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DEPARTMENT
OF
MILITIA AND DEFENCE
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

31st DECEMBER, 1887.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET,
1888.

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 1887, which is respectfully submitted.

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, 1888.

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31st December, 1887.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1888.

To the Honorable

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

Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—In submitting to you the following reports on what has taken place in the Department of Militia and Defence during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1887, I beg to call attention to the very gratifying fact that, as we enlarge the sphere of our operations under your direction, it is clearly proved that the military system of the Dominion is steadily increasing in efficiency. The various reports on the Royal Schools of Cavalry, Artillery, Mounted Infantry and Infantry are very encouraging, and show the beneficial results which have accrued to the Force by the military instruction that has been given to so many Militia Officers. Our new Infantry School at London will be in full operation in a few weeks, and, under its very efficient and zealous Commandant, will doubtless keep up the standard of proficiency maintained in the other similar institutions which have already become successful.

What is reported of the Royal Military College shows that this institution is keeping up its character and *prestige*; and it is to be hoped that provision will be made for the increased accommodation which is so urgently required.

The Cartridge Factory has supplied the usual service ammunition to the Force, with, in addition, a small reserve. About 2,000,000 rounds have been manufactured during the year, mostly all of the coiled brass pattern. The powder used at the Factory for small arm ammunition was exclusively of English manufacture, purchased under War Office supervision. On an examination of the synoptical extract from the records of proof of the ammunition during several months, which are to be found in the Superintendent's Report (Appendix No. 14 hereto), it will be seen that the results are satisfactory.

The small Shell Factory that has been erected, although of a very restricted capacity, can supply the common shells for our Artillery Force. The tests that have been made of these projectiles have shown satisfactory results. Should it be required at any time, this small foundry can be enlarged at a very small cost.

The usual amounts have been spent on the Force, for annual drill in Camps and at Headquarters. In many cases money could not be made available to pay for drill of men in excess of the quota allowed; and I have no doubt that if the Estimate under this head were increased, as suggested by the General Officer Commanding, it would have a very beneficial effect on the Force.

As appears by the report of the Chief Architect, considerable repairs have been made upon Drill Halls and other public buildings under Militia control, during the year; and a great deal more requires to be done. The Drill Sheds, particularly in rural districts, are nearly all very old buildings, and will require an increased Estimate this year, in order, in some cases, to save the structures from ruin, and to keep others in a proper state of repair.

Contracts for the clothing of the Force have been given to experienced Canadian contractors, and I have no doubt that the clothing manufactured by them will give entire satisfaction. No special dress has yet been sanctioned for the several Hospitals attached to our Schools, and the want of it is very much felt. I beg to call your attention to the remarks of the General Officer Commanding on this head, with the hope that, at an early day, some provision for this want will be made. The clothing which sick men are allowed to wear when admitted to Military Hospitals is a source of great comfort to them, as well as a saving of their regular uniforms. The necessity for such special clothing, in the case of patients suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, is obvious.

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

Militia Expenditure for 1886-87.

Salaries, District Staff.....	\$ 24,100 00
Brigade Majors.....	10,840 48
Royal Military College.....	51,502 51
Ammunition, Clothing and Military Stores.....	202,198 64
Public Armouries.....	61,606 52
Drill Pay and Camp purposes.....	257,385 67
Drill Instruction.....	35,860 00
Contingencies	39,318 71
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.....	10,000 00
Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges.....	15,306 08
Construction and Repairs.....	81,833 66
Barracks in London.....	16,733 36
Care of Military Properties.....	13,525 83
Government Grant to Dominion Artillery Association	2,000 00

"A," "B" and "C" Batteries.....	142,851 36
Cavalry and Infantry Schools.....	228,629 95
<hr/>	
Total of Ordinary Militia Service.....	\$1,193,692 77
North-West Service (Rebellion, 1885).....	87,561 96
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$1,281,254 73</u>
<hr/>	
Pensions for wounds, &c., in the War of 1812 (Upper Canada)	\$ 3,800 00
Pensions for wounds, &c., in the War of 1812 (Lower Canada).....	60 00
Pensions for wounds, &c., in the Fenian Raids, &c.....	3,681 00
do do Rebellion of 1885, N.W.T...	19,784 52
Annual grant to all surviving Veterans of 1812.....	6,775 00
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$ 34,100 52</u>

Number of Pensioners, 1886-87.

Pensioners, for wounds, &c., War of 1812 (Upper Canada).....	45
do do do (Lower Canada).....	1
do do Fenian Raids, &c.....	26
do do Rebellion of 1885, N.W.T.....	102
Surviving Veterans of 1812.....	222
<hr/>	
Total number.....	<u>396</u>

Militia Revenue for 1886-87.

Ammunition, sale of.....	\$11,866 33
Military Stores do	3,818 88
Clothing do	1,852 71
Miscellaneous Stores, sale of.....	526 55
Military Properties, rents of.....	5,141 09
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$23,205 56</u>

In my Report of last year (pages xii-xv) was shown the mode in which the Parliamentary vote 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, had been applied. In addition thereto, a few new claims have been submitted to the Department, also several applications for further grants in the case of those whose injuries, at first reported as of a

temporary nature, have resulted in prolonged disabilities. All of these claims have been duly investigated by the Boards appointed for that purpose; and the following additional pensions, &c., have, in consequence, been granted by Orders in Council:—

I.—SUPPLEMENTARY LIST of 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, (to 31st December, 1887).

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Cause of death.	To whom granted, &c.
Montreal Brig. G. A.	Gunner.....	Ryan.....	Died from disease..	To the pension, \$68.44 per annum, previously granted to the widow, there has been added: daughter, \$14.60 per annum = \$33.04 per annum.
65th Battalion.....	Sergeant. ...	Valiquette..	Died from disease..	Father, 2 brothers and 3 sisters, each \$51.33—\$307.98 per annum.

II.—SUPPLEMENTARY LIST of Pensions granted to Militiamen who were wounded, contracted disease or received injuries on actual service during the campaign in the North-West Territories, 1885, (to 31st December, 1887).

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Wounds, Illness or Injuries.	Rate of Pension.
"A" Battery.....	Gunner.....	Harrison.....	Wounded.....	The pension previously granted of 30c. per day has been increased to 60c. per day
7th Battalion.....	Private.....	Lee.....	Ruptured.....	50c. per day.
10th do.....	do.....	Gantwell.....	Wounded.....	45c. do
90th do.....	do.....	Young.....	do.....	60c. do
90th do.....	do.....	Kemp.....	do.....	60c. do
91st do.....	Staff-Sergeant.....	Oxlade.....	Varicose veins.....	60c. do
91st do.....	Lieutenant.....	Saunders.....	Lumbago.....	\$200 per annum.
Midland Battalion...	Private.....	Downs.....	Disease.....	60c. per day.
Boulton's Md. Inftry	Pay Sergeant...	Stewart.....	Wounded.....	60c. do
do.....	Trooper.....	Thompson.....	do.....	60c. do
do.....	do.....	Hay.....	do.....	55c. do
Steele's Scouts.....	Corporal.....	McLennan.....	do.....	60c. do
do.....	Trooper.....	Ahlenius.....	Rheumatism and catarrh...	\$1.00 do
NOTE.—				
90th Battalion.....	Captain.....	Clark.....	Wounded.....	For \$200 per annum (in Report for year 1886) read \$403 per annum.

III.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT of the number of Militiamen who have received gratuities for injuries, &c., of less magnitude than those for which pensions have been granted (to 31st December, 1887).

Aide de Camp.....	1
Governor General's Body Guard.....	1
" A " Battery.....	1
Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery	1
2nd Battalion.....	1
7th do	4
9th do	3
10th do	1
65th do	1
90th do	13
91st do	10
95th do	3
Midland Battalion.....	4
York and Simcoe Battalion.....	3
Halifax Provisional Battalion.....	1
Ottawa Sharpshooters.....	1
Boulton's Mounted Infantry.....	8
French's Scouts.....	1
Steele's do	4
Intelligence Corps.....	1
Courier.....	1
	—
Total number.....	64

The total additional amount paid in gratuities upon the above 64 claims is \$20,225.48.

I cannot close this Report without paying a well merited compliment to the whole of the office staff of the Department of Militia and Defence, upon the highly efficient manner in which they have carried out the heavy and trying duties that devolved upon them in consequence of the important and steadily increasing development of our military administration, to which I have called attention in previous annual reports.

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

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

APPENDIX No. 1.

1887

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my Annual Report and those of the different responsible Staff Officers under my command, viz. :—The Commandant Royal Military College, the Inspector of Artillery, the Inspecting Officer of Engineer Militia, the Commandants of the Royal Schools of Instruction, and the Deputy Adjutants General of the several Military Districts.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

I inspected the Royal Military College on the 12th and 13th May and 27th June, and found it in very good order and the working of it smooth and satisfactory. The Commandant reported very well of all the professors, instructors, including Mr. Waddell, the new Professor of Chemistry, and Captain and Lieut. Van Straubenzee, R. E., the latter a graduate of 1881, and also of the non-commissioned staff.

The Cadets are still much crowded as regards dormitories, and the proposed additions have not yet been commenced, but I trust they soon will be, as the great value of this institution seems to be gradually becoming more recognized and appreciated throughout the Dominion, a proof of which, being the large number of candidates who presented themselves at the last examination.

It is most satisfactory in tracing the career, so far, of the graduates of this College to notice how very successful they have been in civil as well as in military employment, and I trust that their claims for all Government employment will receive consideration before those of other applicants—a procedure which will, I am sure, militate to the advantage of the Dominion.

It ought to be clearly understood that the four years' course at this College is calculated to fit a man for almost any appointment in this country, whether civil or military, and it is no doubt only the want of such employment in the Dominion which has caused the few who have taken employment abroad to do so, and they will all probably sooner or later find their way back to the Dominion with increased and valuable experience.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

I visited the different Schools of Instruction during the past year, and made careful inspections of each, and am glad to say that, as on previous occasions, I had reason to be satisfied with their general efficiency, and found no falling off in the zeal and efficiency of the officers.

Cavalry.

The Cavalry School was laboring under the disadvantage of having lost most of their horses by the unfortunate fire which took place in the Citadel of Quebec on the 7th July, but Lieut. Col. Turnbull, the Commandant, and his officers, did the best they could to carry on the work, and when I inspected the new horses with you in September, I found them mostly of a good stamp and fairly advanced in their training. Hitherto the school has been very much handicapped in having no fixed quarters, but this drawback will now, I am glad to say, be removed. New stables having been prepared under your sanction, and which they now occupy; the men and a proportion of non-commissioned officers having quarters over them—the remainder with the officers being temporarily quartered in the Citadel as before, until their new quarters are ready.

A Riding School is still much needed, and I would again beg earnestly that the strength of the Troop be increased, its present strength being inadequate for the work. It should number at least 60 troopers, with 50 horses, and the commissioned ranks should be increased by one captain, one subaltern, a riding instructor and a quartermaster.

I again beg to recommend that a Cavalry School be formed at Toronto, where it is much required. This School, when formed, will enable us to send a detachment to Kingston as a sub-School, and to provide instruction in equitation for the Cadets of the Royal Military College and the long course officers. Also, I hope that my recommendation as regards the inspection of the Cavalry Regiments in the annual camps, by the two commandants, may be carried out.

Artillery.

I found the two Artillery Schools in good order as regards their guns, equipment, &c., having made up the deficiencies resulting from their campaign in the North-West. They are at present a good deal under their strength, owing to each having furnished a quota for "C" Battery, which I am glad to say is now formed and stationed at Victoria, B. C. As you are aware, this school has not yet been inspected by me, but I hope to see it in the spring, when it will have had time to pull itself together, and doubtless be ready to do as good work as its sister batteries are doing.

With regard to "A" and "B" Batteries, I would beg to point out that the present organization of only two guns in each School is not a good one, two guns only not being sufficient to give proper instruction in Field Artillery, and I would recommend that each School should have four guns, fully horsed. The guns of these Batteries should be replaced by more modern guns when possible.

Mounted Infantry.

I found the School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg, which I inspected on the 5th and 6th of December, had made fair progress and was in good order. I took them out on the prairie and saw them perform the attack. Some of the horses being but lately received from the ranches were a little awkward at leading, as was to be expected, but the work was fairly well performed on the whole, more especially as the thermometer was below zero. Their equipment is now nearly completed and has been adopted, piece by piece, after due trial and consideration. The brown leather equipment is serviceable, smart and business looking.

It is proposed to try putties instead of boots or leggings, as I believe they will prove warmer, and the saddles must be furnished with wooden stirrups for winter use.

A Riding School is absolutely necessary, and I hope will soon be built. The mounted men of this force should, as in the Imperial service, have a slight addition to their pay, their work being harder and the wear and tear of uniform, &c., being greater.

This School is still short of its complement of officers.

Infantry.

With your approval I was enabled to send "A" and "C" Companies of the Infantry School Corps and the field detachment of "A" Battery to the annual camps in their respective districts. This arrangement is, I think, both beneficial to the Schools and to the Militia Regiments and Batteries in Camp, and I propose that, whenever possible, the different school corps should attend the annual trainings in their different districts.

I would again urge the necessity of increasing the number of officers in the several Schools. This is requisite for the due exercise of discipline alone, since, owing to the paucity of combatant officers, it is now almost impossible to hold Regimental Courts Martial without employing non-combatant officers or such officers of the local Militia as can be found available, which practice is not, for obvious reasons, advisable.

I would again recommend that the School Corps be armed with the Martini-Henry rifle now in store and be supplied with the latest equipment—the belts and straps of brown leather. Further, that the amount of ammunition allowed for practice be increased. I have received four sets of the war game, and three sets have already been in use by three of the Schools, but as it requires some experience and technical knowledge to carry out the game I purpose lecturing on the system at my next inspections. Two rifles, with targets, &c., made by Major Richards for indoor practice, have also been received and will be sent to two of the Schools to be tried; I would also strongly recommend that the different schools should be provided with the latest Range Finders and that instruction in its use should form part of every course. They should also be provided with the latest improved targets.

I would beg to refer you to the remarks in my last year's Report concerning the status and organization of the permanent force. The want of proper hospital clothing in the different Schools is much felt, and it should be supplied at once; and if you remember, I drew your attention to this deficiency when we were inspecting the hospital at Winnipeg. The time has come when the necessity of each school being provided with a gymnasium should be considered.

I propose inaugurating a system by which, during the winter, lectures on military subjects shall be given under the direction of the commandants at the different stations where there are Schools of Instruction.

I would here beg to recommend strongly that liberal assistance be afforded by the Government towards the maintenance of the Non-Commissioned Officers' messes and the men's reading and recreation room. Everything tending towards encouraging the men to remain in barracks adds not only to their well-doing, but helps to strengthen their "esprit de corps," and assist the discipline. If they have comfortable and well regulated recreation rooms to go to they will not flock to the drinking saloons of the town. A well organized canteen where good beer is procurable, and where groceries can be obtained at almost cost price, is a great assistance.

I venture to think it would be unwise of the country to begrudge a little extra compensation, within reasonable limits, to the permanent Corps, as being so small a force it should be thorough, and ready in the time of need to act as a foundation on which to form rapidly a large force.

For these reasons each school should, in my opinion, be so arranged as to form a sort of skeleton regiment capable of being at once expanded into a full-bodied corps.

I would beg to bring to your notice the fact that in the Province of Quebec, if not in the other Provinces, officers and soldiers, when in uniform, and even when proceeding on duty, are compelled to pay turnpike and ferry tolls. The legality of this was tested in one of the courts, and it was given against the military, as it appears that exemption from tolls only affects the Imperial Troops. I would suggest that means be taken to include the Canadian Militia in the privilege. In Great Britain no Officer or Soldier pays toll when in uniform, and I doubt if the troops of any country are called upon to do so.

CAMPS.

This year I was enabled to visit all the Camps assembled in the Dominion, and to see the troops at different stages of their training, and from this experience I am confirmed in my opinion, expressed in my last year's Report, that though the men and officers do certainly make the most of their time, it is altogether too short, and I do earnestly hope that some arrangement may be made to lengthen it, and that the city corps, who with their superior knowledge of drill would greatly benefit by it, be encouraged to join the camps in their districts, if only for a few days.

The rifle instruction was in all cases (except one, where no range was available) carried out as far as was practicable, but of course the results were slightly different according to the musketry knowledge possessed by the instructors, the enthusiasm displayed by the officers, and the capabilities of the different rifle ranges. I would here remark that, as far as I could judge, more attention seemed to be paid to, and better results were obtained from, rifle instruction at the Camp commanded by Lieut.-Col. Worsley, D.A.G., at Aldershot, than at any other. This was, I fancy, a good deal owing to the fact that Lieut.-Col. Worsley is an old Hythe musketry instructor, therefore well up in everything connected with the work. His targets were good, being movable and ingeniously constructed. I am as convinced as ever of the necessity of carrying out rifle instruction at the Camps, for, at any rate, it ensures every man having some little instruction and compels him to actually fire his rifle, which would not be the case were the ammunition expended at battalion or company headquarters. If more time were allowed and a small sum of money allotted for prizes I believe the result would be more satisfactory, short as the time would even then be. I would again point out the advisability of having one or more fixed camping grounds in each district, each Camp being selected principally with a view to having a good and convenient rifle range. I would also recommend the massing of field batteries at the different Camps as much as possible. This was done this year with very good effect, at Niagara.

The plan recommended in my last year's Report, of appointing a Principal Medical officer for each Camp, with one large hospital tent where the patients of each Regiment or Corps would be treated by their own medical man, has been found to work well, and I propose adopting it altogether; but it is absolutely necessary that the field panniers supplied should be fully furnished with every requisite, including certain surgical instruments, which, as will be seen from the reports of some of the Deputy Adjutants General, were deficient.

REGIMENTAL INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the following Regiments on the date given :—

Royal Grenadiers, Queen's Birthday Parade.		
Royal Grenadiers, Jubilee Church Parade, 19th June.		
Queen's Own Rifles	do	do
Montreal Field Battery,	Jubilee Parade, Montreal,	21st June.
Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery	do	do
1st Batt. "Prince of Wales" Regiment	do	do
3rd Batt. "Victoria Rifles"	do	do
5th Batt. "Royal Scots"	do	do
6th Batt. Fusiliers	do	do
14th Batt. "Princess of Wales' Rifles"	do	do
65th "Mount Royal" Rifles	do	do
"Royal Scots," at Ottawa, 1st July.		
63rd Halifax Rifles,	Halifax, 14th September.	
66th Princess Louise Fusiliers	do	do

These being all city Regiments, were naturally better drilled than those I saw in the several Camps, and I was pleased with all of them, though some were better than others.

I should like to see the city Regiments with paid Adjutants, and, as I have said above, I should like to see these Regiments, when possible, attend the Camps of instruction, and I think this might be done, with a little assistance from Government, instead of going forth on a sort of military picnic for a few days, which, though doubtless very pleasant, is not so conducive to military knowledge and discipline as a visit to a Camp would be.

DRILL SHEDS.

There has been some addition to the Drill Sheds since I last reported, though I am sorry to say that those at Montreal and Quebec, which are buildings worthy of their object, are not, as they ought to be, quite ready for use.

EQUIPMENT.

As regards the equipment I beg to recommend that the following should be supplied to the Force generally :—

- White helmets.
- Fatigue caps.
- Grey fatigue patrol.
- Brown leather belts.

To Cavalry only :—

- Long boots and jack spurs.

The present Hussar tunic should be replaced gradually by the heavy Dragoon tunic, as worn in the Imperial service—blue or red, as thought best.

A good canteen for carrying water in.

As regards the rifle for the Force, as it is evident that the armies of the world are still doubtful as to the best arm for the future (which will doubtless be a magazine rifle); it would perhaps be too expensive to arm the whole force with the Martini-

Henri, but it is certainly necessary that all the Sniders in possession should be made fit for service. With reference to repeating rifles, Captain Harston, one of our own officers, belonging to the Grenadiers, of Toronto, is at present in England, having been sent for by the War Office to explain and experiment on a system patented by him for converting the existing rifle in use, viz., the Martini Henri, into a magazine rifle, at a small cost. It seems likely, from what we can gather from England, that the coming arm will be a single shot rifle with a detachable magazine, which latter could be, with certain alterations, made applicable to any army rifle.

I may add here in defence of the much abused Snider, that the Indian Government have just armed the whole of their military police force in Burmah with the Snider, and I believe if our present supply of Sniders are all made serviceable that the Dominion Government can well afford to continue its use until the rifle of the future is finally decided upon.

We are decidedly behind hand in the matter of guns of the newest pattern, but I am quite aware that to keep up with the modern wants in artillery would tax a young Government beyond its strength; still I know that what can be done for the efficiency of the force will be done. I might, before leaving this subject, remark that at present there are in the Dominion a very large number of useless and obsolete guns, and it appears to me that if these were all sold for the metal they contain, and the proceeds of the sale devoted to the purchase of a few modern guns, it would prove advantageous in more ways than one.

GENERAL REMARKS.

My experience of another year does not lead me to alter the opinion expressed in my previous Reports that, with the amount of money now voted for the Militia, the strength of the Force should be reduced, and that every Regiment, Corps and Battery, liable to Camp service, should be called out every year for not less than sixteen days, which, when compared with the number of days that the Imperial Militia are out for training, seems a very limited time.

I would again urge the advisability of giving more encouragement to the Engineer Branch of the Force, which is at present too small in number, though the few that exist are well up in their work, and the Officers are zealous and hard working. The Inspecting Officer, Capt. Davidson, R.E., is most painstaking and zealous in his work, and the works carried out this year at the Camp at St. Andrews by Major Vince and the Brighton Company of Engineers under Capt. Davidson's immediate direction, were really most admirable. I would beg that the existing companies may be furnished with the full equipment of tools, &c., for the future.

