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DEPARTMENT

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

31st DECEMBER, 1888.

Printed by Order of Barliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED FOR THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY.

A SENECAL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, BABON STANLEY OF PRESTON, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Knight Grand Cross of The Most Honourable Order of the Bath, 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 1888, 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, 1889.

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31st December, 1888.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA, 1st January, 1889.

To the Honorable

Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—The time has now come, to lay before you the official record of what has passed in the Department of Militia and Defence during the last twelve months; and it is a matter of congratulation to be able to note that the progress which has been made in past years has not abated in any way, during the period referred to.

The good impression created by our Force, and by the system of its administration, is universal, not only at home but abroad; and, judging from it, one would be inclined to think that the time has come, when the country will see the necessity for an increase in the annual Parliamentary grant, in order that the good work which is going on may not be delayed in its progress, for want of means to provide the costly outfit required for modern warfare.

It may here be remarked, as an evidence of the general attention which the militia system of Canada has attracted of late years, that requests have been received from the Departments charged with matters of defence, in Australia and in the West Indies, for copies of our Militia Act and General Regulations, as well as for information on special points. I need not add that I have complied with these requests as promptly and fully as possible; and, under your instructions, a regular annual exchange of Blue Books, Militia Lists and new regulations, is made with the Defence Departments of all the principal colonies of the Empire, whereby much useful material for inter-colonial reference on such subjects is now periodically sent out and received; all of which steps, moreover, tend to a system of mutual intelligence and co-operation that may eventually lead to results of no small importance in a national sense. About a year ago, in compliance with a request received from the Quarter-Master General of the Army in India, all the information that could be collected by this Department was furnished to that officer, for his assistance in the consideration of the subject of cart construction for army transport purpses, including a very complete model of a modified form of the Red River cart, submitted by Major (now Lt.-Colonel, commanding 91st Battalion, "Manitoba Light Infantry") S. L. Bedson; it was forwarded by Lt.-Colonel Houghton, D.A.G. of Military District No. 10, with his own report and plans for cart construction, and was sent from Ottawa to Simla by the Canadian Express Company.

13-0

As a further strong proof of the good opinion held of our Militia abroad, it may be mentioned that His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica recently made a request that one of the Militia Officers of that Colony, residing temporarily in Canada, might be attached to a corps of Canadian Militia, to enable him to avail himself of the course of instruction given to our Officers in the Royal Schools of Military Instruction, an application which was most promptly and cordially complied with.

The expenditure upon the Militia service for the fiscal year 1887-88, and the Militia revenue from various sources will be seen by the following statements:—

Militia Expenditure for 1887-88.

Salaries, District Staff	\$24,100	00
Brigade Majors	12,216	44
Royal Militiary College	55,411	54
Ammunition, Clothing and Military Stores	189,418	64
Public Armouries	62,970	01
Drill Pay and Camp Purposes	281,733	83
Drill Instruction	37,025	00
Contingencies	46,500	78
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association	10,000	00
Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges	13,824	12
Construction and Repairs	84,612	35
Barracks in British Columbia	8,945	75
Care of Military Properties	12,437	11
Government Grant to Dominion Artillery Association	2,000	00
Permanent Forces		
Permanent Forces Cavalry, "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Mounted Infantry and Infantry Schools	431,983	02
Mounted Infantry and Infantry Schools)		
	200 400	-
Total of Ordinary Militia Service\$1	1,273,178	59
North-West Service (Rebellion, 1885)	40,223	33
Total \$		
=		=
Pensions for wounds, &c., in the War of 1812 (Upper		
Canada)	0 0 400	00
	\$ 3,720	00
Pensions for wounds, &c., in the War of 1812 (Lower		
Canada)	60	00
Pensions for wounds, &c., in the Fenian Raids, &c	4,963	69
do do Rebellion of 1885, N.W.T	22,415	60
Annual grant to all surviving Veterans of 1812	4,710	
	-,	
Total	8 35,869	29

Number of Pensioners, 1887-88.

Pensioners	, for wounds	, &c., War of 1812 (Upper Canada)	46	
do	do	do (Lower Canada)	1	
do	do	Fenian Raids, &c	23	
do	do	Rebellion of 1885, N.W.T	128	
Surviving	Veterans of	1812	157	
Total number				

Militia Revenue for 1887-88.

Ammunition, sale of	\$11,932	91
Military Stores do	2,777	99
Clothing do	1,073	84
Miscellaneous Stores, sale of	253	10
Military Properties, rents of	4,681	68
Total	\$20,719	52

My Reports for the last two years have shown the pensions granted, out of the vote of Parliament, for wounds and diseases contracted during the North-West Campaign, as well as the grants to the families of those who died from their wounds or other injuries. During the past year, a few further claims have had to be dealt with, mainly arising from cases where ailments, which it was at first hoped would prove temporary, and which were dealt with accordingly, as regards compensation, have developed into prolonged or permanent disabilities. Every case has been very carefully investigated, by two separate Boards, one composed of Medical Officers, the other consisting of Combatant Officers; and the following pensions, in addition to those previously reported, have consequently, upon your recommendation, been granted by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

1.—Supplementar Statement of compensation granted, from 1st January to 31st December, 1888, to families of Militiamen who were killed in action, or died from wounds or disease contracted on active service, during the campaign in the North-West Territories, 1885.

Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Cause of Death.	To whom granted, &c.
Staff, Alberta Field Force	Staff Sergt	Benn	Died from disease	To the widow, a gratuity of \$150.

II.—Supplementary List of Pensions granted during the year 1888 to Militiamen who were wounded, contracted disease, or received injuries on active service during the campaign in the North-West Territories, 1885.

