, were deficient when the stores were returned. Of the 36 blankets, 8 were only half, or blankets torn in two and spoiled.

## Toronto Field Battery.

I was not present when this Corps was inspected, but am anxiously looking for the Inspector's report. This Corps drilled at Local Headquarters.

## Hamilton and Welland Canal Field Batteries.

These Batteries were brigaded in Camp under command of Major King, who performed the duty in a firm yet most gentlemanly manner. These Batteries are, no doubt, in a very satisfactory condition. The Officers are well up in their work, and, with one exception, which, no doubt, is known, to the Welland Battery, the Non-Commissioned Officers and men have great respect for themselves, their Corps and the orders issued to them.

## 19th Lincoln Battalion.

This Battalion, no doubt, under the present Commanding Officer, will become a good Corps. For the short time that Officer has been in command he has done much



to reorganize the Battalion, his knowledge of drill being such as to enable his command without delay to execute all Brigade movements. The Battalion in this Camp gave great satisfaction.

*20th Halton Battalion "Lorne" Rifles.*

The changes made in this Battalion of late enables the Commanding Officer to bring his Corps into Camp in a much more satisfactory condition. The useless Officers having been gazetted out, and others who take an interest in their commands having been appointed, has caused a great improvement. The Commanding Officer handled his Battalion in a most satisfactory manner when in Camp and at all Brigade drills.

*31st Grey Battalion.*

This is a first-rate Battalion, being composed of fine material, and is well commanded. The Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men have great respect for themselves and the Service. The movements of this Battalion in Brigade drill were most satisfactorily performed. I would recommend a change respecting the Staff of the Battalion, which would prevent so much of the work falling upon the Commanding Officer, and their most efficient and painstaking Adjutant.

*37th Haldimand Rifles.*

I regret to say that in consequence of the conduct of two of the Captains, not taking that interest in the Corps which they should have, the Battalion came into Camp weak. The Commanding Officer, being one of the best in our Militia, no doubt will take immediate action in the matter, and will at once remove drones from his Battalion, and, if necessary, move the Headquarters of these Companies to where Officers and Companies may be depended upon. The Battalion performed the duties required of them in a most satisfactory manner.

*38th Battalion Dufferin Rifles.*

At my inspection of this Corps, on the 12th November, I found the arms, accoutrements and clothing well cared for and in good order.

From the perfect manner in which the movements selected by me were performed, it is evident that the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men are well up in their work. The Regiment, as at present constituted, is a first-class Regiment, and, no doubt, is capable of performing any duties which may be required of it.

Strength—26 Officers, 252 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. Total, 278.

The Regiment has a well-trained Ambulance and Signal Corps.

*39th Norfolk Rifles.*

This Battalion came into Camp in a very satisfactory condition, the Companies being full. The Corps is well commanded, and performed all duties required of them in a most satisfactory manner.

In my opinion, this Battalion should be kept ready for immediate service, it being situated in a very exposed position; and judging from the past, this county may be called upon to provide force to repel the outcasts from the opposite side of the lake, who have, upon several occasions, landed large numbers for the purpose of prize-fighting and similar unlawful actions.

*44th Welland Battalion.*

Although this Battalion is well commanded, I feel it to be necessary that a change be made respecting the Officer who, when at Camp this year, as well as upon several

other occasions, was required to leave, his presence being a drawback to the Corps. This Battalion is in a very exposed position, and should be kept in readiness for service. I am happy to say that a Company of this Corps which, for years past, has been useless, has become serviceable, and was in Camp in a satisfactory condition.

*Respecting Corps which Drilled at Local Headquarters.*

The guns and stores of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Battery at Sault Ste. Marie having been forwarded to the North-West, the Corps did not commence the Annual Drill until the return of their guns, which was late in October. The inspection for the year's drill will be made early in the spring.

*13th Battalion.*

This Battalion was inspected by me on the 24th June, that Corps having been allowed to perform Annual Drill, as a special case, early in the spring. A full report of the inspection was, at the time, forwarded to Headquarters, and to which report I would draw the attention of the Major-General.

*Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company.*

At my inspection of this Company I found the arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order, and appeared to be well cared for. The Company is composed of good material, and performed the movements required of them to my satisfaction.

*Port Arthur Rifle Company.*

This being a new Company, and being lately armed and equipped, I was surprised at their steadiness under arms, and soldier-like appearance. From the manner in which they performed Company Drill it is evident that the Officers and men take a great interest in the Corps. That being the case, the Corps cannot fail to be one of the best in the Dominion. A Military organization was much required at this station.

*Guard Mounting.*

Lieut.-Colonel Milsom took advantage of guard mounting to make a more careful inspection of arms, accoutrements and clothing, and pointing out to all their duties when on guard.

*Time for Guard Mounting.*

I adopted Retreat as being the most satisfactory time for all duties to commence. That time avoids the necessity of more than the guards of one day being absent from parade.

*Supplies.*

The contractors supplying the Camp gave perfect satisfaction. Cost of ration per man 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

*Health of Camp.*

A Principal Medical Officer not being allowed, and having only one medicine chest for the Camp, I required the senior Medical Officer present to file all prescriptions, and when his supply would not enable him to do so, they were procured, under his directions, from the drug store in the town.