The reports of the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Artillery are, on the whole, satisfactory, but we are in want of more guns of position, some few of which I hope we are about to obtain by your late action in regard to them, and our Field Battery guns should gradually be replaced by more modern ones.

I propose laying before you a scheme for the redistribution of the Garrison Artillery in the Dominion, which will, I trust, meet with your approval.

As regards the shooting capability of the force, I am afraid it cannot be taken as very good. Of course there are a number of very good shots in the Militia, owing to the different rifle organizations, but these bear a very small proportion to the whole. I am strongly of opinion that more attention should be paid to the general efficiency. I have lately heard remarks made as to the advantage or otherwise of Officers being allowed to compete with the men in rifle firing. Now this is a question requiring careful consideration. There is no doubt that it is almost a necessity that an Officer should possess a good knowledge of musketry instruction and the use of the rifle, and anything that would tend to throw difficulties in the way of their obtaining this knowledge is to be deprecated, but it must be borne in

mind that the Officer is better off than the soldier, which means power to procure more ammunition and therefore more practice, and yet it is from the rank and file, and not from the Officers, that we require good shooting on service. In fact, on service an Officer should not be allowed to carry a rifle at all, as he has more than enough to do in commanding and looking after his men, as I had to explain to more than one Officer in the North-West during the rising there. I beg to refer you again to my remarks in my last year's report concerning the position of Officers holding staff appointments.

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

FRED. MIDDLETON, M. General,
Commanding Militia of Canada.

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

Memo.—I append the following statement for your information. The number authorized for drill each year is in excess of the Permanent Corps which form the Schools of Military Instruction for the Dominion. The number of permanent Corps, their strength exclusive of Officers, and places where stationed, are as under:—

	Number.
A Troop of Cavalry, Quebec.....	40
A Battery of Artillery, Kingston, Ont.....	150
B do do Quebec.....	160
C do do Victoria, B.C.....	100
Company Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg, Man	100
A Company of Infantry, Fredericton, N.B.....	100
B do do St. Johns, Que.....	100
C do do Toronto, Ont.....	100
D do do London, Ont.....	100
Total.....	<u>950</u>

FRED. MIDDLETON, Major General
Commanding Militia of Canada.

MEMO.—Showing the strength of the Active Militia in 1873, the number authorized for Drill each year since then, the expenditure for annual drill, the number of days drill, and how carried out.

Year.	Strength of Active Militia.	Authorized to Drill.	Cost of Annual Drill.	Number of days, and how carried out.
			\$	
1873-74.....	45,750	All.	366,897	16 days at Company or Battalion headquarters.
1874-75.....	43,790	30,000	315,557	12 days in Brigade Camp.
1875-76.....	43,720	30,000	392,886	Field Artillery, 16 days; other corps, 12 days, in camps of exercise.
1876-77.....	43,729	23,000	124,267	Field Artillery, 12 days in camp; other corps, 8 days at local headquarters.
1877-78.....	45,035	20,000	154,005	do 12 do do 12 do
1878-79.....	45,162	20,000	154,284	do 12 do do 12 do
1879-80.....	45,152	20,000	172,924	do 12 do do 12 do
1880-81.....	37,390	21,250	157,000	do 10 do city corps, 10 days at headquarters; rural, 6 days in camp at headquarters.
1881-82....	37,390	25,170	264,969	City corps, 12 days at headquarters; Field Artillery and other corps, 12 days in camp of exercise.
1882-83....	37,229	21,407	218,801	do do do do
1883-84.....	37,036	24,740	314,473	do do do do
1884-85....	37,036	18,070	230,000	do do do do
1885-86.....	37,346	18,070	240,969	do do do do
1886-87.....	37,999	20,255	257,365	do do do do

Prior to June, 1874, the strength of the Active Militia for annual drill pay was 45,750. On the 2nd of June that year the force was diminished to 30,000, by reducing each Troop, Company and Garrison Battery from 55 Non-Commissioned Officers and men to 40, for purposes of drill. Since then the strength of Corps for drill pay has remained nearly the same. The reduction in number shown as strength in 1880-81, and thereafter, is based on the reduction of Companies to 42.

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, January, 1888.

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LONDON, ONT., 5th December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Major-General Commanding, this my Annual Report on the state of the Militia in Military District No. 1, under my command, together with Tubular Inspection Report.

The authorized established strength of existing Corps in this district, officers and men, is 4,633 (three officers and forty-two N. C. officers and men per company), and is composed of the following Corps :—

		Officers and Men.
1st Regiment of Cavalry (Troops).....	4	187
1st Brigade Field Artillery (Batteries).....	2	160
London Field Battery of Artillery (Battery).....	1	80
7th Battalion Fusiliers (Companies)	7	344
21st do Essex Fusiliers do	5	230
22nd do Oxford Rifles do	8	392
24th do Kent Infantry do	6	296
25th do Elgin Infantry do	6	296
26th do Middlesex Light Infantry (Companies) 8		392
27th Lambton Battalion of Infantry, St. Clair Borderers (Companies)	7	344
28th Perth Battalion of Infantry (Companies).....	6	296
29th Waterloo do do	6	296
30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles do	10	488
32nd Bruce do Infantry do	8	392
33rd Huron do do do	9	440
Total.....	93	4,633

Drill Companies in Schools :—

Collegiate Institute, London (Company).....	1	40
St. Thomas High School do	1	40
Mount Forest do do	1	40
Collegiate Institute, Guelph do	1	40
Galt High School do	1	40
Total Drill Companies.....	5	200

Number of Active Militia authorized to perform drill, 1887-88, General Orders, 2nd June, 1887, Officers and men, all arms, 2470.

The following Corps performed drill in Brigade Camp at London, which assembled on the 14th June, 1887 :—

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	Horses.
Brigade Staff.....	7	7	5
1st Regiment of Cavalry, (Troops). 4	12	139	134
London Field Battery, (Battery).... 1	5	64	28
22nd Battalion (Companies)..... 8	30	337	5
24th do do 6	22	234	4
25th do do 3	9	129	2
26th do do 8	28	299	4
28th do do 6	25	227	4
30th do do 10	28	298	5
Total in Camp, at London.....	46	166	1834
Performed Drill in Camp at Niagara:			
1st Brig. Field Artillery, (Batteries) 2	10	123	60
Performed Drill at Local Headquarters:			
7th Battalion, Fusiliers, (Companies) 7	18	152	5
	<u>55</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>2,209</u>
Total Officers and men who performed drill.....			2,403
Wanting to complete.....			67
Authorized strength.....			<u>2,470</u>

The following corps were relieved from performing the annual drill, 1887-88 :—

	Com- panies.	Officers and Men.
21st Battalion Essex Fusiliers, Lt.-Col. Wilkinson.....	5	230
27th Lambton Battalion of Infantry, "St. Clair Borderers," Lt.-Col. Fisher.....	7	344
29th Waterloo Battalion of Infantry, Lt.-Col. Hespeler	6	296
32nd Bruce do do Lt.-Col. Biggar..	8	392
33rd Huron do do Lt.-Col. Coleman	9	440
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>1,702</u>

BRIGADE CAMP.

On the 14th June a Brigade Camp was formed on the Military School grounds at London (late Carling Farm), composed of the Corps previously named, the following being the names of the officers who served on the Brigade Staff: Lieut.-Col. Jackson, D. A. G., in command; Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. Aylmer, Brigade Major; Major J. C. Guillot, 21st Battalion, Essex Fusiliers, Camp Quartermaster and Assistant Brigade Major; Major W. H. Lindsay, 25th Elgin Battalion of Infantry, Musketry Instructor; Honorary Major J. B. Smyth, Quartermaster 7th Fusiliers, Supply Officer; Lieut.-Col. M. D. Dawson, District Paymaster; Surgeon Major V. A. Brown, Surgeon London Field Battery, Principal Medical Officer.

We are again indebted to the municipal authorities of London for having laid down water pipes, with the necessary hydrants, and an abundant supply of pure water. They also provided horse troughs, latrines and necessary buildings. I would express my thanks not only to the Mayor and Council, but especially to the Chairman

of the Board of Works and City Engineer, for the prompt manner in which these improvements were carried out, much to the comfort of the men and the success of the Camp.

1st Regiment of Cavalry—4 Troops, Lt.-Col. John Cole, Commanding.

This Corps turned out fairly strong and in apparent better condition than I had previously seen it. The men are a fine body, and the horses were superior to those of former years. No. 1 Troop, St. Thomas, Captain Borbridge, and No. 2 Troop, London, Lieutenant Strathens, turned out in regulation forage caps, and looked smart and soldier-like. The latter troop shows signs of good improvement under its present commander. No. 3 Troop, Mooretown, Major Stewart, turned out with linen hats as a head dress. However comfortable such hats may be they are not military in appearance, and want of uniformity detracts from the appearance of the regiment. The saddlery and equipment of this troop are worn out, and should be replaced with new. I am glad to note improvement in uniform of the officers, except as to head dress as above. No. 4 Troop, Kingsville, 2nd Lieutenant H. Wigle, turned out very smart, with white helmets, top boots and spurs, which Mr. Wigle's energy secured by an appropriation from the Municipal Council. This energetic officer has been in command over five years without qualifying, consequently promotion is retarded, and Mr. Wigle is not occupying the position he should. I trust he will manage to attend the school during the coming winter.

The diversity of head dresses detracts from the appearance of the regiment, and has the unfortunate tendency of keeping up, as it were, the organization of independent troops. Out of seventeen officers but eleven were present, with one attached, and with whom considerable diversity of union still exists. Fair progress was made and the corps never appeared in better condition. If the defects referred to were remedied, and a competent instructor sent from the school to each troop during the drill, by which uniformity of instruction would be carried out, the regiment need not be second to any.

1st Brigade of Field Artillery, Guzolph, 2 Batteries—Lt.-Colonel Macdonald, Commanding.

This Corps was ordered to join the Camp at Niagara in No. 2 District, consequently I was unable to make an inspection, I would, therefore, refer to the report of the Inspector of Artillery.

From my previous knowledge of this Brigade, I have no doubt it turned out in its usual efficient and satisfactory manner.

London Field Battery—Lt.-Colonel John Peters, Commanding.

This Corps turned out in about its usual strength, and, being efficiently officered, made satisfactory progress, several of the non-commissioned officers have gone through a course of instruction at the Royal School of Artillery, which adds very much to the efficiency. The Inspector of Artillery inspected the Battery, to whose report I would refer. At Brigade drill and field days, the Corps was ably handled by the Officers, and took up positions as required, smartly and intelligently.

7th Battalion "Fusiliers," London, 7 Companies—Lt.-Colonel McRay Williams, Commanding.

This Corps performed drill at Local Headquarters and paraded with the brigade in Camp on the 21st June, on which occasion they presented a very creditable appearance. They took part in firing a *feu-de-joie*, marching past, and advancing in review order, all of which were creditably performed, heavy rain preventing further movements.

The buff belts which were dyed brown while the Corps was on service in the North-West are still in use, and do not present a cleanly appearance.

At muster inspection, for the first time in my experience, the Corps was under strength, eleven officers and forty-two men, and as there were fifty-two musicians present (quite too many for a small Battalion like this), the non-commissioned officers and men under arms averaged about 28½ per company. No. 7 Company, Captain McKenzie, was full and very satisfactory. Several of the Regimental Staff Officers appear to take but little interest, and I am sorry to say the Corps does not appear in that prosperous condition its surroundings and field for recruiting should warrant.

*22nd Battalion "Oxford Rifles," Woodstock, 8 Companies—
Lt.-Colonel Jams Munroe, Commanding.*

This Corps turned out full strength and was satisfactory in every respect. The Officers are well uniformed, and the Corps is provided with helmets. In a competition for a prize offered by the Officers for the best drilled Company, No. 8, Thamesford, Captain Day, was awarded the prize. The municipal authorities of the County of Oxford were kind enough to supplement the Government pay by voting fifteen cents per day to both Officers and men while in Camp. Where counties take such interest in their militia, full ranks and efficiency are generally the result.

*24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry, Chatham—6 Companies—
Lt.-Col. M. Martin, Commanding.*

This Corps turned out strong and showed a great improvement over former years. White helmets have been provided. The general appearance and efficiency in drill were highly satisfactory. No. 4 Company, Captain Crogan, deserves special mention.

*25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry, St. Thomas—5 Companies—
Lt.-Col. C. A. O'Malley, Commanding.*

But three Companies, Nos. 2, 3 and 6, with band of the Corps, turned out, consequently the small number under arms detracted much from its appearance and efficiency. No. 3 Company, Aylmer, Captain Wright, turned out very nicely with white helmets, and showed the advantage of having this energetic officer at its head. Nos. 2 and 6 Companies paraded with Kilmarnic forage caps. The latter Company appears to be well managed by Captain Burns, but as a Battalion, I am sorry to say, the Corps is not a success. This I don't attribute to want of military spirit among the young men of the fine County of Elgin, or indifference or inefficiency of the Company officers.

*26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Light Infantry, London.—8 Companies.
Lt.-Col. John English, Commanding.*

Although this Corps had short notice, it turned out fairly strong and in its usual satisfactory condition. The officers are well uniformed and the Corps has been provided with white helmets, consequently they make a highly creditable appearance, while their duties and drill in Camp were carried out in a soldierly manner.

*28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry, Stratford—6 Companies—
Lt.-Col. R. S. McKnight, Commanding.*

This Corps turned out fairly strong; white helmets and cleanliness caused a smart and soldierly appearance. Much improvement has been made of late years. The officers are energetic and painstaking, and the Corps is in a very satisfactory condition.

The Quartermaster left Camp, for the second time, without handing over the Camp equipment, neither did he leave any one to act for him, or a Guard for the protection of the Government property. I trust the Officer Commanding will have this irregularity corrected at future Camps.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles, Guelph—
Lt.-Col. Hon Chas. Clarke, Commanding.

This Corps again turned out with all ranks of its 10 Companies nearly full, and was satisfactory in every respect. Owing to its excess over other Corps at Brigade parades, it was formed into two Battalions, one being efficiently commanded by Major White, the senior Major. Lt.-Col. Clarke, with his usual energy, kept the Battalion fully employed, and being well supported by his officers, the Corps made excellent progress, and is a good representation of the fine large County of Wellington. I understand the municipality again supplemented the Government pay by voting twenty-five cents per day to each officer and man, while in Camp. This Corps is also in possession of helmets.

Drill Companies in Schools.

These Companies all appear to prosper at first, but the many changes of pupils at the commencement of each term, make it very difficult in some localities to keep up the uniforms, and where the head master takes no interest, or is unfavorable, the movement is not particularly successful.

The organization at Guelph has been exceedingly active and efficient during the past year. Captain Clarke, Adjutant, 1st Brigade Field Artillery, who is the Instructor, having shown much zeal and energy in his work.

Brigade Camp.

As previously stated, the camp was formed on the 14th June, a date which gave general satisfaction to the Force. Unfortunately for us the Major General Commanding could only make it convenient to visit the Camp on the day after assembling; consequently he saw the several Corps in the condition in which they left their homes. Although he was good enough to express himself as pleased with the general appearance and few movements attempted, I know the comparison with Camps where drill had been carried on for several days would not be favorable to us. He was pleased to issue the following order:—

"The Major General Commanding desires to express his satisfaction at what he saw on the Brigade parade to-day, considering this was only the second day of the assembly of the Camp, and that many of the men and some of the officers were recruits and had hardly ever been on a parade before—certainly not a Brigade one. The Major General considers the efforts of the Brigade were most commendable, and he is sure that with care and attention the Brigade will repay the efforts of the Deputy Adjutant General, Brigade Major, Staff and Officers in instructing them during the next few days, and will make a good appearance at the final parade of the Camp."

The predictions of the General were fully sustained; both officers and men appeared imbued with a desire to improve and put forth commendable efforts towards that end, resulting in a most satisfactory camp, general improvement in all ranks, and the Brigade, both in appearance and drill, were as efficient as can be hoped for under our present system of drills of short duration in alternate years.

Guards.

The whole of the Guards in Camp paraded in marching order daily in front of Brigade Headquarters for inspection. This insured uniformity, and when not properly turned out were sent back.

Although the same men seldom, if ever, appeared the second time, a friendly spirit of emulation was so encouraged as to result in marked improvement in this service. The guards and sentries being instructed several times daily by the Field Officer of the day and Officer of the Main Guard, assisted by the Brigade Sergeant Major, John Leighton, Sergeant Major 21st Fusiliers, who did duty in this capacity most satisfactorily.

Queen's Jubilee.

The 21st June was observed as Her Majesty's Jubilee Day, on which occasion the 7th Fusiliers paraded with the Brigade, which was composed of one Regiment of Cavalry, one Battery of Field Artillery, and eight Battalions of Rifles and Infantry (the 30th having been formed into two Battalions) numbering about 2,268 Officers and men, and 197 horses. The Brigade presented a fine and highly creditable appearance. A *feu-de-joie* was fired, after which the troops marched past in column, quarter column and at the double, advanced in review order, and changed front, when the cavalry scouts were sent out to feel for the enemy which had been posted in the woods and on the heights east of the Camp, comprising one Troop of Cavalry, one Field Gun and one Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. O'Malley, of the 25th Battalion. The Rifle Battalions had formed the fighting line and the engagement was about to commence when a very violent rain storm set in, and was of such magnitude I did not feel justified in keeping the men exposed, consequently the parade was dismissed. This was not only disappointing to the troops, but particularly so to the 15,000 spectators present, who took a lively interest in the proceedings.

Buglers.

Competent buglers are still difficult to procure; fortunately, Frederick Webb, Bugler No. 6 Company, 22nd Battalion, is an exceptionally good one, consequently I placed him in charge as Instructor. The whole of those in camp being required to assemble twice daily at Brigade Headquarters, from whence they were sent out for practice; considerable improvement was the result, but the time was too short to perfect beginners.

Outpost duty.

For the first time in Brigade Camps in this District, the several Battalions were instructed in out post duty, although, as might be expected, very imperfectly performed, it is believed this commencement will result in good.

The officers and men appeared to take considerable interest, and will naturally as the result, study up this important part of military service and be prepared to carry it out more effectively on future occasions.

Bands.

The whole of the twelve Battalions in the district have bands, six of which were in Camp. While some are much superior to others, all are quite competent for the requirements of the service.

H. F. Slandhaft, Bandmaster 24th Battalion, was appointed Brigade Bandmaster. He discharged his duties with energy, resulting in considerable improvement in performing when brigaded. Owing to the many changes constantly going on in Bands, the Government Brigade music is frequently lost, although the Officers Commanding Corps are responsible, they seldom think of the matter until the muster takes place, when the time is too short to procure new. I consider the brigading of the Bands and performing the Government music of so much importance (by which Bands meeting from any part of the Dominion can at once play together) ability to perform the music should be a test of efficiency. As some of this music is composed of the airs of the different nationalities comprising the Dominion, there is no reason why it should not become popular.

As the Brigade Bandmaster has considerable extra duty, I think it but just he should receive some extra remuneration.

Medical and Sanitary.

Surgeon Major V. A. Brown, Surgeon London Field Battery, being the Senior Surgeon present, became, under the General Orders, Principal Medical Officer, his competency for the duties not being questioned or doubted. His report, Appendix "A," is attached, by which it appears the health of those in Camp was unexceptionally good. As Surgeon Major Brown took full charge of these departments with his usual energy, the Commandant was relieved of considerable responsibility.

In 1872 the Department issued instructions that the pits for latrines should be 4 feet deep and as narrow as possible. Another order established the width at 12 inches; this was found too narrow for convenience, consequently I authorized 18 inches as suitable. The narrower the trenches the more free they are from the action of the sun and heat, consequently are much easier kept sweet. From 1 to 2 inches of dry earth, sprinkled (not shovelled) on carefully daily, is quite sufficient; when chloride of lime is used the sprinkling of the earth is apt to be neglected, which is a great error. If there is proper supervision to prevent earth being shovelled in large quantities, 4 feet trenches are quite deep enough for twelve or sixteen days' camp, particularly where there are two for the large Battalions, as were in this Camp.

The reports of the Surgeons of the day, show the latrines were "kept in a very creditable manner."

Musketry Instruction.

Major W. H. Lindsay, 25th Battalion, acted as Musketry Instructor, assisted by Sergeant G. W. Gallowa, No. 6 Company 25th Battalion, who came from the Royal School of Infantry, Toronto, for that purpose. I attach the Musketry Instructor's report, Appendix "B," by which it will be seen great care was exercised in the discharge of this important duty, the results of which, I think, will be more beneficial than if the firing had been carried out in the usual hurried manner without preliminary instruction.

The lease of the Rifle Range to the Western Rifle Association, which had heretofore been used by the Militia, having expired last spring, the owners of which declined renewal, a new location was sought for and the only apparent available one was rented by the Association, but on inspection it was found so dangerous, I could not recommend its use by the troops in Camp, consequently the Major General Commanding was pleased to authorize the suspension of Target Practice.

In a large Camp, such as assembles in this district, if firing takes place, some of the Corps, in order that all may finish, would require to commence on the day after assembling, consequently they could not first receive any instruction in Musketry, and as the Musketry Instructor would be required constantly on the Ranges, all other corps would be similarly situated except that they would have an opportunity of learning something of drill.

In order that the men might profit by Target Practice, they should first be taught their turnings, how to form fours and wheel, sufficient of the manual and firing exercise to ensure handling the Rifle, so as not to cause accident, with position and aiming drill, and such explanation of the sights and trajectory as will enable them to comprehend in some slight degree the theoretical principles of musketry. On this account, I believe better results would be obtained if these instructions were carried out during the Annual Drill, and Target Practice at Company Headquarters.

Some years ago I ventured to suggest encouragement to rifle shooting at company headquarters. After several more years' experience I am more fully confirmed such would result beneficially to the force, and particularly to the rank and file. I shall refer to this subject again under the head of Rifle Associations.

Rifle Associations.