Rank.	Name.	Wounds, Illness or Injuries.	Rate of Pension.
Corporal	E. Cawley	Pneumonia	60c. per diem.
Sergeant	E. Tuite Dalton. J. W. C. Swan	Gun shot entering the arm	100 m
		An injury to the leg by a	
			50c. do
Private		pound fracture of right	And the second
do Captain	Hugh McCarthy. James Fortune	Lung disease from exposure Varicose ulcers on the left	55c. do
		Rheumatism and hemorr-	
Lieutenant	Chas. Maclurcan	Injured in the head by a vicious horse rearing and striking him to the	
	Corporal Sergeant Private do Trooper do Private	Corporal E. Cawley Sergeant E. Tuite Dalton J. W. C. Swan do Geo. Bouchette W. B. Cornock Private Miles O'Reilly Jarvis do Hugh McCarthy Geo. Bouchette Captain James Fortune	Corporal E. Cawley Pneumonia Gun shot entering the arm near the shoulder joint Pleurisy An injury to the leg Gun shot entering the arm near the shoulder joint Pleurisy An injury to the leg by a fall from a horse, and also disease of the lungs Private Miles O'Reilly Jarvis Gun shot wound — compound fracture of right arm Gun shot wound — compound fracture of right arm Lung disease from exposure Varicose ulcers on the left ankle caused by a fall Rheumatism and hemorrhoids Lipiured in the head by a vicious horse rearing and

III. Supplementary Statement of the number of Militiamen who have been granted gratuities during the year 1888, for injuries, &c., of less magnitude than those for which pensions have been awarded.

		rigade Garrison Artillery	
10th 91st		***************************************	2
	-	Total number	8

The amount thus paid in gratuities, upon the above 8 claims, during the year 1888, was \$4,231.50.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the different Military Districts, under the supervision of the small staff of our Engineer Branch. A reference to the Report of the Architect (Appendix No. 14 hereto) will show in detail the different works that have been carried out. Several new buildings have been erected under the superintendence of the Department of Public Works. The Montreal and Quebec Drill Halls, Barracks for the Royal School of Infantry, at London, and the Hamilton Drill Hall, are now occupied by the Force; and, with a few additions and altera-

tions, which are still required to render them complete, and which I have no doubt will be effected, may be considered first-class buildings, and will meet all the requirements of the Militia in their respective localities.

The large stone building, in which are stored the clothing and equipment on charge at Ottawa, is now completely filled with Militia Stores. It has been thought advisable to remove, to the old stone building at the foot of the canal, all condemned stores, also the Armourer's and Carpenter's shops. These latter were thought to cause danger from fire in a building filled with valuable uninsured property.

The Militia clothing, which is now regularly supplied by Canadian contractors, is all received and inspected in the new store building. It was at first thought to be too large, but the accumulation of clothing and stores of all kinds for the Force is so great that all available space is now occupied.

A reference to the Report of the Director of Stores (Appendix No. 13) will show in detail, the issues during the year, of tunics, trowsers, forage caps, great coats and ammunition, entailing no small amount of work upon this branch of the Department.

The usual amount of Snider ball and blank ammunition required for the Force, has been supplied by the Cartridge Factory. Some alteration in the machinery having been deemed advisable, in order to perfect the construction of the bullet, a partial stoppage of the work was unavoidable, thus reducing to a certain extent the quantity made during the year. The ammunition now turned out appears to be of as perfect a quality as can be produced.

The annual Reports of the Royal Military College of Canada, and the remarks of the General Officer commanding the Militia, upon the progress of that institution, continue to be in the highest degree satisfactory. Some expenditure will be absolutely necessary, to increase the limited accommodation at present existing. The erection of the hospital building, for which plans have been prepared, is also very much wanted.

It is most gratifying to find that the graduates of the Royal Military College who have taken commissions in the Imperial service have given great satisfaction; and the fact that six extra commissions in the Royal Engineers were offered during the year to graduates shows that the Imperial authorities are fully aware of, and duly appreciate the value of this institution, and the high standard in military training of its graduates.

Our other Royal Schools of Military Instruction, in the respective arms of the service, have continued to give satisfaction, and have become popular with the Force. They all appear to have done good work, and are reported on in complimentary terms by the General Officer Commanding. The influence maintained by the sound training of so many of our Officers in these excellent schools, cannot but be perceptibly felt in raising the standard of the whole Force in point of military education.

The following synopsis of the certificates reported to have been granted at these schools during the year shows briefly the extent of the work which they are accomplishing:—

Certificates granted at Royal Schools of Military Instruction during the year 1888:—

Royal	School o	f Cavalry, Queb	00		19
" A"	Battery,	Royal School of	Artillery	, Kingston, Ont	29
"B"	do	do	do	Quebec	47
" C"	do	do	do	Victoria, B.C	***
Roya	I School of	f Mounted Iufant	ry, Winn	ipeg, Man	13
"A"	Company	, Royal School of	Infantry	, Fredericton, N.B	57
"B"	do	do	do	St. John's, Que	38
" C"	do	do	do	Toronto, Ont	86
"D"	do	do	do	London, Ont	45
					_
	Tot	al			334

The reports by our Staff Officers upon the details of Camp manœuvres in the different Military Districts are very encouraging, and give evidence of the constantly increasing efficiency of the Force.

Four 9-pr. rifled guns, with carriages, &c., complete, purchased from the Imperial authorities, were issued to No. 2 Battery of the 1st Brigade of Field Artillery, at Guelph, in exchange for obsolete smooth-bore guns. The whole of our Field Artillery is now armed with rifled guns, except the Sydney Battery, which, I hope, will be supplied at an early day with this improved armament.

The General Officer commanding, in his report, gives a very good account of the whole Force. The suggestions and recommendations which he makes, I have no doubt, will, if carried out, tend to still further increase its efficiency.

The Militia Force of Canada has been called upon in aid of the Civil Power during the year 1888, upon the three occasions undermentioned:

ACTIVE MILITIA called out in aid of the Civil Power during the year 1888.

On what Occasion.	Period Un	der Arms.	Description of Force.	
	From	То		
	1888.	1888.		
Trouble with Indians on the Skeena River (Province of British Columbia)	16th July		"C" Battery, Regiment of Ca- nadian Artillery. Mounted Infantry School Corps.	
Strike on the Hereford Railway			No. 1 Troop of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, and part of the 58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.	

A special report upon the first named and most important of these services is contained in Appendix 12. Upon this occasion, and upon the second named, our Permanent Troops were employed, and in every instance the conduct of the Canadian Militia has been up to its uniformly excellent scandard. The report of

the Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 10 to the General Officer commanding, upon the calling out of the Mounted Infantry in anticipation of rioting at Winnipeg, not being of sufficient importance to require printing in extenso, I beg to quote two brief paragraphs therefrom:—

"From the 29th to the 31st all were confined to barracks. On the evening of the 31st, at 7.30 o'clock, the Magistrates demanded the presence of the Mounted Infantry at the scene of the anticipated riot; and ten minutes after my handing Col. Taylor the order, the men rode out of Barracks. I may here remark that the night was pitch black and the state of the roads fearful. Notwithstanding this, officers and men were delighted to turn out.

"During the time the men were confined to barracks (eleven days) their conduct was very good; and I have great pleasure in bringing this before your notice."

The presence of the Active Militia for a few days having proved sufficient to prevent any riotous proceedings on the part of the Italian laborers on the line of the Hereford Railway, the detailed reports of our officers on the occasion do not require printing in full; but the following brief extract from the report of the Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 5, I beg leave to append as a matter of general interest:—

"I have much pleasure in reporting that during the whole affair the Troops conducted themselves in a soldierly and temperate manner, such as to reflect credit on themselves and their officers."

