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

31st DECEMBER, 1886.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:  
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.  
1887.

*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, Lixnaw 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 1886, which is respectfully submitted.

There will be separately submitted to Your Excellency a continuation of Appendix No. 4 to the Special Report presented on the 18th May, 1886, on the suppression of the insurrectionary movement in the North-West Territories, consisting of a final Report of the Commission on War Claims against the Department of Militia and Defence; also a Report from Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson upon matters connected with the Staff duties entrusted to him during the same period.

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, 1887.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPUTY MINISTER.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1887.

To the Honorable

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

SIR,—With the following remarks I beg to lay before you the official reports showing in detail the working of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year 1886.

The changes which have taken place during the year in the Staff employed do not appear to have in any way impaired the efficiency of the Department. The Royal Military College more than any other branch has been taxed in this respect. The Commandant has been changed. The retirement of Colonel Hewett was a great loss to the College, but his foresight was such that in Colonel Oliver he had prepared a worthy successor. The other changes in the College are due to the death of Professor Bayne and the resignation of Professor Raban. The changes in the Military Staff of Districts have been caused by the retirement of Lieut.-Colonels Denison and Milsom, who, in consideration of their long and faithful services, have been given a retiring gratuity. The principle of concentrating the command of the Militia Force of the District in the Officer commanding the School of Military Instruction, as inaugurated in District No. 8 (New Brunswick), has been followed on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Denison from Military District No. 2; and Lieut.-Colonel Otter, who is Commandant of the Infantry School Corps in Toronto, is now also in command of the Militia Force of that District. This new departure appears to give satisfaction and to work well. It has also the advantage of being more economical.

Referring to the Royal Military College at Kingston, it is evident that the time has now arrived when some expenditure is necessary to make provision for the increased number of Cadets that offer. The available space now at our disposal is not at all adequate for the increasing requirements, and in this particular

I most respectfully call your attention to the remarks of the General Officer commanding in his annual report. I was present in Kingston at the closing of the Royal Military College in June last, and was very much pleased with everything I saw connected with the College.

The annual reports on the Royal Schools of Artillery and other Schools of Military Instruction show that these institutions are increasing in popularity with the Force; nearly two thousand certificates of qualification have been issued from them since their formation.

The building in London now in course of construction for our new School of Infantry promises to supply all the advantages which practical experience gained from other localities has taught us to secure.

I beg to call attention to the very practical remarks made by the General Officer commanding the Militia on the equipment of the Force, and particularly to his remarks concerning the mode of payment to Commanding Officers of the allowance for drill instruction to their Corps. I have already recommended that the Regulations in this respect be changed, and hope that Commanding Officers will have no cause of complaint on this score for the future.

The clothing for the Force has been supplied by Canadian contractors, from cloth manufactured in this country. The scarlet cloth, which until last year the Department had to import, is now manufactured in the Dominion and promises to give great satisfaction.

The small Staff of the Engineer Branch of the Department has been kept very busy, and requires some assistance. This Staff consists of only two Officials; and when plans are required for a new building the routine and ordinary work of the Branch must necessarily suffer.

The Cartridge Factory has manufactured during the year 1,748,720 rounds of service ammunition. A large quantity of this is made with the brass coiled case, which in use proves to be superior to the paper-lined case. Over half a million of blank ammunition has also been manufactured during the year.

The preliminary trials of the new Artillery projectiles manufactured at the Factory have given very good results. The report of a Board of Artillery Officers, specially appointed to examine and report upon these shells after trial, has warranted a further expenditure, and a lot of 9-pr. and 64-pr. shell on the new principle will be manufactured and distributed to the Force for ordinary practice.

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

<i>Militia Expenditure for 1885-86.</i>	
Salaries, Military Branch and District Staff.....	\$25,512 06
Brigade Majors.....	12,932 79
Royal Military College.....	57,727 66

Ammunition, Clothing and Military Stores.....	238,772 25
Public Armories and Care of Arms.....	59,739 01
Drill pay and Camp purposes.....	241,207 91
Drill instruction.....	35,955 00
Contingencies .....	43,721 37
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.....	10,000 00
Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges.....	9,853 42
Care of Military Properties.....	11,985 97
Construction and repairs, Military properties.....	73,920 79
"A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery..	152,037 32
Cavalry and Infantry Schools.....	198,821 55
Lingan Riots, Sydney, C.B.....	1,472 00
Total of ordinary Militia services.....	\$1,178,659 10
Expenditure consequent on the Rebellion of 1885 in the North-West Territories.....	2,851,895 51
Total .....	\$4,030,554 61

*Expenditure for Militia Pensions.*

Upper Canada Militia Pensions, War of 1812.....	\$4,120 00
Lower do do do .....	120 00
Militia Pensions (Fenian Raids, &c.).....	3,853 00
Pensions to Veterans of 1812-15.....	9,870 00
Pensions, Active Service (Rebellion, N.W.T., 1885)	6,805 57
Total .....	\$24,768 57

*Number of Pensioners, 1885-86.*

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Lower do do do .....	2
Militia Pensioners (Fenian Raids, &c.).....	25
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Number of Pensioners.....	459

\* This number has been added to since the close of the Fiscal Year, as will be seen by the following pages. 9—c $\frac{1}{2}$

Militia Revenue for 1885-86.

Ammunition, sale of.....	\$11,868 56
Military stores.....	6,450 25
Clothing.....	535 15
Rents of military properties.....	5,477 55
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$24,331 51</b>

The moneys voted by Parliament for pensions and gratuities, on account of wounds and diseases contracted, and deaths caused by actual service during the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories, have been applied as follows:—

I.—Pensions granted to the families of Militiamen who were killed in action or died from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, during the campaign in the North-West Territories, 1885.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Cause of Death.	To whom granted.
"A" Battery	Gunner	Cook.....	Killed .....	Widow, \$73 per annum; one child, \$14.60 per annum
do	do	Demanolly .	do .....	Widow, \$73 per annum.
do	do	Armstrong .	Died from wounds.	do \$73 (she has since died).
Montreal Brig. G.A.	Private	Ryan .....	do illness..	do \$68.44 per annum.
9th Battalion	do	Marois.....	do do ...	do \$68.44 do 5 children, \$70.19 per annum.
90th do	do	Hutchinson.	Killed.....	Widow, \$91.25 per annum; one child, \$18.25 per annum.
90th do	do	Ennis .....	do .....	Grandmother, 25c. per day.
90th do	Lieutenant	Swinford....	do .....	Father, \$2 per day.
Midland Battn.	Lt.-Colonel.	Williams....	Died from illness..	4 children, each \$136.73 = \$546.92 per annum.
York and Simcoe Bn.	Private	Theobald....	do do ...	Widow, 55c. per day.
Halifax Provis'l Bn.	do	Muligh .....	Drowned .....	do 25c. do ; 1 child, 5c. per day.
do	do	Marwick.....	Died from illness..	Widow, 18 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> c per day.
French's Scouts.	Captain	French.....	Killed.....	do \$514.65 per annum (re-married, pension ceased); 4 children, each \$102.93 = \$411.72.
Boulton's do	do	Brown.....	do .....	Widow, 71c. per day.
Battleford Rifles	Private	Dobbs .....	do .....	do \$91.25 per annum.
Ottawa Sharpshooters.	do	Osgoode.....	do .....	Father, \$91.25 do
do	do	Rogers .....	do .....	do \$91.25 do

II.—Pensions granted to Militiamen who were wounded, contracted disease or received injuries on actual service during the Campaign in the North-West Territories, 1885.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Wounds, Illness, or Injuries.	Rate of Pension.
Staff	Lieut., A.D.C.	Doucet .....	Wounded .....	\$280 per annum.
G.G.Body Guard	Sergeant	Bailey .....	Bronchitis .....	75c. p. day for 3 yrs.
"A" Battery	Staff-Sergeant	Mawhinney .....	Wounded .....	80c. per day.
do	do	Walling .....	Varicose veins .....	90c. do
do	Act'g Bombadier	Taylor .....	Wounded .....	23c. do
do	Gunner	Parkhill.....	Varicose veins .....	30c. do
do	do	Wilson .....	Wounded .....	55c. do
do	do	Burke .....	Varicose veins.....	55c. do
do	do	Asselin .....	Wounded .....	55c. do
do	do	Bois .....	Rheumatism.....	55c. do
do	do	Woodman .....	Wounded .....	50c. do
do	do	Fairbanks .....	do .....	55c. do
do	do	Mulvey .....	Ankle bruised .....	60c. do
do	do	Stout .....	Bruised by gun carriage	60c. do
do	do	Langlois .....	Rheumatism .....	50c. do
do	do	Harrison .....	Wounded .....	30c. do
"B" Battery	Sergeant	Gaffney .....	do .....	90c. do
do	Driver	Houde .....	Rheumatism .....	55c. do
do	Gunner	Reynolds .....	Wounded .....	55c. do
do	do	Cleroult .....	Rheumatism.....	55c. do
do	do	Wilcox .....	Leg broken .....	30c. do
do	do	John .....	Rheumatism.....	55c. do
Infy Schl Corps.	Lance Corporal.	Peterkin .....	Pneumonia .....	55c. do
do	Private	Macdonald .....	Heart disease.....	55c. do
do	do	Zachariah .....	Fall at Cut Knife Hill.	30c. do
do	do	Dunn .....	Wounded .....	55c. do
do	do	Jones, Henry .....	do .....	30c. do
do	do	Jones, Richard...	do .....	50c. do
2nd Battalion	do	Agnew .....	Femoral hernia .....	25c. do
do	do	Graham .....	Hernia .....	25c. do
7th Battalion	Captain	Peters .....	Rheumatism; arm amputated .....	\$1,000 per annum.
do	Sergeant	McIntock .....	Rheumatic fever .....	80c. per day.
do	Private	Davidson .....	Heart disease.....	60c. do
9th Battalion	Corporal	Boucher .....	Affection of knee .....	23c. do
do	Private	Fortin .....	Lung disease .....	55c. do
do	do	Bastien.....	Pleurisy and bronchitis	25c. do
10th Battalion	Color Sergeant	Francis .....	Catarrh of ears .....	30c. do
do	Bugler	Gangham .....	Hand injured.....	16c. do
do	Private	Eager .....	Wounded .....	50c. do
do	do	Cane .....	do .....	55c. do
do	do	Martin .....	do .....	\$250 per annum.
do	do	Gray .....	Rheumatism .....	40c. per day.
do	do	Phillips .....	Catarrh of ears .....	15c. do
do	do	McIlveen .....	Epilepsy .....	20c. do
do	do	Gibson .....	Bronchitis .....	30c. do
do	do	Donnelly .....	Severe fall .....	90c. do
14th Battalion	Q'rmaster-Sergt.	Clark .....	Wounded .....	\$200 per annum.
90th Battalion	Captain	Lethbridge .....	do .....	90c. per day.
do	Corporal	Ken p .....	do .....	60c. do
do	do	Canniff.....	do .....	\$100 per annum.
do	Private	Blackwood .....	do .....	15c. per day.
do	do	Matthews .....	do .....	55c. do
do	do	Hislop .....	do .....	55c. do
do	do	Halliwell .....	do .....	\$280 per annum.
Midland Battn.	Lieutenant	Hormel .....	Rheumatism .....	50c. p. day for 5 yrs.
do	Bugler	Daly .....	Wounded .....	50c. per day.
do	Private	Bell .....	Fell into hold of a barge..	60c. do
do	do	Anderson .....	Heart disease .....	55c. do
do	do	Guy .....	Insane .....	25c. do
do	do	Fitzgibbon .....	Rheumatism .....	30c. do

II.—Pensions granted to Militiamen who were wounded, contracted disease or received injuries on actual service, &c.—*Concluded.*

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Wounds, Illness, or Injuries.	Rate of Pension.
Midland Battn .....	Private.....	Barton .....	Wounded .....	55c. per day
do .....	do .....	Hepburn.....	Bronchitis .....	55c. do
do .....	do .....	Weir .....	Neuralgia .....	55c. do
Halifax Battalion .....	Sergeant .....	Young .....	Heart Disease.....	60c. do
French's Scouts .....	Trooper .....	Cook .....	Wounded .....	55c. do
Boulton's do .....	do .....	Bruce .....	do .....	60c. do
do do .....	do .....	Perrin .....	do .....	55c. do
do do .....	do .....	Langford .....	do .....	30c. do
Steele's do .....	do .....	Fisk .....	do .....	55c. do
do do .....	do .....	West .....	do .....	50c. do
Battleford Rifles .....	Bugler .....	Gilbert .....	Wounded .....	30c. do
Str. "Northcote" .....	Transport Clerk.	Vineen .....	do .....	45c. do
do .....	Carpenter .....	McDonnell .....	do .....	90c. do

III.—The following numbers of Militiamen who were wounded or contracted disease on actual service during the campaign in the North-West Territories, 1885, received gratuities for injuries, &c., of less magnitude than those for which pensions have been granted:—

Aide de Camp.....	1
"A" Battery .....	4
"B" Battery.....	2
Infantry School Corps.....	2
Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	6
2nd Battalion.....	8
7th do .....	16
9th do .....	2
10th do .....	23
14th do .....	1
65th do .....	4
90th do .....	29
91st do .....	11
95th do .....	2
Midland Battalion.....	19
York and Simcoe Battalion.....	11
Halifax Provisional do .....	1
Steele's Scouts .....	1
Boulton's do .....	10
French's do .....	2
Intelligence Corps. ....	3

Ottawa Sharpshooters.....	4
Steamer "Northcote".....	3
Scout—Courier.....	1
Total number.....	<u>166</u>

The total amount paid in gratuities, upon the above 166 claims, is \$43,876.16.