For the year ended 30th June last, nine Rifle Associations sent in returns, showing matches had taken place, viz. : Western District at London, Ingersoll, Wellington at Guelph, Leamington, County of Perth at Stratford, 33rd Battalion at Seaforth, County of Bruce at Walkerton, County of Huron at Clinton, 30th Battalion at Moorefield.

The sums granted in aid of these associations by the Department amounted to the large total of \$625. From the small number of competitors, 386 all told, it would appear the usefulness of these associations is fast departing, and that some other method should be devised to meet the difficulty. It is also observed these few competitors are largely composed of retired and non-combatant officers, staff sergeants and civilians, or, in other words, the absence of the rank and file is very marked. There is a diversity of opinion as to the propriety of officers competing with the men, but I think it is desirable the officers on the active list should receive such encouragement as will induce them to so perfect themselves with the use of the rifle as to be enabled to impart instruction in this very important branch to the men serving under them. With the view of having the rank and file more carefully instructed, and the ammunition fired without waste, it appears desirable an increased number of rounds should be granted, and the practice carried out at company headquarters.

If an equal amount of money given to the local Rifle Association were divided among the companies, or say ten dollars to each, on such conditions as might be considered expedient—for example, on consideration that not less than a like sum should be raised locally, a prize meeting held, no one person be allowed to take more than one prize, and, if possible, each competitor to be awarded something, an increase of ammunition to forty rounds per man, twenty to be fired in practice (during camp if present regulations are continued), and twenty in competition for the prizes—this would induce the men to contribute their time, keep up a more active organization locally, cultivate a military spirit among the younger men and boys, resulting beneficially to the force generally. Practice should be carried out annually, irrespective of the company being selected for drill in camps. These, of course, are only crude suggestions as a foundation to work upon, with the view of more thoughtful consideration, and will no doubt be objected to, particularly by those who take in the tour of Rifle Associations, and carry off, year after year, a large proportion of the prizes, as also others who will say the ammunition will be improperly expended; but I believe the improved results would more than compensate for all disadvantages. This system would also form a much more extended nursery for the Provincial and Dominion matches, where the most successful would naturally congregate, to compete for the valuable prizes offered, as also for places on the Wimbledon team.

Drill Sheds.

These buildings are now so old, repairs of considerable magnitude will be required yearly. The most expensive part will be the shingles, which are becoming much decayed.

During the past year several have been repaired in various ways, as also the gun shed at Guelph, which had been damaged by fire. This shed was erected for the accommodation of one Battery, but since the 1st Brigade of Field Artillery was formed, two Batteries have required accommodation, consequently the building is quite too small, and should be enlarged.

Military School.

The Military School building in this city is now approaching completion, and when opened will be a boon to the residents of this western part of the Province, by enabling Officers, non-commissioned Officers and others to acquire such military knowledge as will fit them to become instructors and examples to the force through-

out the district. It appears desirable provision should be made by which officers of Cavalry can qualify in this Province, as they generally object to go so great a distance from home as joining the Cavalry School at Quebec demands.

Arms and Armouries.

On the whole the arms and other stores show improved care, many of the armouries have been much improved. The inspections in a large district like this require much time and travel by the Brigade Major. While there are many careful and zealous captains, there are always some careless ones who require constant supervision, and occasionally a stoppage of the allowance to make them comprehend their responsibility to properly care for the Government stores entrusted to them.

Young Men's Christian Association.

On the application of Mr. Heath, Secretary of Young Men's Christian Association of London, I granted permission to erect a booth on the Camp ground, which was supplied free with newspapers and other reading, also writing material, the use of which the men availed themselves to a large extent. The evening meetings were well attended, and the building formed a sort of a club where the young men of the Force could pass their spare time, improving their minds without being subject to the ordinary temptation of drinking, &c; which they would be in many parts of the city. There is no doubt this association had a tendency to improve the moral tone of the Camp.

Divine Service.

Rev. Canon J. B. Richardson, Rector, Memorial Church, who has for many years kindly officiated as chaplain, again held service on the field, where the Protestants were assembled for worship in the usual manner. The Roman Catholics having been marched to the cathedral in the city.

Finally.

The operations of the year have generally been of a satisfactory character, Officers and men have been zealous and considerable progress made.

The railway transport was efficiently carried out by the respective railways. I am much indebted to Mr. R. Larmour, Assistant Superintendent Grand Trunk, who being a resident here, kindly arranged time table for coming and going, and as the greater number moved by the Grand Trunk Railway, required careful and prompt attention on his part, which was always given in a most cheerful manner; also to Mr. J. B. Morford, District Superintendent, Michigan Central, at St. Thomas; Mr. W. B. Callaway, District Passenger Agent, C.P.R., Toronto; and Mr. W. R. Warburton, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Erie and Huron, Chatham, all of whom promptly made necessary arrangements for the conveyance of the troops requiring transport over their respective lines.

To the Officers of the permanent staff, those who served temporarily on the Brigade Staff during the Camp (names previously given), and the Brigade Staff Sergeants, I am indebted for their zealous, assiduous and efficient services. I would also offer my thanks to the Commanding and other Officers of the respective Corps, who so diligently strove to improve their commands, for carrying out the orders and rendering such general assistance as to ensure a successful termination of the Camp.

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

W. H. JACKSON, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 1.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX "A."

LONDON, 3rd October, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the customary annual medical report on the Brigade Camp (No. 1 Military District), held near this city last June.

The troops encamped comprised the following Corps:—

London Field Battery.
1st Regiment Cavalry.
22nd Oxford Rifles.
25th Elgin Battalion.
26th Middlesex Battalion.
28th Perth Battalion.
30th Wellington Rifles.
24th Kent Battalion.

Comprising in all a force numerically strong—about 2,100 men.

I am pleased to be able to state that in my long range of camp experience in this district (about 30 years) I do not remember one that can compare with this in "immunity from sickness." The cases were so few, and of so trifling a nature, that a tabular statement is not worth while.

There are several reasons which, in my opinion, all acting together as a whole, tended to produce this happy result:—

1st. The unexceptionable fine weather during camp time.

2nd. The remarkably suitable and healthy locality on which the Camp was held. I do not hesitate to state, that for all the indispensable requisites for a camp site, the locality of this camping ground cannot be anywhere surpassed. It is high and dry; soil is sandy; it is level and extensive, and not in too close a proximity to the city.

3rd. The abundant and plentiful supply of pure fresh water which was rendered so accessible to every Corps, through the long wide street which was made to run through the whole length of the camp, between the officers' and men's tents, serving the double purpose of water distribution and cooking-kitchens, leaving, at the same time, a fine open sanitary space between the tents and through the centre of the camp.

4th. The absence of the Canteen. In my opinion, this institution, although possessing many conveniences during camp sojourn, contains so many more counterbalancing evils, that its abolition, from a sanitary standpoint alone, if from no other, was an extremely judicious and wise step. Since its being abolished there has been a marked decrease in gastric derangements.

5th. The admirable manner in which the instructions given at the commencement of the camp, for its general sanitary requirements, to the medical officers of the several Corps, was carried out.

6th. The system which we have now adopted in four camps, viz., of having one General Hospital Tent pitched in the most central position in the Camp, where all the drugs, &c., necessary were placed under the charge of a Hospital Sergeant and Assistant, whose duty it was to compound all prescriptions sent in from the Medical Officers of the different Corps. The Sergeant was instructed to furnish each Medical Officer on the field with a detailed list of these drugs, and he was told that it was incumbent on him to prescribe according to this list. This plan is far superior to the old plan of furnishing a special drug chest to each Corps, and all the Medical Officers expressed themselves as highly satisfied with it.

During the Camp a Provisional Ambulance Corps was organized and in operation at all large Parades, &c., and on several occasions proved of good service.

A lamentable death occurred during the Camp, viz., the assassination of a fine young man belonging to the 24th Kent Battalion. He was stabbed during the early

part of the night outside the lines in a row, in the right side, the knife passing right through the liver, death ensued in about an hour. The post mortem showed nothing could be done for him.

In conclusion there is one suggestion which I would wish to make with regard to the latrines—chiefly as a guidance for the future. Most of these, when the Camp broke up, were in a most disgusting condition, notwithstanding every precaution and the most lavish use of chloride of lime—and there is no doubt that if the Camp was of much longer duration, active steps would have become imperative in order to prevent an outbreak of some epidemic disease. The cause was simply and wholly due to the narrowness and shallowness of the trenches. For an Infantry Battalion of 300 men the pit should certainly be not less than 6 feet deep and 3 feet wide, all the earth taken out should be carefully placed on the outside of the trench for the purpose of “fill in.”

The pits I allude to were not more than 3 feet deep and 2 feet wide, and the consequence was that in four or five days the whole of the trenches were filled and level with the surrounding surface, the daily additions soon causing them to overflow. All of this unseemly condition of affairs can be easily guarded against in the future by having the trenches dug to a proper depth and width.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. A. BROWN, Surgeon Major L.F. Bat.,
Acting Principal Medical Officer, Brigade Camp

Lt.-Colonel JACKSON, D. A. G.,
Military District No 1,
London.

APPENDIX “B.”

ST. THOMAS, 17th September, 1887.

SIR,—As Instructor of Musketry to the Brigade in Camp at London in June last, I have the honor to submit the following report.

Owing to the defective state of the butts the troops did not perform the usual target practice, so in accordance with your orders I proceeded to instruct the different Corps in preliminary drill as laid down in the Rifle and Carbine Exercise and Musketry Instruction for the Army.

On account of the limited time that could be devoted to this most important part of the drill, during the twelve days in Camp—and the large number of men to instruct, I had to vary to a certain extent from the regular rules.

I made arrangements whereby each regiment in Camp was instructed one half hour daily. The plan adopted was to take from three to five companies and form them into three sides of a square in single rank turned inwards, the Officers and Sergeants of the supernumerary rank remaining in rear of their respective companies to see that the men properly followed the instruction given them. I placed the Sergeant Instructor of Musketry in the open side of the square, a position in which he could be seen and heard by all.

Before the Position, Drill, &c., was gone into, I had the men thoroughly instructed in the cleaning and care of the rifle, as well as the knowledge of the different parts of it.

Afterwards, during the progress of the drill, I moved about the square and saw that the Officers and Sergeants assisted by placing awkward men in their proper positions, &c.

As the men became familiar with the foregoing drill, I devoted a portion of the time to giving them extracts from the Lecture on Theoretical Principles, such as the construction of the barrel, the forces influencing the flight of the bullet, the arrangement of the sights, trajectory, wind, light, &c.

As there was no time for judging distance practise, I offered a few suggestions (especially to the officers) as to correctly arriving at distances—to be practised when walking or driving through the country—such as judging the length of a field and proving it by counting the fence posts, which are usually six feet apart, or if a snake fence by counting the outer angles, which are about five yards apart, or if on a road where there is a telegraph line by judging the distance between objects along the road and proving it by counting the poles, which are usually fifty-five yards apart, &c.

I noticed with pleasure the keen interest taken by all ranks in this portion of the drill, and the improvement and steadiness of the men after a few days instruction. Whatever success I attained, was in a great measure owing to support and assistance given me by the Commanding Officers of the different Corps, and to the patient assistance given by all the Officers, especially during the position drill, which, owing to the large number of men drilled at a time, was very trying to the patience of both officers and men.

I beg to suggest that in Camps where target practice is performed, that there be two Officers and two or more Sergeant Instructors of Musketry appointed, so that each Battalion could be instructed in this way at least one day before going to the butts.

I would add that a blackboard, about 4 feet by 8, placed upon portable supports that would raise the lower edge about three feet from the ground (as suggested by yourself) would be very useful to the Instructor when explaining the Theoretical Principles, &c., and that a few small targets would assist in the aiming drill.

The Mooretown Troop of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry having no Carbine boots, came into Camp without their Carbines and had to be instructed at such times as they could borrow Carbines from the other Troops in the Corps.

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

W. H. LINDSAY, Major,
Brigade Musketry Instructor.

The Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

NEW FORT BARRACKS,
TORONTO, 1st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Major General Commanding the state of Military District No. 2, for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

The established strength of the District is:—

		Officers.	N. O. O. and men.
Cavalry.....	9 Troops.....	39	368
Field Artillery	3 Batteries.....	18	232
Garrison Artillery....	1 Battery.....	3	55
Mountain Artillery...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Battery.....	1	21
Infantry.....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$ Companies.....	476	6,465
Total.....	131	537	7,141

Being an increase of 3 Companies, through the formation of the 96th (Algoa)

Battalion and a reduction of 1 Battery of Garrison Artillery (Collingwood) removed from the Militia list.

Of the above number 3,496 were authorized to perform the Annual Drill in Camp or at Local Headquarters.

The Corps selected for Camp were the following, the site being Niagara, and date 14th to 25th June, inclusive :—

Welland Canal Field Battery.
 Hamilton Field Battery.
 Toronto do do
 2nd Regiment Cavalry.
 19th Battalion, Lincoln.
 20th do Halton, Lorne Rifles.
 31st do Grey.
 39th do Norfolk.
 44th do Welland.

To which must be added, though not included in the District Pay Sheets, *omit*
 1st Brigade Field Artillery (2 Batteries).
 "C" Company, Infantry School Corps.

The Corps named below performed the drill locally, viz. :—

Governor General's Body Guard, Toronto.
 Toronto Garrison Battery do
 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles do
 10th do Royal Grenadiers do
 13th do Hamilton.
 38th do Dufferin Rifles, Brantford.

Leaving the Corps undernamed without drill.

Sault Ste. Marie Demi Battery.
 12th Battalion, York Rangers.
 34th do Ontario.
 35th do Simcoe Foresters.
 36th do Peel.
 37th do Haldimand.
 77th do Wentworth.
 96th do Algoma.
 Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company.

Among the Corps unauthorized will be noticed the 37th Battalion (Haldimand) which has unfortunately not been under arms for two annual drills, or nearly three years. This occurs owing to the strength allowed not being sufficient to cover all the Corps not drilled last year.

In this connection I would beg to draw attention to the apparent unequal division of the drilled strength of the several Districts, through which in some cases a Battalion has two drills in three years, while in the case of the 37th it has only one drill in three years.

NIAGARA CAMP.

Thanks to good transport arrangements conducted by Mr. Barlow Cumberland, of Toronto, all the Corps from this District were comfortably settled under canvas before "retreat" of the first day.

The 1st Brigade of Artillery, under Lt.-Col. A. H. Macdonald, did not join the Camp until the 17th June, and remained to complete the required number of days after the other corps had left.

In the system of drill I pursued the same plan with the Infantry as last year, regulating the description to be practised daily from the Brigade Office, devoting four days to squad and arms, two days to extended order, one to Battalion, one to

Brigade and the remaining day to my own regimental inspection. With the Cavalry a similar course was taken. The five Batteries of Artillery were left entirely in the hands of Lt.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, so far as their drill was concerned, and this Officer certainly made the most of the time at his disposal, and the good results from constant work, coupled with the advantages of annual drill were very soon apparent in the steadiness and smartness which particularly distinguished the Field Batteries in the Camp.

In the drill instruction of the Infantry Corps great assistance was received from Non-Commissioned Officers of "C" Company, I. S. C., also from several attached Officers from the School of Infantry at Toronto, who were just completing a Short Course at that institution and were by special permission posted to the several Corps present.

A class for sword drill was formed by Lieut. Sears, I. S. C., at which Officers were daily instructed by him after the regular parades.

The target regulations for Camps were carried out in so far that the number of rounds were fired, but it was found necessary to shorten the ranges in order that any good might accrue from the practice. The ranges and targets are greatly in need of repair, and in their present condition not fit for use.

The report of Lieut. Morphy, Q.O.R., Instructor of Musketry, is appended.

But few of the Corps were up to the drill strength, and the physique in the rural Corps of this District (with two or three exceptions) is not what it was some years ago, and is, I fear, growing worse; the bone and sinew is evidently not enrolling.

From the report of Surgeon Strange, I. S. C., Principal Medical Officer, here-with attached, it will be found that the health of the Camp was fairly good. Two casualties have to be reported—one of which, the sudden death of Private Thomas Horton, of the 19th Battalion, cast a gloom over his comrades; the other, though not serious, deprived his Corps of the services of a most useful and energetic Non-Commissioned Officer in Sergeant George Ecclestone, Welland Field Battery, whose leg was broken by being crushed between the guns during field drill. In this and one or two minor cases that occurred, great inconvenience was caused by the absence of instruments, splints, &c., and I would most fully endorse the recommendations of Surgeon Strange for the issue of such articles in each camp, as well as an extra blanket per man; also hospital cots, with paillasses for use in the Field Hospital.

The rations furnished by the several contractors were of good quality and weight. The cost of the ration per man was 18½ cents, including fuel.

On the 18th of June, a short parade of the whole force took place for the inspection of the Major General Commanding, Sir Fred. Middleton, K. C. M. G., C. B., the Major General having previously inspected the regimental lines and seen the several Corps at work individually.

The Jubilee Anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen was celebrated on the 21st June by firing a *feu de joie* and marching past, the latter being done in a pouring rain.

Muster parades took place on the 23rd June, and the day following was devoted to my own inspection regimentally of Cavalry and Infantry, of which I have to make the following reports:—

2nd Cavalry—Lt.-Col. Gregory, Commanding.

Field movements, good; sword exercise, indifferent; watering parades, very good; Camp very clean; great improvement in Officer-dress, though a few very slovenly still; very keen desire on the part of all ranks to make the Regiment efficient. The Commanding Officer handles his Regiment well on parade. The Adjutant, Captain Baldwin, most enthusiastic and hard-working; No. 5 Troop (Barford) Captain Lloyd Jones, is particularly good, being well mounted, well drilled and well in hand.

The Officers called out at inspection with one or two exceptions did very well.

19th Battalion—Lt.-Colonel Carlisle, Commanding.

Weak in numbers and physique; Officers well uniformed; Battalion drill very good; books indifferent; Officers test good.

Commanding Officer very enthusiastic, has only recently taken up the command.

20th Battalion—Lt.-Colonel Allan, Commanding.

Weak in numbers, fair physique; drill indifferent; books indifferent; band good; Officers test; Field, indifferent; Company, good.

31st Battalion—Lt.-Colonel Brodie, Commanding.

Full strength and very good physique; drill very steady; books fair; good guards; Officers test good.

39th Battalion—Lt.-Colonel Thompson, Commanding.

Weak in numbers and physique; drill fair; books indifferent; band good; Officers test fair.

44th Battalion—Lt.-Colonel Morin, Commanding.

Weak in numbers; fair physique; books indifferent; steady at drill, well handled by commanding Officer; guards good.

The discipline of the several Corps I have much pleasure in reporting as good; while the evident wish to learn and the progress made was most satisfactory.

In concluding my report on the Camp at Niagara, I must ask permission to note the most efficient service rendered by the officers of the staff, viz., Major Smith, I. S. C., Brigade Major, Major McLaren, 13th Battalion, Supply Officer; Captain Mutton Q. O. R., Camp Quartermaster; Lt.-Colonel Alger, District Paymaster; Surgeon Strange, I. S. C. Principal Medical Officer; Lieut. Morphy, Q. O. R., Instructor of Musketry; Captain Stuart, 13th Battalion, Orderly Officer (serving without pay) and Lieut. Sears, I. S. C., Assistant Brigade Major and Provost Officer—with reference to the duties Assistant Brigade Major and Provost Officer, voluntarily assumed by Lieut. Sears, I desire to urge the desirability and necessity (at least in such a large Camp as Niagara) for adding another officer to the regular staff; it is asking too much from the Brigade Major to require him on duty from sunrise until midnight (and that is really what is necessary in a camp of instruction) without assistance; and further I submit that an Orderly Officer under pay should be allowed the Commandant of a Camp; there is plenty for such an officer to do and no reason for such an appointment being made a sinecure.

My thanks are due to the Mayor of Niagara, W. A. Milloy, Esq., as well as to the Rev. Stuart Jones and Captain Geale, the Barrack Master, for courtesy shown and assistance rendered me.

CITY CORPS.

In entering upon my report of the city Corps, I would most strongly recommend that they be sent to Camp at least once in every three years; the additional cost would not be much, while I am convinced that the knowledge acquired of duties, discipline and interior economy with the practice of extended order, outposts, &c., which such a plan ensures, would be most beneficial to them.

Drill Companies.

On the 27th and 30th June, I had the pleasure of seeing the Upper Canada College Drill Company and a Battalion, formed by the public school boys, at drill.

The first named Corps, under Capt. A. G. Scott (formerly an officer of the Queen's

Own Rifles), number about 75, including a Bugle and Drum Band, is neatly uniformed and armed with the Peabody Rifle; they presented an exceedingly clean and smart appearance.

The Company appears to be most enthusiastic, and in addition to the manual and firing exercise and Company Drill, went through the bayonet exercise very fairly. Being but recently organized and their first appearance, the boys were naturally a little nervous, but practice will soon give them the necessary confidence.

The Public Schools Battalion, 8 Companies strong, paraded in the Queen's Park, on the 30th June, under Capt. Thompson, Adjutant 12th Battalion, York Rangers, their instructor, and went through the ordinary routine of a regimental inspection very creditably. These Companies are not uniformed, which rather detracts from their appearance, but what they lack in this respect is more than made up in zeal and enthusiasm.

The Company Drill and marching of some three or four Companies, composed of the older boys, was better than that of many of our "crack" militia companies. Capt. Thomson has evidently been most painstaking and assiduous in his attention to the drill of these boys, and I am glad to report that he is strongly supported by the Trustees of the Public School Board and its energetic Superintendent, Mr. James L. Hughes. As these boys will ultimately find their way into the ranks of the Active Militia, the knowledge of drill now given them will prove of great advantage.

Governor General's Body Guard—Lt.-Col. Fred. C. Denison, C.M.G.

On the 2nd July, I inspected the two Troops which compose this Corps and found them in good order. Men were smart and clean; horses good; equitation fair; sword exercise good; officers test good; field movements steady, but slow, arising mainly from want of confidence in their horses. The squadron has only six days' mounted drill in the year, it should be increased to twelve at least.