*Time for Camp.*

Between seed time and harvest, being the leisure time for farmers, and this District being composed of the best agricultural portion of the Province, the agricultural interests should therefore be consulted when ordering the time for Camp. As the hay harvest is ready in this District by the 28th June, the Camps, if possible, should be over by that time.

*Drill.*

Considering the short time in Camp, and deducting the day for muster, also for returning home, one Sunday, and the time occupied by Target practice, the progress in drill was most satisfactory.

*Conduct.*

The conduct of all ranks when in Camp was most satisfactory.

*Target Practice.*

I would draw attention to the report of the Brigade Musketry Instructor (enclosed), by which it will be seen that the best shot in the Brigade was Private Gadsby, No. 2 Company, 19th Battalion.

*Arms and Clothing.*

I inspected the arms and clothing of all in Camp. The clothing was good and the Arms clean.

*Pay.*

As every Officer and man on the pay sheets answered to his name in my presence, and as all horses paraded for my inspection, I can vouch for the correctness of the amount paid. I would recommend, for the future, that the Non-Commissioned Officers and men be not paid until they return home, and after all arms, accoutrements and clothing had been returned to the Armories, and after all deficiencies in Camp stores had been paid for.

*Algoma District.*

I would recommend that this District be divided into at least three Reserve Militia Divisions, Manitoulin Island to form one of them.

*Divine Service.*

The Roman Catholics were marched to their church. The others paraded in Camp and joined in the Church of England service, led by the Rev. Stewart Jones, who remained in the Camp during the twelve days, his ministrations being most acceptable to his brother Militiamen. At this service the Major-General Commanding was present.

*Young Men's Christian Association.*

The Camp enjoyed all the privileges so kindly offered by this Association, which no doubt, should have a welcome to all Militia Camps.

*Inspection.*

The day before breaking up the Camp was inspected by the Major-General Commanding, who expressed himself pleased with the movements of the Brigade.

*Camp Staff.*

To the following Officers, who formed the Brigade Staff—Lieut.-Col. Milsom; Surgeon-Major De La Hooke, who acted as P.M.O.; Major Dunn, Camp Quartermaster; the Rev. Stuart Jones, Chaplain; Major McLaren, Supply Officer, and Capt. White, Musketry Instructor—I tender my best thanks, and particularly to Capt. and Adjutant J. J. Stuart, of the 13th Battalion, who gave his most valuable services as A.D.C. free of charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT B. DENISON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 2.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

*MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.*

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
KINGSTON, November, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on the state of the Militia in Military District No. 3, for the information of the Major-General Commanding. The tabular Inspection Return showing the detail of Annual Drill performed by each Corps in the District was forwarded to you on the 16th instant.

The following is the established strength of the Active Militia by Arms, viz.:—

2 Regiments of Cavalry (7 troops).....	329
2 Batteries Field Artillery.....	160
1 Battery Garrison Artillery.....	45
9 Battalions Infantry.....	2,772
Total.....	3,306

Number of Militia authorized for Annual Drill—quota, 1,740:—

In Camp.....	1,245
Drilled at Headquarters.....	556
Total.....	1,801

Corps which performed Annual Drill in Camp:—

3rd Regiment of Cavalry.  
Kingston Field Battery.  
Durham Field Battery.  
16th "Prince Edward" Battalion.  
40th Northumberland Battalion.  
46th East Durham Battalion.  
47th Frontenac Battalion.

Corps authorized to perform Drill at their respective Headquarters:—

14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles, Kingston.  
15th Argyle Light Infantry, Belleville.

Corps relieved from Annual Drill:—

4th Regiment of Cavalry.  
Cobourg Garrison Artillery.  
45th West Durham Battalion.  
49th Hastings Rifles Battalion.  
57th Peterborough Rangers Battalion.



### Midland Battalion.

The Rebellion in the North-West caused great excitement amongst Volunteers when it became known that "A" and "B" Batteries were ordered on the evening of the 27th of March to proceed immediately to the scene of action, and that other Corps were also detailed. On Sunday morning, the 29th March, I received orders to call out for Active Service the following Companies, viz.:—

One Company from the 15th Argyle Light Infantry, one from the 40th Northumberland, one from the 45th West Durham, two from the 46th East Durham, one from the 49th Hastings Rifles, and one from 57th Peterborough Rangers, with three Officers per Company, making a total of 34 Officers, including Regimental Staff, and 342 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, to be under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Williams, of the 46th Battalion. There was but little difficulty in raising the required number, for all wanted to be taken. Colonel Williams brought the Midland Battalion to Kingston on the following Wednesday, 1st of April, where they were placed in Barracks for the purpose of being equipped, and on the following Monday, April the 6th, they left Kingston en route for the North-West, eager to do their duty.

The country is now well aware how cheerfully both Officers and Men endured untold hardships and privations, and when the time came "did their duty."

The sad and untimely death of their Commander at Battleford, on the 4th of July, just on the eve of the Corps' return to Canada, cast a deep and depressing gloom over the whole Force there.

Colonel Williams' remains were brought to Port Hope on the 15th July, in charge of an Officer and five Men of the Midland Battalion, for interment, and on Tuesday, 21st, were buried with military honors, the Midland Battalion, who were brought there for the purpose, furnishing the Firing party. The esteem Colonel Williams was held in was shown by the large number of Officers and Men of all branches of the Service who attended the funeral. The Honorable the Minister of Militia and other Ministers were present, also a large number of Members of Parliament and countless friends, and the 3rd Military District lost and mourned a good soldier.