The General Officer commanding, in forwarding the above mentioned report, says that credit is due particularly to Lt.-Colonel Pope, 58th Battalion.

It is gratifying indeed to note that on every occasion where the Canadian Militia are called upon for service, such is invariably the praise which their conduct, while on duty, evokes from their superior officers, and from the country at large.

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

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

APPENDIX No. 1.

1888.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1888.

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 10th and 11th of May, and found everything progressing most satisfactorily. Major General Oliver, the Commandant, reported favorably of the professors and instructors and the non-commissioned staff.

The Cadets are still crowded as to their dormitories, but I trust the ensuing year will see a great improvement in this respect. An hospital is required, and is

absolutely necessary.

The unsightly building now used as a gymnasium ought to be pulled down and a new gymnasium erected on another site. This I also consider very necessary, the course of gymnastics being most important for the health and the development of

the physique of the Cadets.

I was also able to be present at the distribution of prizes on the 27th June. On this occasion the Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, was good enough to be present, and to distribute the prizes to the satisfaction and pleasure of the whole college. The Cadets marched past and went through the manual, firing and bayonet exercise and Sir John was pleased to express his gratification at his visit and his conviction that the institution was of great value to the country in general.

This year an unusual number of commissions were offered in the Imperial army to the Cadets of the college, besides the four annually offered, so that five received commissions in the Royal Engineers, three in the Royal Artillery, one in the

Cavalry and one in the Infantry.

This alone proves that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those

graduates who have already obtained commissions in the Imperial service.

Most gratifying articles have appeared in the English press on the supply of officers to the British army from the Royal Military College, Kingston, showing that the value of the education given them is fully appreciated in England, as I believe it is now in Canada.

I would here beg to draw attention to the rules promulgated by the Imperial authorities, governing the obtaining of commissions through the Canadian Militia with reference to Cadets who have put in two years at the Royal Military College

and then left.

The regulations provide for the granting of 6 commissions in the Imperial Army to officers of the Canadian Militia who have served two trainings and are between 19 and 22 years of age and pass certain qualifying examinations. It very often happens that, cadets for personal and private reasons, leave the college after two years, and provided they satisfy certain requirements they are given a certificate of Military qualification entitling them to commissions in the Militia. I would recommend that these certificates be accepted in lieu of the two trainings, as were these Cadets required to perform these trainings, it would in many instances, render them ineli-

gible by reason of ages; and further, I consider the possession of such certificate guarantees a more extensive knowledge of drill and military duties than could possibly be obtained by two Militia trainings. These gentlemen would, of course, have to undergo the competitive qualifying examinations required by the regulations and satisfy the other required conditions, and no injustice would consequently be done to other Militia officers by this concession, and commissions in the Imperial Service would thus be open to a class of men possessing high qualifications and eminently eligible.

Schools of Instruction.

I visited the different Schools of Instruction during the past year and found no falling off in their general efficiency, and am satisfied they continue to fully justify their raison d'être.

Cavalry.

I inspected the Cavalry School Corps under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull on the 20th July, and was perfectly satisfied with the result. The horses were in first rate order, and the men smart and soldierlike and well set up. The manœuvres, including skirmishing and dismounted practice, were well executed. The new barracks and stables are excellent, requiring only a few slight additions, mere matters of detail. The Riding School built out of the materials of the old drill shed is also now completed and will prove of immense utility. The interior economy seems to be everything I could wish, and Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull seems to have been able to imbue his small command with an esprit de corps which is equally to his and their credit. I only wish that the troop could be augmented in numbers, and I must again urge that it be at least increased to 50 men and horses. It is also absolutely necessary in my opinion that an addition of one subaltern, a riding master and a quartermaster sergeant should be made at once, and that the senior duty officer should hold the rank of Captain, as is the case in all the other School Corps. This would enable me to depute Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull to inspect at some of the camps, which will be of great advantage to the Cavalry branch of the force. I hope also that you will see your way to forming the second Cavalry School at Toronto, with a detachment at Kingston, where the Battery is very much overtaxed in having to furnish horses for the lessons in equitation of the gentlemen cadets and the officers of the long course.

Artillery.

I visited the three Schools of Artillery on the several dates as follows :-

"A" Battery, at Kingston, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cotton, 11th May.
"B" Battery, Quebec, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Montizambert on the 19th May.

"C" Battery, at Victoria, B.C., under the command of Lieut,-Col. Holmes on the

1st of October.

I found the two first mentioned, as usual, in good order, both officers and men, but am far from satisfied with the present organization, and must reiterate my

last recommendation that each School should have four guns fully horsed.

It has been suggested that the Kingston School should only be constituted as Field Artillery, there being only one Garrison Battery in Ontario at present, while the School at the Citadel for Quebec and Maritime Provinces, where Garrison Artillery is predominant, should be organized as two Batteries of Garrison Artillery, but I am not quite prepared to agree with this suggestion.

It must be borne in mind that these bodies of Artillery are not only to be considered as Schools of Instruction, but as nuclei, around which to form an Artillery force, if, unhappily, such should at any time become necessary; and though Militia Garrison Artillerymen could soon be made efficient enough in an emergency, it is not so easy to make efficient Field Artillerymen, especially drivers, and I hope to have more Garrison Artillery in Ontario.

I therefore would like to see each School consist of two distinct parts, viz., a Field Battery of four guns fully horsed and a Battery of Garrison Artillery, with a captain for the Field Battery and two subalterns for each part, and an Adjutant for the School, the Major, as at present, to command the whole, which for interior economy, &c., would be considered as one Battery. If this cannot be carried out I would urge that the Kingston School alone should have four guns fully horsed, the Quebec School remaining as at present.

I found "C" Battery at Victoria, B.C., laboring under very disadvantageous circumstances. Having as yet no regular barrack accommodation, they had been quartered in the Provincial Exhibition building, from which they had, just prior to my arrival, been turned out to make way for an exhibition. I found them encamped in a convenient spot near by, and the camp looked clean and neat. This School is altogether for the purpose of giving instruction in Garrison Artillery, and is formed as such, but as yet has no heavy guns and I saw them on parade simply as an Infantry company. They looked clean and soldier-like; moved well on parade and seemed none the worse for their late trip to the Skeena in aid of the civil power. Happily their services were not required in the field, but I am informed that the news of their being in the harbor with a man-of-war was quickly conveyed up the river to the Indians, on whom it had a remarkably quieting effect. I was also informed that the conduct of the troops during the time was very good. A separate report of this has been already sent in.