Toronto Garrison Battery—Capt. McMurrich,

was inspected by me as Infantry, and found neat, clean and in good order; its Company Drill was good, but in the manual exercise some improvement might be made. Two detachments were exercised in gun drill, and appeared to be very proficient.

The Officers of this Battery have lately resigned, on account of the difficulty of keeping up a Corps of only one Battery, there naturally being but little spirit or emulation to be aroused under such circumstances. Two or more Batteries can easily be recruited in Toronto, and I hope authority may be given for such to be done.

The Queen's Own Rifles and Royal Grenadiers.

These two Corps paraded together on the grounds of the Toronto Baseball Club, on the 5th November as a Brigade under Lt.-Col. Grassett, with Lt.-Col. D. H. Allan and Major Dawson, commanding battalions respectively, and after the usual march past were inspected by me regimentally in Company, Battalion and extended order drill with the manual and firing exercises. The appearance of the two Corps was particularly good, both being strong, clean and steady, but their drill was not what it should or would be were better means of acquiring it available. The present Drill Shed being too small for Battalion or extended order drill, quiet streets have to be resorted to at night in order to procure space, an expedient, however, which proves of little avail as the want of light counteracts all other advantages.

Officers test good in both Battalions, though fault must be found with many of the mounted Officers for not moving with more "snap" when covering points, &c., Company Officers, too, show lack of force in their commands.

At a later inspection I found the books in good order, those of the Grenadiers (Company) being rather the better.

The Bands, brass and bugle in the Queen's Own, and brass and fife in the Grenadiers are in capital order.

13th Battalion—Lt.-Col. Gibson, Commanding.

Since my last inspection a great improvement has taken place in this Corps, the evident result of earnest well directed hard work.

The Battalion paraded in full strength. Manual and firing exercises good. Battalion drill good, being quiet and steady, the commands well given; officers' test good.

Regimental books very good. Company indifferent.

A great deal of attention has been paid to target practice, under a regular system of class firing, in which the rank and file is carefully instructed by Captain Adam, a veteran marksman, who has undertaken the duties of Musketry Instructor.

A good bugle band has lately been added to the musical strength of the Battalion.

38th Battalion, Dufferin Rifles—Lt. Col. Ballachey, Commanding.

Last year when inspecting this Corps I had to find fault with the cleanliness of the men, also the condition of the books, but this year I found both these faults decidedly remedied. On the 17th November I saw the Battalion in the Agricultural Grounds, Brantford, where it moved fairly well, although not so steadily as I would wish, nor was the Officers' test quite satisfactory, many of them being without qualification, others with only V.B. certificates and therefore lacking in the practical work; the spirit, however, is good, although the disadvantages to be overcome are many.

General.

Since my last report many improvements have taken place in the Drill Sheds of the District, notably the erection of a new shed in Hamilton, the repairing of that at St. Catharines, and many other places. But nothing has yet been done in Toronto, Barrie, Owen Sound or Brantford, all of which places are in great need of new buildings.

A decided improvement is also noticeable in the care of Arms and Accoutrements, and I deem it only fair to the officers concerned to notice those whose stores I have always found in first rate order:

The Armories of all the City Corps are kept fully up to the mark, and quite equal to them have I found those of No. 5 Troop, 2nd Cavalry, Burford, Capt. Lloyd Jones; No. 2 Company, Capt. Smith, No. 8 Company, Capt. Symons, 12th Battalion; No. 1 Company, Capt. Fox, 20th Battalion; No. 6 Company, Capt. Campbell, No. 7 Company, Capt. Rorke, of 31st Battalion; No. 1 Company, Capt. Williamson, No. 3 Company, Capt. Nelles, No. 7 Company, Lieut. Walker, of the 37th Battalion; No. 5 Company, Capt. York, No. 6 Company, Lieut. Wallace, of 39th Battalion; No. 2 Company, Capt. James, of 44th Battalion; No. 1 Company, Capt. Bertram, No. 3 Company, Capt. Fletcher, of 77th Battalion.

As a Battalion the 37th has among the rural Corps the best regulated armories.

It is my duty in this connection to call attention to the number of almost useless rifles (issue of 1867) that are to be found throughout the district, being honeycombed and worn out by wear, age and bad care, also to the saddlery of the Cavalry and accoutrements of the Infantry, hardly any single article of which, save new issues, is really fit for ordinary use to say nothing of actual service.

Lt.-Col. Gray recently appointed Brigade Major in this District has reported and taken up his duties, relieving me of the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. OTTER, Lt.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 2.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX "A."

NEW FORT BARRACKS,
TORONTO, 12th August, 1887.

SIR,—As Brigade Musketry Instructor for the Niagara Camp, I have the honor to make the following report.

Five corps, viz., the 19th, 20th, 31st, 39th and 44th, performed their target practice, the highest average being obtained by the 20th Battalion, with a figure of merit of 37.76.

Two corps, the 19th and 20th, fired at one, two, three and four hundred yards, the remaining troops at the first three ranges only, the change being made owing to the unsatisfactory firing done at the last range.

I beg to call your attention to the following points in connection with the ranges requiring improvement. The firing points, at ranges where it is necessary to kneel or lie down, are so low that the targets can scarcely be seen. The targets are of iron, and so battered that shots cannot be marked with any degree of accuracy. Butts should be raised behind the targets, not alone to protect passengers in boats passing, but that men firing may know where their shots strike, and so have an opportunity of correcting their aim. I would also call attention to the fact that several corps appeared at the ranges either with buglers that could not play the calls or without them altogether. I personally supervised all the firing, and taking into consideration the wretched condition of the targets and ranges, and also the fact that the majority of those firing were recruits without any previous musketry instruction, it was, in my opinion, very satisfactory.

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

H. O. MORPHY, Lt.,
Queen's Own Rifles, Musketry Instructor.

To Lt.-Col. OTTER, D.A.G.,
Commandant Niagara Camp.

APPENDIX "B."

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 15th July, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, as Principal Medical Officer at the Camp at Niagara. In accordance with General Orders, I established a Field Hospital, to which all Non-Commissioned Officers and men who were unable through sickness to attend parade and perform their daily duty, were sent for treatment under the Medical Officers of their respective Corps.

The health of the men in Camp was fairly good, mumps and chicken-pox being the only contagious diseases. On account of the isolation of the sick in the Hospital outside the lines of the Camp, these diseases were easily kept in check, and spread to three cases only.

In addition to minor accidents, such as contusions and kicks from horses, there was one case of fracture of the leg, one of fracture of the arm, and one of compound fracture of the finger. One case of sudden death occurred, the victim being a private of the 19th Battalion, who fell dead in the town of Niagara while attending a parade of the Salvation Army.

With reference to the hospital supplies, and the supply of blankets to the Camp, I beg to report that, in my opinion, under no circumstances is one blanket per man an adequate provision. It should be remembered that the men attending camp are not accustomed to the necessities of soldiers on active service, but are summoned

from comfortable homes and warm bed rooms to sleep on the bare ground, and instead of becoming hardened by the use of one blanket, I feel convinced that much of the diarrhoea and minor ailments met with in camp is directly due to the want of more protection at night.

The supply of medicine was excellent in quality and variety, but as the amount issued was calculated for the use of one thousand men only, the quantity of many drugs was insufficient, and had to be supplemented from the drug stores of the town.

There was absolutely no provision for serious accidents and surgical cases. There were no surgical instruments, no tooth forceps, no splints and no catheters.

I called your attention to these deficiencies in my report for the Camp of 1886, and I recommended that a pair of properly equipped medical and surgical field panniers should be supplied for the use of each Camp. I now repeat this recommendation, and in addition beg to recommend that the Field Hospital be supplied with cots and paillasses, as it is neither humane nor right that sick men should have to lie in hospital on the bare ground.

I have the honor to report that the Medical Officers of the various Corps present in Camp were unremitting in their services to the sick, and performed their duties with great credit. I must also speak in high terms of the services of Hospital Sergeant Lowe, of "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, who acted as Brigade Hospital Sergeant. In addition to the charge of the Field Hospital, he dispensed an average of seventy five prescriptions per diem, to my utmost satisfaction.

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

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

Lt. Colonel OTTER,
Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 2.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 5th December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward this my Annual Report on the state of the Militia, in Military District No. 3, for the information of the Major General Commanding.

The Tabular Inspection Return, showing the detail of the Annual Drill performed by each Corps in the District, was forwarded to you on the 30th ultimo.

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 of Infantry.....	2,772
Total	3,306

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

In Camp.....	1,086
Drilled at Headquarters.....	824

Total **1,910**

Corps which performed Annual Drill in Camp :—

3rd Regiment of Cavalry.
 " A " Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery (2 Gun Detachment).
 Kingston Field Battery.
 Durham Field Battery.
 Gananoque Field Battery.
 40th (Northumberland) Battalion of Infantry.
 45th (West Durham) Battalion of Infantry.
 46th (East Durham) Battalion of Infantry.

Corps authorized to perform Drill at their respective Headquarters :—

14th Battalion Princess of Wales' Own Rifles.
 15th Battalion Argyle Light Infantry.
 57th Battalion Peterborough Rangers.

Corps relieved from Annual Drill :—

Cobourg Garrison Battery of Artillery.
 16th Prince Edward Battalion of Infantry.
 47th Frontenac Battalion of Infantry.
 49th Hastings Battalion of Rifles.

CITY CORPS.

The 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles

paraded for my Inspection on the 1st of July, under command of Lt.-Col. Smith, and I was struck by their steady and soldier-like appearance. Strength on parade: Officers, 19; Non-Commissioned Officers and men, 289, inclusive of Pioneers and Ambulance Corps, also Brass and Bugle Bands, both under the able leadership of Mr. Carey, late Bandmaster in H. M.'s Service, which of itself guarantees their efficiency and excellence.

The Regimental Stores are in perfect order, and reflect much credit on Major Spriggs, the Quartermaster.

The Battalion attended the Queen's Jubilee Review in Montreal, on the 21st June, and was most favorably spoken of by the papers for their good behaviour and steady, neat appearance and movements on parade. The journey to and fro was made in Pullman cars, and the expense of transport was defrayed out of the Battalion funds.

15th Argyle Light Infantry.

This Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Lazier, paraded for my inspection at Belleville, on the 29th July. The appearance of the men was clean, but the drill, taken as a whole, was not as steady as last year. I directed Captains Ponton and Halliwell to drill their respective Companies, which they did to my satisfaction. This Corps has many difficulties to contend against; the first and great disadvantage is, they have no Drill Shed, consequently no place to muster in, as a Battalion, for drill during the winter. The Company Armories are scattered over the city in all kinds of out-of-the-way places, and the Stores are not in that state of order that I should wish them to be. I can hardly blame the Officers, for they tell me the high rent they have to pay for these places is discouraging. No. 1 Company is the only one that has a proper Armory, and its stores are in good order. I earnestly hope that some effort will be made by the Department in supplying this much needed Drill Shed, and so place this Corps on the same footing as other city Battalions. Colonel Lazier has often stated to me that he cannot get the Officers and men to take a thorough interest in the Battalion on account of having no place to meet in for drill.

The Regimental Band is very good.

57th Peterborough Rangers.

This Corps paraded for my inspection at Peterborough, on the 17th November, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rogers. I cannot speak too highly of the improvement this Battalion has made in their drill since last year.

The Corps mustered nearly its full strength, and their appearance was clean and soldierlike, and very steady while in the ranks. Their marching and wheeling would have done credit to regulars. I called out several of the Companies for drill under their Officers, all of which was well done, and proved that an interest was taken in the efficiency of the Corps, both by Officers and men. The physique of the men was splendid, the average age being 25 years.

The Regimental Band is very good.

Rifle Associations.

There are nine Rifle Associations in this District, eight of which have held prize meetings. The Kingston Association has not had a meeting this year, which I much regret, but I understand that it is the intention in future to hold meetings in the spring, when the weather is more favorable.

Drill and Gun Sheds

Are in a fair state of repair, with the exception of the Kingston one, which will soon be claimed by Queen's College, so that a new shed will have to be erected to replace the present old worn out one.

Stores and Armories.

All the Armories, with few exceptions, are in good order, and the stores therein well cared for. The exceptionally good ones are Port Hope, and 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston. I can also include the Kingston Field Battery, Major Drennan having lately fitted up a Store Room in the Artillery Park, which is also used as a Recreation Room, besides importing at his own expense, for the use of his Battery, a new issue of Helmets and field service Caps. This Officer deserves praise and encouragement, and as I rightly judged last year, the efficiency of the Battery has improved under his command.

24th May, Queen's Birthday.

Her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated by a "Review" on Barriefield Common, the following Corps being present:—

Gentlemen Cadets, under Command of Capt. Cochrane.
 Mounted Division of "A" Battery, under Command of Lieut. Hudon.
 Garrison Artillery, "A" Battery, under Command of Lieut. Benson.
 Governor General's Foot Guards, under Command of Lt.-Colonel Macpherson.
 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, under Command of Lt.-Colonel Smith.

The following Officers acted in the capacity named:—

Lt.-Colonel Cotton, Commandant R. S. A., Brigadier.
 Major Wilson, Commanding "A" Battery, R. C. A., Brigade Major on Staff of D. A. G.
 Captain Drury, "A" Battery, R. C. A., Staff Adjutant.

At 12 noon a "Royal Salute" was fired from Fort Henry by a detachment of "A" Battery, R. C. A., under Command of Lieut. Rivers of that Corps.

After the usual "Royal Salute," *Feu-de-joie* and three cheers for the Queen by the Troops assembled on Barriefield Common, the Brigade marched past in column, quarter column, and at the double. Each of which was performed in a

splendid manner and elicited rounds of applause from the vast concourse of spectators. After being reformed on the original alignment the Governor General's Foot Guards trooped the Color, which was very well done, and again called forth the applause of the crowd.

The Review would have terminated by an advance in line and Royal Salute, but a drenching rain which suddenly fell in torrents, and with the appearance of causing a second flood brought Military matters to a sudden end. Otherwise the Review was a perfect success, the appearance and steadiness of the Troops was highly satisfactory.

The "Guards" Visit.

The Governor General's Foot Guards arrived in the city on the early morning of Sunday the 22nd of June, and encamped on the 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles' Parade ground. During their stay under canvas, all the requirements of Camp life were performed in a very soldierlike way and their good behavior during their visit won for them the esteem of the public.

After returning from the Review on the 24th, the Governor General's Foot Guards and 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles were entertained to a dinner in the Drill Shed by the citizens. The Non-Commissioned Officers of the 14th entertained their comrades to dinner at the Windsor Hotel, and the Officers of the Kingston Garrison entertained the Officers of the Guards to a dinner at the British American Hotel. The Guards returned to Ottawa the same evening.

BRIGADE CAMP.

On the 21st June the following Corps marched into Brigade Camp on Barrielfield Common, viz. :—

- 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, under command of Lt.-Colonel Boulton.
- Two Gun Detachment of "A" Battery, R. C. A., under command of Lieut. Hudon.
- Gananoque Field Battery, under command of Lt.-Colonel McKenzie.
- Kingston Field Battery, under command of Major Drennan.
- Durham Field Battery, under command of Major McLean.
- 40th Battalion, under command of Lt.-Colonel R. Z. Rogers.
- 45th Battalion, under command of Lt.-Colonel Cubitt.
- 46th Battalion, under command of Major McDerimid.

The Camp Staff composed the following Officers :—

- Lt.-Colonel Villiers, Commandant.
- Lt.-Colonel Cotton, Brigadier, Commanding Artillery.
- Captain Galloway, 14th Battalion, Brigade Major.
- Major Fidler, 49th Battalion, Camp Quartermaster.
- Major King, Supply Officer.
- Surgeon Saunders, Kingston Field Battery, Principal Medical Officer.
- Captain Byrne, 47th Battalion, Musketry Instructor.

On the 24th June I sustained great affliction by the death of my wife, and by the kind permission of the Major-General Commanding, the command of the Camp was transferred to Lt.-Colonel Boulton, whose report I beg to attach marked "A." Also the reports of the Principal Medical Officer, marked "B"; Musketry Instructor, marked "C"; and Camp Quartermaster, marked "D."

Death.

I much regret to report that the District has lost by death a most zealous and efficient Officer in Captain Weller, 3rd Regiment of Cavalry. He was buried with

military honors at Peterborough, his late Troop (No. 2) turning out to a man to do honor to their late much respected Captain; the Volunteers at Peterborough also attended, all under the command of Lt.-Colonel H. Rogers, 3rd Cavalry.

In conclusion I may state that the *esprit de corps* of the 3rd Military District is very good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

To the Adjutant General of Militia,
Headquarters, Ottawa.

APPENDIX "A."

COBOURG, 5th July, 1887.

SIR.—In the unexpected absence of Lt.-Col. Villiers, Deputy Adjutant-General of 3rd District, consequent on the very sudden illness and demise of the lamented Mrs. Villiers, the charge of the Camp devolved upon me, as Senior Officer. Therefore, I have the honor of making my Report.

The Corps in Camp, assembled on the 21st of June, were:—

The 3rd Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons, Half of "A" Battery, and the Kingston, Gananoque and Durham Field Batteries.

The 40th, 45th and 46th Battalions of Infantry.

The Artillery Brigade was commanded by Lt.-Col. Cotton, of the School of Gunnery, commanding "A" Battery.

With the exception of the 46th, every Corps was up to its strength, and all were composed of a superior class of men.

The order of the Camp throughout was exceedingly good.

The progress made in general Drill and in Field movements was very marked, and remarked upon by Col. Oliver and Officers of the Royal Military College favorably.

The system pursued was of independent Drill, under the Officers of their respective Corps, in order to impart all instruction possible to the men during the short period of Drill. I may here remark that all duties were performed with cheerfulness and commendable zeal.

The Cavalry and Infantry went through the course of Musketry Instruction under Capt. Byrne, of the Camp staff. His Report is made to the Commandant of the District.

The Artillery pursued their Ball practice under Brigadier Lt.-Col. Cotton, who likewise has made his Report to Headquarters.

Surgeon Saunders, Principal Medical Officer, was assiduous in the performance of his duties. Judging from his daily State, the health of the men was unexceptionally good. It is agreed on all sides that the month of June, for the Annual Drill, is the best for this District. Between seed time and haying men and horses can be spared from the rural districts with less inconvenience than at any other period, and the weather is fine with long days for duty. No time was lost this Camp from bad weather, and the horses are better in health, a matter of much moment.

For want of sufficient heel ropes, a valuable horse broke his leg and several minor casualties occurred. There were heel ropes and hobbles for two Troops of Cavalry, but of inferior quality of manufacture and not strong enough.

The Brigade was posted in Review order, to do honor on occasion of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's Jubilee. A *feu de joie* was fired by all arms and the guns gave their complement between the rounds of the small arms, finishing by enthusiastic British cheers for the Sovereign of fifty years' reign.

Major General Middleton, Commander in Chief, spent a day in Camp. Inspected the lines and the several Corps on their respective grounds and reviewed the Troops. He was pleased to approve of the general appearance of the Camp and of the Brigade on parade, and in his address to the Officers Commanding, spoke of the wonderful progress in Drill and Field movements effected by them in the very short time allotted for Drill.

I feel I must express my thanks to Col. Oliver and the Officers of the Staff of the Royal Military College for their attention and consideration towards the Officers in Camp and to the men likewise, all of whom were invited to visit the Inspection of the Cadets and presentation of prizes upon their annual break up, and also for the lecture on Military Tactics, delivered in the gymnasium of the College, by Major G. B. Mayne, of the Royal Engineers.

The mayor and citizens of Kingston, and the press, took great interest in the proceedings at the Camp, and were pleased to express due appreciation of the good order and conduct of the men in their intercourse with the citizens.

I have to thank the Officers of the Camp Staff for the ready help and efficient performance of their duties.

I am pleased to add that on this the 50th anniversary of my military service, beginning with the organization of "The Queen's Own" as an incorporated Battalion in 1837, in which Corps I held Her Majesty's Commission, I have never been present at, or personally commanded, a more efficient and satisfactory Camp of instruction and Drill.

The breaking up, striking of tents and march out on Saturday, the last day of Drill, was conducted in due order and regularity. The Camp Quartermaster took over all stores. The rations were good, and forage likewise.

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

D. E. BOULTON, Lt.-Colonel,
3rd Prince of Wales' Own Dragoons.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX "B."

KINGSTON, 4th July, 1887.

SIR,—As Principal Medical Officer of the Camp that has just been held at Barriefield, I have much pleasure in reporting on the very small amount of sickness that existed during the twelve days occupied by the Camp, in which respect I think it is in very favorable contrast with those held in the fall of the year, when the cold nights and greater amount of wet weather usually have a perceptible effect in increasing the sick rate. For this reason, apart from its being the most convenient season for farmers, I think that, when practicable, they should always be held in June.

The only serious case of illness was that of Private Stillwell, 40th Battalion, who developed symptoms of delirium tremens the day after his arrival, and was so violent that I deemed it best to have him removed to the City Hospital, where he remained five days under treatment.

Only one accident of any moment occurred, the case of Corporal Elgar, of the Durham Field Battery, into whose case I caused a Medical Board to enquire, lest any claim for compensation should be made. The injuries were, however, so slight that I do not anticipate that any such claim will be made.