The Midland was disbanded at Port Hope on the 22nd of July, the several Companies returning to their own Headquarters.

### The 14th P. W. O. Rifles.

On the departure of the Midland Battalion on the 6th April for the North-West, the 14th, under command of Lieut.-Col. Kerr, were ordered out to do Duty in Tête de Pont Barracks and Fort Henry, detaching Guards to the several Martello Towers.

This Corps paraded for my inspection, in complete Marching Order, on the 16th of April, and I was greatly pleased with their soldierlike appearance.

On the 23rd of April the Right Wing was relieved from duty, leaving the Left at Fort Henry, under command of Captain Power; again on the 27th June and 31st July two other Companies were relieved, leaving one Company at the Fort in charge of Captain McDougall. This Company Major-General Middleton inspected on the 14th October, and expressed his entire satisfaction, not only with the appearance of the men, but also the state in which their quarters were kept.

I can report this Battalion as being thoroughly efficient.

Captain McDougall has just been appointed to a Lieutenancy in "C" Company, Infantry School, Toronto, this being the second Officer this Corps has contributed to the Permanent Force, Major Gordon being in "A" Company.

The stores of this Corps are kept in perfect order.

### 15th Argyle Light Infantry.

This Battalion paraded at Belleville on the 31st July for my inspection. I found the arms and accoutrements were all clean and in good order, and the Regiment looked smart.

Several Battalion and Skirmishing Movements were well executed under Lieut.-Col. Lazier, and I was well satisfied at the steadiness of both Officers and Men. The Regiment paraded its full strength, and was mustered by Major King, District Paymaster, immediately after the inspection.

### Rifle Associations.

There are nine in the District, all doing very well, with the exception of the Prince Edward County, which seems to have dwindled down to a few, and I have recommended that the \$75 be distributed equally to the six Companies by giving prizes, and by so doing encouraging the rank and file. I would suggest and recommend that a yearly grant of money be allotted to each Battalion, according to its strength, to be shot for at the Local Headquarters, and I feel sure in so doing that more satisfaction to the Volunteer and beneficial results would be clearly shown.

### Drill Sheds.

These buildings, having been erected so many years, time and weather are now telling on them. Several have been repaired, but there are others which require attention.

### Arms and Armories.

Taken as a whole, the Government Stores are in very fair order. Some Corps take better care of them than others.

### Clothing.

The new issue of Scarlet Tunic is very good, with the exception of the sewing on of the buttons, which are constantly falling off, and are lost, thereby giving a slovenly appearance to the man. Complaints have been made against the Rifle Tunic—bad cloth and worse sewing.

### Brigade Camp.

On the 15th of September the Brigade Camp for this District was formed on Barriefield Common, and also in an enclosure belonging to the Royal Military College, which was placed at my disposal by Col. Hewitt.

Kingston is decidedly the proper place for a Camp—the very great advantages it has over other places, such as the Royal Military College and Royal School of Artillery; these two institutions alone are sufficient to show the young Volunteer that there is something in soldiering, and he can see for himself how soldiers should walk, dress and conduct themselves. The Forts, the Guns, the Towers infuse a certain amount of pride, which help to make him a better Volunteer.

The Mayor and Corporation very liberally offered to erect all requisite buildings, provide water, and carriage of regimental baggage to and from Barriefield Common, provided the Camp was held at Kingston, and I am delighted to say that Kingston was selected.

It has not been my privilege to command a better Camp—more orderly, better conduct, less drinking and right down hard work than I did at Kingston. The Catarqui Bridge is a grand help to the Commandant. For no improperly dressed men, or defaulters can pass the bridge sentry without being stopped; men returning late at night without a pass cannot avoid this sentry, and a few hours spent in Fort Henry cells or Guard Room had a wonderful effect on all men inclined to be unruly.

The site of the Camp was picturesque, and the supply of excellent water abundant, thanks to the energy of Sergeant Major Burtlas, of the Royal Military College.



It was the impression that there would be no Camp or Drill this year on account of the disturbance in the North-West, so many took their holidays during the Summer, and when the General Orders were issued on the 31st of July several were disappointed, knowing that they could not again leave their businesses, but notwithstanding this, when it became known that Kingston was to be chosen Captains of Companies had but little difficulty in recruiting, and should Kingston again be selected a better class of men will join.

*The Following Corps were in Camp.*

The 3rd Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Boulton, composed of three smart troops, A, B and C, well dressed, good men and horses, and a credit to the Force. Sergeant Major of the Cavalry School at Quebec, acted as Instructor, and rendered good service in instruction. The casualties among the horses were numerous, principally kicks, and injuries received by getting entangled in the picquet lines. The heel rope is absolutely necessary; it would not only lessen the liability to accident, but would prevent fodder being wasted. I therefore recommend that heel ropes be issued.

The Kingston Field Battery came into Camp with 6 Officers, 17 Non-Commissioned Officers and men and 15 horses, not a very creditable muster, considering that the Battery had no distance to march, and with two guns only. The other two guns, with 22 Non-Commissioned Officers and men and 14 horses, arrived on the 17th September.