I hope the barracks for this School will be finished next year, as they are at a great disadvantage at present. I still think that some addition should be granted to the allowances of this Battery, as a special case, the general cost of living in Victoria being greater than in the rest of the Dominion, the addition being in the shape of an allowance to cover increased cost of messing and to be regulated by a sliding scale for the several ranks.

Mounted Infantry.

I visited this school on the 21st September, and on the 22nd inspected the barracks, &c., and found a great improvement in the barrack, but as shown in the yearly Report of the Commandant, a good deal remains to be done, which I hope will be done soon; notably a Riding School, which is very necessary at a station where the weather is so severe in winter; also I would urge the advisability of having gas put into the stables. It would, I believe, be cheaper, or as cheap as the oil now used, with the advantage of there being less danger of fire. In the afternoon I saw the mounted part of the School on the prairie, and was much pleased with their evident improvement since I saw them last year. One of the important qualifications of a Mounted Infantry man's horse is that he should lead well, as every fourth man of the fours has frequently to lead the horses of the other three men. Their horses have been admirably trained in this respect, the dismounted horses led as above stated, walking, trotting and galloping past in a very fair line. On my return from British Columbia, I stopped again at Winnipeg, and finding that Major-General Godfrey Clark, Deputy Adjutant General of the Imperial Army, was there, I was able to show him the Mounted Infantry on the prairie, and he was, I think, surprised and pleased at their movements and field firing. This School Corps, as you are aware, was, on the requisition of three magistrates according to law hold in readings in October less to turn out in sid of the civil trates, according to law, held in readiness in October last to turn out in aid of the civil power, actually doing so on the 31st October and remaining out until 6th November when they returned to their barracks, luckily not having been required to act physically, though I am given to understand that their presence had a good moral effect, and prevented what might have been serious trouble. In reference to this, I am glad to say, I have received very good reports of the conduct of both officers and men, during what is generally a trying and thankless duty to soldiers. A separate report of this has been sent in.

Infantry.

I visited the different Schools of Infantry as follows:-

July 13th, "A" School at Fredericton, N. B., Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, Commandant. July 25th, "B" School at St. John's, P. Q., Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens, Commandant. September 11th, "C" School at Toronto, Ont., Lieut.-Col. Otter, Commandant, September 14th/"D" School, London, Ont., Lieut.-Col. Smith, Commandant.

As before stated I was satisfied with my inspections. I found the interior economy well carried out, the men well set up and drilled, and the officers acquainted

with their drill and able to command the parade for Battalion movements.

"D" School, as you know, has only been organized a year and this was my first inspection of it, and I feel bound to say that new as its organization is, it was not one whit behind the other schools, which I consider principally attributable to the untiring zeal and military knowledge of its Commandant, Lieut.-Col. Smith, formerly Captain of "C" Company.

Remarks.

I have little to add to my general remarks and recommendations on the schools of instruction in my last year's report, but beg to draw particular attention to the following points:—

Increase of combatant officers for purposes of discipline and efficiency—each corps to have a quartermaster, as some have already, and a riding master for the

Cavalry School.

Supply of Hospital clothing.

Increased amount of ammunition and small grants of money for marksmen pay, &c.

Arrangements for gymnastic instruction.

Issue of Martini Henry rifles, sufficient Sniders being retained for the instruction of attached officers and men.

I regret to be obliged to draw attention to the number of desertions during the past year, as being greater than usual. I have endeavored to ascertain the causes of this and am afraid the chief one is the demand and high wages given for labor.

As was the case with the Imperial Forces, the desertion is more rife when the station is near the frontier. I am also inclined to think that owing, to the smallness of the force, the work at the schools is of a nature to try the men a good deal. The constant drilling for the purpose of instructing others must be wearisome to a soldier who knows his drill perfectly, and in the case of the Artillery School at Kingston, the work is particularly hard for the reasons I have already given. Altogether it seems worthy of consideration as to whether the number of courses in the year should not be reduced to 2 instead of 3.

As far as I can see everything is done by the Commandants and Officers of the different Schools to make the men comfortable in their barracks and afford them amusements for their leisure hours, which ought to tend to decrease desertion.

I would also recommend that a ration should be allowed to the wives and children of men married with leave, not exceeding the number allowed by regulation.

I also consider it advisable that the rank of Color Serjeant should be recognized in the Permanent Corps, with the same status as in the Imperial service.

Good Drill Sheds are much required for the use of "B" and "D" Schools and the Corps in their locality, also targets and ranges.

More ammunition and Morris tubes should be also allowed for each School; our

small force of Permanent Troops should at least be all good shots.

Captains Freer and Sears of the South Staffordshire Regiment, Imperial Army, have just completed their 5 years' service, for which they were lent by the Imperial Government, with Infantry School Corps. These officers are, as you know, both Canadians and Graduates of the Royal Military College, and I cannot refrain from saying that they do both their country and the College credit. Their knowledge

gained in the Imperial service and their conduct and example have all been of infinite service to the Schools they were attached to, and they leave universally respected and regretted by their brother officers and all with whom they have been brought into contact.

REGIMENTAL INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the following City Corps:-

Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, June 30, Ottawa.

Prince of Wales Own Rifles, July 2, Ottawa. Dufferin Rifles, November 1, Brantford.

These Corps were all in a very creditable state and went through the Troop and Battalion movements very well. The officers seemed zealous and were correctly dressed, and the men clean and smart looking, but I do not consider the mere parade movements a sufficient test of the worth of a Regiment for Active Service, and as I have before said I should much like to see the City Regiments in Camp as well as the Rural Regiments, if not in the Camp for the District, then in one of their own near the city, where they could practice route marching, out-post work, advanced, rear and flank guards, fire tactics, &c. If the Government would allow transport and Camp equipage for this purpose I believe many of the City Regiments would infinitely prefer this arrangement to parading about the country for nothing but show and picnicing. I may remark here that a City Regiment, the 65th Mount Royal Rifles actually did join the Camp at Three Rivers for a short time, for which they deserve great credit.

CAMPS.

I visited the following Camps during the year:-

June 20, Niagara. do 22, Stratford. do 26, Gananoque. July 4, Three Rivers.

do 5, Sherbrooke.

do 10, St. Thomas. As usual, I was struck with the zeal and anxiety of both officers and men to make the most of the too short time allowed them.

By discontinuing the mere parade movements I was enabled to get more rifle drill and instruction performed, and by a few alterations in the firing practice we were able to get more satisfactory results, but still far from what it ought to be. I found by taking at hap hazard so many squads of 25 men in each Camp that on an average from 6 to 8 men in each had never fired any description of fire arm.