At the commencement of the Camp, I sent round (with the approval of the Acting Commandant) to the Medical Officer of each Corps in Camp a copy of the accompanying memorandum (marked A), and also a list of the drugs and medical appliances contained in Camp Medicine Chest. A competent dispenser (Hospital Sergeant Graham, 14th Battalion) was placed in charge of the chest, who made up all prescriptions as sent in by the Surgeons of different Corps. As the Medicine Chest was handed over to me nearly empty, not having been replenished since last year's Camp, I had to restock it, which I did by only ordering those things that were certain to be required, leaving any deficiencies to be filled up as they were needed. This plan has now been adopted for three years, and both on the score of economy, efficiency and convenience is, I think, to be recommended. It necessitates, however, the addition to the ordinary Brigade Staff of a Hospital Sergeant. I would recommend that in future Camps the same plan be followed, viz., the issuing of a notice to Surgeons of Corps, such as that above referred to, the placing in the hands of the Principal Medical Officer the sole responsibility for ordering drugs; and the leaving the outfit of the Medicine Chest to his discretion, as by this plan the expenditure can be easily checked, and one man is then responsible for the efficiency of the service; and lastly, the including in the Brigade Staff of a Hospital Sergeant, who should receive Sergeant's pay, be selected by the Principal Medical Officer, and be under his orders during the Camp.

Accompanying this report are the accounts of J. G. King for Medical Supplies, with vouchers; also an account from the Kingston Hospital for five days' maintenance of Private G. Stillwell, 40th Battalion, both of which I recommend to be paid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. SAUNDERS, Surgeon, K.F.B.,
Principal Medical Officer.

[*Copy of Memo. sent to Surgeons of each Battalion.*]

BARRIEFIELD CAMP, 22nd June, 1887.

SIR,—Enclosed is a list of the contents of the medical chest supplied for the use of the Camp.

You are requested, as far as it can be done (consistent with the requirements of the patients), to confine your prescriptions to this list. Should you, however, find it necessary to prescribe anything not in the camp medicine chest, it will be procured.

All requisitions for drugs, prescriptions or medical necessaries must be made through the Principal Medical Officer, as the Militia Department will not be responsible for the payment of any accounts of this kind unless ordered through him.

Sick reports should be sent in to the Brigade Office not later than 9 a.m., addressed to the Principal Medical Officer.

The Hospital Surgeon will be in attendance at the hospital tent to make up prescriptions and dispense medicines, at 9 a.m.

Medical Officers of Corps are advised to provide themselves with small quantities of the drugs most frequently required, from the Hospital Store, and thereby save themselves trouble.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. SAUNDERS, Surgeon, K.F.B.,
Principal Medical Officer.

APPENDIX "C."

BARRIEFIELD, 2nd July, 1887.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions contained in General Orders dated 2nd June, I herewith send you a classification of the shooting, together with the target practice returns, of the several corps which performed drill in Camp at Barriefield. Having had considerable experience with recruits during the last twenty years, I beg to offer a few suggestions which I hope will meet with your approbation.

1. I would recommend that the ranges be changed to 100, 200 and 300 yards, and that the number of rounds per man be reduced to fifteen (15).

These alterations would save a great deal of valuable time, as all the practice would be done on third class targets, thereby doing away with changing these heavy iron targets, which generally takes three-quarters of an hour,—quite an item, when we consider that the time at the disposal of the Musketry Instructor for a company of 40 men is limited to three hours, or about four minutes to each man.

2. In order to continue the rifle practice commenced in camp, I would recommend that ammunition be issued free to Captains of companies, as an inducement to get the men together during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. BYRNE, Captain,
Instructor of Musketry.

To Lieut.-Col. VILLIERS,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 3, Kingston.

TARGET PRACTICE, Brigade Camp, Barriefield, June, 1887.

Battalion or Corps.	Ranges.	FIGURE OF MERIT.		CLASSIFICATION.				
		Battalion.	Company.	1st class Shots.	2nd class Shots.	3rd class Shots.		
<i>3rd Regiment of Cavalry.</i>								
"A" Troop	}	20	71	17 96	1	3	23	
"B" do				21 24	0	9	20	
"C" do				22 93	4	7	22	
Total				5	19	65		
<i>40th Battalion.</i>								
No. 1 Company	(400 Yds)	}	23	40	26 14	5	4	18
2 do					18 76	3	4	27
3 do					21 07	5	3	25
4 do					26 85	6	8	21
6 do					26 50	8	2	16
7 do					23 86	2	3	10
8 do					17 77	3	3	29
9 do					26 29	5	15	19
Total								37	42	165

TARGET PRACTICE, Brigade Camp, Barriefield, &c.—Concluded.

Battalion or Corps.	Ranges.	FIGURE OF MERIT.		CLASSIFICATION.		
		Battalion.	Company.	1st class Shots.	2nd class Shots.	3rd class Shots.
<i>45th Battalion.</i>						
No. 1 Company	(300 Yds.)	} 29.55	37.55	6	18	3
2 do			32.88	11	14	17
3 do			30.54	13	7	22
4 do			21.13	3	5	15
5 do			24.27	2	7	20
6 do			30.93	10	9	14
Total			45	60	91	
<i>46th Battalion.</i>						
No. 1 Company	(200 Yds.)	} 23.31	29.53	6	13	13
2 do			23.09	5	6	20
4 do			25.12	4	13	24
5 do			13.50	2	3	27
6 do			27.34	5	6	15
7 do			21.29	0	7	24
Total			22	48	123	

APPENDIX "D."

TRENTON, 4th July, 1887.

SIR,—Having acted as Camp Quartermaster at the late Brigade Camp, held at Barriefield, Kingston, during the period 21st June to 2nd July, for annual drill 1887–88, I beg to report to you that the conduct of the men during the whole period was very good; the weather was exceedingly favorable, and that the month of June is the best time in the year to hold the annual drill in Camps in this district.

The Quartermasters of the 40th, 45th and 46th Regiments reported to me on the afternoon of the 20th, and I handed over to them the necessary equipage for their respective Corps. They were the only Quartermasters who reported to me on the 20th.

Upon taking over the Camp equipage from the various Corps, I beg to report the following shortages:—

The 3rd Regiment of Cavalry—One grey blanket short, six hobbels and one small mallet.

The Ganancque Field Battery—One grey blanket and 29 nose bags. These nose bags, however, were issued to them from the stores at Kingston previous to their coming to Camp.

The Durham Field Battery—One grey blanket short, and one small mallet.

The Kingston Field Battery—One large mallet short.

The 40th Battalion—Four grey blankets, one pin bag, and seven small mallets short.

The 45th Battalion—One pin bag short.

The 46th Battalion was perfect, in fact I cannot say enough in praise of Capt. Clemes, Quartermaster of the 45th, for the manner in which he had all the equipment ready to hand over.

Capt. Hopkins, of the 45th, had his in pretty fair shape; but the Quartermasters of the other regiments in Camp could make a vast improvement, and save a great deal of time and trouble at the end of Camp, if they would study up their duties and carry them out.

I issued 17,000 rounds of ball ammunition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. P. FIDLAR, Major,
49th Battalion.

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

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 15th November, 1887.

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 this District for the year 1887.

Established strength:—

	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.....	<u>1,365</u>

In Camp at Rockliffe, near Ottawa:—

The Prescott Troop of Cavalry, Major Raney.
The Ottawa Field Battery, Major J. Stewart.
The 41st Battalion of Rifles, Lt.-Colonel Cole.
The 43rd Battalion of Rifles, Lt.-Colonel W. White.
The 56th Battalion of Rifles, Lt.-Colonel Campbell.

In Camp at Kingston:—

The Gananoque Field Battery, Lt.-Colonel Mackenzie.

Exempt from drill for 1887-88:—

The 18th Battalion of Prescott.
The 42nd Battalion of Brockville.
The 59th Battalion of Stormont.

CAMP AT ROCKLIFFE (NEAR OTTAWA).

Two Troops ordered to drill in Camp assembled at Rockliffe on Tuesday, 21st June, where camping and drill grounds were provided free by the Corporation of Ottawa, who also furnished the necessary outbuildings and attendance to the distribution of

water, which, I am sorry to say, was not properly done the first few days, to the great inconvenience of the Troops, there being no accessible streams at hand.

The Staff was composed of:—

The Deputy Adjutant General in command.

Lt.-Colonel Lewis, Brigade Major.

Lt.-Colonel Bredin, 59th Battalion, Camp Quartermaster.

Surgeon V. H. Moore, 41st Battalion, Principal Medical Officer.

Major A. H. Todd, G. G. F. G., Musketry Instructor.

Captain W. L. Heron, G. G. F. G., Supply Officer.

Sergeant Billam, of the Toronto Infantry School, acted as Brigade Sergeant Major.

The Prescott Troop of Cavalry.

This Troop, under Major Raney, was again in full force and good condition. The horses were good, properly cared for and well drilled. They went through cavalry manoeuvres, skirmishing and sword exercise, which was particularly well done.

I was not surprised to hear the Major General complimenting Major Raney at his inspection on the efficiency of his Troop, as I consider it one of the best disciplined Corps in the Dominion.

The Ottawa Field Battery.

This Battery, under Major J. Stewart, ably assisted by Captain D. C. F. Bliss, turned out very well and were admired for their clean and soldierlike appearance.

This Battery always fired the necessary salutes from Nepean Point when required to do so, and with credit to themselves.

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

The Gananoque Field Battery.

This Battery, under Lt.-Colonel Mackenzie, was sent to Camp at Kingston, which saved about \$600, the tramp out to Ottawa, and where they joined in a Brigade Camp of Artillery. For details see Inspector of Artillery's report.

The 41st Battalion of Brockville.

The Battalion, under Lt.-Colonel Cole, turned out only five companies, No. 4 did not turn out; the late commanding officer Major Cole, being in the United States, leaving the Company without a qualified officer. No. 3 Company, Capt. Day, turned out a very indifferent Company, which is due to the want of zeal and energy of its commanding officer, this Company is a great weakness to the Battalion, the other Companies under Cpts. Cook, Jackson, McKay and Garvin are very good and keep the Battalion together.

The 43rd Battalion.

This Battalion under Lt.-Colonel White's command, turned out 6 strong well disciplined Companies, a praiseworthy spirit of emulation existed between each Company as to drill, discipline or shooting tend to elevate the efficiency of this Battalion to one of the best in the country and it proved itself so in the last rifle meeting of the Dominion in Ottawa. The 43rd taking two of the principal team prizes, Lieut. Chamberlin taking the 3rd prize in the Governor General's.

The Battalion turned out to celebrate the Queen's Birth day at Arnprior 45 miles from Headquarters and did so at their own expense, with credit to themselves.

The Rifle Association of this Corps is one of the best patronised, and nearly \$500 is given in prizes yearly.

Lt.-Colonel White may be proud of his very efficient officers and command.

56th Battalion, Lisgar Rifles.

This Battalion under Lt. Colonel Campbell, turned out seven Companies and I must say is improved since last inspection, but discipline is yet wanting, which shall be better understood when more of its officers have gone to the Infantry School and useless and unqualified officers replaced.

This Battalion has a Company Rifle Association at Spencerville, under Major Carmichael.

Target Practice.

The Rideau Rifle Range, situated at about 2 miles from Camp, was used by troops under canvas, care being taken that every man was instructed in aiming drill before brought down to the targets, and the result was satisfactory, for which thanks is due to Major Todd, the Musketry Instructor.

To create emulation and interest in Rifle Shooting I would recommend that money prizes be given to best shot amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and men that never won a prize before in any Rifle Meetings.

Supplies.

The supplies were of the very best quality, furnished by contractors of Ottawa. The distribution was satisfactory. The cost was 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.

My sincere thanks to Captain Heron for his valuable services as Supply Officer.

Stores.

The stores were distributed as required, and satisfactorily accounted for by Lt. Colonel Bredin, which is due to his constant personal attention.

Medical Stores.

The medical chest was placed in charge of the Senior Surgeon in Camp, Surgeon Moore, of the 41st Battalion.

The health of the Troops was very good, and no sickness of any consequence reported, which was due to the Surgeons in Camp, who were always on the *qui vive*, and to whose care we may say is due the absence of any casualties, for which we are indebted to them under Surgeon Moore's able direction.

Transport.

I have again to complain of the transport. The Troops were detained five hours at Prescott, caused by the misunderstanding that exists between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway, the officials being unwilling to give way to one another. Thirty-five horses of the Prescott Cavalry were boxed in, and claims for injury might have been sent, caused by this unnecessary delay.

General Remarks.

Muster Parade was ordered on the arrival of H. O'Meara, Esq., the District Paymaster, and every man on pay lists was satisfactorily accounted for on the Service Rolls.

The Post Office Inspector, T. P. French, Esq., kindly gave us the facility of a post office in Camp, which was well appreciated by the men.

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

This Troop was inspected by the Brigade Major in my absence on leave, I beg to annex his report.

The Governor General's Foot Guards.

This Battalion turned out in full force for the Inspection of the Major General Commanding.

The arms and accoutrements were in good order.

The Battalion keeps its own in Rifle shooting, they having won a number of prizes at the Quebec, Ontario and Dominion Meetings, amongst which is "The British Challenge Shield," for which they deserve credit.

The Guards have also been at Kingston to celebrate the Queen's Birthday, which they did at their own expense, and the result was very satisfactory as far as drill and discipline was concerned.

Rifle Associations.

The following are the Officers and Rifle Associations in this District, classified according to the number and value of prizes given:—

Presidents.

The Metropolitan.....	G. B. Pattee, Esq.
The 43rd Battalion.....	Lt.-Col. W. White.
The Cornwall.....	G. McDonald, Esq.
The Prescott.....	Major Raney.
The Arnprior.....	J. W. McDonald, Esq.
The Governor General's Foot Guards.....	Major Todd.
The Perth.....	Lt.-Col. Mathewson.
The Lanark.....	Capt. Caldwell.
The Carleton Place.....	Capt. McKay.
The Spencerville.....	Major Carmichael.
The Billing's Bridge.....	M. A. Dickenson, Esq.

I would recommend the issue of more Martini-Henry Rifles to the Force, when Commanding Officers require them, on the usual conditions.

I consider the question of preventing Officers from competing in Rifle matches, impossible, as no Rifle Association could exist without their presence and valuable support.

Drill Sheds.

The following are the Drill Sheds used in this District:—

Carleton Place.
Perth.
Kemptville.
Metcalfe.
Vernon.
Lansdowne.
Burritt's Rapids.
Gananoque.
Prescott.
Ottawa.
Goulburn.

Bands.

The following Corps have efficient Bands:—

The Gananoque Field Battery.
The Governor General's Foot Guards.
The 41st Battalion Rifles.
The 42nd Battalion Infantry.
The 43rd Battalion Rifles.
The 56th Battalion Rifles.
The 59th Battalion Infantry.

Rifle Ranges.

The principal Ranges in this District are situated in
 Ottawa.
 Prescott.
 Brockville.
 Carleton Place.
 Cornwall.
 Arnprior.
 Gananoque.
 Spencerville.

I beg to enclose my Tabular Inspection Report.

My sincere thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, Brigade Major, for his constant and valuable 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.

APPENDIX.

BRIGADE OFFICE, OTTAWA, 29th August, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, that on Saturday, 30th July, 1887, I inspected the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, under the command of Captain Gourdeau.

I have much pleasure in stating that they presented a smart, soldier-like, and efficient appearance; after my inspection they marched past at a walk, then trotted past, and ranked past in single file; they then went through the sword exercise, pursuing practice, which was very well done.

The Pay Roll was called, when the men answered their names. Captain Gourdeau may well be proud of his command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. LEWIS, Lt.-Colonel,
 Brigade Major.

To the Deputy Adjutant General,
 Military District No. 4,
 Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL, 29th November, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, my Annual Report on the state of Corps under my command for the year 1887.

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	3,882	84 Companies.
Total	<u>4,886</u>	

Number authorized to drill:—

In Camp	1,429
Local Headquarters	1,415
Total	<u>2,994</u>

Corps which performed drill in Camp:—

6th Regiment of Cavalry, in Camp Granby.
 Montreal Field Battery, in Camp St. Helen's Island.
 Shefford Field Battery, in Camp Granby.
 Richmond Field Battery do do
 50th Battalion do do
 51st do do do
 52nd do do do
 60th do do do

Corps which performed drill at Local Headquarters:—

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	1,598
In Camp	1,194
Total	<u>2,792</u>

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

Garrison Battery, St. John's.
 No. 1 Company, 50th Battalion.
 Nos. 3 and 6 Companies, 51st Battalion.

Corps which were not detailed for drill:—

5th Cavalry.
 11th Battalion.
 54th do
 58th do
 79th do

Cavalry.

The 6th Cavalry performed Drill in Camp, and on the whole there was a marked improvement in the general appearance of the men, and the Regiment was fairly well horsed.

Field Artillery.

The Montreal Field Battery went into Camp on St. Helen's Island, and was inspected by Major Short, "B" Battery, who reported to me that the Battery had passed an excellent inspection.

The Shefford and Richmond Field Batteries drilled in Camp Granby, and were inspected by Major Short, "B" Battery.

Garrison Artillery.

The Brigade Montreal Garrison Artillery were inspected by me on St. Helen's Island, on the 25th June. The Brigade turned out in excellent order; arms, accoutrements and clothing very clean and well put on. The Drill was also exceptionally good. The Officer Commanding put the Brigade through several infantry Movements, Major Turnbull the Manual and Firing Exercise, and Major Atkinson Out Post duty combined with Artillery. Major Lawrie and other Officers were called out to drill the Brigade, acquitting themselves in a creditable manner.

The Brigade was also very successful at the Dominion Artillery Association meeting in Quebec, Captain Stevenson's Battery winning the Quebec Cup. The Brigade also won the Shift of Ordnance Prize, and several minor and individual prizes.

The St. Johns Battery Garrison Artillery were detailed for drill but from unforeseen circumstances failed to turn out.

Major Drumm has sent in his resignation which has not yet been forwarded, as I am endeavoring to find a qualified officer to succeed him before doing so. If unsuccessful the Battery will have to be disbanded.

Engineers.

The Engineer Company was inspected by the Inspector of Engineers, Captain Davidson, R.E., who will report the result of his inspection.

Infantry.

I inspected the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment on the 21st June. The Regiment turned out clean, and accoutrements well put on, but I regret to report a great falling off in the drill of the Battalion from last year, when it passed an excellent inspection. I hope there may be again a marked improvement at their next inspection.

The Major General Commanding inspected the 3rd Victoria Rifles and 5th Royal Scots, and in both instances expressed himself as satisfied with the general appearance and drill. The Royal Scots went to Ottawa, at their own expense, for inspection, on Dominion Day.

I inspected the 6th Fusiliers on St. Helen's Island on the 9th July. The Battalion turned out strong, very clean and in good order. The Officer Commanding put the Regiment through Infantry Movements, including Extended Order; Major Mooney the Manual and Firing Exercises. Major Gray and other Officers were also called out to drill the Battalion. I consider the Corps passed a good inspection, and is efficient in every respect.

I inspected the 53rd Battalion on the 18th June. The Regiment turned out very clean and in good order, passing a very creditable inspection.

No. 1 or Huntingdon Company, Capt. Gardner, 50th Battalion; No. 3 Company, Franklin Centre, Capt. Waddell, 51st Battalion; No. 6 Company, Hemmingford, Capt. Hages, 51st Battalion, failed to turn out and I recommend that the two last be disbanded.

Camp Granby.

The 6th Cavalry, the Shefford and Richmond Field Batteries, the 50th, 51st, 52nd and 60th Battalions assembled in Camp, Granby, on the 21st June, with the under-mentioned officers on the staff of the Camp, viz. :—

Lt.-Colonel Mattice, Brigade Major; Capt. Clapham, 6th Cavalry, Supply Officer; Major Bulman, 79th Battalion, Instructor of Musketry; Capt. O'Regan, 52nd Battalion, Camp Quarter Master; Surgeon Brigham, 60th Battalion, Principal Medical Officer.

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

The total cost of rations including forage was \$2,704.79, being an average of 22½ cents per man.

The incidental expenses amounted to \$209. The deficiencies in Camp equipage to \$14.60. The Camp Quartermaster and Sergeant performed their duties to my entire satisfaction.

The Instructor of Musketry and Staff were most attentive to their duties, and nearly every man in Camp fired the regulation allowance of ammunition. The Instructor's report and returns of the firing were duly transmitted to Headquarters.

The health of the troops was excellent and there were no very serious cases of sickness. One man of the 6th Cavalry broke his leg from falling over a tent rope and had to be sent to his home. The Principal Medical Officer's report was duly forwarded to Headquarters, together with report of the Medical Board assembled on a few cases.

The transport arrangements were satisfactory.

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

The Infantry School furnished three Non-Commissioned Officers who rendered good service.

The Corporation of the Town of Granby provided the ground and Rifle Range free of cost. The site was good, though somewhat limited in extent.

The Major General Commanding in his last report recommends permanent camping grounds for all the Districts, and I sincerely hope his suggestion will be carried out. Year after year I have to solicit offers from the different Corporations of Towns in the District to give me ground for a Camp and Rifle Range, begging subscriptions to put the same in order, which, to say the least, is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Government ground at St. Johns is sufficiently large for camping purposes, but there is no drill ground or rifle range.

I am glad to be able to report that all my City Corps are in a very efficient state and I wish I could say the same of all my Rural Corps. I am aware that the latter are under a great disadvantage in being allowed to drill only every other year. The Force should be reduced as recommended by the Major General Commanding.

In many Rural Corps some of the Officers are old, rusty and past their work, and unless these retire soon, the age clause will have to be adopted to make way for younger men.

The Major General Commanding inspected my Camp on the morning of the 23rd June, when the men had been only two days in Camp, which were unfortunately very wet. The majority also were recruits and the inspection parade was the first they attended, owing to the state of the weather, consequently they did not make a very presentable appearance.

My thanks are due to my Staff in Camp who rendered me every assistance, and especially to Lt.-Colonel Mattice, who always performs his duties to my satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 5.

To the Adjutant General of Militia,
Headquarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6,
MONTREAL, 1st December, 1887.

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 Voligeurs de Chateauguay.....	278

Infantry.

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

That on the 21st June last a Brigade Camp of exercise for twelve days was commenced at Laprairie, with the following Staff:—

Deputy Adjutant General in command.