*Durham Field Battery.*

This Battery marched into Camp with 6 Officers and 74 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, with 29 horses and 4 guns.

The Battery Equipment was in excellent order. Major McLean deserves great credit for the present condition of this Battery. *Vide* Assistant Inspector of Artillery's report.

*16th Prince Edward Battalion.*

Five Companies of this Corps performed drill in Brigade Camp; the efficiency of the Corps has greatly improved under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel Bog. The arms and accoutrements were clean and in good order.

The Battalion has just been furnished with white helmets through the liberality of the Prince Edward County Council who paid the cost, \$500;—the improvement the helmet makes in the appearance of the Battalion is very great.

*40th Northumberland Battalion.*

This Corps performed drill in Brigade Camp, under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel Rogers, who has lately assumed the command and has already worked wonders in the way of interior economy and efficiency. Many Officers taking the necessary advantages of the Master Tailor. Arms, accoutrements, clean and in good order.

*46th East Durham Battalion.*

The annual drill of this Corps was performed in Brigade Camp, under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel Benson, only four Companies coming to Camp as two Companies had been to the North-West. This is a very good Corps, and drilled very hard under their new Lieut.-Colonel, Benson, who is very painstaking and zealous, and the Regiment will do well under his Command.

The arms and accoutrements were clean.

*47th Frontenac Battalion.*

This Corps performed drill in Brigade Camp under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel Kirkpatrick, and turned out very well; no Battalion worked harder and improved faster than this under their active and zealous Colonel. The arms and accoutrements were clean and in good order.

*Bands.*

There were four excellent Bands in Camp belonging to the Battalions, who assembled daily for practice, and the music was very creditable and satisfactory. The Band for duty played at Gun fire, Guard Mounting, Retreat and last Post.

*Discipline.*

The regulated routine of Camp duties was strictly carried out, and the discipline of the different Corps was all that could be desired with a cheerful obedience to all orders.

*Health of the Camp.*

The health of the Troops was excellent. *Vide* Medical Officers' Report marked "A."

I desire to draw the Major-General's particular attention to Dr. Saunder's Report relative to only one Medical Chest being supplied for the whole Brigade, which he considers not only inadequate but very inconvenient, as also his suggestions that each Corps be supplied with a stretcher, &c., and that Ambulance drill and instruction be given under the direction of the P. M. O. in Camp.

*Rations.*

The supplies were good and no complaints, although the beef might have been fatter. The cost of the ration per man was 14½ cents.

*Target Practice.*

The practice was carried out under the supervision of Captain Byrne, Musketry Instructor, at 200, 400, and 500 yards, five rounds being fired at each range, making fifteen rounds expended instead of twenty. I considered the firing of only five rounds at 400 yards instead of ten gave the Instructor time to see each man fire properly, thereby avoiding all hurry; this reduction was, I consider, beneficial to the men, and saved a quantity of ammunition which would have been wasted. I am aware that too much attention cannot be given to rifle practice, and yet there is no use in unnecessary expenditure.

*Good Conduct.*

Amongst the most pleasing features of the Camp, was the almost total absence of misconduct, the result being an address presented to me by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Kingston, which I append, marked "B."

*Church Parade.*

Each denomination was marched to their respective places of worship.

Twelve days in Camp—taking into consideration the day going, a Sunday and the day returning, leaving nine days to manufacture a soldier and to fire twenty rounds—the time is too limited to do the required work, the Camp breaking up just as everything is settling down and good results showing. I strongly recommend that the time be extended to sixteen days.



### Instructors.

That Instructors be sent from the Military Schools to the Camp, to be attached to each Battalion, and that the Brigade Sergeant-Major be a Sergeant from the School, thereby insuring one style of drill.

### Royal Military College Lectures.

During the Camp the Officers of the Royal Military College were exceedingly kind, and ever ready in showing Officers and men over the College, and giving every information asked.

Majors Fairtlough, R.A., and Raban, R.E., gave very interesting Lectures to a number of Officers and Men in the Gymnasium, the former on "Projectiles," and the latter on "Tactics," &c.

This is another great advantage Kingston has over other places.

### Weather.

The weather was fine and all that could be expected, with the exception of one day's downpour. September is a little late, and the weather uncertain. June is the month for Camp.

### Camp Staff.

It gives me great pleasure in being able to report in the most favorable manner of my Camp Staff, of the zeal and ability displayed in the performance of their respective duties:—

Capt. E. Ponton.....	Brigade Major.
Major King.....	Supply Officer.
Capt. Clames.....	Camp Quartermaster.
Capt. Byrne.....	Musketry Instructor.
Lieut. Drannan.....	Orderly Officer.

I also beg to acknowledge the hearty assistance I have always received from Major King, District Paymaster, in the affairs of the District.

The District has recently lost, by death, the services of a true and faithful servant in Sergeant O'Connor, Clerk in the Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Kingston, for the past fifteen years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. V. VILLIERS, Lieut.-Col.,

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 3.

The Adjutant-General,  
Headquarters, Militia Department, Ottawa.

(A.)

KINGSTON, 28th September, 1885.

SIR,—As Principal Medical Officer in the Camp recently held at Barriefield, I have the honor to report that the general health of the men has been very good. As is always the case, after the first four or five days diarrhoeal disorders were rather frequent, but not, as a rule, severe. The 16th Battalion furnished the largest number of men reported sick. One man in the Durham Field Battery was sent home for illness contracted before coming into Camp.