The above Militia claims were all investigated by two Boards, one composed of Officers of the Force, and the other of Medical practitioners of standing, whose duty it was in each case to make an examination and report to the Minister, preparatory to the requisite Orders in Council.

There remain about ten or twelve more cases to be reported upon and referred for the action of Government, and these will probably close the chapter of casualties resulting from a most serious Rebellion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,

C. EUG. PANET, Colonel,  
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

APPENDIX No. I.

1886.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1886.

SIR,—In submitting my Annual Report for your information, 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.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Since my last report there have been several changes among the officials. The late Commandant, Col. Hewett, R.E., C.M.G., has left, having received a high appointment from the Imperial Government. It is hardly necessary for me to expatiate to you on the valuable services of that Officer in his capacity as the first Commandant of the College, they being well known to you. But I feel it due to him that I should place on record my very high estimation of him, and to express my opinion that the great success of the Royal Military College is largely attributable to the tact and ability he brought to bear in the performance of his duties. Col. Oliver, R.A., whom, on my recommendation, you appointed to succeed him, and who has served under Col. Hewett almost from the formation of the College, will, I am sure from long personal acquaintance, and his successful career as a Professor, prove a worthy successor to Col. Hewett. The College has also sustained a most serious loss by the death of the late Dr. Bayne, Professor of Chemistry, Physics and Sciences. This gentleman also served at the College almost from its formation, and carried out most ably the arduous and scientific duties of his appointment to the most perfect satisfaction of his superiors, at the same time gaining the respect and love of his fellow-workers, his pupils, and all connected with the College. Dr. Bayne has been succeeded by Mr. Waddell, whose name was submitted to you, after careful consideration of his qualifications and testimonials, with those of other applicants for the appointment. The other changes among the Professors and Instructors were consequent on the promotion of Col. Oliver and the resignation of Major Raban, R.E. The one point worthy of notice being that one of the new Instructors is Lieut. Van Straubenzee, R.E., who is a graduate of the Royal Military College itself, having left it in 1881. This is carrying out the idea and hope I expressed in my last year's report on this subject.

I inspected the Royal Military College on the 6th and 7th of October and was perfectly satisfied with all I saw and convinced myself that the institution had not suffered by the change of Commandants.

It was, however, with regret that I found some of the Cadets doubled up two in a room, and that even then the rooms which had been temporarily set apart as a hospital were obliged to be utilized as dormitories—and this crowding exists though there are not the full number of Cadets at the College owing to several having taken commissions in the Imperial service.

This is a state of affairs much to be deplored, particularly, as of course, more Cadets will have to be admitted next year than will be leaving. I venture therefore to hope that the proposed additions, on which subject I have already addressed you, will be proceeded with as soon as possible, as it would be a thousand pities to check the advance of an Institution which has been formed with such care and whose existence is of such palpable advantage to the Dominion.

#### SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

I inspected the different Schools of Instruction on the dates given below:—

Cavalry School, Quebec, Lt.-Col. Turnbull, 2nd August.

"A" Battery, R.S.G., Kingston, Lt.-Col. Cotton, 8th September.

"B" do do Quebec, Lt.-Col. Montizambert, 31st July.

School of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg, Lt.-Col. Taylor, 16th and 17th November.

"A" Company, Infantry School Corps, Fredericton, N.B., Lt.-Col. Maunsell, 4th August.

"B" Company, Infantry School Corps, St. John's, Que., Lt.-Col. d'Orsonnens, 9th August.

"C" Company, Infantry School Corps, Toronto, Lt.-Col. Otter, 19th August.

I made careful inspections of each School and the results were on the whole very satisfactory.

The zeal of the Commandants and the Officers appears to be unabated and the work done has, I feel sure, benefited the Force at large as well as the country.

The Cavalry School is still working at a great disadvantage in having no fixed residence, being compelled to move to Point Levi Camp in the summer and back to Quebec Citadel, where there is not sufficient room, in the winter. The strength is also too small to enable it to do full justice to itself. A Riding School is much wanted at the Citadel, not only for the Cavalry but for the Battery, especially during the winter months. At present they have only the old Drill Shed, which is quite unfit for the purpose of teaching riding. I consider that another Cavalry School should be formed at Toronto, half of it to be sent by turns to Kingston, where it would be available for the very necessary instruction in equitation of the Cadets and for Ontario in general, that Province being much in want of a Cavalry School.

When the second School of Cavalry is established it would be advisable to arrange for an inspection, by the two Commandants, of those Cavalry Regiments that attend Camps and those Cavalry Corps at Quebec and Toronto which alone do not go into Camp.

The mounted portions of the Artillery Schools after their long stay in the North-West required a great deal of refitting. "A" Battery left their guns by order in the North-West, and they have been since supplied with two new guns. They should have horses enough to horse two guns and waggons complete, as it is impossible to teach Field Artillery drill properly without that, and each School should have the full equipment for four guns in their possession. I would beg to draw attention to the remarks of the Inspector of Artillery concerning the Tête de Pont Barracks, at Kingston, in which I fully concur. The 3rd or "C" Battery School has not yet been organized at British Columbia, owing to certain difficulties in the way, which will, I hope for many reasons, be soon removed.

I was particularly pleased with the progress of the new School of Mounted Infantry, at Winnipeg. At the time I was there Lieut.-Colonel Taylor had only 16 horses, officers' chargers included, which were nearly all of the right stamp of horse for mounted Infantry—short cobby bronchos, easy to mount and able to go. I had all the men who had been trained out on the horses for jumping, and I found most of them could jump and that the men were able to go at a good speed and take their jumps with the rifles in the buckets. The next day I took them out on the prairie

some miles off and saw them go through their field firing. This is done by each section of fours in turn, who start off at a gallop pulling up at a flag 500 yards from the target. Three men then dismount, the horses being held by the 4th man while the dismounted men fire 3 rounds each. They immediately re-mount and gallop forward to the next flag at 400 yards, where they fire 3 rounds more, and so on up to the last flag at 100 yards from the target. The weather was very cold being below zero, and yet the firing was very good indeed considering.

With regard to the course at the Mounted Infantry School, I would suggest that four months instead of three should be allowed for those Officers and men who wish to go through the Mounted Infantry courses; those who do not, remaining the three months only.

The question of Mounted Infantry proper is still under discussion in the military world, and Canada has, I think, taken a wise step in forming this small force of it, as the necessity of some force of Mounted Infantry seems to be universally acknowledged, and there can be no doubt that for service in the North-West Territories it would be most valuable, always provided that it is strictly confined to its legitimate functions and use, viz., that of Infantry moving on ponies or horses for rapidity of movement only, and never attempting to fight mounted.

It has been suggested at home that regular regiments of Mounted Infantry should be formed as part of the standing force; to this it has been objected, and I think rightly so, that if this were done a great difficulty would be found in preventing these regiments from becoming Cavalry, in which case they would prove, as did the old Dragoons, bad and expensive Infantry and indifferent Cavalry, and that the better plan would be to have a certain number of Infantry, Officers and men trained to Mounted Infantry work in peace time, from whom regiments could be formed in time of war, and this I believe most certainly the best plan to be adopted in this country.

By the above remarks I do not mean to say that I have altered the opinion expressed in my last year's report, that it would be advisable to have one or two Corps of Militia Mounted Infantry in the North-West. I still consider it would be the proper organization there and it would not expose them to the danger of trying to become Cavalry if under proper command and supervision.

As regards the equipment, it is probable that some alteration must be made for our purposes from that laid down for the Imperial Army, which, however, is what our present equipment is based on. In the meanwhile we are quietly making experiments, which I trust will end in our getting the best suited for our climate and wants.

When I was in England the other day I had an opportunity of speaking with Major Hutton, 60th Rifles, who formed and commanded two regiments of Mounted Infantry in the Soudan, and he informed me that they found in Egypt that it was absolutely necessary to give the Mounted Infantry man some weapon to defend himself with if overtaken, when on horseback, by the enemy's cavalry, and for this purpose a revolver was furnished to each section leader, that is, to every fourth man. Major Hutton, however, said he preferred the double-barrelled pistol, such as is made by Lancaster, as it was not so dangerous a weapon to its owner as the revolver, and better aim could be taken with it. Of course the latter is only a matter of practice, as a man can be trained to shoot perfectly with a revolver, and I would recommend that one be issued to each section leader in our Mounted Infantry School Corps, and that ammunition be supplied for practice, and men and Officers be encouraged to perfect themselves in the uses of the revolver. In England they are now in the habit of accustoming those using a revolver to shoot with either hand, a practice I should have carried out here on account of its evident utility.

A riding school is absolutely necessary at Winnipeg for the Mounted Infantry. I have already in conjunction with Colonel Taylor selected a spot, and have forwarded to you plans and estimates, and trust that the work will be sanctioned and executed as soon as possible.

When I arrived at Fredericton to inspect "A" Company School, I found that

they were in Camp for their rifle instruction. I found them in a well arranged Camp about three miles out on private ground belonging to the Commandant, and besides inspecting them on parade, I was enabled to see them at target practice, which was well carried out.

I also saw "C" Company at the Camp at Niagara, under Lieut.-Col. Otter, where I am sure their soldierly appearance, drill and discipline, was most useful as an example to the rest of the Force.

"A" Company was also at the Camp at Sussex, N.B., under Lt.-Col. Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant-General, with, I am sure, equally good results. I propose, with your permission, to always send the permanent Batteries and Companies to some of the Camps, as they will not only be good examples for the rest of the troops, but, by being able to supply good Drill Instructors, Officers and men will materially assist the Officer Commanding Camps in carrying out the drills, &c. Moreover, they will at the same time be gaining useful experience of camp life themselves.

The hope expressed in my last year's report that the Infantry School at London, Ont., would be established this year has not been fulfilled, but there is every chance now of its being opened this coming year, and it is without doubt urgently required.

As I mentioned in my last year's report was my intention, I now beg to recommend that one Gatling be attached to the Cavalry School, one to the Mounted Infantry School, one to "A" and one to "C" School. Experience in Europe has shown that the so called machine gun is not an artilleryman's weapon, as it really only represents a concentrated Infantry fire, and therefore would not justify its being used to replace an Infantry escort for Field Artillery as has been sometimes suggested, neither would it do solely to support horse Artillery, though in both cases it would form a valuable adjunct.

By having a machine gun at each School, a knowledge of its use and drill would become part of the course, and if two horses were allowed for it, a good deal of the internal transport and barrack work could be done by them at a probable saving to the public. I may remark here that I believe the Gatling gun is now by no means the best machine gun, and it is hardly used at all in Europe. When I was in England, in July last, I was present at a series of experiments with Nordenfelt machine and shell guns, which were carried out before His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley, and which were most successful. The shell guns would, I fancy, be well adapted to protecting marine mines, &c., and the machine guns were most exceedingly correct and rapid in their fire, and were seemingly not liable to jam or get easily out of order. If I am not mistaken these machine guns use the Martini-Henry ammunition.

I found throughout all the Schools one very great want, viz., hospital clothing. This must have been an oversight when they were first established, as it is invariably considered necessary in all military hospitals, and I venture to hope that this want may be supplied at once. I would also recommend that a duly qualified and paid Hospital Sergeant should form part of the establishment of each School.

I also again strongly recommend that all officers of the permanent Corps should be senior in their respective ranks to all other Militia Officers. With regard to this it is only just towards officers who give up their time wholly to the military service of the Dominion. Moreover, in the case of active service in the field the present system might be found to work very awkwardly.

I reiterate my recommendation that the different Schools should be armed with the Martini-Henry rifle and have the latest equipment with brown leather belts. (The firing drill of the Snider would, of course, still be taught the men of the Militia attending for instruction.) Also more ammunition should be allowed for target practice. I hope the Morris' tubes you have sanctioned, and which ought to have arrived before this, will prove of great use in developing accuracy of aim, and thus inducing the men to take more interest in this the most important part of a soldier's duty. This practice will of course be carried out during winter.

I shall also be very glad to get the war games already sanctioned by you for the several Schools, which will enable instruction in tactics and movements of troops

being carried out theoretically during the winter and thus prepare for practical work in fine weather. There is a new manual of rifle instruction just brought out in the Imperial Army which I hope to get at once, and I trust that the new style of target, both standing and moving, will immediately be allowed the Schools. Finally I would recommend that some attention be paid to revolver shooting, and that a supply of ammunition be authorized for the practice of the Officers and certain Non-commissioned Officers to whom revolvers should be issued by the Government, the Officers being allowed to purchase them at cost price.

Before leaving the subject of the Schools, I would beg to point out that the time is drawing near, if it has not already arrived, when the Dominion Government must reconsider their organization and status. All the Colonies are beginning to find out that without some standing or Regular Force it is impossible to organize a system of defence, and all are establishing some such Force. The Schools of Instruction in this country now represent its Regular Force, and I venture to think that it is beginning to be time for the country to consider if it would not be advantageous to increase that Force with a corresponding decrease in the Militia Force (which latter I shall refer to later on) and recognize it as their Regular Force. As regards the rank and file, their position is clear enough, as they are enlisted for three years, and can be taken on if necessary; but the Officers hold their appointments at pleasure only, have the same commissions as the other Militia Officers, no hope of pension however long and meritorious their service may be, and have very little chance of promotion. Hitherto there has been no difficulty, as the result has proved, in obtaining excellent men for these appointments, but as time goes on, and Officers find that after severing themselves completely from their professions or appointments in civil life, they are retired and relegated to private life without any pension, I venture to think that the supply of really good men will cease. Of course I am aware that any such change as sketched above would necessarily require consideration, and be the work of time, and in the meanwhile I would again recommend an immediate increase, as follows:—

	Captain.	Lieut.	Men.	Horses.
Cavalry .....	1	2	30	20
Artillery.....	1	2	25	16
Mounted Infantry.....	...	2	44	25
Infantry { "A" and "C" Companies. ...	1	44	...	
{ "B" Company.....	2	44	...	