Brigade Major, Lt.-Col. G. A. Hughes.

Camp Quartermaster, Major M. Macdonald, 84th Battalion.

Musketry Instructor, Captain Sylvestre, 85th Battalion.

Supply Officer, Lt. A. A. Adam, 84th Battalion, and five Staff Sergeants.

That the 64th, 76th, 80th, 83rd and 85th Battalions attended the Laprairie Camp, with the following results:—

Brigade Staff—5 Officers; 5 Staff Sergeants.—Total, 10. Horses, 5.

64th Battalion.

	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Total.
Staff complete with Sergeants.....	...	...	13
No. 1 Company.....	3	33	36
No. 2 do	3	32	35
No. 3 do	3	34	37
No. 4 do	2	35	37
No. 5 do	3	40	43
No. 6 do	3	33	36
Total.....			237
Horses			5

76th Battalion.

Staff complete with Sergeants .....	...	...	13
No. 1 Company.....	3	33	36
No. 2 do	3	30	33
No. 3 do	3	35	38
No. 4 do	3	33	36
No. 5 do	2	32	34
No. 6 do	3	37	40
Total.....			230
Horses.....			5

80th Battalion.

Staff complete with Sergeants.....	...	...	13
No. 1 Company.....	3	34	37
2 do	3	34	37
3 do	2	30	32
4 do	3	31	34
5 do	2	32	34
6 do	2	38	40
Total.....			227
Horses.....			5

83rd Battalion.

	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Total.
Staff complete with Sergeants .....	...	...	10
No. 1 Company	2	32	34
2 do	1	38	39
3 do	3	39	42
4 do	3	38	41
5 do	3	33	36
6 do	3	39	42
Total.....			234
Horses			3

85th Battalion.

Staff complete with Sergeants.....	...	...	13
No. 1 Company	3	40	43
2 do	1	39	40
3 do	3	40	43
4 do	2	40	42
5 do	3	40	43
6 do	2	40	42
Total.....			266
Horses			5

Only one Band attended Camp, namely, that of the 85th Battalion, and this Band is a very good one.

I have here to acknowledge the valuable services rendered me during Camp, by three Sergeants and one Bugler from the St. Johns Infantry School.

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.

A few days after the opening of the Camp I had the honor of a visit from the Major General in Command, who, after a minute inspection of each Battalion, was kind enough to express his satisfaction at the appearance of the men and the disposition of the Camp.

There are four Rifle Associations in the District under my command.

I beg further to report that the 65th Battalion was inspected on the 29th June last.

65th Battalion.

	Officers.	N.-C.O. and Men.	Total.
Staff complete with Sergeants.....	...	...	13
No. 1 Company	2	32	34
2 do	3	42	45
3 do	2	38	40
4 do	2	39	41
5 do	3	41	44
6 do	1	41	42
7 do	1	34	35
8 do	2	41	43
Total.....			337
Horses			5

This Battalion, as usual, looked remarkably well and went through different Battalion movements with great precision.

Drilled in Camp.....	1,194
Drilled at Headquarters	337

Many thanks to Lt. Colonel J. A. Huges, Brigade Major of this District, for the very efficient and valuable aid he has constantly given me both at the office here and during Camp.

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

A. C. de LOTBINIÈRE-HARWOOD, Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 6.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

QUEBEC, 4th December, 1887.

SIR,—Adverting to General Order of the 2nd June, 1887, I have the honor to state for the information of the Major General Commanding, that the established strength of the Active Militia in my District is as follows :—

	Officers, N. C. O. and men.
Cavalry (2 Troops).....	96
Field Artillery (1 Battery)	81
Garrison Artillery (6 Batteries).....	270
Infantry (74 Companies).....	3,417
	<hr/>
	3,864
	<hr/>

1. The number authorized to drill for 1887-88 was 1,687.
2. The Corps selected and encamped at Lévis, consisted of the following; viz. :—
The Quebec Field Battery.
17th Battalion, Lévis.
23rd do Beauce.
70th do Champlain.
89th do Témiscouata and Rimouski.
This latter was in excess to number authorized, but was ordered to join the Camp.
3. The Corps allowed to drill at Headquarters are the undermentioned :—
Nos. 2 and 3 Batteries, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
Nos. 1 and 2 do Lévis do
Gaspé Battery, Garrison Artillery.
4. Corps which will perform drill during winter months :
Queen's Own Canadian Hussars (2 Troops).
8th Royal Rifles (6 Companies).
9th Battalion, V. Q. (8 Companies).
5. Corps not authorized to drill for 1887-88, were the following :—
No. 1 Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery.
55th Battalion, Megantic.
61st do Montmagny.
81st do Portneuf.
87th do County of Quebec.
88th do Kamouraska.
92nd do Dorchester.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On the 5th July, 1887, the following Corps proceeded to Camp at Lévis, viz. :—
The Quebec Field Battery, Major Lindsay.
17th Battalion, Lévis, Lt. Colonel Desjardins.
70th do Champlain, Lt. Colonel Massicotte.
89th do Témiscouata and Rimouski, Lt. Colonel Hudon.

The Divisional Staff comprised the undermentioned officers :—

- Deputy Adjutant General in Command.
- Lt. Colonel Taschereau, Brigade Major.
- Lt. Colonel Forrest, Camp Quartermaster.
- Lt. Colonel Beandry, 81st Battalion, Assistant Brigade Major.
- Surgeon Major Roy, 9th Battalion, Principal Medical Officer.
- Capt. E. Garneau, 9th Battalion, Musketry Instructor.
- Capt. A. Fages, 9th Battalion, Provost Officer.
- Capt. S. Vien, Lévis Garrison Artillery, Supply Officer.

The orders for drill were strictly carried out, and the arrangements of the Camp were excellent.

The rations were good and in sufficient quantity.

The Musketry instruction was satisfactorily performed and a very fair average was obtained, considering the inferior ammunition issued this year for the troops in Camp.

The health of the troops was very good, and no case of serious illness occurred. Several accidents happened to officers and men and horses; just claims were promptly settled by the Department.

The deficiencies in Camp equipment amounted to about \$75.50. Some Battalions have not yet paid up their indebtedness.

The transport was satisfactorily performed and no delays happened.

The muster took place, and the following number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men were found present in Camp, *i.e.*, 1,395, and 48 horses.

No. 3 Company, 89th Battalion, failed to put in appearance in Camp, owing to the absence of the Commanding Officer out of limits.

The Major General Commanding arrived in Camp on the 14th July, in the morning and made a thorough examination of the Camp arrangements.

On the 15th the whole Brigade turned out for his inspection. March past in column and quarter column was gone through and then brigade movements were performed very creditably, considering the short time to devote to this particular drill. After the inspection the Major General called the Commanding Officers to the front, and after pointing some irregularities, stated that he was well pleased with the appearance and cleanliness, and also the general efficiency of the troops in Camp. I must bring to notice that the day was very hot with a burning sun; but the men notwithstanding that they had no other head dress than the Glengarries, supported the fatigue very cheerfully. No cases of sunstroke occurred.

My thanks are due to my Divisional Staff for the help they have given me.

CITY CORPS—DRILL, 1886-87.

Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.

This Corps was permitted to drill at Headquarters and the two Troops were inspected by me on the 9th June, 1887. The squadron turned out clean and well horsed. March past, at the walk, trot and gallop, field movements were performed very satisfactorily.

The Corps inaugurated for the first time their mounted Band, which played during the inspection. The horses were steady and the playing very good.

8th Royal Rifles.

On the 19th May, 1887, this fine Battalion turned out for my inspection, and as in former years showed a great deal of improvement. The Regiment was put through the usual battalion movements and in extended order, all of which were well performed.

The 8th possesses an efficient reed and brass Band.

9th Battalion, " Voltigeurs de Quebec."

This Regiment paraded in the Drill Shed on the 25th of April, 1887, after the completion of their twelve days' drill. It mustered very strong, and too much so for the space available in the building. The drill in consequence was cramped up and was not such as to give fair play to the Battalion, which appeared well drilled. I was satisfied with the efficiency acquired, but would like in future this Corps to be inspected in the field. An efficient reed and brass band appertains to this Battalion.

Drill Shed.

The old building has been removed, and a new Drill Hall has been erected in close proximity to the former site. It will prove a great boon to the volunteer force as soon as it is completed. At present there is no heating apparatus nor light. The water has not been introduced into the building, and there are no water closets for the men. I hope that the Department will see to the immediate necessity of putting the Drill Hall in perfect order, so as to permit City Corps to avail themselves of its use.

Rifle Ranges.

I have already advocated the changes to be made to the Lévis Rifle Range, and to bring it to work on the same system as the one in Ottawa. It would not cost much, and great satisfaction would be given to riflemen here. I strongly urge the question.

Rifle Associations.

There are ten Rifle Associations in the District, which are doing good work.

Armories.

Part of the arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., have been transferred from the local armory to the Drill Hall, Grande Allée. A good deal of delay was experienced in the removal, owing to instructions not having been given to protect safely from outside robbery or *coup de main* the Government property. The gratings have now been affixed to the windows, and in a few days every article will have been transferred to its proper place. The local armory is being converted into quarters for the Royal School of Cavalry.

Before concluding my report, it is my painful duty to record the deaths of two esteemed and valuable officers of the force, Lt.-Colonel H. J. J. Duchesnay, who commanded the 23rd Battalion (Beauce) since its organization. He was to have been present at Camp, when returning home from his parliamentary labors he was suddenly carried off by inflammation of the brain.

Surgeon Major Roy has served upwards of twenty years in the force with the 7th Battalion, under the late Lt.-Colonel Cauchon, and in the 9th Battalion, under Lt.-Colonel Amyot.

I herewith enclose report made by Lt.-Colonel Taschereau, Brigade Major, of the inspection of the Gaspé Battery of Garrison Artillery. I was authorized from headquarters to detail Lt.-Colonel Taschereau for the above duty.

Here annexed will be found my tabular inspection report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. J. DUCHESNAY, Lt.-Col.,
Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No 7.

The Adjutant General Militia,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX.

QUEBEC, 2nd December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the General Officer Commanding the Militia, that, under the authority of the Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 7, I inspected the Gaspé Battery of Garrison Artillery on the 11th day of October last, at their headquarters.

The Battery had performed its twelve days' drill, in infantry and gun drill.

The firing practice with 24-pounders, S.B., took place in the morning, at a distance of 1,200 yards, and was very good; fine weather and no wind; the men understood their guns perfectly. I superintended myself the firing with Major Slous, and Lieutenant Annet acted as Range Officer.

The gun drill was good, considering the bad state of the platforms, which are no more useful, and should be replaced by new ones before their drills of next year.

At 4 o'clock, p.m., the Battery turned out for infantry drill, and looked smart and creditable; the arms, accoutrements and clothing were very clean.

The Battery went through many movements in company drill, commanded by Major Slous, also arm drill and firing exercises, commanded by the two Lieutenants, Carter and Annett, and the whole was performed very satisfactorily. Before dismissing the Battery I called the roll which was as follows: 3 Officers, and 42 N. C. Officers and men.

I beg to recommend again that the Gaspé Battery be armed with 64-pounders, M.L., instead of the 24 pounders, and that new platforms be built before their next annual-drill; the Battery is certainly very efficient, and composed of young and smart men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. M. TASCHEREAU, Lt.-Colonel,
Brigade Major, Military District No. 7.

To the Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 7, Quebec.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 1st December, 1887.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions, I have now the honor to submit this my Annual Report on the state of the Militia in the District under my command.

(1.) The following is the strength of the Active Militia, by arms, in the District:—

<i>Cavalry.</i>		Officers.	N.-O. Officers and Men.
8th Regiment (7 Troops).....		29	294
<i>Field Artillery.</i>			
Newcastle, } Woodstock, }	(2 Field Batteries).....	12	148
<i>Garrison Artillery.</i>			
N. B. Brigade (5 Batteries).....		23	210
<i>Engineers.</i>			
The Brighton (1 Company).....		3	42
<i>Infantry and Rifles.</i>			
Infantry School Corps.....		6	100
62nd Battalion " Fusiliers " (6 Companies)		26	252
67th do (9 Companies).....		35	373
71st do 8 do		32	336
73rd do 5 do		23	210
74th do 6 do		26	252
Independent 1 do		3	42
Total.....		218	2,264
			218
Grand Total.....			2,482

(2.) The maximum number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men to receive pay for drill in the District, 1887-88 is 1,404, exclusive of the Infantry School Corps.

(3.) The actual strength present at inspection as per Tabular Inspection Return, herewith, is 1,377. The full number authorized to receive pay, performed drill for 1887-88.

The Brigade Camp at St. Andrew's having been inspected by Major General Sir Fred. Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding, and the Artillery and Engineers of the District having been inspected by Inspectors of Artillery and Engineers respectively, my report this year must necessarily be brief.

I propose, therefore, to refer shortly to steps taken in compliance with General Orders of 2nd June last, to secure efficiency, (1) in Brigade Camp at St. Andrew's, and (2) in city and rural Corps who performed drill at their local headquarters, and besides, (3) to submit a few recommendations for improvement in the force of my District.

1.—BRIGADE CAMP.

The 28th June was decided on as the time, and St. Andrew's as the place of assembly in Camp.

The advantages of St. Andrew's, as a place for Brigade Camp for Corps in the west of the Province, are well known. Easy of access by rail and boat; grounds affording ample scope for drill and field manoeuvres, with an abundant supply of pure water. While as to scenery, the Camp was on the most picturesque spot on St. Andrew's Bay shore.

The following is a list of Staff and Corps in Camp:—

Total strength:—Officers.....	77
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.....	752
Total.....	<u>829</u>

STAFF.

Lt.-Colonel Maunsell, D. A. G., Commandant.
 Lt.-Colonel Beer, 74th Battalion, Brigade Major.
 Major Beckwith, 71st Battalion, Supply Officer.
 Lt.-Colonel McCulley, 73rd Battalion, Camp Quartermaster.
 Major Vince, Brighton Engineers, Instructor of Musketry.
 Lieutenant Wedderburn, 8th Regiment Cavalry, Orderly Officer.

CORPS.

Artillery.

Woodstock Field Battery, Major Dibblee.

Engineers.

Brighton Company, Lieutenant Tompkins.

Infantry.

Infantry School Corps, Major Gordon.
 67th Battalion, "C. Light Infantry," Lt.-Colonel Raymond.

No. 1 Company, Captain Bourne.

2	do	Adams.
3	do	Kirkpatrick.
4	do	Boyer.
5	do	Fletcher.
6	do	McLauchlin.
7	do	Baker.
8	do	Hartley.
9	do	Williams.

71st "York" Battalion, Lt.-Colonel Marsh.

No. 1 Company, Captain Boone.

2	do	Christy.
3	do	Howe.
4	do	Loggie.
5	do	Hartt.
6	do	McMullen.
7	do	Cropley.

For the free use of Camp grounds thanks are due to Major The Honorable B. R. Stevenson, Q. C., who not only secured the use of the grounds for the force, but left nothing undone that could prove of advantage to Officers and men in Camp. In his kindly efforts, Major Stevenson was well backed by the citizens of St. Andrew's, while His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Tilley did much to make our stay at St. Andrew's enjoyable.

I may add that Surgeon Gove most thoughtfully placed the Marine Hospital with its appliances, at my disposal, and it proved very useful in a case of serious illness.

Major Beckwith, 71st Battalion, provided me with a map of the grounds when marked for Camp, from a copy kindly lent by Mr. Whitlock, for use of Corps. The General Orders regulating the annual drill, and my District Orders based thereon were carefully carried out, and no better proof thereof, in my opinion, and of the strict attention to drill and discipline, on the part of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men could be afforded than that the Major-General Commanding was pleased to express satisfaction with the general efficiency of the force, as well as with the cleanliness and arrangement of the Camp.

This is extremely gratifying to all ranks; and I can bear testimony to the fact that all worked cheerfully and well to obtain this result. Nor could this be accomplished without strenuous efforts on the part of all; for, as is well known, the period of drill is short, and Infantry Battalions have biennial, not annual drill.

In this arm of the service, however, as in the other arms, "the School" is an important factor in the supply of trained Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

Not only was this apparent in the presence in Camp of "A" Company and Staff, Infantry School Corps, and in the Non-Commissioned Officers drawn therefrom, acting as Instructors wherever required, but, in particular, as regards the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers trained at the School of Infantry, giving valuable proofs in *their own Rural Corps*, of their ability to impart instruction to others. The above means having been employed with advantage in Squad, Company and Battalion drills, the Brigade was formed on 1st July—Dominion Day—and a *feu de joie* was fired.

Brigade drill and Field manœuvres were carried out daily after this, and in my absence at the inspection of the 8th Princess Louise Regiment of Cavalry at Hampton, Lt.-Colonel Beer, acting Brigade Major, assumed command; and on my resuming command there was marked improvement in efficiency.

On the 8th July the Major-General in Command arrived and took up his quarters in Camp, witnessing the afternoon parade on that day.

On the following day Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton inspected the Camp, the different Corps on parade, and the Engineer Corps at work, and in the afternoon the Brigade was formed for inspection in Drill and Field manœuvres. At this parade the Major-General presented the prizes for Target practice, and for cleanliness of Camp, &c.

I may add that the General Order has been carefully obeyed, requiring that the principal care should be paid, 1st, to instruction in Rifle practice; 2nd, to instruction of Officers and men in drill in extended order for skirmishing as well as for attack formation, in accordance with Regulations laid down in Field Exercises of 1884.

The prescribed course of Target practice has been carried out by the zealous and efficient Instructor of Musketry—Major Vince—as carefully as possible, in view of the short time of Corps being in Camp, allowing but little opportunity for any of the essential preliminary drills. Moreover, Major Vince had some difficulties to overcome in preparing an efficient Rifle Range, but these difficulties were speedily overcome by employing his Engineer Corps in clearing of forest trees, a range of the required distance, where he erected proper butts and targets.

The Rev. Canon Ketchum, D.D., kindly conducted Divine Service in Camp on Sunday, 3rd July. Dr. Ketchum's kindly actions on behalf of the force are not easily forgotten.

The Young Men's Christian Association tent, which has become as necessary as it is important in the annual Camp, was again in charge of the zealous Secretary, Mr. Distin, and was duly appreciated by all ranks.

I now propose to refer to each Corps in Camp at St. Andrew's.

ARTILLERY.

Woodstock Field Battery—Major Dibblee.

This Battery had many difficulties to overcome in preparing the ground marked out for it, that part of the Camp grounds being rough and partly covered with small spruce trees. Officers and men, however, worked with a will, and it is due to them to state that as regards picturesqueness of site and arrangements, this Battery's Camp compared favorably with that of other Corps. All ranks also worked well in their efforts to secure general efficiency.

When it is considered that in Field Artillery, owing to many duties, it requires unceasing efforts to secure even a fair degree of efficiency, I am of opinion that there were satisfactory results in this Battery—improvement as compared with those of last year—both in drill and practice.

The Major-General Commanding expressed approval of the positions taken up by the Battery in the Field manoeuvres on the day of inspection.

Target practice was carried out on an excellent range, near the Fort.

I have already reported, with regret, the loss of a valuable horse, the property of Surgeon Smith, when returning from Camp.

ENGINEERS.

Brighton Company—Major Vince.

Major Vince being temporarily employed on the Brigade Staff, the command of this Corps devolved upon Lieutenant Tompkins, and it is only just to state that this Officer exercised his command with judgment and ability. The Inspector of Engineers will, no doubt, report of the manner in which their different duties as Engineers were performed. I can speak with pleasure of the usefulness of the Corps in Camp, as well as of the exemplary conduct of the men.

INFANTRY.

Infantry School Corps—Major Gordon.

This Corps has again given practical proof of the advantages that accrue from having a portion of the permanent force in Camp. These advantages in Camp St. Andrew's were many and great. Not only in the example they set, as to the manner of performing Camp duties, the supplying of Instructors to Corps requiring them, but in many important details of drill and Field manoeuvres from the cadence and length of pace taught when on the move to the rest of the Brigade, to the carrying out of the instructions of the Major-General Commanding as to drill in extended order.

The band and buglers, too, of the Corps, proved of advantage, as on these the Brigade Band was formed, and from these Buglers for other Corps were supplied.

With a view to as many lessons as possible being taught, Lt.-Colonels Raymond and Marsh (67th Battalion and 71st Battalion) detached, at my request, four Companies and one Company respectively, to be attached for drill purposes daily during the period of the training to the Infantry School Corps under Major Gordon's efficient command.

The Infantry of the Brigade was thus equalized, there being three Battalions of six Companies each, all being uniformly dressed (all wearing white helmets) and with the Engineers and Field Artillery, it proved a handy little Brigade.

67th Battalion, Carleton Light Infantry—Lt.-Colonel Raymond.

This Battalion assembled in Camp its full authorized strength.

The men belong to the excellent farming class for which the counties they represent are noted. There is, besides, in the Battalion, a fair proportion of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers trained at the Royal School of Infantry. Rapid progress in efficiency therefore, was made from day to day.

Lt.-Colonel Raymond, after long and valuable services, has been enabled to hand the Battalion over to his successor in, I consider, a better state of efficiency than at any previous period, and he has attained, what he has long striven to attain, uniformity of dress, and in a measure increased attention to care of arms, accoutrements and clothing by Captains of Companies. I doubt not that Lt.-Colonel Baird, his successor, will follow the example thus set by Lt.-Col. Raymond.

71st "York" Battalion—Lt.-Colonel Marsh.

This Battalion, and that above referred to, the 67th, being drawn from neighboring counties, usually assemble in the same Brigade Camp and vie with each other in efficiency. This friendly rivalry produces excellent results. Thus in this Camp both Battalions were uniformly dressed; both have white helmets obtained at their own expense. Both Battalions are as efficient as can reasonably be expected, in view of biennial, not annual drill. The arms, accoutrements and clothing were clean; the equipment of Nos. 1, 4 and 7 Companies being particularly clean, being kept in Public Armoury at Drill Hall, Fredericton. These three Companies, as also the Stanley and St. Stephen Companies (Captains Howe and McMullen) were very smart and steady in performance of drill.