The casualties were three, viz.:—Pte. R. Farrington, 16th Battalion, fracture of leg; Trooper Speers, 3rd Cavalry, thrown from his horse whilst racing, fracture of metacarpal bone of left hand; and Pte. Lakins, 47th Battalion, right hand injured by discharge of blank cartridge during sham fight on 24th inst.

The nature of the ground, which permits of rapid drying after rain, and the proximity of an abundant supply of good water, had, no doubt, much to do with the healthy condition of the Camp, and render Barriefield a peculiarly suitable place for a Camp.

The rations supplied were, as a rule, of good quality, and I heard no complaints on that score.

Commendable attention was paid by the Officers of the different Corps to the cleanliness of their respective camps.

I beg to call attention to the insufficiency of the Medical Stores, and also to the inconvenience attending on their being only one Medical Chest for the use of the whole Brigade. On taking charge of it, I placed it in the care of a qualified dispenser and requested Medical Officers of Battalions to send their prescriptions to headquarters to have them made up. This however did not work satisfactorily, as in cases of emergency, especially at night, it was extremely inconvenient to have to send to a distance for what was needed. I therefore adopted the plan of requesting the Medical Officers of Battalions to take for themselves a small supply of such drugs as were most in demand, and keep in their tents to use when needed, which answered very well, and I would suggest that in future Camps the same plan be adopted if Medical Chests are not served separately to each Battalion. There are as a rule but few complaints requiring treatment in Camp, namely, digestive disturbances, such as constipation and diarrhoea, colds, and slight injuries, such as chafes and bruises, for these but a small number of remedies are required, but these should be supplied in larger quantities than was the case this year. Those chiefly used were comp. cath. pills, chlorodyne, pil. pb. ac. and op., tinct. ginger, tinct. catechu, syr. squills, soap liniment, vaseline and fuller's earth. If these were supplied in sufficient quantity to allow of distribution amongst the Medical Officers, but little else as a rule would be required, and anything else needed might be kept at headquarters.

It has always appeared to me a great deficiency at the annual drills that no provision is made for ambulance service, a knowledge of which on actual service is most essential and which might conduce to the saving of much suffering and many lives. This might, I think, be easily carried out, by furnishing each Battalion with a stretcher, and causing four men to be detailed from each Battalion to act as an Ambulance Corps. These men, in place of ordinary drill (or in part substitute for it) might be joined together in a Company for Ambulance drill and instruction to be given, under the direction of the Principal Medical Officer of each Camp, the drill to be stretcher drill and the instruction to be given by lectures on the mode of arresting hemorrhage and the temporary treatment of injuries till the arrival of a Surgeon. If this plan were carried out, each Corps would be provided with a few competent men to look after the wounded if placed on Active Service. Some city Battalions are provided with Ambulance Corps, but rural Battalions are generally entirely destitute of any such provision.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. SAUNDERS, P. M. O.,

Surgeon Kingston Field Battery.

Lieut.-Col. VILLIERS, D. A. G.



## (B.)

MAYOR'S OFFICE, KINGSTON, 24th September, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of myself, the Corporation of the City of Kingston, and citizens generally, I desire, before your Camp breaks up, to express to you and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Third Military District our high appreciation of the pleasure afforded by the location of the Camp in our vicinity.

I desire also to state that it affords us much gratification to acknowledge the numerous courtesies and civilities extended to the citizens by yourself, the Staff and other Officers, and to bear testimony to the excellent conduct of the entire force under your command.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD H. SMYTH,

Mayor of Kingston.

Lieut.-Col. VILLIERS, D.A.G.,  
Commandant of 3rd Military District,  
Kingston, Ont.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 14th November, 1884.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit my Report, showing the state of the Militia in this District, for the information of the Major-General Commanding.

Established strength :—

Cavalry, 2 Troops.....	76
Artillery, Field, 2.....	162
Infantry or Rifles, 7 Battalions.....	1,956
Total.....	2,194
Authorized to drill.....	1,230

Corps which performed drill in Camp at Brockville :—

Prescott Troop of Cavalry, Capt. Raney.  
Ottawa Field Battery, Major Stewart.  
Gananoque Field Battery, Lieut.-Col. McKenzie.  
41st " Brockville Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Cole.  
42nd " " Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Buell.  
56th Battalion Lisgar Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Campbell.

Corps which performed drill at Headquarters :—

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Capt. Gourdeau.  
The Governor General's Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. Ross.

Corps exempted from drill for 1885-86 :—

18th Battalion of Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Butterfield.  
43rd Battalion, Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Lieut.-Col. White.  
59th Stormont Battalion of Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Bredin.

#### The Prescott Garrison Battery.

Since my last report the Prescott Battery of Garrison Artillery has been disbanded. The arms, clothing and accoutrements have been returned into store, and all deficiencies have been paid by the late Commanding Officer.

#### Brockville Camp.

The Corps ordered to drill in Camp assembled at Brockville on 15th September. The use of the camping and drill grounds were given free of charge by the Corporation of Brockville, who also put up the necessary outbuildings at their own expense. We also had the use of a good wharf, where troops, guns, horses, stores, &c., were landed with facility.