And from among these Subalterns, one should be regularly appointed as Adjutant and appear so in the Militia List.

The Artillery Schools were some time ago formed into a Regiment, and I suppose must remain so, though I venture to think it was a mistake. But as regards the Infantry Schools, I find though they appear in the Militia Lists under the head of "Infantry School Corps" they have never been really formed into a Regiment, and only appear in the list according to their Militia seniority. I therefore recommend that in future each School shall appear in the Militia List separate as follows:—

#### "A" SCHOOL OF INFANTRY.

##### Commandant—

Maunsell, Lieut.-Colonel George T., 21 December, 1883 (Lieut.-Colonel, 22 November, 1865).

##### Captain—

Gordon, Major W. Dunlop, 21 June, 1883 (Major, 28 June, 1878).

##### Lieutenants—

Young, David D., 21 December, 1883.

Skimming, T.D.R., 21 December, 1883.

Bremner, James A., Prov., 29 October, 1885 (Captain, 18 May, 1885).

##### Adjutant—

##### Surgeon—

#### "B" SCHOOL OF INFANTRY.

&c., &c., &c.

Each of these Schools could, when necessary, be built upon so as to form Battalion.

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CAMPS.

I visited the Camps at Kingston and Niagara.

I was present at the Kingston Camp from the 7th to the 10th of September.

It was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Villiers, D.A.G., and was composed as follows:—

4th Regiment of Cavalry.  
Kingston Field Battery.  
Durham Field Battery.  
14th P. W. O. Rifles, (2 Co's.)  
16th Prince Edward Battalion.  
45th West Durham Battalion.  
49th Hastings Rifle Battalion.

The Camp was well laid out in the usual camping place, with two regiments in the college ground, and the duties were well carried out under the able superintendence and command of Lieut.-Col. Villiers, who, with his staff, deserves great credit.

As you may remember I obtained your sanction to send to Camp the two Companies of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles who had been enrolled for some time and quartered at Fort Henry under the command of Captain Murray, and I am glad to be able to say they were of great use to Lieut.-Col. Villiers as drill instructors, and that their soldier-like appearance, their steadiness at drill and general good behavior was a pattern to the rest of the Camp, and only tended to bear out the truth of my frequently expressed opinion, that with a little more time and opportunity, the Canadian Militia would prove second to none, and to make me regret that longer time for training is not given to them.

I was present at the Camp at Niagara from the 12th to the 15th of September. It was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Otter, D. A. G. of the district, and was composed as follows:—

Welland Canal Field Battery.  
Hamilton do  
Toronto do  
"C" Company, I. S. C.  
12th Battalion York Rangers.  
34th do Ontario.  
35th do Simcoe Foresters.  
36th do Peel.  
77th do Wentworth.

The ground is excellently adapted for a Camp, and it was well laid out. The duties and discipline were admirably carried out under Lieut.-Col Otter, who, with his staff, deserves great praise.

As already mentioned "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, was at this Camp under Lieut. Wadmore and was of great service in setting a good example to the rest by their steadiness, drill and general good conduct, besides ably assisting as drill instructors.

Having only these two Camps to see I was able to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the working of them, and having first recorded my astonishment at what these nearly all untrained men are able to do with such hurried and short instruction, I must place on record my deliberate opinion that looking at it as a means of forming a force that might be able to take the field, this system of bringing the rural regiments together for so short a time (only 12 days every other

year) is nearly, if not altogether, useless. The most important part of a soldier's work, that of shooting correctly, is necessarily imperfectly and so hurriedly carried out as to be nearly useless, except that it compels every man to discharge his rifle a certain number of times, for I am perfectly confident from what I saw in these two Camps that many of the men had never before pulled a trigger. Then I found that in accordance with paragraph 415, Regulations and Orders, 1883, men who missed all 5 rounds at 200 yards were moved back to the next distance where they again failed to hit the target and then back to 500 yards, naturally again missing at a greater distance. This is not only a pure waste of ammunition but tends to dishearten the men and disgust them with shooting altogether. I put a stop to this proceeding at these Camps, being able to do so, as the rifle ranges were commodious, but at many other Camps I should have been unable to do so, owing to there being too few targets, and thus proving the necessity for good arrangements for rifle practice at all the camping grounds.

It must be remembered that now-a-days a soldier who is able to hit anything standing or moving at a fair distance say up to 500 yards is worth at least a dozen of the ordinary soldier. Therefore no effort should be spared to make men good reliable shots up to 500 yards. Most of the real fighting is done at short, not long ranges. I may remark here that Lt.-Colonel Graveley, 40th Battalion, who was acting Musketry Instructor at the Kingston Camp and Lieut. Milloy, 19th Regiment, who was acting at Niagara, were both indefatigable in their attempts to carry out the course, uphill work as it was.

Then as to the drill which is tried to be taught them, it is necessarily done in such a hurried manner that it leaves no impression on the man who, if required suddenly to serve would have to begin again as a recruit. Nor is this to be wondered at when it is considered that the rural Militiaman is only supposed to be out every other year for twelve days, of which two are used up for coming and going and one Sunday, leaving nine days (if fair) in which to go through a course of musketry and be trained and drilled as a soldier, and as I have already said, it is wonderful what they do in such a short space of time. But of course there is no time for any drill in extended order for fighting, a part of the work of a soldier second only to firing, but which should not be attempted until the soldier has had some steady drill. If the men of the Regiments were the same men and attended each year something might be done, but even then very little, if only twelve days are allowed. For any real good to be obtained the Rural Regiments should be called out every year for at least sixteen days, the extent of time contemplated by the Act; and even then, it must be borne in mind that a rural Militiaman if enlisted immediately after a training will only have one year's training in his three years' service. If the present system is to continue I consider that the whole of the time at the Camp should be devoted to rifle practice with just enough Company drill to enable the men to move, which they would be able to do if they were drilled during the year at Company Headquarters before coming to Camp, as they ought to be.

I recommend that in future there should always be a Principal Medical Officer with staff pay, appointed for each Camp, and that at the Headquarters of each District a perfectly complete field basket, with medicine, &c., be kept, which shall be sent to the Camp and placed under charge of the P. M. O., who will establish one large hospital, where all the patients will be attended to by their own medical man, who will be supplied with medicines, &c., by the P. M. O. This plan was adopted by Dr. Strange, of "C" School, who was P. M. O. at Niagara, and was found to work very well.

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REGIMENTAL INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Queen's Own Rifles and Royal Grenadiers at Toronto on the 30th November, and was, as usual, very much pleased with their appearance and drill, which was highly creditable to both Officers and men.

On the 24th November, at Peterborough, I inspected part of the 57th Battalion, which has lately been made a city Regiment, and was satisfied with their appearance and movements, considering the difficulties they have been laboring under. I am sure that a year's work will show a great improvement in this Battalion.

While at Winnipeg I inspected a part of the 90th Regiment, who had paraded in the Drill Shed previous to attending the uncovering and handing over of a handsome monument erected by the Regiment in memory of their comrades who were killed in the late rising. They turned out in a very smart, soldier-like way.

I inspected the Dufferin Rifles, under Lt.-Col. Jones, at Brantford, and was much pleased with their general appearance and drill.

#### DRILL SHEDS.

I would recommend that more attention be paid to the maintenance of the existing Drill Sheds and to the erection of the new ones now necessary. The present Drill Shed at Toronto is a most unfit one, and the great zeal and progress of the regiments in that city certainly deserve the encouragement they would derive from a good and appropriate Drill Shed. The Drill Shed at Peterboro' is quite unfit for use, and a new one should be built. The Hamilton Shed was unfortunately burnt down, and a new one, I believe, is to be erected.

#### EQUIPMENT.

I would again urge the necessity of an issue of valise equipment and the gradual introduction of brown leather belts, in lieu of the present buff belts. The question of head covering is still unsettled. I would again recommend the general issue of the helmet, with a fatigue cap, such as recommended in my last report.

A grey light patrol jacket should also be issued, as it is impossible for men to look clean and smart who have to do all sorts of fatigue work in Camp in their one uniform coat—the tunic.

I am still of opinion that the Government should supply the Cavalry with boots and spurs. The expense of this could be easily met by reducing the amount of braid and lace on the tunics, most of which is unnecessary and not suitable for Militia.

With regard to the armament of the force, it is evident that we are a good deal behind the times. There is no doubt that the Snider rifle was quite good enough for our late trouble in the North-West. It is a strong useful weapon, not easily put out of order, and, if held straight, quite accurate enough up to 500 yards; but there is no doubt the Snider would not do to use against the regular forces of any country, and, as I said in my last year's report, I would recommend the issue, for the present, of the Martini-Henry until the weapon of the future is decided upon. We have a certain number in store, and those might be at once issued to the different schools, as I last year suggested, and to the city regiments. A great many of the Sniders now in use are very much out of repair. These should be taken into store, and be thoroughly repaired and re-issued for use, until Martini-Henrys can be procured for the remainder of the Militia, which should be done without delay, as it would be out of the question to take the field with two sorts of rifles requiring different ammunition. There are, I believe, enough Martini-Henry carbines in store to equip the Cavalry and Artillery Schools. I would also remind you that the guns with which our Artillery are armed are all of the old pattern. A good reliable water-bottle should also be decided upon, and a supply obtained.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

After another year's experience I beg leave again to urge the absolute necessity of reducing the strength of the Force. It stands now, on paper (including the

Schools of Instruction), as consisting of 37,346. This is really more than the correct strength, as I fear the same men appear in more than one regiment, but still this is a much greater number of men than can be properly or usefully trained, considering the money voted for that purpose.

As I have said before for the Force to be at all efficient, every soldier should be called out at least for sixteen days every year of his service. By this means a stream of fairly trained men would be poured out over the country, who could, in cases of emergency, be re-enrolled and take, with very little difficulty, their places in the ranks. Now, the only means of doing this would be by a reduction of the number, a reduction which could, I am sure, be made without difficulty, if it can be done legally. Moreover it will certainly be necessary to form regiments in the North-West, an additional reason why a reduction should take place, unless more money is granted for the Department. It may be that the Dominion is bound by treaty with the Imperial Government to keep up a certain Militia Force, but I venture to think there would be little difficulty in arranging for a reduction of the actual number if it could be shown that it would be more advantageous to have a larger force regularly enlisted and less Militia.

I must again draw attention to the system of paying and disposing of certain sums granted for the instruction and drill of the Regiments and Companies. The more I consider it the more extraordinary it appears. First the Commanding Officer receives so much money for drill instruction; he is then directed to hand this money over to a Regimental Committee consisting of three of his subordinates, who are to expend it in the manner decided upon by the Officers at their annual meeting. Not a word said of drill in this paragraph. This Committee is elected by the Officers themselves at the annual meeting, and the Committee is authorized to appoint one of its members as President, &c. Then article No. 234 directs that the Commanding Officer should be *ex officio* a member of both Committees; thus he is allowed to sit on a Committee as a member with one of his own subordinates, and to have a fourth voice in the disposal of money granted by Government for the drill and training of his Regiment, for whose state and efficiency he, as Commanding Officer, is answerable.

This, certainly, is not the position a Commanding Officer should be placed in. I consider that the money ought to be given to the Commanding Officer and expended by him; and as the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District is directed to obtain proof that due provision has been made from the allowance for the various services for which it has been granted, I cannot see, if he does his duty, how there can be any mal-appropriation of the money. Indeed, as regards the band money, paragraph 238 directs that the grant shall not be paid until the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District certifies to its efficiency, and that he has inspected the accounts and vouchers and found all correct, a supervision that might be advantageously carried out before the drill grant is paid to Captains and Commanding Officers, as I am very much afraid that under the present system the men of the rural Corps, in many cases, do not receive much drill instruction, except at the Camps. In fact I have had a guard at one of the Camps turn out to myself with arms at the shoulder, and on my approach they all, gravely taking the time from the Non-Commissioned Officer, saluted with their left hands. In another case a Cavalryman gave me a quiet nod of his head by way of salute as he passed. This was, of course, at the commencement of the Camp, and the men knew no better. Moreover, I am given to understand that some Officers commanding rural Corps and Batteries are in the habit of making up their numbers by enlisting men just for the Camp work.

I beg again to draw attention to the advisability of having fixed camping places in each district. Some might perhaps be able to supply two. But all the Camps should be selected solely on account of their suitability. The healthiness of the locality and the facilities for rifle practice being the first object considered. Perfectly level ground is by no means a *sine qua non* in the selection of a Camp site, especially if there is any time for instruction in fire tactics.

As regards the City Corps, of course, they have great advantages over the Rural

in many ways, though they have one disadvantage, viz., that they are never brigaded in Camps as the Rural Regiments are. I should like to see occasionally a City Regiment in one of our Camps, but I suppose this presents certain difficulties.

I am convinced that great advantage would accrue to the City Regiments by the establishment of paid Adjutants. These Officers to act as Musketry Instructors to the Camps in their district. And, I believe, this could be done with very little, if any expense to the public. It also appears to me that the Government ought to allow a certain amount of money to be expended in the giving of small prizes for the rifle shooting at the several Camps, as an incentive to the men to devote more attention to this part of their duty.

I believe, that much good might be done by the introduction of the War Game in the City Regiments, and as I believe, the Government can get them at cost price from the Imperial Government some might be sent for and supplied on payment to those Corps who wished for them.