I would again urge the advisability of the Government authorizing a small sum of money to be given as prizes for shooting in each Camp. It is true Government makes a handsome allowance to the different Rifle Associations, but I would also again urge that though these associations doubtless do a certain amount of good, they do not add to the efficiency as riflemen of the whole force. This is forcibly pointed out by Lieut. Col. Worsley, Deputy Adjutant General, District No. 9, in his report, to which I beg to draw your attention in connection with my general remarks on this subject in my last year's report.

I again strongly recommend the adoption of fixed Camps in each District as being more satisfactory, and, I believe, more economical than constantly changing

the locality.

Special care should be taken to provide good rifle ranges close to the Camps. Also I would again draw attention to the necessity of having properly equipped medical Field Panniers for each Camp.

With regard to the Artillery attending Camps, as I find that owing to their having to get horses together, pack the guns and waggons, fit harness, &c., a day is fully taken up, I would beg to recommend that the officers, serjeants, drivers and horses be allowed pay for the day before going into Camp, as well as the days in camp.

With regard to Canteens in Camp it appears to me that the following would be

a suitable arrangement :-

There should be but one Canteen to each Camp, and the privilege of establishing such Canteen should be awarded by tender, and the money so obtained be devoted to assisting in providing prizes for rifle shooting at that Camp. The tender to be called for and accepted by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, who will send in a statement with his yearly report of the amount received and its distribution.

The Canteens to be restricted of course to the sale of groceries, &c., beer, ginger

beer, soda-water, &c.; no wine or spirits.

DRILL HALLS.

Since my last report the Montreal, Quebec and Hamilton halls have been completed and are in use, and are all handsome and suitable buildings. I am in hopes that the Toronto hall will soon be commenced, but am sorry such delay should have occurred about it, as the two excellent Regiments there are justly entitled to every facility for having their drill, &c., which at present is done under difficulties.

A good many of the different halls require repairing, &c., in some cases rebuilding, and I would beg that they may be considered this coming year, they being not only necessary for drilling purposes but also for the safe custody of stores, arms &c

EQUIPMENT.

I beg to refer you to the remarks under this head in my last year's report.

I may add as regards the rifle that since my last report the Imperial Government have, I believe, decided on the rifle of the future—it being a magazine rifle, and they have also approved of the system introduced by Captain Harston, 10th Royal

Grenadiers, converting the Martini Henry into a magazine rifle.

I would beg to suggest that a certain number of Martini-Henry rifles in addition to those we now have be purchased from the Imperial authorities year by year, and that the rights of using Captain Harston's patent be secured at the same time, with a view to issuing them by degrees to the Force; in the mean time I propose with your sanction to call in all the Sniders now in possession of Corps, that are not in good order, and replace them with the new and good ones at present in store. I would also urge the necessity of getting some of the valise equipment from the Imperial Government, so many every year. I am quite aware of the difficulties a young country must have in keeping up quantities of Military Stores, that may not be used for years, or haply at all, and I believe that if our immediate wants in guns, arms and accourtements can be supplied within 2 or 3 years that no very great reserve would be necessary.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have no reason to alter my opinions expressed in former reports in the follow-

ing points

The advisability of reducing the number of the Militia and the necessity of calling out every corps every year. The advisability of giving more encouragement to the Engineer Branch of the Force.

The necessity of more guns of position and new field Battery guns.

The question of rifle instruction for the force in general, including the necessity of more ammunition for rifle and use of Morris or other tubes for winter practice.

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

> FRED. MIDDLETON, Major General, Commanding Militia of Canada.

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

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

BRIGADE OFFICE, LONDON, ONT., 30th November, 1888.

SIR,-I have the honor to submit for the information of the Major-General Commanding, this my Report on the Militia in Military District No. 1.

The Corps in the District relieved from Drill for the year 1888-89, and their

authorized establishment for Drill purposes are as follows:-

			Officers.	N C. Officers.
1st Re	giment	of Cavalry (4 Troops)	. 17	68
		n, Kent Infantry (6 Companies)		252
25th	do	Elgin do (5 do)		210
26th	do	Middlesex Infantry (8 Companies)	. 32	336
28th	do	Perth Infantry (6 Companies)		252
30th	do	Wellington Rifles (10 Companies)	. 38	420
		Total'	. 162	1,538

Established authorized strength of Corps (Artillery and Infantry) selected for drill, 1888-89 :-

			- 3				Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.
1st Br	igade	Field Arti	llery	(2 E	Batteries)	14	155
								74
						ies)		294
21st	do	Essex Fus	siliers	5	do	******	21	210
22nd	do	Oxford Ri	fles	8	do		32	336
27th	do	Lambton	Inf.	7	do		29	294
29th	do	Waterloo	do	6	do	******	. 26	252
32nd	do	Bruce	do	8	do	*********	32	336
33rd	do	Huron	do	9	do		35	378
		Total	*** ***				225	2,329

Strength of the Corps that performed Drill, 1888-89.

	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.
1st Brigade Field Artillery (2 Batteries)	. 12	136
London Field Battery 1 do		75
7th Battalion "Fuseliers" (7 Companies)	. 16	109
21st do Essex Fasiliers 5 do	-	210
22nd do Oxford Rifles 8 do	. 27	333
27th do Lambton Inf. 7 do	. 26	299
29th do Waterloo do 5 do	18	192
32nd do Bruce do 8 do	. 31	328
33rd do Huron do 8 do	. 25	325
Total	. 180	2,007

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	N.C. Officers
Relieved from Drill	162	and Men. 1,538
		2,007
	==	

Failed to Drill, 367 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Of the Corps that were selected for training during the present year, the 7th Fusiliers performed its drill at its own Headquarters, and the remainder in Bri-

gade Camp.

The 7th Battalion, "Fusiliers," seems to have been in a far from efficient state for some time back. On taking command of the District in May last, I endeavored to bring about an improvement, but without success.

BRIGADE CAMP.

The Camp of Instruction for the present year was formed at Stratford, on the 19th of June.

The Brigade Staff were:

In command, Lieut. Colonel Henry Smith, Deputy Adjutant General Military District No. 1.

Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. Matthew Aylmer, Brigade Major, Mili-

tary District No. 1.

Supply Officer, Major John B. Smyth, Quartermaster, 7th Fusiliers. Camp Quartermaster, Major Wm. Wallace White, 30th Battalion. Instructor of Musketry, Captain Thomas R. Coogan, 24th Battalion.

Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon Major Vesey A. Brown, London Field Battery.