The Staff was composed of :—

Lieut.-Colonel E. Lamontagne, D.A.G., Commandant.  
Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, Brigade-Major.  
Lieut.-Colonel Bredin, 59th Battalion, Camp Quartermaster.  
Major Anderson, 43rd " Musketry Instructor.  
Capt. Gourdeau, P. L. D. G., Supply Officer.

#### The Prescott Troop of Cavalry.

This Troop turned out in a very creditable manner, well horsed, having their arms, accoutrements and saddlery in good order, and would do justice to itself if ever called on active service, under its zealous and active Commander, Capt. Raney.

An Instructor from the Quebec Cavalry School was in attendance, by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull.

#### Artillery.

The Ottawa and Gananoque Field Batteries were brigaded and inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, and I beg to refer you to his report.

#### The 41st Battalion, Brockville Rifles.

Only four Companies of this Battalion turned out.

No. 4 Company, of Merrickville, failed again to appear, which shows a determination from the Captain to resist any orders given by his Commanding Officer, who has reported the matter, and the transfer of this Company to Brockville recommended.

No. 6 Company did not turn out, on account of the men being still employed harvesting in that section of the country (Goulbourne). Capt. Garvin being a good and zealous Officer, would have turned out if it had been possible.

The arms and accoutrements of the four Companies in Camp were clean, and a few repairs would put them in good order.

The discipline of the Battalion is very good, and Lieut.-Colonel Cole deserves credit for it.

The Band of this Battalion is very good.

#### The 42nd Battalion of Infantry.

This Battalion turned out very well, and certainly is a credit to the Militia of Canada. The arms and accoutrements are clean and in good order. The Band of this Battalion is very efficient. The whole reflects credit on Lieut.-Colonel Buell, who may be proud of his Command.



### *The 56th Battalion, Lisgar Rifles.*

This Battalion was represented by five Companies.

No. 1 Company, Capt. Adams, having been called out to garrison Fort Wellington during the Rebellion.

No. 4 Company was absent from Camp, on account of the lateness of the harvest and could not turn out for the 15th September. This was also the reason why the Companies that turned out were not strong.

The arms and accoutrements were clean and in good order.

The Battalion has a good Band, all under the efficient Command of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell.

### *Target Practice.*

More attention was given to this most important part of the duties of a soldier, and I must say that every Company in Camp benefited by the valuable instruction given them by Major Anderson, 43rd Battalion, Musketry Instructor.

As time in Camp is very limited, and it being impossible for the Brigade Musketry Instructor to instruct every man in Camp in the most important preliminary drill, I beg to suggest that Musketry Instructors be appointed to every Battalion, which would add to the efficiency of the Service.

I beg to thank Major Anderson for his valuable services, and enclose his report for publication.

The usefulness of rifle shooting was well demonstrated in recruiting for the North-West to suppress the late Rebellion, marksmen being chosen first, and placed at posts of honor. On that occasion a Company of Sharpshooters was formed from the Ottawa City Militia, and their services cheerfully accepted, Major Todd in Command.

Twenty of them, under Lieut. Gray, of the G. G. F. G., were at Cut Knife engagement, and are reported to have acted with coolness, gallantry, and deserving great praise, which laurels they would not have acquired if they had not been conversant with the use of the rifle.

### *Supplies.*

These were furnished by contractors from Brockville, and were of a good quality, and the distribution regular, which is very creditable to Capt. Gourdeau, the Supply Officer. The cost was 19½ cents per ration.

### *Stores.*

These were received, issued and returned under the able superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Bredin. As the lateness of the season necessitated more care in the distribution to prevent sickness, this was done to the satisfaction of all, for which the Camp Quartermaster deserves great credit.

### *GENERAL REMARKS.*

By the kindness of Deputy Postmaster-General G. Griffin, Esq., a post office was opened in Camp for the accommodation of the Troops.

The order respecting Muster Parade was carried out under the Paymaster of the District's (H. O'Meara, Esq.) able personal superintendence, and just claims paid immediately.

The Camp broke up on the 26th September, and I must say that the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and St. Lawrence River Steamboat Companies made their transport in good time, and to my satisfaction.

### *The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.*

This fine Troop was inspected by Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton on the 24th October, 1885, on Cartier Square.

The saddlery was in good order.

The trousers issued to this Corps was not of good cloth, and soon gave way. This Corps deserves the best issue in store, as they have to furnish, besides their drill according to law, escorts for His Excellency the Governor General, which, I may say, has always been done promptly and in a soldier-like manner.

After the Inspection the Troop had sports, in which its members proved themselves good and plucky horsemen, which reflects great credit on Capt. Gourdeau and his Officers.

### *The Governor General's Foot Guards.*

This Battalion was inspected in the Drill Hall on the 11th of November.

The arms, accoutrements and clothing were clean and in good order.

The Company of Sharpshooters commanded in the North-West by Major Todd, although exempted from drill, were present, and added a great deal to the appearance of the Battalion. Their smartness in the ranks, although in different Companies, was noticeable.

The Band of this Battalion is very good.