From the reports of the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Artillery, that arm would seem to be progressing satisfactorily; but we are a little behind the world in the nature of our guns, and I would especially beg that two 40-pr. B.L. guns may be supplied for the use of the Prince Edward Island Brigade, where they are absolutely necessary. The Engineer Branch seems also to be doing well, in spite of the difficulties they have to contend against, and I think the formation of more Companies should be encouraged.

Before concluding this report, I think it advisable to draw attention to the position of the Officers holding the Staff appointments of Deputy Adjutant General and Brigade Major. Most of the remarks already made concerning the position and future of the Officers of the Permanent Force are applicable also to them. These Officers also have given up their civil positions and business and have devoted themselves to the Military Service of the country—among them being several who have served in the Imperial Service, and at present all are liable to be relegated to private life without pension or reward for their past services, which have, in most cases, been valuable, especially as the re-organization of the Force, when the Imperial Troops were withdrawn, required men who were prepared to take trouble and throw themselves into their work. It would, of course, not be advisable, and against the modern military idea, to make these appointments permanent, but in a Force constituted like this, the difficulty will be to replace them by properly qualified men, when from age or other causes the present incumbents are retired. In the near future it is probable that it may, as it ought to, be considered necessary that all Officers holding these appointments should have served in the Permanent Force and consequently have been graduates of the R. M. C.; but in the meantime steps must be taken to ensure having a proper supply of Staff Officers in the country, and I shall be prepared to submit my ideas to you on the subject at a later period.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. MIDDLETON, Major-General,  
Commanding Canadian Militia.

The Honorable  
Sir ADOLPHE P. 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., 3rd December, 1886.

SIR,—In accordance with General Orders (11) of 23rd May, 1886, I have the honor to forward you for the information of the Major-General Commanding, this my Report upon Military District No. 1, and include, herewith, the Report of Lt.-Colonel T. T. Coleman, 33rd "Huron" Battalion, marked "A," who commanded the Brigade Camp here, in June and July last; and also the Report of the Brigade Instructor of Musketry, Lieut. and Adjutant Byrne 7th Battalion "Fusiliers," marked "B."

Established authorized strength of Corps (Cavalry and Infantry) relieved from drill, 1886-87:—

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.
1st Regiment of Cavalry (4 Troops).....	17	68
22nd Battalion Oxford Rifles (8 Companies).....	32	336
24th do Kent Infantry 6 do .....	26	252
25th do Elgin do 5 do .....	23	210
28th do Perth do 6 do .....	26	252
30th do Wellington Rifles 10 do .....	38	420
	<u>162</u>	<u>1,638</u>

Established authorized strength of Corps (Artillery and Infantry) selected for drill, 1886-87:—

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.
Brigade Staff.....	5	5
1st Provisional Brigade Field Artillery (2 Batteries)..	14	155
London Field Battery 1 do ...	7	74
7th Battalion Fusiliers (7 Companies).....	29	294
21st do Essex Infantry (5 Companies).....	21	210
26th do Middlesex do 8 do .....	32	336
27th do Lambton do 7 do .....	29	294
29th do Waterloo do 6 do .....	26	252
32nd do Bruce do 8 do .....	32	336
33rd do Huron do 9 do .....	35	
	<u>230</u>	<u>2,334</u>

Total strength of District (allowing 3 Officers and 42 Non-Commissioned Officers and men per Troop and Company) 4,364.

## Strength of Corps that performed drill, 1886-87:—

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men
Brigade Staff.....	5	5
1st Provisional Brigade Field Artillery (2 Batteries).	10	129
London Field Battery	1 do ...	5 74
7th Battalion Fusiliers (7 Companies).....	19	260
21st do Essex Infantry (5 Companies).....	19	202
26th do Middlesex Infantry (7 Companies).....	24	261
27th do Lambton do 7 do .....	27	291
29th do Waterloo do 4 do .....	16	161
32nd do Bruce do 8 do .....	27	323
33rd do Huron do 6 do .....	22	245
	<u>174</u>	<u>1,951</u>

*Recapitulation.*

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.
Relieved from drill.....	162	1,638
Failed to drill.....	56	383
Performed drill.....	174	1,951
Grand total of all ranks, 4,364.		
Quota authorized to perform drill as per General Order (11) of 28th May, 1886 .....		2,470

On the 29th June, last, I inspected the 1st Provisional Brigade Field Artillery, Lt.-Colonel A. H. Macdonald commanding, with Majors Nicol and Hood, commanders of Batteries.

The Brigade had then been under canvas for eight days, and were encamped on the Fair Grounds that form a small but handsome park in the town of Guelph, and which, although limited in area, afforded good stabling and other conveniences that may have proved, in some minor way, advantageous, but dividing the Artillery of this District, and training one Battery at London and the other two in Guelph, must prove a disadvantage to this arm of the service, as emulation may flag, and the all-important experience of commanding the greatest possible number of Batteries, collectively, is lost to the senior officers. I found the Camp, at Guelph, faultlessly laid out, and every detail connected with the Brigade perfect, and the two Batteries composed of a fine body of young men. The horses were remarkably suitable for their work. Some of the teams being, if anything, too valuable to risk on active service.

Lt.-Colonel Dawson, District Paymaster, with myself, made a careful muster of officers, men and horses, and found service rolls and pay sheets to correspond, without one error, with the names of those for whom pay was drawn; every horse, also, was paraded.

The Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Lt.-Colonel Cotton, came into Camp previous to my leaving, and was prepared to test the progress the Batteries had made.

It is a disadvantage to No. 2 Battery, of this Brigade that they are armed with the 9-pounder S. B. gun, more particularly as they stand high for efficiency. Lt.-Colonel Macdonald suggests canvas trousers for fatigue work, as the ordinary issue is unsuitable and will not last out the time required; the cloth tunics are too tight for hard work, and the stable work spoils all clothing, and, especially, the trousers. It was hoped that leggings would be supplied, long since, they are so essential for mounted Batteries.

*7th Battalion "Fusiliers."*

I inspected this Battalion, here, on the 14th July last, since which date, I understand, drill and training have ceased.

A careful muster of all ranks was made by Lt.-Colonel Dawson, District Paymaster, and myself immediately after inspection.

The Battalion took part in the review, on Dominion Day, at which the Hon. the Minister of Militia was present.

At my half yearly inspection of the arms, &c., on the 16th November ult. I found the Government property in charge of this Battalion, which was present in the armories, well cared for, but there is no system observed, by which the whole of the arms and equipment can be called in when required for inspection or service.

*Arms.*

The Snider-Enfield, especially the long rifles with which the troops of this District are extensively armed, have become inaccurate from long use and pretty rough usage, and, even up to the modest distance of 600 yards, cannot be thoroughly relied upon for prize shooting.

*Equipment.*

The equipment of both Cavalry and Infantry is of very old pattern, and a too great proportion constantly requires repair, which, after all the trouble and expense only remains serviceable for a short time.

*Clothing.*

The trousers issued to certain troops in this District, this year, did not last out the twelve days' training, they were made from such inferior material. The forage caps issued are no protection to a man's head or face.

*Bands.*

The Regimental Bands are all very good.

*Boards of Officers.*

There have been two Boards of Officers sitting in this city, viz., a Medical Board and an Executive Board, during the last year, for the purpose of enquiring into and adjusting the claims of members of the Force who, it was alleged, had contracted illness on North-West service in 1885. Of nineteen cases enquired into, seventeen were recommended for compensation, four of which were recommended for pensions.

*Drill and Gun Sheds.*

Two sheds have had a portion of their roofs blown off by wind, and the Artillery Gun Shed at Guelph was unfortunately seriously injured by fire, in June last. Proper steps have been taken to have the necessary repairs made in each case.

*Rifle Range.*

By a little further expenditure a rifle range might be secured immediately south of, and adjoining the Military School grounds. This latter is an absolute necessity.

*Rifle Associations.*

There are 14 Rifle Associations doing good work, and others in an embryo state, that, in time, may help to swell our important list of marksmen.

The District mourns the loss by death of two highly esteemed and valuable Officers, namely, Lt.-Colonel Baxter, late commanding 24th "Kent" Battalion, and Major McMillan, late 26th "Middlesex" Battalion. Lt.-Colonel Baxter frequently occupied Staff positions during the Annual Drills, and the void created by his death cannot easily be filled. Major McMillan was one of the "fathers of the Force" of this District and highly respected. Words of mine cannot express the sorrow of our loss.

### Retirements.

There are too many changes in the ranks of Officers throughout the Corps generally, and this is greatly caused by Commanding Officers not being sufficiently circumspect in making first appointments, some of which are mere make-shifts to fill a gap for the time being. No appointee should be recommended who might not, at some future time, make a presentable and efficient Commanding Officer, and there need be no difficulty in carrying out this rule, as there is abundance of the right material from which to choose. The retirement of Lt.-Col. Hon. A. M. Ross, late 33rd "Huron" Battalion, is much to be regretted, for no matter how ably succeeded, and although such retirements as his may show generous consideration for the commendable aspirations of others more junior, still the loss of such men as Lt.-Col. Ross cannot but be felt by those among whom he occupied for many years a prominent position.

### Voluntary Drills.

The Kingsville Troop of Cavalry, London Field Battery, and Brigade of Artillery at Guelph, 21st and 28th Battalions, No. 1 Company, 22nd Battalion, and No. 5 Company, 30th Battalion, have given valuable time to voluntary drills, and in proportion to the amount of extra training and interest taken by Corps is their efficiency noticeable in Camp of Exercise.

It is possible other Corps than the above give their time to extra drills, but I have no records that would justify me in calling attention to them, just now.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. AYLMEY, Lt.-Colonel,

Acting Deputy Adjutant, General, Militia District No. 1.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Headquarters, Ottawa.

(A.)

SEAFORTH, November 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that as Senior Officer I took command of the Camp at London on the 22nd of June. The weather for the most part was cool and bracing. An abundant supply of pure and excellent water was furnished by the city authorities.

The following officers and men were present:

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.
Staff.....	8	5
Field Battery.....	5	74
21st Battalion.....	19	202
26th do.....	24	261
27th do.....	27	291
29th do.....	16	161
32nd do.....	27	323
33rd do.....	22	245
Total.....	148	1,562

Many applications were made to permit canteens on the ground. I consulted with the Lt.-Colonels of Battalions as to the propriety of allowing them. It was agreed we could do very well without them, and I refused to allow any. Fresh milk and coffee were supplied instead, and I am satisfied their absence was a great benefit

to the Camp. No drunkenness came under my notice, and I am informed no commitment from that cause took place during our Annual Drill.

The force was principally composed of intelligent young men.

The Staff consisted of Lt.-Col. Hon. M. Aylmer, Brigade Major; Lt. Col. Dawson, Paymaster; Major Smyth, 7th Fusiliers, Supply Officer; Lt. McEwan, 26th Battalion, Quartermaster; Major Guillet, 21st Battalion, Assistant-Brigade Major; Lt. Bryne, 7th Battalion, Musketry Instructor; Lt. Coogan, 24th Battalion, Provost Officer. Owing to the demand on Lt.-Col. Aylmer's time, I found it necessary to appoint a Deputy Brigade Major.

The exercises consisted of three daily drills: 6 to 7, 10 to 12, 2.45 to 4.45.

I have not witnessed in my long service such honest and honorable rivalry in the force, and I am proud to say it was productive of a most decided and manifest improvement in both officers and men.

The improvement of the men is due to the activity and efficiency of the Officers.

During the camp, I had the hearty co-operation of the able Lt.-Colonels of Battalions and their respective commands. Too much praise can not be given to Lt. Col. Hon. M. Aylmer for his persistent attention to the many details of the camp and his constant devotion to the welfare of the men and Officers.

I am positive it would improve the force if Rural Battalions were called together not later than the 12th of June—or deferred until about the 18th of September. At either period of the year the men could be more easily mustered, and they could suffer no inconvenience in London at least owing to the porous nature of the soil.

The camp was very quiet, neat and orderly, and attentive to their duties.

There was one casualty in the 32nd Battalion. It was not from fatigue. The 32nd Regiment was mustered that morning, and his name was called in my presence ten minutes before the announcement of his death.

Every man's heart should be examined before being admitted into the Militia Force, and re-examined before Annual Drill. I have no reason to doubt it was overlooked in this case, but the rule cannot be too stringently enforced.

In accordance with general instructions, every Battalion composing the Brigade, was examined at five different times, under the command of junior officers, by me personally, with few trifling mistakes and in most Battalions no mistakes, and I say further they had no knowledge what movements they would be called upon to perform from day to day. I cannot speak too highly of the manner of inspection, as it shows the knowledge or want of it, in the Officer selected to perform these evolutions, and that such Officer must be always able and capable to instruct the Battalion did it ever become necessary for him to do so.

Medals were presented to the 7th Battalion under Command of Lt.-Col. Williams by Mrs. Carling, wife of the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, on the 27th day of June. The number of people present was very large, showing the popular interest in the event, and the public confirmation of the Government recognizing the prowess of the Officers and men who so readily offered themselves at so inclement a season of the year, in so open and unsheltered a territory, to defend our country and our country's cause.

There was a general review and Field day, 1st July, in which the 7th Fusilier, under Command of Lt.-Col. Williams joined, and which was witnessed by the Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, and before whom the Brigade passed in review. He addressed the Officers and men on their soldierly bearing, neatness and cleanliness, and the precision and accuracy of their movements. During the delivery of his remarks, he was loudly applauded by the assembled multitude, of whom it was supposed 20,000 were present.

The day, in a military sense, was a success, for which I thank the able assistance of Lt.-Col. Aylmer, and the Lt.-Colonels and Officers in Command of the respective Corps.

The men should be in Camp before midnight, and passes should not be granted for a later hour unless under peculiar circumstances.