Orderly Officer, Major W. H. Lindsay, 25th Battalion,

The ground and all necessary conveniences such as Buildings, Water, Rifle Range, Targets, &c., were supplied by the Corporation of Stratford, and were in every way satisfactory.

The health of the troops was remarkably good as is shown by the report of the Principal Medical Officer, enclosed herewith, and there was not, fortunately, a single

casualty.

The behavior of the men both in the lines and in the city, could not well be better. No instance of irregularity was brought to my notice either through complaint or otherwise; the citizens were loud in their praise of the general good conduct, and as a mark of their appreciation, treated the N. C. Officers and men to an excellent concert in the skating rink.

The rations, as regards both their quality and the mode of delivery, were satis-

factory. The cost per man per day was 181 cents.

The transport arrangements were good, thanks to Messrs. Larmon and Tiffin of the G.T.R., and Mr. Morford of the Michigan Central. All the Corps, except one Company of the 27th, arrived in camp early, and, what is of perhaps more importance, on the return journey all reached home some time before dark.

The Drill was carried on systematically and with energy and more time, proportionately was given to squad and arm excercises, than to Brigade, or even Battalion

movements.

In compliance with a memo. from Headquarters, route marching was practised

on one day, but owing to rain this was not carried out as fully as intended.

The prescribed Target practice was performed by all the Infantry Corps, under the superintendence of the Brigade Musketry Instructor. This Officer was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. His report is enclosed (appendix A). In his recommendations I concur, particularly in those which relate to preliminary firing exercise and the expenditure of blank cartridge. Lack of time is the only thing to prevent those suggestions from being carried out. Shortening the ranges has been a step in the right direction, and when it is considered that out of the 1249 men, who went to the targets at Stratford, 929 never fired a rifle before, it might not be unwise to consider the advisability of going a step further and making the first range 50 yards as laid down for the Permanent Corps.

On the 21st Lieut.-General Sir Fred. Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commanding

the Militia, arrived in Camp and remained till the 23rd.

He inspected the various Corps at their work, visited the ranges, carefully scrutinized the practice, and was pleased to express in the Brigade Orders of the day, his general approval of all that he had seen. On the 22nd all the Officers in Camp assembled at Brigade Headquarters and listened to a very instructive lecture by the General on the subject of "Outposts." This lecture will do much good, for apart from the direct and immediate instruction which it contained, it has drawn attention to, and stimulated the study of, this important subject.

Two or three other lectures on "Duties," "Interior Economy," and

Two or three other lectures on "Duties," "Interior Economy," and "Discipline," were given by the Commandant, and after the ordinary drills were over the Infantry officers were each day instructed in preliminary sword exercise by Sergeant Major Munroe, "D" Company, I.S.C., the Brigade Sergeant Major.

As soon as possible after the formation of the Camp I carefully inspected each company with a view more especially to ascertain the state of its clothing, arms and accourrements, and the attention given to fitting the latter, and was sorry to find that in many instances Commanding officers and Captains of Companies were careless in regard to such matters. A marked improvement however, took place before the Camp broke up.

Later a more formal inspection of each Corps was made, and Field and Company Officers tested in their drill. The cases of lack of "knowledge" and absence of

"Command" which this test brought out were too numerous.

On the whole the progress made was all that could reasonably be expected, considering the short time (only seven days) available for actual drill. From accidental and local circumstances some Corps are better than others, but, with a few exceptions, all seemed anxious to learn. More special reference may be made as follows:—

The Artillery.

Three Batteries were brigaded under Lieut. Colonel Peters, London Field Battery, and worked to my entire satisfaction. This branch of the service is entitled to much praise. True, it has advantages not possessed by the Cavalry or the Infantry, in that it is drilled annually, and has longer been favored with good schools for the training of its staff, yet the spirit evinced seems to be due to other causes as well.

The general efficiency of the Artillery could, I think, be still further promoted by forming all the Batteries in the same District into one permanent Brigade, and I

recommend that this be done here.

The technical inspection of this Arm was made by Lieut.-Colonel Irwin,

Dominion Inspector of Artillery.

The loss of two horses through kicks suggests the desirability of adopting some better mode of "picketing." Accidents of this kind should not occur, and I will endeavor in future to have such a system as will make them very improbable.

The 21st Battalion, "Essex Fusiliers,"

Is fairly well officered, and all ranks showed a commendable esprit de corps. Its marching was all that could be desired. If afforded larger opportunities it would soon become a very useful Regiment. An additional Company, however, is much needed (there are but five at present). The formation of one at Woodslee merely awaits official sanction, and I recommend that authority be given for its organization. No county Regiment should have fewer than six Companies, better if there could be eight, and certainly the zeal shown by Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson and his staff well deserves the recognition which it would receive by the granting of such an increase.

 $13 - 1\frac{1}{2}$

The 22nd, " Oxford Rifles"

Is a fine Corps of 8 Companies with a good Commanding Officer and a fair proportion of qualified Officers, all well uniformed. It turned out strong and was in every way a credit to its county.

The 27th, "Lambton" Battallion,

Turned out in good numbers, and both in Camp and on the field was well looked after by Lieut.-Colonel Fisher. This Officer takes a deep interest in his Regiment, and has done much to improve it, not only by a faithful discharge of his ordinary duties, but by urging all under his command to attend the schools of instruction. The result of this was that the Regiment wasin a creditable state, and that its No. 7 Company, under Captain Ellis, was far before any other in Camp, as regards both appearance and training. Indeed if all the Militia were like this Company there would be very little to be desired.

29th, Waterloo Battalion.

Duty compels me to say that the 29th, "Waterloo", Battalion, was in anything but a satisfactory state. Only 5 of its 6 Companies turned out, and those were weak and badly officered. No more pointed example could be found of the folly of spending money on the rank and file while those who are to train and command them lack the requisite efficiency. At present the Regiment has but one Field Officer, the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding, it is without an Adjutant, and only one of its Company Officers has a certificate and that a v.b. 2nd. There should be, and I think there is, sufficient spirit in the County of Waterloo to make a better showing than this. Before the Battalion is again called out an effort will be made to put it on a better footing. Failing that, a radical change in its composition will be advisable.

32nd, Bruce, Battalion.

Is composed of a fine body of men in every way worthy of the regimental division from which they are drawn. The protracted illness of Lt.-Colonel Biggar, M.P.P., prevented him from commanding, but his place was ably filled by Major Boyd, an active and capable officer who earnestly devoted himself to his duties. Many of the other officers showed much zeal; several have qualified at the schools, and more are likely to do so soon.

33rd, Huron, Battalion.