### *Rifle Associations.*

The 4th Military District has a number of efficient Rifle Associations, well patronized, besides the advantage of having the Dominion Rifle Association meeting in its limits, viz.:—

#### *Presidents.*

The Metropolitan .....	B. Pattee, Esq.
The 43rd Battalion.....	Lt.-Col. White.
The Arnprior .....	S. W. Ward, Esq.
The Governor-General's Foot Guards.....	Lt.-Col. Ross.
The County of Ottawa.....	Alonzo Wright, Esq.
The Perth .....	H. T. Slathorn, Esq.
The Prescott.....	Capt. Dawson.
The Gananoque.....	Lt.-Col. McKenzie.
The Spencerville.....	Major A. Carmichael.
The Carleton Place.....	Capt. McKay.

A large amount in prizes is given by these Associations, and are of great benefit to the Force.

These Rifle Associations cannot be too well encouraged.

### *Drill Sheds.*

The Prescott, Gananoque and Lansdowne Drill Sheds were properly repaired since last year, and those at Kinburn, Manotick and North Gower recommended to be sold, as there are no Active Militia Corps in these localities.

### *Riding School.*

An open Riding School has been built in rear of the Drill Hall, which shall be of a great advantage to all mounted Officers, who should practise riding—one of the most important parts of their duties.

I beg to enclose my "Tabular Inspection Report."



Tendering my sincere thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, Brigade Major, for his cordial and efficient support both in Camp and in the Brigade Office,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. LAMONTAGNE, Lieut.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 4.

OTTAWA, 15th October, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith complete returns of the Target Practice at the Annual Camp of the Fourth Military District, held at Brockville, from the 15th to the 26th September last, to which Camp I was appointed Musketry Instructor.

It will be seen from the list and table hereto annexed that the average figure of merit of all who shot was 19.40; that the 41st Battalion, with a figure of merit of 20.66, was the best shooting Battalion in Camp; that No. 1 Company of the 42nd Battalion, with an average of 23.92 points per man for 38 men shooting, out of 39 in the Company, was the best shooting Company in Camp; and that Ser. McKellar, of No. 2 Company, 41st Battalion, with 61 points, was the best shot in the Brigade, having a clear lead of 7 points over any other competitor. It will also be noticed that 6.11 per cent. of those shooting entered the first class, and 11.82 per cent. the second class, leaving 82.07 per cent. third-class shots.

In consequence of the small number of Troops in Camps, the hearty co-operation of all Commanding Officers, and the valuable assistance rendered me by Sergeant-Major Laurie, an ex-Sergeant Instructor in the Regular Service, it was possible to devote more time to musketry instruction than has heretofore been usual, and also to complete the firing of the whole Company, and effects of this preliminary training were not lost on the men. It is true that the figure of merit does not show any marked improvement over previous years, but this is doubtless due to the heavy winds and to the large proportion of recruits in the force, while, on the other hand, an interest was awakened that will probably lead to greater care in future practices.

I took each Corps in turn for at least one parade, and my Sergeant spent at least one day with each Corps before it shot, in giving them a rudimentary idea of musketry instruction; but in spite of all our precautions there were so many absent from parade that several came on the Range absolutely ignorant of how to fire a rifle. I also found several boys who had not the strength to fire standing, several men with deformed or maimed hands, and not a few with defective vision, all of whom should have been rejected from the Service.

From my experience of this year as Musketry Instructor, I have come to the conclusion that the twenty rounds annually fired in Camp are, under the existing regulations, of very little value in teaching men to shoot, and I would humbly beg to submit for consideration the following suggestions:—

1. That Company Officers should undergo some course of musketry instruction, so as to be qualified to teach their Commands the first principles of caring for their rifles, to render it impossible for a man to go to the Range, as some did this year, unable, through ignorance, to extract empty shells from their rifles, and to prevent what I actually saw—men carrying down boxes of ammunition slung between them on rifles.

2. That a competent Instructor and Sergeant Instructor should be appointed, not for a whole Brigade, but for each Battalion, so that each man could be examined and personally instructed before being allowed to proceed to the Range, and so that more than three or four hours could be given to a whole Battalion.

3. That some system should be adopted to prevent those who have shown their inability to hit at 200 yards from being hurried on to longer ranges where, they can only waste ammunition; and to give to those who showed aptitude for shooting the

encouragement of further practice after they had received fuller instruction. Every man enrolled should fire at least 60 rounds, either in Camp or at his Local Headquarters, under impartial supervision.

4. That the system of offering badges or other prizes for good shooting should be resumed, as it would have a tendency to make the men more ambitious to shoot well and more careful in shooting.

The whole respectfully submitted.

WM. P. ANDERSON, Major,

Instructor of Musketry.

Lieut.-Col. E. LAMONTAGNE,  
D.A.G., M. D. No. 4, Ottawa.

# MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL, 14th November, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, this my annual Report on the state of Corps in Military District No. 5, for the year 1885.

## Establishment.

	Strength.	No. of Existing Corps.
Cavalry.....	352	9 Troops.
Field Artillery.....	240	3 Batteries.
Garrison Artillery.....	323	7 Batteries.
Engineers.....	87	1 Company.
Infantry.....	4,028	87 Companies.
Total.....	5,030	

## Number authorized to drill:—

In Camp.....	1,619
Local Headquarters.....	1,314
Total .....	2,933

## Corps which performed drill in Camp:—

6th Provisional Regiment Cavalry.  
Montreal Field Battery.  
Shefford " , in Camp, St. John's.  
Richmond "  
52nd Battalion.  
58th "  
60th "  
79th "

## Corps which performed drill at Local Headquarters —

Montreal Engineers.  
3rd Victoria Rifles.  
5th Royal Scots of Canada.  
6th Fusiliers.  
53rd Battalion.