The Camp was well laid out. The city furnished a hydrant and a latrine to every Battalion.

The Y. M. C. A. supplied rooms, stamps, paper and religious exercises to the Brigade, and where many a pleasant evening was spent. On the Sabbath, the different sects were paraded to three respective places of worship. The Rev. Canon Richardson preached to those who remained in Camp. Brigade Bandmaster Hindmarch, of the 29th Battalion, assisted in the orchestral part of the services.

The Brigade by Battalions was marched to the butts, and instructed in musketry by Lt. Byrn.

The bread and meat were good. I return my most sincere thanks to the Staff, the Lt.-Colonels, Officers and men, for their good conduct and soldierly deportment, and if they continue to excel in future encampments as they did this year, No. 1 District will be a credit to the force and a credit to the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY THEOBALD COLEMAN,

Lt.-Col. 33rd Battalion,

Commanding Camp London.

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

(B.)

LONDON, 15th July, 1886.

SIR,—In forwarding the musketry returns of the several Corps which performed their Annual Drill for 1886 at London, I beg to make the following observations:—

1st. A number of the rifles in use are unserviceable, and some absolutely dangerous to the firer.

2nd. A large majority of the Officers are unacquainted with the firing exercise, position, drill and aiming drill, consequently are unable to instruct their men in what is requisite to enable them to become good or even fair shots.

3rd. Adjusting the back sight and making allowance for wind at the different ranges appeared to be a matter of no consequence, some officers quietly watching their men firing at 400 yards with elevation for 200 yards, and *vice versa*.

4th. In most cases Officers commanding Companies did not comply with the instructions contained in the Company target practice returns, and appear to have exercised no care in filling them in, as they were all more or less incomplete and very inaccurate.

5th. The conduct of the men while at the range was in all respects admirable, while their quick perception, aptitude for and perfect willingness to receive instruction, would, in a short time (under competent instruction), make them fair average shots.

6th. I would strongly recommend that one day be devoted to judging distance, theoretical principles, and the cleaning of arms. I would also beg to recommend that a small money prize be granted to the best shot of each Company, say \$5.

CLASSIFICATION in accordance with Militia General Order, 26th May, 1886.

Corps.	Classification.			Remarks.
	1st Class Shots.	2nd Class Shots.	3rd Class Shots.	
21st Essex.....	70	50	35	
26th Middlesex.....	67	57	63	
27th Lambton.....	3	36	149	
29th Waterloo.....	4	17	108	
32nd Bruce.....	26	61	145	
33rd Huron.....	30	34	112	
Total.....	200	255	612	

BEST Shooting Companies.

Corps.	Company.	Average.	Remarks.
21st Essex.....	No. 2.....	43.48	Owing to a difficulty in changing the target, the 27th did not fire at 400 yards.
26th Middlesex.....	do 6.....	42.24	
27th Lambton.....	do 1.....	25.31	
29th Waterloo.....	do 5.....	20.26	
32nd Bruce.....	do 1.....	34.99	
33rd Huron.....	do 8.....	29.52	

BEST Shot in each Battalion.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Company.	Number of Points obtained.	Remarks.
Bugler Archbold.....	21st ..	No. 3.....	59	
Sergeant Sickles.....	26th.....	do 5.....	56	
Private Johnson.....	27th.....	do 6.....	45	
Color-Sergeant Reilstein.....	29th.....	do 3.....	48	
Sergeant Powell.....	32nd ..	do 6.....	59	
Private Willets.....	33rd.....	do 8.....	58	

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD J. BYRNE,

Lieut. and Adjutant, 7th Fusiliers,

Musketry Instructor.

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

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

NEW FORT BARRACKS,  
TORONTO, 1st December, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Major-General Commanding this my Report upon the state of the Militia in Military District No. 2 for the past year.

In obedience to instructions I assumed the command of the District upon the 1st July last, relieving Lt.-Col. Denison, retired.

The established strength is as under:—

		Officers.	N. O. O. and Men.
Cavalry.....	9 Troops.....	39	368
Field Artillery.....	3 Batteries.....	18	232
Garrison Artillery.....	2 Batteries.....	6	110
Mountain Artillery.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Battery .....	1	21
Infantry and Rifles.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Companies .....	463	6,300
Total.....	129	527	7,031

Of the number 3,496 were authorized to perform the Annual Drill, which was done in Camp and Local Headquarters.

The following Corps were assembled in Camp at Niagara, from the 7th to 18th September, 12 days:—

Welland Canal Field Battery.

Hamilton Field Battery.

Toronto Field Battery.

12th Battalion York Rangers.

34th do Ontario.

35th do Simcoe Foresters.

36th do Peel.

77th do Wentworth.

"C." Company Infantry School Corps.

While those named below performed the drill at Local Headquarters:—

Governor General's Body Guard, Toronto.

Collingwood Garrison Battery, Collingwood.

Toronto Garrison Battery, Toronto.

Sault Ste. Marie Demi Battery, Sault Ste. Marie.

2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

10th do Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

13th do Hamilton, Hamilton.

38th do Dufferin Rifles, Brantford.

Rifle Company Sault Ste. Marie, Sault Ste. Marie.

do Port Arthur, Port Arthur.

Leaving the Corps undernamed unauthorized to drill:—

2nd Regiment Cavalry.

19th Battalion, Lincoln.

20th do Halton.

31st do Grey.

37th do Haldimand.

39th do Norfolk.

44th do Welland.

## NIAGARA CAMP.

The Camp at Niagara was formed on the 7th September, upon the usual grounds, and so good were the transport arrangements that all the Corps were comfortably settled by "Retreat" the same evening.

The contract for transport was given to Barlow Cumberland, Esq., of Toronto, who deserves every credit for the completeness of his details.

The various Battalions were pretty well up to their establishment, every Company being present.

The first four days in camp I had devoted entirely to Squad and Arm Drill, then two days extended order, one day Battalion, one day Brigade, and the remaining day to my own inspection of Corps regimentally.

Very great progress was made in drill and duties, while the desire upon the part of all ranks to maintain discipline was more than commendable.

The presence of "C" Company, I. S. C., under Lieut. Wadmore, proved of great advantage to the force in Camp, not only as a model in soldierly bearing and conduct, but also by the assistance given in the supply of several good instructors.

Major Smith and Lieut. Sears of this Corps, my Brigade Major and Orderly Officer, rendered great service by their keen and zealous attention to the carrying out of the various details of discipline and duties.

The required number of rounds were fired at the ranges by all the Corps, but I fear little good resulted from the practice; until more time is allowed at the ranges and officers better qualified to instruct their men, the firing can never be satisfactory.

The report of the Instructor of Musketry, Lieut. C. Milloy, 19th Battalion, is appended, and I must draw attention to the paragraph respecting the state of many of the rifles; in my recent inspections I have noticed the same thing.

Lieut. Milloy was most indefatigable in the conduct of the firing.

The health of the Camp was very good. Report of the P. M. O. herewith.

One medicine chest only was issued, which I placed in the hands of Surgeon Strange, I. S. C. (this chest by the way does not appear to contain all that is necessary), who established a Brigade Hospital, to which all Non-commissioned Officers or men unfit for duty for a day or more were sent for treatment by regimental surgeons. This plan was found to work very satisfactorily, and I would recommend its adoption in future.

I must bring to notice the intelligence and zeal displayed by Surgeon Strange in the management of the medical department.

The Camp equipage and supervision of the cleanliness of the lines was placed in the charge of Captain Mutton, Q. O. R., Camp Quartermaster, who performed the duties to my entire satisfaction.

The tents of the district, I may here remark, are in a very unserviceable condition, many of them leaking badly.

The supplies furnished by the contractors were of good quality and promptly delivered.

Major McLaren, 13th Battalion, the Supply Officer, has a thorough knowledge of his duties; his regular and methodical habits render him a most desirable man in this very important post.

The regulations for pay were promptly carried out by Lt.-Col. Alger, who attended during the last eight days of the Camp.

On the 15th September, Major General Sir Frederick Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding the Militia, saw the whole force on parade.

The Artillery, which was brigaded under Major King, W.C.F.B., was inspected on the previous day by Lt.-Col. Cotton, R.C.A., who will, no doubt, report as to its efficiency.

The several Battalions of Infantry I subjected to a fairly close test, examining the mounted officers particularly. The knowledge of these officers was, in many instances, very good, in others indifferent. A course of instruction at one of the schools is very necessary for several of them, and the same remarks will equally apply to the company officers.

The 12th Battalion, under Lt.-Col. Wayling, was particularly good in the manual and firing exercises. Both were admirably done.

The Battalion Drill of the 34th, under Lt.-Col. O'Donovan, was its strong point, all the movements being steadily performed.

The 35th Battalion, Lt.-Col. O'Brien, was well in hand in everything. Its embarkation on the steamer before daylight, leaving Camp, was most regular and creditable.

The 36th Battalion has just been reorganized, but Lt.-Col. Tyrwhitt's care and judgment in handling it was very apparent, and a very creditable inspection was the result.

The 77th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Brown, elicited warm applause at the Major-General's inspection for its admirable march past.

During the Camp I also made a careful inspection of the books, forms and interior economy of the Infantry Corps, but cannot say that these matters are as satisfactory as could be wished for, save in the case of the 12th Battalion, whose books were well arranged and regularly kept.

In all the different points that I have touched upon in connection with the Niagara Camp, I look for a decided improvement another year, as in no case did I find anything but a keen interest shown, and a desire to improve where a weakness was pointed out.

Before leaving this report of the Camp, I must record the kind assistance rendered me by the Mayor of Niagara, W. A. Milloy, Esq., the Rev. Stewart Jones, who undertook the church service, and Captain Geale, the Barrack Master.

The Y. M. C. A. of Toronto, as usual, furnished a large marquee with papers, writing material, &c., for the free use of the force, a boon which was much appreciated.

#### CITY CORPS

Of the Corps who were drilled at Headquarters, I would report as follows:—

##### *Governor General's Body Guard*

Was inspected by Lt.-Col. Denison, the late D.A.G., in June last, who reports the squadron as "being in good order and very efficient."

##### *Collingwood Garrison Artillery.*

This Corps was inspected by Lt.-Col. Cotton, R. C. A., to whose report I must refer.

##### *Toronto Garrison Artillery*

Inspected by Lt.-Col. Irwin, R.C.A.

##### *Sault Ste. Marie Demi-Battery.*

Owing to other engagements I was unable to see this Corps, but Major Jas. Wilson, its Commanding Officer, reports the annual drill as satisfactory, being regularly performed, and the Battery efficient.

##### *The Queen's Own Rifles and Royal Grenadiers.*

The Major-General Commanding saw these two Corps together in Toronto, on the 30th October, and expressed himself as much pleased with their appearance and drill.

The regimental and company books of both Battalions are in good order.

##### *13th Battalion.*

Owing to the destruction of the Drill Shed at Hamilton, by fire, in May last, and the loss of the arms, accoutrements and clothing of this Battalion it has labored under many disadvantages in the performance of the Annual Drill. At my inspection, the movements given in Battalion Drill were very steadily performed, but the Manual Exercise was shaky. Regimental Books are in good order.

Lt.-Col. Gibson, lately appointed to the command, is working hard to overcome the serious "set back" that the fire caused.

#### *38th Battalion Dufferin Rifles.*

On the 16th November I inspected this Corps in Brantford. The muster was strong and the movements given very steadily done, but some degree of carelessness was apparent in the manner in which the accoutrements and clothing were fitted and cleaned.

The regimental and company books were not up to the mark either.

These defects will doubtless soon be remedied as Lt.-Col. Jones and his officers are very enthusiastic in the cause.

Good brass and bugle bands are attached to the Battalion which also has its Ambulance, Pioneer and Signal Corps.

#### *Port Arthur Rifle Company.*

This Company was inspected by me on the 1st October and found in very good order; Captain Ray, the Commanding Officer appears most energetic and enthusiastic

#### *Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company.*

The Annual Drill of this Company has not yet been performed.

#### GENERAL.

I have to report the loss of two Drill Sheds by fire, viz., that of Hamilton, in May last, and Barrie, in September; in each case a large quantity of stores were destroyed.

The various sheds in the District, I find on personal inspection are, as a rule, in bad order. Most of them were built twenty years ago, and being of wood it is not surprising that they are now beginning to show many weaknesses.

That at St. Catherine's is one of this class and sadly needs immediate repair, while in Brantford owing to the expiry of the ground lease, the present building will soon have to be moved (a doubtful experiment in its present state) or a new one built.

The Armory in Toronto is of another class being built of brick and comparatively new but so small as to be entirely unfitted for the headquarters of two such strong Battalions as the Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers—a building of double the size with grounds outside sufficiently large to drill a Battalion is urgently needed.

Last year the shed in Owen Sound was burnt and has not yet been replaced.

Many Company headquarters are without sheds or armouries, and the stores suffer in consequence.

With respect to the arms, accoutrements, &c., I find a great difference in the way they are cared for by the different Captains, very few are really well looked after, but I hope for an improvement at my next visit.

A tabular statement of Corps which performed the Annual Drill accompanies this Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. OTTER, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

(A.)

NIAGARA, 6th November, 1886.

SIR,—As Musketry Instructor at Niagara Camp, 1883, I beg leave to make the following Report:—

1. The firing was carried on under my personal supervision, and on the whole was very satisfactory, considering the weather which was not at all conducive to good shooting, strong winds prevailing almost all the time.

2. I found a great many of the rifles in very bad order especially those in the Battalions from which men were drawn for the North West, some of them being almost entirely "honey combed" in the barrel, making them utterly useless for accurate rifle shooting.

3. The marking was done in a very satisfactory manner, having only two accidents to the markers and those from "splash" from the target, both of a very trivial nature.