In point of physique the 33rd "Huron" Battalion is second to none in the district. One of its Companies, No. 4, did not turn out for drill, the other 8, however, mustered fairly well. The Commanding Officer, Lt.-Golonel Coleman, takes a good deal of interest in his Corps; he has lately made some much needed changes in the personnel of his officers, and is encouraging attendance at the schools, but he is handicapped through not having a Major or an Adjutant. These vacancies have been due to the absence of officers with the requisite certificates, an evil which soon, it is hoped, will be cured.

As to those Corps in the district which were relieved from this year's drill I can say little officially, not having had an opportunity of seeing them. The Brigade Major's inspection reports and my own observations show that the arms, accountements and clothing are, generally speaking, fairly well cared for, in many instances very well, and in others indifferently. Cases of marked neglect are at once checked by refusal of the District Staff to certify for the prescribed allowance. Many rifles are out of order, and directions have been given that they be sent to the District

Armorer at Toronto for repairs.

Suggestions.

Though what I have said has been more commendatory than otherwise of the Force in this District, it must be understood that I have been speaking relatively,

and with a due consideration of the limited opportunities for training. That so great results are obtained in so short a time, that there is so much cohesion, so much "touch," in a Battalion after it has been embodied 8 or 10 days, says much for the intelligence of the men, and for the capability of the comparatively few qualified officers, but that there are defects in the system and great lack of efficiency amongst officers and men must be clear to even an ordinary observer. The chief cause of this inefficiency is the shortness of the time allowed for training. That 7 or 8 days drill every two years is utterly insufficient, goes without saying. It scarcely suffices to preserve the organization much less to make it in any way reliable. As a remedy I would take the liberty of urging that each rural Corps be drilled every year. If through lack of means, it cannot be taken out "full bedied," let it by all means come as a "skeleton." Much better that the skeleton, the "framework," should turn out than that the whole body should be left at home to die of inanition. cers and Non-Commissioned Officers are the framework of even the most complete Regiment; in a Canadian Militia Regiment they are something more. They are its very life, of necessity, they are its trainers as well as its leaders. If they are not fairly good the Corps is worth liltle, and if they are bad, to retain them is a positive evil. Their efficiency, then, is the first thing to be secured, and it is infinitely more important that they should be brought together every year with comparatively few men, than that the biennial system should be continued with double, treble, or even quadruple the number of rank and file. It must not be understood, however, that I advise a reduction of the Force. On the contrary I feel that the organization should be extended, and that an Infantry Corps of at least 8 Companies should be maintained in each County, but maintained in such a way as to have a greater feeling of reality infused into it. For many years to come our Militia must be our main defence, and it should be placed on the best footing possible as to both efficiency and numbers, but numbers of Corps rather than numbers of men. If we have a large number of well organized and expansive bodies, they can be rapidly filled up when the need arises, but it is a difficult task to organize the bodies in the face of danger. In this connection, however, we are met with the difficulty of obtaining, I will not say qualified Officers, but Officers of any kind. (The same difficulty, by the way, is met with in regard to the Militia and Volunteers in Britain.)

To overcome this difficulty, more encouragement should be given to officers. This would be done to a great extent by taking them out yearly as suggested, but in addition to that they should be put on a more permanent footing by giving to such of them qualify a yearly allowance according to rank, payable quarterly, and made contingent on their attending the annual drill of their Corps. In view of the fact that many eligible gentlemen are deterred from accepting commissions owing to the attendant expense, some such scheme must be adopted in order to give a supply at all approaching the demand. It is folly to say that officers in sufficient numbers will

come forward in time of need. That will be too late.

They are required now, they should be trained now, and be made ready for the task of instructing the willing but raw material which will come forward at the ap-

proach of danger.

What I have said of officers is true, though in perhaps a less degree, of Non Commissioned Officers. There is an amazing lack of competent Sergeants, especially in the Rural Battallions, they not having facilities for forming N. C. O. classes as is done in the cities. The absence of suitable Sergeants Major is very marked. No effort should be spared to induce good men to qualify for this latter rank, and to remain

in the position after qualifying.

Another suggestion that I would make is that the camps of instruction be on a smaller scale. There are three main objects in view in bringing Corps together in brigade, to create emulation, to afford opportunities for larger manœuvres, and to provide supervision by a Brigade Staff. The first two of these could be quite as well secured, in some cases better, by assembling at one time fewer Corps than is generally the practice. As to the third object it may be said that owing to a general lack of knowledge respecting interior economy and duties, regiments require much super-

vision from the Brigade Staff. To be of real value that supervision should be applied to fewer bodies. For example, in this District where six Infantry Corps are usually brought out in the same year, it would be desirable to have half the number come out in June, and the remainder in September, or, if possible, half in the early part of June and the other in the latter part. This would not make so big a show on paper at the time, but the increase of per centage in actual good would be very great, and the additional expense occasioned by it, only that of the staff, would be trifling.

Under that system target practice could be much more satisfactorily carried out than it is at present, for there would be less rush, and more time could be given to

preliminary instruction before going to the butts.

In closing this Report it becomes my duty to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me by Lieut.-Colonel Aylmer of the District Staff. In Camp, in the Brigade Office, and at the half yearly inspections, his duties have been performed to my entire satisfaction. His local knowledge has been specially useful to me, I being comparatively new to the District.

To those officers who served on the Brigade Staff at Stratford my best thanks are due. All were zealous, painstaking and vigilant, and always ready to assist in

promoting the general efficiency, as well as to perform their own special work.

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

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

The Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

APPENDIX "A."

CHATHAM, ONT., 23rd July 1888.

Sib,—In forwarding the Musketry returns of the several Corps which performed their Annual Drill for 1888, at Stratford Ont., I beg to make the following observations:—

1st. The firing this year is only moderate, on account of the great number of men who fired for the first time with a Government rifle or I believe with any other rifle.

2nd. With few exceptions the men seemed to know very little of anything about the firing exercise, they are not to blame for this want of knowledge. I consider there is no better material to be found in the "whole world" for the making of good soldiers, than is comprised in our Canadian volunteers, if properly handled and instructed in the duties of a soldier, and it is, I consider, the cuty of Company Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to give more attention (at their Company headquarters) to the instruction of the men of their respective Companies in the firing exercise. Position drill and aiming drill—if this most important part of a soldier's training is neglected, it is not to be expected that the men will make good or even fair shooting.

3rd. I strongly recommend that before the men are permitted to fire with ball, that they be practiced to fire with blank cartridge, from five to ten rounds, each man, with a view to give steadiness, and to accustom him to the recoil which takes

place on the explosion of the powder.