## Corps called out for Active Service:—

Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.  
1st Prince of Wales' Rifles.

## Strength of Corps performing drill:—

At Headquarters.....	1,181
In Camp.....	1,350
On Active Service.....	588
Total .....	3,119

## Corps which did not perform Annual Drill, though detailed for drill:—

St. Johns, Que., Garrison Battery.  
50th Battalion.  
No. 4 Company, 58th Battalion.

## Corps which were not detailed for drill:—

5th Cavalry.  
11th Battalion.  
51st "  
54th "

*Cavalry.*

The 6th Cavalry performed drill in Camp at St. John's, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Barr, and was inspected and mustered by me on the 24th September. The Regiment turned out clean, and the majority well horsed. Sergeant Charlwood, Quebec Cavalry School, was sent up as Instructor, and rendered efficient service.

*Field Batteries.*

The Montreal and Richmond Field Batteries were permitted to drill in Camp at their Local Headquarters; the Shefford Field Battery in Camp, St. John's. These Batteries were inspected by the Inspector or Assistant Inspectors of Artillery, who will report result to Headquarters. I was present at the inspection of the Montreal Field Battery, which was most satisfactory in every respect.

*Garrison Artillery.*

The Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery received orders for Active Service on the 1st of May, were inspected by the Acting Deputy Adjutant-General on the 11th of May, embarking for Winnipeg immediately after inspection, and returning to Montreal on the 25th July.

The St. John's Garrison Battery has not drilled this year, in consequence of the serious illness of Major Drumm.

*Engineers.*

This Corps was inspected by Major Raban, R.E., Inspector of Engineers, who will doubtless report result.

*Infantry.*

The 1st Prince of Wales' Regiment was called out for Active Service on the 12th of May, proceeding to Camp on the Exhibition Grounds on the 19th May, where it remained till the 9th of June, on which day it was inspected by the Acting D. A. General, Lt.-Colonel Worsley, who reported most favorably on the general appearance, discipline and drill of the Battalion. The Acting D.A. General, Lt.-Colonel

Worsley, inspected the 3rd Victoria Rifles on the 30th June, the Battalion proceeding to Ottawa immediately after inspection, where they were again inspected by the Hon. the Minister of Militia.

The 5th Royal Scots joined my parade Camp, St. John's, on the 24th September, for inspection and drill. The appearance of the Corps was excellent and their drill most satisfactory. The regiment again paraded for muster and drill on the 27th of October, passing a most creditable inspection.

The 6th Fusiliers paraded for inspection and muster on the 12th November. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the parade had to take place in the old City Hall. The Regiment turned out over strength, and I think I may say that I never inspected a Regiment better turned out or better drilled.

The 53rd Battalion was inspected by the Acting D.A. General, Lt.-Colonel Worsley, who reports to me that the Regiment passed a satisfactory inspection.

*Rural Corps.*

The undermentioned Corps assembled in Camp St. John's, Que., on the 15th September, under my command:—

The 6th Cavalry the Shefford Field Battery, the 52nd Battalion, the 58th Battalion and the 79th Battalion, with the following Staff:—

Lt.-Colonel Worsley.....	Instructor of Musketry.
Lt.-Colonel Mattice.....	Brigade Major.
Capt. Clapham.....	Supply Officer.
Capt. Lyden.....	Camp Quartermaster.
Surgeon Brigham.....	Principal Medical Officer.

The orders for drill were strictly carried out. The rations were good and there were no complaints. The total cost of supplies was \$2,734.92, being an average of 19 cents per ration. The incidental expenses, such as cartage of baggage, water for men, and supply of lime, &c., for latrines, amounted to \$139.37.

The Corporation of the Town of St. John's contributed one hundred dollars, which was expended in repairs to Rifle Butts, latrines and horse lines. The Supply Officer, Capt. Clapham, performed his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

The deficiencies in Camp equipage amounted to \$65.70, the chief losses being in the 60th and 79th Battalions.

The Camp Quartermaster and Serjeant Mowatt performed their onerous duties most satisfactorily.

17,085 rounds ball ammunition was expended, and returns showing result of this expenditure were duly forwarded to Headquarters.

The health of the Troops, notwithstanding the stormy weather, was excellent, and there were no serious cases of sickness. Extra medicines had to be purchased in town, as the supply sent from Headquarters was found to be insufficient.

The transport arrangements proved quite satisfactory, and all Corps were conveyed to Camp without any delays going or returning.

The 58th Battalion turned out nearly full strength, but other rural Corps more or less under strength. (Vide returns attached.)

All Corps were mustered by the District Paymaster, and the regulations on the subject strictly carried out.

The Young Men's Christian Association again provided a tent for the use of the men, and which, I am glad to say, was well patronized.

The 50th Battalion should have drilled this year, but the Officer Commanding reported that the Companies could not muster the required strength. I beg to refer you to my letter of the 28th August last on this subject.

No. 4 Company, 58th Battalion, also failed to turn out, and the Officer Commanding has failed to give his reasons for not turning out.