4. The scores as will be seen by the returns are not large, but taking into consideration the fact that a large proportion are recruits who never shot a rifle before, the average is very fair.

COLIN C. MILLOY, Lieut. 19th Batt.,  
Musketry Instructor.

To Lt. Col. OTTER, D.A.G.,  
Military District No. 2.

(B.)

THE HOSPITAL, NEW FORT,  
TORONTO, 20th September, 1886.

SIR—As Principal Medical Officer of the Camp at Niagara, from 6th September to 18th September, I have the honor to submit the following Report:—

A favorable site having been selected, I established a Brigade Field Hospital, to which every man who became disabled for duty was sent, and was there professionally attended by the Surgeon of his own Corps, under my own general supervision. The medicine chest supplied for the use of the entire Camp was kept at the Hospital, under the charge of the Brigade Hospital Sergeant, who dispensed all prescriptions, both for the men in the Field Hospital and for those whose ailments were sufficiently slight to enable them to do duty with their Corps.

By this means, while reaping the advantage of a Brigade Field Hospital, each Surgeon retained medical control over the men of his own Corps, and each patient derived the benefit of being treated, from the commencement to the termination of his disease, by the same Medical Officer. This plan is a great improvement on the old system of regimental Field Hospitals, inasmuch as the patients are removed from the noise and tumult incidental to the Camp lines; one case of medicine and appliances suffices for the Brigade, and the number of Hospital employed men is greatly reduced. Any lack of due attention to the sick on the part of the regimental Surgeons is more easily and quickly recognized by the Principal Medical Officer.

The health of the men while in camp, despite the lateness of the season and much wet weather, was excellent. Thirty men were admitted to Hospital suffering from the following diseases:—

1 Debility.	4 Bronchitis, acute.
1 Typhoid Fever.	1 Hemorrhoids.
8 Diarrhoea and Colic.	7 Injuries, including sprains, contusions and sore feet.
1 Rheumatism.	1 Conjunctivitis.
1 Hernia.	1 Malaria.
1 Epilepsy.	
3 Venereal diseases.	

I desire to draw your particular attention to the very inadequate supply of medicines and appliances. The medicine chest was supplied with a small quantity of many useful drugs, but even with the small amount of sickness, the astringents and opiates were exhausted before the end of the first week. There were no bandages or cotton to make any from. There were no splints; not even a catheter was supplied, while the small amount of adhesive plaster was worthless and unfit for use on account of its age. Not even a pair of common scissors for cutting plasters and other

rough work was forthcoming. A hypodermic syringe was greatly needed, as also were tooth forceps. No surgical instruments of any kind were supplied. I consider the want of these articles a very grave matter, as in the event of severe accidents, or an epidemic of disease, to which a large body of men is momentarily liable, the consequences might be terrible without the aid of necessary appliances.

In my opinion, each Camp should be supplied with a well stocked medical and surgical pannier, and with two stretchers.

The attention of Captains of Companies should be called to the desirability of not allowing any man with an habitual cough, or rupture, to proceed to camp. As it is impossible in Rural Battalions for the Surgeon to medically inspect the men before their arrival in Camp, much might be accomplished by the Captains of Companies in preventing unfit men from undertaking the journey to Camp.

I beg to refer to the assiduous attention and care shown to the sick by Brigade Hospital Sergeant Lowe, of "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, who fulfilled his duties to my utmost satisfaction.

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

FREDERICK W. STRANGE, Surgeon,  
Infantry School Corps,  
Principal Medical Officer.

To Lieut. Col. OTTER, Commandant,  
Niagara Camp.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
KINGSTON, November, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my Annual Report on the state of 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 27th 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.....	<u>3,306</u>

Number of Militia authorized for Annual Drill—quota 1,931:—

In Camp.....	1,168
Drilled at Headquarters.....	711
Total.....	<u>1,879</u>

Corps which performed Annual Drill in Camp:—

4th Regiment of Cavalry.  
Kingston Field Battery.  
Durham Field Battery.  
14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles (2 Companies).  
16th Prince Edward Battalion.  
45th West Durham Battalion.  
49th Hastings Rifle Battalion.

Corps authorized to perform Drill at their respective Headquarters:—

14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles, Kingston (4 Companies).

15th Argyle Light Infantry, Belleville.

57th Peterborough Rangers Battalion.

Corps relieved from Annual Drill:—

40th Northumberland Battalion.

46th East Durham Battalion.

47th Frontenac Battalion.

#### 15th Argyle Light Infantry.

On the 5th of July I inspected this Battalion for the Annual Drill of 1886-87. The drill under Lt. Colonel Lazier was very steadily performed, consisting of Battalion and skirmishing movements. Captains Ponton and Halliwell drilled their Companies in Company drill, to my satisfaction.

The Regiment looked very clean and smart.

Major King mustered the Battalion immediately after the inspection.

I regret to state that this Battalion has not a Drill Shed. The armories are scattered over the town, and in consequence the Battalion suffers in efficiency, having no place for a general assembly. I trust that this much-needed building will soon be supplied.

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

Four Companies of this Battalion, viz.,—1, 3, 5 and 6 paraded for my inspection on the 9th of July under command of Lieut. Colonel Henry Smith. The appearance of the men was clean and soldierlike.

Lt. Colonel Smith manoeuvred the Regiment, and Major Power the manual and firing exercises, Captains Murray and Lewis Shannon drilled their respective companies. In all I was much pleased with the efficiency of the Regiment.

Surgeon Henderson's Ambulance Corps is also well organized, and has already done good service.

The stores of this Battalion are kept in perfect order.

#### 57th Peterborough Rangers.

In the month of August this Battalion was changed into a City Corps, the three outside Companies of Keene, Hastings and Norwood ceasing to exist, with exception of the Company Officers who joined the new Companies raised in Peterborough. For the short time that this new Battalion has been organized it certainly reflects great credit on Lieut. Colonel Rogers and his Officers. The rank and file are also a fine body of young men, and as a commencement as a City Corps passed a very creditable inspection before the Major-General on the 24th of November.

The armories have to be built, for at present the Government stores are kept in very temporary armories.

The 57th used to be the best Rural Corps in this District and I trust it will try and maintain its reputation as a City Corps.

After the inspection Major King mustered the Battalion.

#### Cobourg Garrison Battery.

This Battery was inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery for its Annual Drill on the 6th of August (*vide* his Report). The armory is kept in very good order.

#### Detachment 14th P. W. O. Rifles at Fort Henry.

On 15th January orders were received from the Adjutant-General to order out another Company of the 14th to do duty in Fort Henry, and Captain Skinner and his Company joined Captain Murray already in the Fort, making a force quartered there of 6 Officers and 84 men.

On the 16th of April the Major-General Commanding inspected these two Companies on parade at Fort Henry, as also the men's quarters, and at the conclusion complimented Captain Murray on the highly efficient state of his command.

#### Rifle Associations.

There are nine Rifle Associations in the District, each taking great interest in their respective ones.

#### Drill Sheds.

These buildings have been erected for many years, and time and weather are now acting on them. Several have been again repaired this year.

#### Armories

Are in very fair order. I must especially notice the stores at Port Hope of the Durham Field Battery and two Companies of the 46th Battalion, which are always kept in beautiful order.

#### Clothing

Is in very good condition, although it is very severe on the tunic and trousers when a soldier lives, sleeps, drills and performs fatigue duty for twelve days in Camp.

#### Brigade Camp.

On the 7th September the Brigade Camp for this District again assembled on Barriefield Common, as also in the enclosure belonging to the Royal Military College, placed at my disposal by Col. Oliver, Commandant R. M. C.

In my last year's Report I stated that Kingston was the only place in this District suitable for a Brigade Camp, it having advantages that other places have not. The very water supply, which is of great importance to the well being of troops, cannot be surpassed for its freshness and abundance, being pumped into Camp through pipes laid for that purpose from the R. M. C., besides the very Military surroundings of Kingston make the Corps while in Camp feel that there is something Military about the whole affair, quite different if the Camp were placed near some little country village or town. I strongly recommend that Kingston be recognized as the permanent camping ground for this District. Of course Barriefield Common requires to be levelled and drained, for as it is at the present time, when heavy rains fall, the Common is nearly under water. Also proper latrines and store building should be erected at the Government expense, and no further call made on the city for this outlay, which has been most cheerfully contributed for the last two years.

The City Corporation again this year very liberally erected all the requisite buildings, and laid on the water pipes, besides paying for the cartage of the several Corps baggage to and from the place of arrival and departure and my best thanks are due to the Mayor (Mr. Whiting) and Corporation for having fulfilled all they promised to do relative to the Camp expenses.

The following Corps were in Camp:—

The 4th Regiment of Cavalry under command of Lieut. Colonel Duff, consisting of "A," "B," "C" and "D" Troops. The men were this year of a superior class, and the horses, the Veterinary Surgeon remarks, "are, in general, I think, a better lot than we have had for some time." The troops were constantly at drill and made great progress under their Officers. Staff Sergeant McGuire, of "A" Battery, was of very great service as Drill Instructor.

Lieut. Colonel Duff is to be congratulated on the progress his Regiment made while in Camp, both as regards drill and military discipline. The Musketry Instructor speaks highly of the Regiment's carbine practice at the butts.

#### Kingston Field Battery.

Captain Drennan assumed command about a month before Camp, and marched into Camp in a very creditable manner, bringing in 4 Officers and 67 Gunners, 26 horses and 4 guns.

I am of opinion that this Battery will greatly improve in efficiency under this Officer. The Kingston Field Battery should be second to none in efficiency, considering the advantages it has over other Batteries. (*Vide* Assistant Inspector of Artillery's Report.)

*Durham Field Battery.*

This Battery is never behind-hand when required for Camp in either Officers, men or horses. Major McLean and his Officers deserve great credit for the interest they have infused in the Battery, all taking an interest in the welfare of their Corps.

The Corps marched into Camp with 5 Officers, 74 men, 29 horses and 4 guns. I have inspected the Battery stores since Camp, and have great pleasure in stating that they are as clean as clean can be, and a credit to any regular Corps. (*Vide Assistant Inspector of Artillery's Report.*)

*16th Prince Edward Battalion.*

Five Companies of this Corps performed Annual Drill in Camp. No. 1 Company failed to turn out on account of its Officer, and who has since been requested to transfer his Company stores to another.

I regret to say this Corps was not as efficient this year as last, although I am sure Lt.-Colonel Bog and his Officers did their best to bring a full Battalion to Camp. I trust next time the Regiment comes to Camp they will have the six Companies and a good band.

I inspected the arms and clothing in Camp, and found them clean and in good order.

*45th West Durham Battalion.*

This Battalion, with a splendid band, marched into Camp its full strength, under command of Lt.-Col. Cubitt.

The Companies of this Corps had had some drill at their Company Headquarters, under their Officers, before coming to Camp, which at once showed that drill and discipline had been imparted by the steadiness of the Regiment's bearing on arrival, and all through Camp the full extent of drill was carried out. This Battalion is very efficient as a Rural Corps and reflects much credit on Lt.-Colonel Cubitt and all his Officers.

I inspected the arms and accoutrements in Camp and found everything clean and in good order.

*49th Hastings Rifle Battalion.*

This Rifle Corps came into Camp nearly all composed of recruits, I should say about 70 per cent., but no Corps in Camp drilled longer or harder each day. They received the advantages of being instructed by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles who were camped alongside of them, the consequence being that in a very few days this Battalion was able to drill as well as either of the others, and at the end of the Camp was vastly different in appearance and drill, to the first day it walked into Camp.

Lt.-Colonel Brown and his Officers did their best to make the Corps efficient, and the men endorsed their efforts.

The rank and file were a fine set of young men, the foundation of good soldiers.

*Detachment, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.*

I received orders from the Major-General Commanding, directing that the two Companies of the 14th stationed in Fort Henry be ordered to join the Brigade Camp for the twelve days' drill.

The two Companies marched into Camp—6 Officers and 84 men, besides an excellent Band, all under command of Captain Murray, and camped on the left of the 49th Hastings Rifles. Their appearance in Camp was of immense service. Their quiet behavior and soldierlike bearing greatly infused the other corps with a like feeling; besides, the Non-Commissioned Officers and men acted as instructors to other Corps.

The 49th Battalion benefited greatly by being next to them.

*Bands in Camp.*

The Band of the 45th Battalion was exceptionally good, and the Bands of the 14th (Detachment Band) and 49th Battalion very good.

*Discipline.*

The Camp duties were strictly carried out, and the discipline of the different Corps was all that could be desired.

*Guard Mounting*

Was made a specialty of, all Guards mounting at 9:30 on the Brigade Parade, and in front of the Brigade Guards were the two Regimental Guards of the 14th, as a pattern how soldiers should be dressed for such a duty.

*Health of the Camp.*

The health of the troops, notwithstanding the stormy weather, was excellent. *Vide P.M.O. report attached, marked "A."*

*Rations.*

The supplies were excellent and abundant, the cost of ration per man was 15½ cents per diem.

*Target Practice.*

The rifle ranges on Fort Henry reserve were put in very good order just in time for the Camp practice.

Lieut.-Colonel Vance Graveley performed the duties of Musketry Instructor. He spared neither pains nor trouble in imparting instruction in this most essential part of a soldier's duty, and I was much pleased in seeing how engrossed he became in this tedious work. I attach his official Report, marked "B."

*Good Conduct.*

The conduct of the Troops while in Camp was excellent. His Worship the Mayor of Kingston testifies also to their good behavior as per letter attached, marked "C."

*Inspection by the Major-General.*

On the 10th of September the Major-General Commanding inspected the force in Camp, which received him with a "General Salute," and after riding down the ranks, the line broke into Column to the right and marched past, but as the troops had only been in Camp three days no further Brigade movements were attempted. The General expressed himself as pleased with what he had seen, and again complimented the Fort Companies.