I cannot conclude this report respecting Camp St. Andrew's without saying a word of praise as to the excellent transport arrangements on the New Brunswick Railway. The Superintendents of the road—Messrs. Cram, McLeod and Stewart, doing all in their power for the prompt and satisfactory conveyance of the Troops.

(2.) CORPS DRILLED AT LOCAL HEADQUARTERS.

8th "Princess Louise" N. B. Regiment of Cavalry—Lt.-Colonel Donville.

"C"	Troop,	Captain	Campbell.
"E"	do		Pearson.
"F"	do		Maunsell.
"G"	do		McRobbie.

Owing to the great distance of the Brigade Camp at St. Andrew's from the local Headquarters of this Regiment, it was decided to form a Regimental Camp at Hampton for the four troops drawn for drill this year. I there inspected them on 8th July.

Chiefly owing to the presence in the Corps of several Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers trained at the Royal School of Cavalry, and the men being as usual of an intelligent class, possessing serviceable horses, there appeared to be more friendly rivalry than heretofore in the attainment of efficiency, and, as a result, there were many signs of improvement, in steadiness on parade, on the part of the men, and increased attention to the cleanliness and care of horses and equipment. The site of the Camp was most picturesque, on a plateau overlooking Hampton town and Kennebecasis River.

The Camp was well pitched and clean.

Officers examinations satisfactory.

The Lieut.-Colonel offered a prize for competition amongst the Officers for the best sketch of country when on reconnaissance duty.

The General Commanding having subsequently carefully inspected the sketches (several being good), the prize was awarded to the Lieut.-Colonel, who also received the commendation of the General for thus ensuring attention to this important branch of a Cavalry Officer's duty, viz, reconnaissance.

N. B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery—Lt.-Colonel Armstrong.

Inspected by the Inspector of Artillery and myself on 22nd August.

I doubt not that the Inspector will report favorably with respect to this Brigade, more particularly in the case of No. 4 Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Armstrong (son of the former Captain) in the absence of its present Captain (Jones), the other Batteries not being far behind in efficiency.

From personal observation I can bear testimony to the fact that the Lieut.-Colonel, who is well backed by his Officers, loses no opportunity to improve the efficiency of the Brigade and of each Battery composing it.

The Brigade was well represented at the competition in shot and shell practice, &c., at Orleans Island, Quebec, in September last, and the Lieut.-Colonel there set a good example to others, Officers and men, in himself winning the first individual prize in the Officers' match, open to all Artillery Officers of Canada.

A school for the improvement of Officers of this Corps in the knowledge and practice of their duties, has been opened at St. John this winter.

The Brigade has lost the services of two very efficient Officers during the past year, in the appointment to the Staff of Major Armstrong, and in Captain Botsford having changed his place of residence to Montreal. The loss of the Brigade is, happily, the gain of the Staff (as a successor to a Staff Officer of long and valued services, Lieut.-Colonel Baird) in the case of the former, and of the Brigade of Montreal Garrison Artillery in that of the latter.

62nd Battalion "St. John Fusiliers"—Lt.-Colonel Blaine. St. John Rifle Company—Captain J. T. Hartt.

I inspected this Battalion and Company attached thereto at St. John, on 29th July.

The advantages possessed by city Corps, as compared with those of county Corps are well known, chiefly in having annual instead of biennial drill, and more frequent opportunity of attending extra voluntary drills throughout the year—no small advantage, and one I conceive should receive adequate recognition. There are, however, certain disadvantages in some instances, in Corps having necessarily to recruit from the transient class, and besides, the want of opportunity of Corps practically improving their knowledge of interior economy, and of drill in extended order, owing to city Corps not being in Camp.

The 62nd Battalion has, like other city Corps, experienced these disadvantages. The more credit therefore is due to the Lieut.-Colonel and his Officers, and I may add his efficient Non-Commissioned Officers, when difficulties such as these are overcome.

JUBILEE PARADE AND VOLUNTARY DRILLS.

The parade of the above Battalion on 21st June in honor of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, and also the parade of Garrison Artillery at St. John, under Lt.-Col. Blaine, as Brigadier, was a great success, affording practical evidence of the number of voluntary drills preparatory to this parade. I therefore, at my inspection of 62nd Battalion, the more thoroughly tested the efficiency of the Corps, in the examination of Field Officers, Captains of Companies and subaltern Officers, as well as in the drill

of the Battalion generally and the result was highly satisfactory. I cannot too strongly urge the necessity for carrying out periodical voluntary drills. The remote situation of the drill hall at St. John being the chief draw back to this.

There was also on Jubilee day a parade of the Infantry School Corps and city Companies, 71st Battalion, at Fredericton, and indeed every town and village in my District vied, one with the other, in loyal enthusiasm in honoring the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of our Queen.

3.—I beg to submit the following recommendations :—

CARE OF ARMS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

In my report for last year I adverted to this subject. I have this year completed my inspection of the arms, accoutrements and clothing in possession of Corps, and, while something has been done, there is still room for improvement in carrying out what I consider necessary, viz., that too much importance cannot, in my opinion, be attached to the cleanliness and tidiness of the armory of every Corps, (Troop, Battery and Company). The armory being, in the case of the Active Militia, what the Barrack room is to the Permanent Force, in the arrangement of which so much pride should be taken.

Where I have found armouries in an inefficient state, I have directed the attention of Commanding Officers thereto, and, as ordered, I have necessarily withheld my recommendation to claims for allowance for care of arms, until I am enabled to report favourably.

The arms in several Corps had long remained without repairs; these have been sent to the Armourer at Halifax, and have been returned in a serviceable condition, the required work having been carefully executed.

I have obtained authority to return into District Store, from local Headquarters of Corps, all surplus arms, in accordance with reduction of strength ordered annually for Drill.

I repeat my suggestion of last year, as follows, viz., that a uniform system of arrangement of an armory be adopted throughout the whole Force, and that the Company books, required in paragraph 968, R. and O., 1887,—and which every Company should have with the view to being ready for Active Service—be kept in the armory and shown at the periodical inspection by the District Staff Officer. The regimental books required in above-named paragraph, to be kept at Regimental Headquarters, for the keeping of which the Commanding Officer is responsible.

In this connection, it may be stated that City Corps having public arm ouries at their disposal, to whom no allowance for care of arms is granted, are in my opinion placed somewhat at a disadvantage as compared with rural Corps, and are not relieved from the responsibility of the safe keeping of the Government property in their charge. I therefore recommend that a contingent allowance, whether called "care of arms" or not, be granted to each Captain of an efficient Company, to cover incidental Company expenses. The Company being the unit of the organization, and, as a rule, in proportion to the zeal and efficiency of Captains of Companies will be the efficiency of the Battalion to which such Companies belong.

Books, Postage and Stationery.

The above remarks apply in great measure to the allowance for books and stationery. An allowance, I consider should be granted to Captains of City Companies as well as to those of rural Companies, for without such allowance it can hardly be expected that Companies' books, required in Para. 968, R. & O., 1887, should be present at Inspection.

Target Practice.

The following suggestion (one I submit for serious consideration) comes from various quarters, viz., that Target practice, instead of being carried out as at present

in Brigade Camp, should be carried out at local Headquarters of Corps subsequent to the completion of drill in Camp under proper supervision.

The reasons for this are, I submit, many and obvious, as obvious as is the importance of the attainment of skill, individually and collectively in Corps, in the use of the rifle, as a part of all training.

Target practice during the far too short period of training in Camp however active or energetic the Instructor, is too often done in a perfunctory manner, with but little preliminary drill and with indifferent shooting.

If carried out at local headquarters as I recommend, after Camp, the previous training, with strict attention during the performance of the drill to the instruction of each Company in the "firing exercises"—important in preliminary drill—by Company Officers would produce good practical results. All such previous training would certainly serve the better to prepare Corps for Target practice.

In order to ensure this being carried out successfully at local headquarters it should be *carefully* done under the supervision of a District Staff Officer—D. A. G. or B. M.—one day's extra pay being allowed to each Company for this service.

As every Company has, or should have a Rifle Range with proper Targets at its disposal, there could be no insuperable difficulties to overcome.

I would, in conclusion, repeat the recommendation often submitted that Company and Battalion prizes for Rifle practice—granted for several years by the Department with the best results—be again authorized. I have endeavored to keep up this system, of granting prizes, at my own cost, and by other means. But, I submit, a Government grant as above recommended would produce infinitely better results.

Staff.

On the 1st February last Major A. J. Armstrong, from the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, was appointed Paymaster and Superintendent of Militia Stores for this District, vice Lt.-Colonel Baird permitted to retire retaining his rank of Lt.-Colonel.

The services of Lt.-Colonel Baird have been long and valuable, and whether as commander of a Guard of Honor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on his visit to New Brunswick, or as commander of a Battalion of Home Guards at the time of threatened Fenian invasion in 1866, or as District Staff Officer, Lt.-Colonel Baird is justly proud of his services, and has set a good example to younger Officers, Staff or Regimental.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to the Staff—permanent or temporarily employed—for their valued assistance, and to Officers commanding Corps for a continuance of their support and co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Commanding District No. 8.

To the Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N.S., 1st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieut. General Commanding, my annual report on the state of Corps in Military District No. 9, for the year 1887-88.

Establishment.

	Strength.	No. of Corps.
Cavalry.....	45	1 Troop.
Field Artillery.....	82	1 Battery.
Garrison Artillery.....	594	12 Batteries.
Infantry.....	2,987	61 Companies.
Total.....	<u>3,708</u>	

Number authorized to drill :—

In camp.....	1,274
Local headquarters.....	1,007
Total.....	<u>2,281</u>

Corps which performed drill in Camp :—

King's Troop of Cavalry.
The Sydney Field Battery.
The 68th Battalion, 9 Companies.
The 78th do 7 do
The 93rd do 5 do
The 94th do 5 do

Corps which performed drill at local headquarters :—

Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery, 7 Batteries.
Yarmouth Battery do do
Digby do do do
Pictou do do do
63rd Battalion Halifax Rifles, 6 Companies.
66th Battalion Princess Louise Fusiliers, 8 Companies.

Strength of Corps performing drill :—

At Headquarters.....	1,007
At Camp.....	1,274
Total.....	<u>2,281</u>

Corps which were not detailed :—

The Lunenburg Battery of Garrison Artillery.
The Mahone Bay do do
The 69th Battalion, 9 Companies.
The 72nd do 6 do
The 75th do 5 do

Cavalry.

The King's Troop performed drill in Camp at Aldershot, under command of Captain Ryan. I inspected them on the 13th September; their arms, accoutrements and clothing were in excellent condition, horses better than last year, saddlery and appointments very well kept, in fact they are a credit to this District and to the militia of Canada. The sword exercise was not performed by the whole troop, and I trust this will be remedied next year, as the drill shed will be finished at Kentville, enabling the troop to meet and have dismounted drill.

I inspected Troop and Officers' Books, which were well kept.

The Sydney Field Battery.

The Sydney Field Battery went into Camp at Sydney, C. B., on the 11th July for the first time since organization in 1883, under Major McLeod, on the Government property at Sydney. They were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, who will no doubt report on them. I can, however, testify that they were diligent and did their best to become good soldiers.

The Gun Shed and Armory on the Dominion property is in excellent order and all stores are particularly well cared for. In connection with the Force here I trust that my recommendations as regards the property here of the Dominion Government will be carried out, as I believe it will be to the advantage of the Force.

Garrison Artillery.

The Garrison Artillery performed drill at Local Headquarters. The Halifax Garrison Artillery was inspected by Lt.-Colonel Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, on the 16th August, and he will doubtless report on them. Lt.-Colonel Curren having taken command of this Brigade I have every confidence that it will now be a credit to my District, and I trust he will receive every assistance in reorganizing from the Department, as it was certainly not in the order it should be.

The Yarmouth Battery was inspected by Lt.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, on the 19th August. I accompanied him and was much pleased with what I saw there.

I inspected the Digby Battery, which was fairly efficient. Three Gun detachments paraded and seemed to work well. They sent a good detachment for practice at Orleans Island, Quebec.

Late in October I received permission to order the Pictou Battery for annual drill, slightly exceeding my quota by doing so, but it is of the utmost importance to drill all Garrison Batteries yearly, otherwise I fear this arm of the service would die out. It is essentially necessary in order to succeed with these Batteries to have a Drill Shed; neither Digby, Pictou nor Mahone Bay have this important necessary.

Infantry City Corps.

The 66th Battalion, Princess Louise Fusiliers, were inspected on the 14th September, by Lt.-General Sir Fred. Middleton, K.C.M.G., together with the 63rd Rifles. He was pleased to express his entire satisfaction at their appearance, drill and general efficiency. They paraded in marching order.

Whenever these Corps have been called upon for any duty, such as Guards of Honor, etc., or are turned out in conjunction with Her Majesty's Troops, they have done so this year with credit to themselves. General Lord A. Russell, Commanding in British North America, was pleased to write to me expressing his satisfaction at the appearance of the Militia Brigade on parade, and the manner in which they performed the duties required of them on the occasion of the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Accession of Her Majesty.

The Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery also paraded on this occasion.

With hardly an exception the Officers of these two Infantry Corps have qualified; principally at the Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton, the Artillery at the Royal School of Artillery, Quebec.

The books, accounts, service rolls and pay sheets were correct and complete; the Officers were examined in drill by the Lt.-General, who called upon one of each rank.

Rural Corps.

The undermentioned Corps assembled in Camp at Aldershot, N.S., under my command were: The King's Troop of Cavalry, the 68th Battalion, 78th Battalion and 93rd Battalion, with the following Staff:—

Lieut. Colonel MacShane, Brigade Major; Lieut.-Colonel Irving, B. M. No. 12. Musketry Instructor; Lieut. F. W. Fraser, Pictou G. A., Supply Officer; Lieut. E. A. Bent, 63rd Halifax Rifles, Camp Quartermaster; Surgeon F. W. Borden, 68th Battalion, Principal Medical Officer.

The orders for Annual Drill were strictly carried out. The rations were fairly good, with exception of the bread, which was bad. In this district, and when encamped so far from any available supplies, it is preferable to have one substantial contractor, instead of two or three, to supply everything; this has been the case in former years, and with better results.

I again received valuable assistance from the R.S.I., Fredericton, in the shape of four instructors. They were painstaking, knew their work, and their conduct was exemplary. Sergt. Major Lockhart, 63rd Halifax Rifles, performed the duties of Camp Sergt. Major to my satisfaction.

The target practice at both camps in No. 9 was performed under Lieut.-Colonel Irving, B. M. No. 12, who took all possible pains with their instruction. In order to give any time to instruction, so that the men may not be kept waiting at the targets, it is absolutely necessary to have a target for every hundred men; by this means you may give each man two hours' instruction, viz., at aiming, position and cleaning of arms.

The transport arrangements, as made with the railway authorities by my Staff, were satisfactory; but the Windsor and Annapolis authorities are most unaccommodating, and caused a great deal of inconvenience.

The health of the troops was generally good, and I do not think there are any claims of any kind, either from accident or sickness. It is, indeed, an excellent plan having one central hospital tent; this should be properly fitted up for receiving the sick, and I should recommend a stretcher, which could be supplied by the Store Department; this I had done. I enclose Surgeon Borden's report, marked B.

The 68th, 78th and 93rd turned out nearly full strength, at least two thirds recruits; the 78th were a pattern battalion, and had some excellent men among them. I found some very undersized youths in some of the battalions, and they were sent back to their homes.

The District Armorer examined all rifles in camp, and repaired the ones out of order. This plan I recommend for all Districts; it saves money and insures all rifles being in order. This has now been done twice since I have been here, and with exceptions of the 75th and 94th Battalions, in Battalion Camp, which he did not go to, reports all rifles in my District in serviceable order.

Bands.

The Bands were much better than last year, and I have made it a duty to look into the state of them before coming into Camp, hearing them play, etc., etc. The 78th Band was very creditable, and worthy of every encouragement from the officers of this Battalion; the 78th had also a piper per Company, which pleased the Scotch element.

Canteens were served out to the remainder of the District. The equipment in Camp consists of a great-coat, strap, waist-belt and ball bag—10 rounds, a frog and haversack. The 50-round pouch is no longer serviceable, and has been condemned in both my Districts by the Regulation Board, the leather having perished and become rotten. I trust that the "Oliver Equipment" may be purchased and issued; it is acknowledged, by the most distinguished officers in Her Majesty's service, to be on a true principle, and is far superior to anything the British have, or, I think, any nation has, and I do hope its merit may be recognized by my Department.

The Lt.-General inspected the Camp on the 16th and 17th of September, accompanied by Colonel Lane, Military Secretary, and I am aware from the order he caused to be issued to the Battalions assembled there, that he was satisfied with the progress and the general arrangements of the Camp.

The Camp broke up on the 18th September and the different Battalions returned to their homes without accident.

There were no deficiencies in Camp Equipment unaccounted for.

In order to save expense I recommended that the Cape Breton Battalion should go into Camp (Battalion) in a central position, thereby saving about \$2,000.

I went into Camp with them, accompanied by Major Irving, as Musketry Instructor. The material is equal to the 78th, and though I regret to say for the first time in Camp in Nova Scotia the weather was bad; yet I never heard a grumble from the men though it rained for three days consecutively, and at times some of the tents were two feet deep in water. We made the tents as comfortable as possible by raising the floors, but it certainly tried the real soldierly qualities of the Battalion, and they stood the test well, making light as they did of the whole matter.

Musketry, Rifle Associations and Rifle Ranges.

I enclose a District Target Practice return, together with Target Registers, which show that the 93rd Battalion is the best shooting Battalion, No. 3 Battery, C. B. G. A., the best shooting Company, and that Sergeant Davis, No. 4 Company, 78th Battalion, is the best shot in the District.

The shooting of the District I look upon as very bad. The men of the Canadian Militia are not trained in the use of the Rifle, are not heaven-born Riflemen any more than their British brothers, and more than half the Force in my District are third-class shots. In the Camps those men who did not obtain 15 points in the 10 rounds at 200 yards were sent back to fire again at that distance, this being the proportion required in the Imperial service in order to pass in to the second class. I regret that the Prizes recommended by the Lt.-General and myself for the Militia in their Annual Shooting have not been acceded to, the liberal grants for rifle shooting scarcely touch the rank and file of the Militia, certainly not in the Rural Districts. I therefore respectfully suggest a consideration of my report of last year, page 44, Annual Report.

The Bedford Rifle Range is in excellent order, and this year worked well. The Aldershot Range is now capable of working eight targets, which was well carried out.

Armories.

The city and rural Armories are in very different condition, and a vast improvement since last year is perceptible. Lieut.-Colonel MacShane has taken every pains with them, and this most important part, viz., the Arms, Equipment and Clothing of the Militia are kept in an improved condition. The system of keeping the city Corps clothing is much in fault, the only good one that I know of is the one provided in Colonel VanStraubenzee's old district at Kingston, and now I believe at Sherbrooke. Thousands of dollars would in this way be saved in clothing, and also the Battalions would always have their clothing in good order. I would recommend that the Armories here be fitted up on that plan, to receive clothing and stores.

In conformity with General Orders on the subject, I compared service rolls with acquittance rolls on all occasions.

The District Staff, Lieut.-Colonel MacShane, Brigade Major, and Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Superintendent of Stores and Paymaster, have performed their duties to my satisfaction, and I thank them for their cordial support.

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

PENNYMAN W. WORSLEY, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 9.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

CAMP ALDERSHOT, N.S., 17th September, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith for your information Target Practice Returns of the several Corps, as also a classification return as required by the General Order for annual drill.

In carrying out the practice, the directions of the General Order were, with your approval, slightly departed from, by requiring all those who failed to make a score of fifteen points, with ten rounds at 200 yards, to complete their firing at that distance, particular care and attention being given to their instruction. The results were very satisfactory, their average, with the second ten rounds, being in seventeen companies out of the twenty-two in camp considerably over the first limit of fifteen points. As it was very improbable had they fired at the longer distances that they would have made a score sufficient to allow of their being placed in the second class, I have, though many of them succeeded in making a total score of over thirty points, placed them all as third class shots.

In all other respects the instructions of the Order were faithfully carried out, every man having from one to two hours' aiming and position drill, as laid down in Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction and at the target every round of ammunition was fired with care and deliberation, the men showing a strong desire to make themselves efficient and the officers giving every care and attention to their instruction.

It will be seen that nearly three-fourths of the men who fired are in the third class; in view of this fact and of the importance of steps being taken to remedy it and increase the number of efficient shots, I would venture to suggest that the annual issue of twenty rounds of ball cartridge per man be made general and not restricted to the strength authorized for annual drill, those relieved from drill expending their allowance at Company headquarters, under if possible the superintendence of a staff officer, in which case, were your recommendation in last year's report, as to prizes carried out, I have no doubt but that in a very short time the shooting of the force would be vastly improved.

I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to Capt. Corbin for the ready and able assistance he accorded me on all occasions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAS. D. IRVING, Major,
Musketry Instructor, Camp Aldershot.

To the Deputy Adjt. General of Militia,
Military Districts Nos. 9 and 12, Commanding Camp.

94TH BATTALION CAMP,
BIG BADDECK, CAPE BRETON, 30th September, 1887.

SIR,—I beg to forward the Target Practice Returns for this battalion, together with a classification return, as required by the General Order for annual drill.

The same course was adopted with regard to weak shots as at the Aldershot Camp, and with the same beneficial results, the average per man made with the second ten rounds in all cases exceeding the original limits of fifteen points. Several men who had failed to secure a hit with their first ten rounds, on their fault being discovered and corrected made fair scores with their second ten rounds. The shooting of the Battalion is decidedly poor, and is attributable to the fact that the majority of the men are recruits, very many of whom never handled a firearm before. Were an opportunity given them for annual practice I feel certain, judging by the steady and careful manner with which they carried out the present practice, they would soon make themselves proficient.