*Royal Military College.*

The Officers of the Royal Military College, as last year, were most obliging in showing Officers or men over the College, and giving all information asked for.

Major Davidson, R.E., devoted one afternoon to the Officers and men in Camp, who wished to attend at the College grounds by an Exhibition of Engineering Models and seeing the practical use of Shelter Trenches, Signaling by Heliography, and demolition of Fortifications.

Major Nash, R.A., also delivered a most interesting lecture, in the Gymnasium, on "Military Topics of the Times."

I have to thank Sergeant Major Birtles, R.E., of the Royal Military College for all the trouble he took in superintending the laying on of the water for the use of the Camp.

*Camp Staff.*

My best thanks are tendered to the Staff who rendered me every assistance to make the Camp efficient, their separate duties were performed to my entire satisfaction.

Capt. S. Hughes (45th Battalion), Brigade Major.  
Major King (District Staff), Supply Officer.  
Capt. Clemes (46th Battalion), Camp Quartermaster.  
Lieut.-Colonel Graveley (40th Battalion), Musketry Instructor.  
Surgeon Tracey (49th Battalion), Acting Principal Medical Officer.

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

H. V. VILLIERS, Lieut. Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 3.

To the Adjutant General,  
Headquarters, Militia Department,  
Ottawa.

**(A.)**

CAMP BARRIEFIELD, 18th September, 1886.

SIR,—As Principal Medical Officer of the Brigade Camp for Military District No. 3, I have the honor to report that on my arrival here, I found that the "Medicine Chest" supplied by the Department was simply a box which by no means could be called a medicine chest proper, inasmuch as it did not contain any of the appliances requisite for medical or surgical purposes. The medicines supplied being totally unsuited to meet the cases of sickness, consequently, I had to requisition for local purchases, the accounts of which are herewith attached. The Medical Officers of each Corps was furnished with a list of the drugs which this packing case contained.

2. The health of the Camp on the whole has been good, though the weather was most unfavorable to the men. There has been many cases of dysentery and colds, principally arising from the weather which was very wet and windy. No casualties of any kind have been reported to me.

3. The ground occupied by the Cavalry, Artillery and the 16th Battalion is, in my opinion, unsuited for camping purposes in wet weather, as it is low, and the soil is soft and clayey. If drained, it might possibly answer the purpose.

4. The rations supplied have been good, and I heard no complaints either as to quantity or quality. The sanitary arrangements of the Camp were all that could be desired, excepting the location of the Officers and men noted above, which, on account of the wet weather, I consider very unsatisfactory.

5. I cannot conclude the Report without saying that I could not have performed my duties without a Dispenser, there not being an Hospital Sergeant in the Camp capable of performing that duty. I would suggest that in future Camps a Non-Commissioned Officer be appointed purposely for such duties.

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

ROBERT TRACEY, M. D.,  
Surgeon 49th Rifles,  
Principal Medical Officer.

Lt.-Col. VILLIERS,  
Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 3.

**(B.)**

CAMP BARRIEFIELD, 18th September, 1886.

SIR,—As Brigade Musketry Instructor, I have the honor to report, as follows: The practice commenced on the afternoon of Wednesday, the second day of Camp, by two Companies of the 16th Battalion, and was followed up as the weather would permit, by two successive Companies from each of the Infantry Battalions, in accordance with general orders, until all had finished.

As the time allowed for Musketry instruction was limited, I adopted the plan of giving a short lecture on the use of the Rifle, with practical illustration of the object and utility of the sights, and the principal of trajectory, to each Corps, before allowing them to commence firing. The men having been instructed in position and aiming drill previously. I found my instructions worked beneficially. I was much pleased with the interest evinced by the men, in their individual and Company records, the universal desire being to make the highest score.

In the case of the 16th Battalion, Company prizes were offered by the Colonel Commanding, which added to the spirit of emulation.

The shooting was in my experience very much better on the whole than in past years, the proportion of hits at the different ranges being largely in excess of the misses.

The 4th Cavalry agreeably surprised me by the keen intent taken in the Carbine practice and the good shooting made by recruits, who had only used the weapon for the first time.

In my lecture to them I pointed out the great use they would be as Mounted Infantry, and urged them to perfect themselves in the use of the Carbine in preference to the sword.

I would strongly recommend the continuance of musketry instruction and target practice at the annual Camps, and, in addition, that at least 20 or 30 rounds per man be issued to Captains of Companies, to be expended at Company headquarters during the year; Captains being held responsible for the proper expenditure, and return of the result certified to, under the form contained in the target practice returns. The drill instruction allowance being withheld until the return was properly made.

I was ably assisted in the performance of my duty by Staff Sergeant George Holmes, 40th Battalion, whom I would recommend to your favorable consideration for further service of this kind.

The repairs made to the Rifle Butts were most necessary, they being in a very dilapidated condition, the work was well performed and no unnecessary expense incurred. I consider that the item of \$85 the contractors charge for the work done is a legitimate one, and good value was given for it. The Butts now being in a first-class condition. I would recommend however that dummy targets be provided before the next annual practice, in order to insure greater accuracy in marking. In accordance with general orders I herewith send you a classification, showing the names of 1st and 2nd class shots and the number of 3rd class shots. I also enclose the target practice returns.

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

VANCE GRAVELEY, Lt. Colonel,  
Brigade Musketry Instructor.

To Lt. Colonel VILLIERS,  
Deputy Adjutant-General, Commandant.

**(C.)**

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
KINGSTON, 17th September, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—Before your Camp breaks up allow me, on behalf of the Corporation of the city of Kingston and the citizens generally, as well as for myself, to

express to you and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Third Military District our extreme pleasure in having the Camp again located here.

I desire also to thank you and your Officers for your courtesy and attention to the citizens, and to express the hope that each year we may have the gratification of greeting your return among us.

I must also bear witness to the exceptionally good conduct of the men under your command, and I trust most sincerely that another year the weather may treat them more kindly,

Yours respectfully,

JNO. L. WHITING,  
Mayor of Kingston.

Lt.-Col. VILLIERS, D.A.G.,  
Commandant Military District No. 3,  
Kingston.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for the information of the Major-General Commanding this my Annual Report showing the state of the Militia in No. 4 Military District for the year 1886.

Establishment:—

	O., N.C.O. and Men.
Two Troops of Cavalry .....	76
Two Field Batteries.....	162
Seven Battalions of Infantry and Rifles .....	2,019
Total.....	2,257
Authorized to drill.....	1,365

The following Corps were ordered to drill at their Headquarters:—

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

And the following in Camp at Prescott:—

The Prescott Troop of Cavalry, Major Raney.  
The Ottawa Field Battery, Major Stewart.  
The Gananoque Field Battery, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie.  
The 42nd Battalion of Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Mathieson.  
The 43rd Battalion of Rifles, Lieut. Col. Wm. White.  
The 59th Battalion of Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Bredin.

The remainder of the strength were exempt from drill for 1886:—

18th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Batterfield.  
41st Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Cole.  
56th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Campbell.

#### The Prescott Camp.

Troops ordered to drill in Camp assembled at Prescott on the 22nd of June. Splendid camping and drill grounds were provided free by the Corporation of that town, who also paid for the necessary outbuildings and distribution of water to the men, the whole done in a very satisfactory manner.

The Prescott drill shed was of great use to us for musketry instruction, the four first days in Camp being wet.

The troops were treated kindly by the citizens of Prescott, which created a very good feeling and caused politeness to be interchanged, the bands of the city being sent to serenade in Camp and *vice versa*, and I am pleased to say that the Mayor and citizens of Prescott praised the conduct of the men when allowed in town, which is very satisfactory.

The Staff was composed of:—

Lieut.-Colonel Lamontagne, D.A.G., Commandant.  
Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, Brigade-Major.  
Major Jackson, 41st Battalion, Camp Quartermaster.  
Major Todd, G. G. F. G., Musketry Instructor.  
Captain Gourdeau, P. L. D. G., Supply Officer.

Sergeant Munro of the Toronto Infantry School acted as Brigade Sergeant Major, for which services we are indebted to the kindness of Lieut.-Colonel Outer.

#### The Prescott Troop of Cavalry.

This troop under its gallant commander, Major Raney and Lieutenant Urias Holmes, turned out in full force and maintained its reputation of late years. Several of its members have obtained cavalry certificates which adds to the efficiency, discipline and soldierlike appearance of the troop.

The horses were good, properly cared for and worked well together.

The arms, accoutrements and saddlery were in good order.

The figure of merit obtained by this corps at rifle shooting was very good, the whole reflecting credit on the officers and men.

#### Field Batteries of Artillery.

The Ottawa and Gananoque Field Batteries were brigaded under Lt.-Colonel Mackenzie's command. Both corps turned out well and the officers and men deserve credit for their soldierlike appearance.

At gun target practice the Ottawa Field Battery, under Major Stewart's command, obtained the very high score of 575, taking the lead in the Dominion, for which they deserve to be mentioned in General Orders.

The details of the inspection are to be found in the Inspector of Artillery's report.

#### The 42nd Battalion.

This Battalion lost several officers a few weeks before Camp and Lt.-Col. Mathieson was called upon to take command at the last moment, and must say was equal to the situation and brought the 42nd to Camp in very good numbers, and after 12 day's training left camp in good condition and in a position to replace all officers that resigned or being over age.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without stating that the 42nd and militia lost a good, zealous and painstaking officer in Lt.-Col. Buell, who resigned after a very efficient command of nearly 20 years.

#### 43rd Battalion.

This Battalion turned out five good companies, No. 5 Company, Capt. Jowsey, being disorganized, and time was too short to replace it for Camp.

The Battalion did very well, and is in a pretty advanced state of discipline, and keeps its arms and accoutrements in very good order.

The 43rd has a very efficient Rifle Association, awarding prizes for nearly \$500 every year, which adds greatly to the efficiency of the Corps, in which all ranks take a pride in maintaining.

Several Officers and men joined the School of Infantry and obtained certificates of qualification.

The whole reflecting great credit on Lt.-Col. White and Officers of the 43rd.

*59th Battalion.*

The seven Companies of this Battalion turned out for Camp, but regret to say that a number of its Officers are not fit to command, not being qualified, and the discipline of the Regiment suffers by it.

The arms and accoutrements are in fair order.

Lt.-Col. Bredin, appointed only recently, is doing his utmost to make the necessary changes in his command, and hopes that in future the 59th shall give a better account of itself.

*Target Practice in Camp.*

The Range at Prescott (situated about three-quarters of a mile from the camping ground) was thoroughly repaired and put in order under the superintendence of Major Todd, G.G.F.G., and the practice was carried out with regularity, troops being instructed in musketry before being brought down to the targets, and I have great pleasure to say that the ammunition was fired with care, and the men showed a desire of learning the value of the weapon intrusted to them.

My sincere thanks are due to Major Todd for his valuable services.

*Supplies.*

The supplies were of good quality and furnished by contractors of Prescott, the distribution was well attended to under the superintendence of the Supply Officer. The cost was 19½ cents per ration.

*Stores.*

The distribution of camp equipages under the able management of Major Jackson, 41st Battalion, was very satisfactory as every article received was returned into store, which shows the efficient manner the duties were performed by the Camp Quarter-master, for which I thank him.

*Medical Stores.*

The medical stores were placed under charge of the Senior Surgeon, Doctor Powell, 43rd Battalion, and distributed under his responsibility. A competent sergeant was appointed on the staff to act under his orders.

The health of the troops in camp was very good and no sickness of any consequence reported.

*General Remarks.*

A post office was opened in camp and a regular carrier appointed from the city post office by T. P. French, Esq., Inspector, who gave us all the assistance he could; all with the approval of Deputy Postmaster-General Griffin.

*Transport.*

The transport by both Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk was not well performed, a special from the Grand Trunk was four and five hours late which caused troops to wait at stations and reach camp after dark.

On the return box-cars were sent by the Canadian Pacific to Prescott, which cars were refused to be used; troops had to wait at the station until other cars came from Ottawa, which caused delay and dissatisfaction.

Muster parade was ordered on arrival in camp of Paymaster H. O'Meara and every man on pay lists were accounted for in service rolls.

*The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.*

This Troop under Captain Gourdeau's command, was inspected in the open Riding School, on the 16th July last; the Troop is well horsed and mounted by the Troopers in a soldierlike manner; the saddlery, &c., was in good order, the carbine buckets in possession of the troops should be changed as they are of an obsolete pattern and injure the foresight of the gun.

The sword exercise was well done, the Troop also joins in rifle shooting, and with great success, having won the "Gzowski Cap" at the Dominion Rifle meeting for 1886.

The escorts furnished by this Troop are always admired for their promptness in turning out and their clean appearance.

Captain Gourdeau may be proud of his command.

*The Governor General's Foot Guards.*

This Battalion was inspected in the Drill Hall on the 3rd December. The arms and accoutrements were clean, but a great number of the rifles required to be repaired and barrels replaced. The Battalion is progressing favorably in its drill and hope that discipline shall also be put into practice, as no Battalion can exist efficiently without it.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing regret at Lt.-Col. Ross's resignation; the Guards were organized by him in 1872, and he always did his utmost to keep it what it should be and succeeded in making it one of the best shooting Regiments in the Dominion.

I am glad to be able to report that every man of the Guards still takes the same interest in rifle shooting, and have a good Rifle Association well patronized by its members.

The Guards have good and efficient Officers, and are in a position to make that Battalion the best in the country.

*Rifle Associations.*

The following are the efficient Rifle Associations in the 4th Military District:—

## Presidents.

The Metropolitan .....	B. Pattee, Esq.
The 43rd Battalion.....	Lt.-Col. White.
The Governor General's Foot Guards.....	Lt.-Col. MacPherson.
The County of Ottawa.....	Alonzo Wright, Esq.
The Perth .....	H. T. Slathon, Esq.
The Prescott.....	Captain Dawson.
The Gananoque.....	Lt.-Col. Mackenzie.
The Cornwall .....	Lt.-Col. MacDonald.
The Spencerville .....	Major A. Carmichael.
The Carleton Place.....	Captain McKay.

These Associations are of a great benefit to the Militia Force and add to its efficiency; more encouragement should be given them, and induce volunteers to join, especially in rural Districts, where the men have to pay transports and lose time to reach headquarters of Rifle Associations.

The Dominion Rifle Association have their annual prize meeting in this District, and think that more encouragement should be given *bonâ fide* volunteers to attend, by increasing the prizes for unexperienced shots, and also give a bonus to the best represented Battalion outside the city were the meeting takes place.

*Drill Sheds:*

The Carleton Drill Hall was repaired and its grounds fenced. The towns of Cornwall and Brockville are in want of Drill Sheds and Armories.

*Bands.*

The following Corps have efficient Bands:—

- The Gananoque Field Battery.
- The Governor General's Foot Guards.
- The 41st Battalion.
- The 43rd Battalion.
- The 56th Battalion.
- The 59th Battalion.

I beg to enclose my Tabular Inspection Report.  
My sincere thanks are due to Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, Brigade Major, for his constant cordial and efficient support.

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

E. LAMONTAGNE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General,  
Commanding Military District No. 4.

To the Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL, 3rd December, 1886.

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 1886.

*Establishment.*

	Strength.	No of Existing Corps.
Cavalry.....	355	9 Troops.
Field Artillery.....	240	3 Batteries.
Garrison Artillery.....	323	7 Batteries.
Engineers.....	87	1 Company.
Infantry.....	4,019	87 Companies.
Total.....	5,024	

Number authorized to drill :—

In Camp.....	1,455
Local Headquarters.....	1,825
Total.....	3,280

Corps which performed drill in Camp :—

5th Regiment Cavalry, in Camp Richmond.
Montreal Field Battery, in Camp St. Helen's Island.
Shefford do in Camp Richmond.
Richmond do do do
11th Battalion do do do
54th do do do
58th do do do

Corps which performed drill at Local Headquarters :—

No. 1 Troop, 6th Cavalry.
Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.
Engineers.
1st Prince of Wales' Regiment.
3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada.
5th Royal Scots of Canada.
6th Fusiliers.
53rd Battalion.

Strength of Corps performing drill :—

At Headquarters.....	1,632
In Camp.....	1,326
Total.....	2,958

Corps which did not perform drill though detailed for drill :—

Garrison Battery, St. John's.  
51st Battalion.  
No. 8 Company, 58 Battalion.

Corps which were not detailed for drill :—

6th Cavalry.  
50th Battalion.  
52nd do  
60th do  
79th do

*Cavalry.*

No. 1 Troop, 6th Cavalry, was permitted to drill at Local Headquarters and was inspected by me on the 29th November. The Troop turned out clean and very well horsed. It was put through a few movements by the Captain commanding. Lieut. Garth putting the men through the sword exercise by numbers and pursuing practice, all well performed.

The 5th Cavalry performed drill in Camp Richmond. The Regiment turned out nearly full strength, well horsed and, with but few exceptions, complete in equipment. The Cavalry School furnished an Instructor for the Regiment who rendered good service.

I had much pleasure in congratulating the Corps on its state of efficiency, especially the Troop under command of Captain Morkill.

*Field Artillery.*

The Montreal Field Battery went into Camp on St. Helen's Island and was inspected by Lt.-Colonel Montizambert on the 30th August, who expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the general appearance of the men and drill of the Battery. This Battery came out first at the Field Battery competitions at Quebec this year.

The Shefford and Richmond Field Batteries drilled in Camp Richmond and were inspected by Lt.-Colonel Montizambert on the 6th July.

These Batteries turned out in good strength and fairly well horsed, and passed a very creditable inspection.

*Garrison Artillery.*

I inspected the Brigade of Garrison Artillery on the 19th June. The men turned out very clean and went through a number of Battalion movements, marching past, manual and firing exercise in a remarkably steady manner, and I had much pleasure in complimenting Lt.-Colonel Oswald on the general state of efficiency, reflecting great credit on all ranks.

The Brigade has also sustained its reputation at gun practice, No. 4 Battery heading the list in the Battery competitions at Quebec.

*Infantry.*

I inspected the 1st Prince of Wales' Regiment on the 10th July and I am glad to be able to report that the Regiment never turned out in such good order or drilled better since I came to the command, and the inspection was most satisfactory in every respect.

I inspected the Victoria Rifles on the 30th June, prior to their departure for St. John's to take part in a parade there on the following day (Dominion Day). The Regiment turned out clean and in good order, but I have seen the Corps drill better, and the men were not up to their usual standard in that respect.

I inspected the 5th Royal Scots on the 16th October. The Regiment turned out very clean, and went through a number of Battalion movements—marching past, manual firing and bayonet exercises, in a very satisfactory manner. The Officers were also put through the sword exercise, which was well performed.

The 6th Fusiliers obtained permission to proceed to Belleville at their own expense, and to be inspected there. The Regiment left Montreal by special train, on the evening of the 23rd September, but owing to detentions on the road, only reached their destination on the afternoon of the following day, when they went into Camp on ground placed at their disposal by the corporation of the city.

The weather was unfortunately most unpropitious, and in consequence the Corps had many drawbacks to contend with, but notwithstanding, it turned out on parade for my inspection the following day very clean and in good order. The Regiment was put through Battalion movements, marched past, manual and firing exercises and movements in extended order, all well performed. This Corps and the 53rd Battalion were the only two Corps that attempted movements in extended order on the day of inspection. The Regiment attended divine service on the 25th, leaving for home by special train that evening, arriving early the following morning. Lt.-Colonel Massey reported the conduct of the men throughout the trip most exemplary. The citizens of Belleville and the Officers and men of the 15th Battalion did all in their power to make their visit as pleasant as possible, and they most certainly succeeded beyond expectation.

I inspected the 53rd Battalion on the 12th June. The Regiment paraded very clean, and went through Battalion movements, marching past, manual and firing exercise and movements in extended order, very well indeed.

The Officer Commanding presented a very handsome medal to be awarded to the best turned out and drilled Company in the Battalion, on the day of inspection, and was won by No. 2 Company, under command of Lieut. Farwell. I am glad to be able to report that this Corps is now in a very efficient state.

I regret to have to report that in my inspections this year only two Corps were prepared to go through movements in Extended Order, the remainder having devoted their time to Marching Past, Manual and Firing and Bayonet Exercises, and movements in Battalion.

I am aware that City Corps have difficulties to contend with, the drills generally taking place in the evenings when it is beginning to get dark; still, I think that by arranging to turn out on Saturday afternoons, which is generally a holiday in Montreal during the summer months, and proceeding to Fletcher's Field, movements in Extended Order could easily be practised. The 6th adopted this plan on one or two occasions, and found it to work well. The Drill Shed will be completed in June next, where there will be plenty of room to practice extended movements by Companies, and I trust more attention will in future be paid to this most important part of the drill.

The Engineer Company was inspected by the Inspector of Engineers on the 23rd October, who will report the results of his inspection.

The St. John's Battery and 51st Battalion were detailed for drill but failed to turn out. A separate Report on this subject will be forwarded to Headquarters shortly.

The 5th Cavalry, the Shefford and Richmond Field Batteries, the 11th, 54th and 58th Battalions assembled in Camp Richmond, under my command, on the 26th June, with the undermentioned Officers on the Staff of the Camp:—

Lt. Colonel Mattice.....	Brigade Major.
Captain Thomas, 54th Battalion.....	Instructor of Musketry.
do Wright.....	Camp Quartermaster.
do Clapham.....	Supply Officer.
Surgeon Major Mayrand, 11th Batt. ....	Principal Medical Officer.

The orders for drill were strictly carried out. The rations were excellent and there were no complaints.

The total cost of supplies was \$3191.11, being an average of 18½ cents per ration.

The incidental expenses amounted to \$98.10.

The deficiencies in Camp equipage to only \$27.50.

The Camp Quartermaster and his Sergeant performed their onerous duties entirely to my satisfaction.

The Instructor of Musketry and Staff were most attentive in their duties, and nearly every man in Camp was put through the Musketry Course. The Instructor's report and returns of the firing were forwarded to Headquarters on the 16th July.

The health of the troops was excellent, and there were no serious cases of sickness.

The transport arrangements were on the whole satisfactory although the 11th Battalion was detained for three hours on the road by the Canadian Pacific Railway coming into Camp and from overcrowding horses belonging to No. 5 Troop, 5th Cavalry and Shefford Field Battery by the Grand Trunk Railway on the breaking up of the Camp, one horse was so seriously injured that it died from the effects a few days afterwards.

Three men and two horses were injured in Camp and two men had to be sent to their homes sick.

All Corps were mustered by the District Paymaster in my presence and the regulations strictly carried out.

No. 8 Company, 58th Battalion, failed to turn out owing to the illness of the Officer Commanding.

The inhabitants of Richmond and vicinity subscribed the necessary funds to provide Camp ground, repair the rifle ranges, &c., &c., and the site selected was excellent in every respect.

The Commandant of the Infantry School Corps, St. John's, sent three Instructors who rendered good service and were most useful.

My thanks are due to my Brigade Major and Supply Officer for the efficient manner in which they carried out their respective Staff duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BOWEN VAN STRAUBENZEE, Lt.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 5.

The Adjutant-General,  
Headquarters, Ottawa.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

MONTREAL, 3rd September, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that the present established strength in the Military District under my command is:—

Rifles.	Officers, N. C. O. and men.
64th Beauharnois .....	278
65th Mount Royal Rifles.....	358
76th Voltigeurs de Chateaugay .....	278

*Infantry.*

80th Battalion, Nicolet .....	278
83rd do Joliette .....	278
84th do St. Hyacinthe .....	278
85th do Laprairie .....	278
86th do Louiseville .....	278
	<hr/>
	2,314
	<hr/>

That the quota allowed for this year's drill in the District under my command is 1,309.

That on the 1st July last, a Brigade Camp of exercise for twelve days was commenced at Longueuil with the following Staff:—

Deputy Adjutant General in Command.  
 Brigade Major, Lt.-Col. G. A. Hughes.  
 Supply Officer, Lt.-Col. de Foy, 80th Battalion.  
 Musketry Instructor, Lt.-Col. Poitras, 64th Battalion.  
 Camp Quartermaster, Capt. Chagnon, 85th Battalion.  
 And five Staff Sergeants.

That the 76th Battalion, the 83rd Battalion and four Companies of the 84th Battalion and the whole of the 86th Battalion attended the Longueuil Camp:

Present at Camp with the following results:—  
 Brigade Staff—5 Officers; 5 Staff Sergeants.—Total 10. Horses 3.

*76th Battalion.*

	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Total.
Staff complete with Sergeants .....	...	...	13
No. 1 Company .....	3	33	36
2 do .....	3	34	37
3 do .....	3	36	39
4 do .....	3	32	35
5 do .....	2	34	36
6 do .....	3	32	35
Total .....	...	...	<hr/>
Horses .....	...	...	231
			<hr/>
			4
			<hr/>

*83rd Battalion.*

Staff complete with Sergeants .....	...	...	11
No. 1 Company .....	3	37	40
2 do .....	3	41	44
3 do .....	3	34	37
4 do .....	3	35	38
5 do .....	3	42	45
6 do .....	3	42	45
Total .....	...	...	<hr/>
Horses .....	...	...	260
			<hr/>
			4
			<hr/>

*84th Battalion.*

	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Total.
Staff complete with Sergeants .....	...	...	7
No. 1 Company .....	3	39	42
2 do .....	2	40	42
3 do .....	2	39	41
4 do .....	3	39	42
Total .....	...	...	<hr/>
Horses .....	...	...	174
			<hr/>
			3
			<hr/>

*86th Battalion.*

Staff complete with Sergeants .....	...	...	8
No. 1 Company .....	3	38	41
2 do .....	3	40	43
3 do .....	3	32	35
4 do .....	3	41	44
5 do .....	3	41	44
6 do .....	3	37	40
Total .....	...	...	<hr/>
Horses .....	...	...	255
			<hr/>
			4
			<hr/>

Two very good bands attended Camp, namely, that of the 84th Battalion and that of the 86th Battalion.

I have here to acknowledge with thanks the valuable services rendered me during the last days of this Camp by three gentlemen cadets of the R. M. C., Kingston, namely, Messrs. Gaudet, Panet and Hudon sent me by the Department.

I am very sorry that they did not come to me at the first opening of the Camp. However, they have been of great use to the force whilst at Camp. I am happy to be able to report that the conduct of the troops during Camp was very good, and that no casualties or accident of any kind took place during that time.

There are four Rifle Associations in the District under my command. I beg further to report that the 65th Battalion was inspected on the 30th June last. Present on parade:—

Staff complete with Sergeants .....	...	...	8
No. 1 Company .....	2	39	41
2 do .....	2	39	41
3 do .....	2	41	43
4 do .....	3	39	42
5 do .....	3	42	45
6 do .....	2	41	43
7 do .....	2	39	41
8 do .....	3	42	45
Total .....	...	...	<hr/>
Horses .....	...	...	349
			<hr/>
			4
			<hr/>

Drilled in Camp (total) .....	920
Drilled at Headquarters .....	349
Total .....	<hr/>
	1269
	<hr/>