The Officers of the Battalion were very attentive in carrying out their duties, and used their best endeavors to instruct their men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. D. IRVING, Major,
Musketry Instructor Camp Big Baddeck.

To the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Military District No. 9.

TARGET PRACTICE RETURN.

ANNUAL DRILL, 1886-87.

Military District No. 9.

Corps.	Companies.	Name of best Shot.	Points.	Battalion Figure of Merit.	1st Class Shots.	2nd Class Shots.	3rd Class Shots.	Number of each Battalion who performed Target Practice.
King's Troop Cavalry.....	1	Trooper Howe.....	57	42.05	13	10	11	34
Halifax Brigade G. A.....	7	Sergeant S Case.....	62	29.51	61	37	106	204
63rd Halifax Rifles.....	6	Hospital-Sergeant Corbin....	64	26.15	48	48	147	243
66th Battalion P. L. F.....	8	Corporal Wilson.....	63	25.69	69	79	170	316
68th do.....	9	Sergeant Doull.....	57	31.05	39	32	210	281
78th do.....	7	do Davis.....	66	35.	44	42	163	249
93rd do.....	5	do Lawrison.....	63	40.05	47	42	105	194
94th do.....	5	Private McLeod.....	48	24.20	2	17	167	186
		Brigade Figure of Merit.....		41.64				
Digby Battery of G. A.....	1	} No returns, but practice has been performed. {						42
Yarmouth.....	1							42
Pictou.....	1							42
		Total performed Target Practice.....						1,833

Best Shooting Battalion.....93rd Battalion.

Best Shooting Company.....No. 3 Battery, Halifax Brigade G. A.

Best individual Shot in Military District No. 9.....Sergeant Davis, No. 4 Company, 78th Batt.

PENNYMAN W. WORSLEY, Lt.-Col.,
D. A. G., Mil. Dist. No. 9.

HALIFAX, N.S., 1st December, 1887.

APPENDIX "B."

CANNING, N. S., 28th October, 1887.

SIR,—As Principal Medical Officer of the camp at Aldershot I have the honor to make the following report:—

With the exception of an epidemic of diarrhoea, which lasted for about twenty-four hours and was confined almost entirely to the 68th Battalion, the general health of the camp was good.

Three men were sent home sick, as follows:—

1 Syphilis,	contracted	before	coming	to	camp.
1 Fever	do	do	do	do	
1 Insanity.					

There was only one casualty, and this was of unusual origin. The subject of it was lying down in his tent and was struck on the back of the head and neck by a stone or other hard substance. Fortunately he made a good recovery.

A Brigade Hospital was established at a convenient spot, and all cases requiring more than temporary treatment were removed thither and treated by the surgeons, respectively, of the Battalion to which they belonged.

I enclose herewith an abstract of the cases treated in hospital.

I may add that I consider the plan, of having only one hospital for the Brigade, a great improvement upon the former Regimental system. There are fewer malingerers, and those who are really ill are better cared for in every respect under the new arrangement.

There should be provision made for a Brigade Hospital Sergeant to dispense the drugs from the medicine chest. I had the good fortune to secure the services, as dispenser, of Mr. E. A. Kirkpatrick, a medical student of McGill, but there seemed to be no place for him in the Brigade Staff, although his services to the camp were of the greatest value. I venture to suggest the importance of making special provision for this service in future.

The medicine chest was not at all satisfactory. It contained a great many things not required in camp, and was devoid of several important requisites. Drugs for camp use should be, as far as possible, made into pill and tablet form. There was no hypodermic syringe, nor Davidson syringe.

Surgical appliances and instruments were conspicuously absent. No tourniquet; no catheter. In fact there was not a surgical instrument of any kind. Surely this is not right.

On several occasions men fainted in the ranks, but there was no ambulance service to remove them to hospital,—not even a stretcher on which to carry them.

I venture to submit that there is not an argument to be adduced in favor of equipment of any sort, or indeed of a Militia organization itself, which does not apply with equal force to the pressing requirements of the medical, surgical and ambulance departments of the service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. BORDEN, Surgeon 68th Batt.,
Principal Medical Officer.

Lt.-Col. WORSLEY,
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Military District No. 9.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS, WINNIPEG, 13th December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for the information of the General Officer Commanding the Militia of Canada, this my Annual Report of the Militia in the Military District under my command for the year 1887.

The established strength of Active Militia in the District is as follows, viz. :—

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.
Winnipeg Cavalry (1 Troop)	3	42
do Field Artillery (1 Battery)	6	74
do Rifles, 90th Battalion (6 Companies).....	26	276
do Light Inftry., 91st Battalion (6 Companies). 26	26	276
Manitoba Grenadiers, 95th Battalion (6 do) . 26	26	276
St. Jean Baptiste (1 Independent Company).....	3	42
Total of all Arms.....	90	986

The last mentioned Company has not yet been gazetted out, though having become non-effective, the Arms and Accoutrements were re-called and returned into the District Stores in March last, so I need make no further reference to it in this report.

The number authorized for Drill this year by General Order (8) dated 2nd June, 1887, was the same as last year, viz, 622 of all ranks, but this was supplemented by an order dated the 27th June, authorizing the 95th Battalion, Manitoba Grenadiers (a Rural Corps) to drill in addition to the above number. This permission was not, however, taken advantage of owing to the lateness of the season, but was postponed by authority from Headquarters until next summer (1888) when it is understood they are to perform their annual drill in Camp.

The Corps, therefore, which may be regarded as authorized to draw pay for drill performed within the usual specified period are as follows, viz. :—

	All Ranks.
Winnipeg Cavalry Troop.....	27
do Field Battery.....	60
do Rifles, 90th Battalion.....	268
do Light Infantry, 91st Battalion	267
Total.....	622

The remaining 454 being relieved from drill.

As will be seen from the tabular inspection return herewith enclosed the total number of Officers and men who were present at Annual Inspection is as follows, viz. :—

	All Ranks.
Winnipeg Cavalry Troop.....	23
do Field Battery.....	50
do Rifles (90th Battalion).....	306
do Light Infantry (91st Battalion).....	85
Total.....	464

I inspected the 90th Battalion on the 15th July (Jubilee Day), first at the Drill Shed where I mustered them and made a careful inspection of their arms, clothing and accoutrements.

The arms and clothing were in very good order, the latter being a new issue in 1886, and the former fresh from the hands of the Armorer, who had evidently done

very good work on them and turned them out looking like new. This was highly creditable to him, as when they were placed in his hands for repairs they were in a very dilapidated state, having seen some hard service both in the Red River expedition, under General Lord Wolsely, in 1869, and more recently in the North-West Rebellion of 1885, under Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton.

The accoutrements, however, as frequently reported by me, as well as by both Regimental and District Boards, are quite unserviceable, and until they are replaced the Battalion cannot be regarded as being in an efficient state to take the Field for Actual Service.

The men looked clean and smart, and afterwards marched to the Hudson Bay Common, where, in conjunction with the other City Corps, they took part in the Review in honor of Her Majesty's Jubilee, in which they acquitted themselves with great credit.

I regret exceedingly to have to record the sudden and untimely death, in February last, of the late Lt.-Col. Mackeand, who so gallantly commanded this Corps throughout the North-West Campaign, and had endeared himself to the Officers and men by the deep interest he always took in their welfare and that of the Corps generally.

He was buried with full military honors by the side of his comrades who fell at Fish Creek and Batoche, the whole City Force mustering in strength on the occasion.

His vacant place, as Commander of the Battalion, has been ably filled by Lt.-Col. Boswell, who spares no pains to sustain the reputation of the Corps and keep it in the same high state of efficiency, in which he has succeeded in an eminent degree.

The Winnipeg Field Battery was inspected by Lt.-Col. Cotton, Assistant Inspector of Artillery, on the 22nd July, having completed twelve days' drill in Camp, in the vicinity of Winnipeg.

They were mustered in my presence with the result before stated in this Report. Lieut. Colonel Cotton will no doubt make his report in reference to their efficiency, &c.

The Winnipeg Cavalry Troop

was inspected by me on the 25th July. They paraded for inspection at the Armory of the Corps, and then marched to a common about a mile west of the city, where they went through some field movements in a very fairly creditable manner.

Their marching past and wheeling, as also their skirmishing, were very good, and showed that the horses (which were far above average) as well as the men had profited from the annual drill as much as could fairly be expected from so short a period of training, especially when performed at Troop Headquarters instead of in camp. They also went through the sword exercise rather fairly, in consideration of the fact that but little time could be with advantage devoted to this branch of training, out of so short a period.

The men looked clean and smart, but, as before reported, their cross-belts and pouches are old artillery obsolete patterns and unfit for service. Their sword belts are also old and badly stained from active service in the North-West, and, as reported by the officer commanding (Capt. Knight), will not take pipe clay.

I therefore recommend that an entirely new issue of accoutrements be made to this corps.

The 91st Battalion Winnipeg Light Infantry.

Since my last inspection of this corps on the 29th April last, of which my report was forwarded to you on the 9th May, I have, with the deepest regret, to record the sudden and most unexpected death of their late highly esteemed and efficient commanding officer, Lt.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., so well known and highly respected throughout the entire Dominion of Canada, both as a gallant soldier and a courteous gentleman. His loss was much felt and deeply deplored by both the officers and men of the Battalion, which he had the honor of raising for special

service in the North-West in 1885, and so ably commanded at "Frenchman's Butte" and throughout the entire campaign.

I also regret much to have to state that, consequent upon his death, the corps has fallen into a rather disorganized and highly unsatisfactory condition, the next senior officer, now in command of them, not appearing to have obtained their confidence or support, as may be seen from the tabular report of the inspection of that corps on the 25th November, 1887, showing that of an authorized establishment of 26 officers and 276 Non Commissioned Officers and men, of whom 267 were authorized to receive pay for drill, only 11 officers and 74 Non Commissioned Officers and men (including a band of 16) were present on parade on that occasion.

I am therefore reluctantly compelled to recommend that this Corps be either removed from the Active Militia List, or else at once re-organized under some more competent commanding Officer, as I am unable at the present time to report, or under existing circumstances, to hope that this Battalion will ever again be brought to a state of efficiency. I am further given to understand that the interior economy of the Corps is in anything but a satisfactory state, unpaid accounts, contracted by the commanding Officer in the name of the Corps, being now outstanding to the amount of over \$1,200.

This Corps at present consists of six (6) City Companies, the 7th or Minnedosa Company having been transferred to the 95th Battalion Manitoba Grenadiers (Rural) by G. O. (14) 5th August, 1887.

I inspected the arms and accoutrements of this Battalion (specially) in their own private armoury at the Royal Roller Rink on the 29th November, and found the former (so far as the present commanding officer is accountable) clean, and complete, with a few trifling exceptions; such as strap, caps, &c., and I fully agree with the "Recommendation" of the District Board, assembled (by Order of the General Officer Commanding on the 26th November last, proceedings of which were duly forwarded through me to Headquarters, viz., that they should be entirely and thoroughly overhauled by the District Armorer.

The accoutrements, I have already on previous occasions reported as, in my opinion, totally unfit for service.

The 95th Battalion, Manitoba Grenadiers.

As already stated in this report this Corps was authorized (specially) to perform drill this year, but owing to circumstances (before explained) did not do so.

It was re-organized G. O. (14) 5th August, 1887, by the addition of the Minnedosa Company from the 91st Battalion and the abolition of the three (city) Winnipeg Companies.

The Armouries of all the Companies constituting this Corps, (except Neepawa, which will be inspected in a few days,) have been thoroughly inspected during the months of September, October and November, and found in a satisfactory condition. The arms, however, all (with the exception of a few which were issued this year in exchange for old ones) require thorough overhauling by the Armorer, and browning. The sooner this can be done the better it will be for the arms. The belts and ball bags are fairly serviceable, but the 50-round pouches are rotten and unserviceable, same as reported of all other Corps in this District.

These Companies (Minnedosa excepted) were all originally organized fifty strong, exclusive of Officers, and with a few exceptions, have still arms and accoutrements in their charge for that number.

I would recommend that the strength of these Companies be equalized either by raising the Minnedosa Company to 50 or else reducing the other five to forty-two. In my opinion, the former would be the better plan, as it will afford a better chance for isolated Companies to perform voluntary drills, when not authorized for encampment.

Should the latter course, however, be adopted, I would recommend the calling

in of the superfluous arms and accoutrements held by the five Companies as before stated.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Scott, the late Commanding Officer of this Corps, resigned in favor of Lieut.-Colonel McMillan in June last, the Headquarters of the Corps being changed from Brandon to Portage La Prairie by the same *Gazette*. This latter I consider a decided improvement, as being a much more central point for concentration of the Corps when required for Camp or other purposes.

I would suggest the advisability of leaving in the hands of each Captain 1,000 rounds of ball ammunition to be kept constantly on hand as a reserve supply in case of sudden emergencies of any kind. This ammunition not to be used for any other purpose whatever, and to be shown to the Inspecting Officer with the arms on all occasions.

In conclusion I would beg leave to call attention again to my recommendations in reference to the organization of Mounted Infantry Corps in Manitoba and the North-West Territory, contained in my last and previous reports (*vide* page 50 of the former and page 53 of the latter) and respectfully to here repeat the same.

Rifle Associations.

There are now nineteen organized Rifle Associations in this District, which is an increase of nine over last year's return, and speaks well for the interest shown by the settlers throughout the country in military organizations, to which these associations are considered as only preliminary.

The amount of ammunition expended last year, as shown by the report of the Director of Stores, Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson (page 212 of Report of Honorable Minister of Militia and Defence) compares most favorably with the other Military Districts in the Dominion, and this year will, I feel confident, show an increase of expenditure over last year of nearly, if not quite 100 per cent.

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

C. F. HOUGHTON, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General Military District No. 10.

To the Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, VICTORIA, B.C., 1st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Major General Commanding the following report on the state of the Active Militia of this District for the current year.

Established strength.

	Officers and Men.	
Artillery (Garrison) 4 Battalions.....	187	
Rifles, 2 Companies.....	91	
Total.....	278	
Authorized to drill.....	266	
Performed drill to date:—		
	Officers.	Men.
Batteries, 3.....	12	119
Rifle Company, 1.....	2	32
Total	14	151

The Officers Commanding the Artillery and Rifles at New Westminster, applied for and received authority to carry on their annual drill during the coming winter. The Victoria City Corps have completed their annual drill and were inspected Saturday afternoon last, the 26th inst.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence was present and was pleased to express his satisfaction at the fine appearance on parade of this Corps.

The Headquarters Batteries, British Columbia Garrison Artillery, have this year all performed their gun practice in accordance with orders for annual drill. Gun used, 64-pr. R.M.L., range, 1,350 yards, no longer one being available. Scores made by Nos. 2 and 3 Batteries were very good, the latter in particular. No. 4 did not do so well. The score sheets have been forwarded to the Inspector of Artillery. Inspection report forwarded herewith.

New Corps.

The necessity of the organization of new Corps to meet the requirements of this growing Province, which forms the Military District under my Command must be apparent, and it is hoped, now the Hon. the Minister has visited us and has been able to see for himself our needs, the Corps so often asked for by the people and recommended by me, may be sanctioned.

The city Corps which have been and are still recommended, are the following: Batteries of Garrison Artillery at Nanaimo and Vancouver, and a Mounted Rifle Corps at Okanagan, all important strategic points for the defence of the Province.

Equipment.

Attention is called to my remarks in last report on the incompleteness of the District Stores, in the matter of Artillery Accoutrements.

Clothing.

There is no reserve of Artillery clothing in District charge. Owing to the arrival of "C" Battery, R. C. A., on the station, a small reserve of the above is kept in the Quarter-master's stores of the Corps, but only sufficient to meet their own requirements. A supply should be provided.

Arms.

Attention is respectfully called to previous reports on the advisability of substituting the Martini-Henry for the Snider-Enfield. I consider this a matter of the utmost importance, and it will, I hope, meet with approval at an early date.

Artillery Armament.

I am glad to be able to report an improvement in this branch. New pattern wrought iron carriages for four of the 64-pr. R.M.L. guns have been received, which places the Artillery Equipment in a fairly serviceable condition. The supply of side arms and small stores, however, require some addition to complete to the proper equipment.

I would again strongly recommend a supply of rifled guns for the Battery at New Westminster. The Artillery Equipment of this Battery is now complete and in very good order. Still, as the oldest Battery in the District and one of the best, I think it due to them that this change be made, the present equipment being handed over to one of the new Corps recommended.

Drill Shed.

The Drill Sheds in the District are not at all suited for the requirements of the Force, being too small, and, in Victoria, badly situated.

I am glad to know that in Victoria a new Drill Shed on a more central site is likely to be provided, and the District Stores removed to the Canadian Artillery Barracks where they will be under the care of a proper military guard.

Batteries.

Batteries are in fairly good condition and until work is commenced on the new Forts for the defence of Esquimalt need only slight repairs from time to time, as may be necessary.

Magazines.

Attention is again called to the absolute necessity of a new magazine for the storage of gunpowder and ammunition. The present one is badly situated and a new one should, and I hope will, be built within the Barrack enclosure.

General Remarks.

The arrival of "C" Battery, R. C. A., at Victoria, on the 10th November last made a new era in the life of the Militia of this Province. What effect it will have upon the Force remains to be seen. I have every reason to hope, however, that it will be beneficial and that the presence of a Corps in the permanent military service of the Dominion, being not only an addition to our defensive military strength, but also a pattern and example in discipline, soldierly bearing and conduct will have the effect of making each Corps vie with the others in being as nearly as possible like it.

The fact that every officer and man has at last at his disposal the means of acquiring a knowledge of all his duties is also a matter of congratulation.

Staff.

I am very sorry to have to record the loss to the District of the late Major R. J. McDonell, District Paymaster and Superintendent of Stores, whose death is sincerely regretted by the whole Force. This officer was always most willing and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and it is a satisfaction to know that he, as he always wished, ended his days in the profession he loved so well, having, as I may say, "died in harness."

He is about to be succeeded by Captain A. W. Jones, B. C. G. A., an Officer whom I have known for some years, and who, I am sure, will fill the position with credit to himself and also profit to the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. HOLMES, Lt.-Colonel.

Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 11.

To the Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12,
HALIFAX, N.S., 1st December, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Lieut.-General Commanding, my annual report on the state of the Militia in Military District No. 12, Prince Edward Island.

Establishment.

	Strength.	No. of Corps.
Garrison Artillery.....	222	5 Batteries.
Engineers.....	45	1 Company.
Infantry.....	314	7 Companies.
Total.....	<u>581</u>	

Number authorized to drill:—

In Camp.....	309
At Local Headquarters.....	135
Total	<u>444</u>

Garrison Artillery.

The Souris and Montague Batteries came into Camp Brighton, Charlottetown, on the 27th June, where they had the advantage of the guns to drill on. They made good use of their time under an instructor from the Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery, Sergeant M. Gibbs. They are a remarkably fine body of men. The Prince Edward Islanders have always been to the fore in artillery competitions, and this year won two first prizes at Orleans Island, Quebec. The Charlottetown Batteries were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, who, I think, thought well of them, they being particularly well up in their gun drill. The Rifled Guns I shall be glad to hear of, as it is reported they have been ordered from England.

Engineer Company.

The Engineer Company turned out on the 30th June, the day kept by the people of Charlottetown as Jubilee Day, and acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction. The Company was inspected by Captain Davidson, Inspector of Engineers, in October, who reported to me that they were efficient.

Infantry.

The 82nd Battalion came into Camp Brighton, Charlottetown, with the following Companies, viz., Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. They are a fine body of men, well equipped, and all have the white helmets; they improved rapidly, and their conduct was as good as could be desired.

The distance from the town was only about a mile, and therefore some little indiscretion might have been expected, but it was quite the reverse. On the 30th June the whole of the force in Camp at Charlottetown, together with 1 and 2 Batteries Garrison Artillery and the Engineer Company, paraded at 2 o'clock for the purpose of firing a *feu de joie*. The militia were joined by the men of H. M. Ship "Canada," about two hundred strong. Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries brought up two field guns which are in the Drill Shed; these two guns were horsed, and the men acquitted themselves

most creditably. The whole were inspected by the Lieut. Governor of the Island, in the presence of about 8,000 spectators. The salute was fired, and in good time, and the marching past was admirably done, considering they had only been in camp three days; it really excelled anything I have seen—considering the time. In order to arrive at this we were nine hours on parade the days before.

I had, during the review, the honor of receiving a telegraphic message from Her Majesty the Queen, thanking the militia for their congratulatory message, which I read on parade, and which was received with loud cheers. The sailors gave an exhibition of cutlass drill, the marines of bayonet exercise, all admirably done. The artillery dismounted their guns in quick time. The whole passed off very satisfactorily, and Her Majesty's Jubilee will be long remembered in Charlottetown.

I inspected the Force on the 7th July, and I found that excellent work had been done, and the Force returned to their homes much improved by the Camp.

Musketry instruction was carried on on the same principle as at Camp Aldershot, under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. Belcher, 68th Battalion, as Musketry Instructor. Registers forward.

Staff.

Lieut.-Col. Irving, Brigade Major; Lieut.-Col. Belcher, Musketry Instructor; Major Copley, Camp Quartermaster; and three Non-Commissioned Officers from Halifax.

Stores, Armories and Drill Sheds.

The stores are well looked after; the 50-round pouches and belts are obsolete and unserviceable. I have inspected all armories myself, which are in fair order. The Drill Shed at Charlottetown is in good order.

District Staff.

Lieut.-Colonel Irving has been most zealous in his duties, and I was glad to see had been promoted. Major Copley performed his duties to my entire satisfaction.

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

PENNYMAN W. WORSLEY, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 12.

To the Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.