4th. A very great many of the rifles in use, are unserviceable and in a high

degree dangerous to the firer.

5th. In nearly every case Officers Commanding Companies did not comply with the instructions contained in the Company Target Practice Returns, and appear to have exercised not a particle of care in filling them, in which will be seen on referring to the returns, as they were all more or less incomplete and very inaccurate, thereby entailing a great amount of extra labor upon the Officer Instructor of Mus-ketry.

ketry.
6th. The conduct and bearing of the men at the butts was exemplary in every respect.

CLASSIFICATION in accordance with Military General Order, 11th May, 1888.

		Classification		
Corps.	1st Class Shots.	2nd Class Shots.	3rd Class Shots.	Remarks.
21st, Essex 22nd, Oxford	82	56 75	21 137	
7th, Lambton	31 66	69	83	
9th, Waterloo	24	40	96	
32nd, Bruce	31	52	142	And the same of th
3rd, Huron	41	55	148	
Total	275	347	627	

BEST Shooting Companies.

Corps.	Company.	Average.	Remarks.
21st, Essex	do 5	41·26 28·09 38 25 30 17 37·18 32·26	

BEST Shot in each Battalion.

Rank and Names.	Corps.	Company.	Number of Points Obtained.	Remarks.
Pte. Wilkinson Corpl. Burton Sergt. Edwards Pte. Gillean Corpl. Cooper Sergt. McCaughan	37th	do 8 do 6 do 3 do 1	62 63 74 54 64 56	

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

> THOMAS R. COOGAN, Captain, 24th Battalion, Musketry Instructor.

The Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 1.

APPENDIX "B."

London, 30th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the usual medical report of the annual camp held in this district, at Stratford, during a period of twelve days, from the 19th June last.

Total strength of men and officers was 2,014.

During the encampment the weather was very variable, changing from extreme heat to an opposite degree of cold—but notwithstanding the health of the men was remarkably as well as unexceptionally good, none seemed to be affected in the slightest degree by the curious sudden change that took place.

An analysis made of all the cases reported to me on the daily sick states, shows

a total of 72, viz.:

Diarrhea	2 14	
	72	

This is about three-quarters of a case per diem and percentage of men on the field—and amounts to almost an absence of sickness. It is less than that of the camp at London in the previous year which at that time I considered was the healthiest I was ever in and to be attributable to the very great advantages possessed by its ground, &c., &c., all of which, however, I may safely say are possessed by that at Stratford almost in an equal degree.

The Rations were of an excellent character, water good, at first quantity was a little deficient, but this was soon remedied. Although perhaps outside the province of a Medical Report, I cannot help referring to the extreme civility, the desire to please and do everything for the comfort of the force displayed by the inhabitants

of Stratford.

I have much pleasure in mentioning that the several duties required of the Medical Officers were most efficiently and diligently performed.

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

V. A. BROWN, Surgeon Major L.F.B., P. M. O. Brigade Camp, Stratford.

Lt.-Colonel SMITH, D.A.G., Commanding Brigade Camp, Stratford.

· MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

New Fort Barracks, Terento, 15th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the General Officer Commanding my annual report of the state of Military District No. 2, for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

Strength.

The authorized strength of Corps in the District is given below based upon the present regulations for pay, viz., 3 Officers and 42 Non-Commissioned officers and men per Company:—

Distr	ribution.		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.
Cavalry Field Artillery Garrison Artillery Mountain Artillery Infantry	1 1 2	Batteries Battery Battery Companies	18 3 1	378 232 42 21 4,844
Total	131		538	5,517

Distribution for Drill.

Of this number 3,772 were authorized to perform the Annual Drill either in Camp or at Local Headquarters.

The Corps selected for Camp were:-Welland Canal Field Battery. Hamilton Field Battery. Toronto do do 12th Battalion, York Rangers. do Ontario. 35th Simcoe Foresters. do 36th Peel. do Haldimand Rifles. 37th do

To which must be added, although not included in the authorized strength: "C" Company, Infantry School Corps.

And for drill locally:

77th

Governor General's Body Guard, Toronto.

Wentworth.

Demi Battery, Sault Ste. Marie.

2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

10th do Royal Grenadiers de

13th do Hamilton.

do

38th do Dufferin Rifles, Brantford.

Leaving the undernamed Corps without drill.

2nd Regiment of Cavalry. Toronto Garrison Artillery. 19th Battalion, Lincoln.

20th do Halton, Lorne Rifles.

31st do Grey.

39th do Norfolk Rifles.

44th do Welland. 96th do Algoma.

Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company.

Representing with the City Corps a strength of 4,090 to be drilled next year.

It is very desirable that an increase should be made in the Garrison Artillery of

the District, at present only one Battery exists (Toronto) while at least four should be maintained; no difficulty would be found in raising that number in this city, which I consider is the best point for such a force.

NIAGARA CAMP.

The several Corps detailed for the Camp of Instruction at Niagara marched in on the 12th June and were relieved from duty on the 23rd June, giving twelve days under arms.

Discipline.

I have again pleasure in reporting upon the universal willingness exhibited to conform to all orders promulgated, and desire to take every advantage of the limited period of instruction.

The conduct of the men throughout was generally excellent; this was more particularly noticeable the first and last nights, which as a rule are very noisy ones.

A well organized body of police, under Captain Sears, I.S.C., patrolled the Camp and town at all hours, while the Regimental Picquets in charge of the Field Officer of the day performed a similar duty at night, but very seldom either had to be called into requisition.

Drills.

The weather was fine, though very hot throughout, and consequently no time was lost.

The Field Batteries were placed in the charge of Major Frank King, W. C. F. Baty, under whose superintendence their routine of drill was carried out; for the progress made I must refer you to the report of the Inspector of Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Irwin.

Following the system I inaugurated in 18:6, the various drills for Infantry were detailed daily from the Brigade Office, and a constant supervision of them kept by

myself and staff.

The presence of "C" Company, I.S.C., under the command of Major Vidal, together with a number of "Attached" Officers from the Royal School of Infantry, Toronto, just completing a course of instruction, was the means of furnishing a number of instructors, and I am glad to record that the establishment of the last named institution is now beginning to make itselffelt in the increasing number of young Officers who have obtained certificates therefrom and who are now able to perform the duties required of them with increased intelligence.

A daily class for sword exercise was again conducted by Captain Sears, I.S.C., with profit to the large number who attended, and the same Officer gave a course of four lectures on "Duties," which were listened to with evident interest by all the

Officers in Camp.

What with the regular drills, duties, classes and lectures the time of the Officers

was pretty fully occupied, though none complained of overwork.

On Sunday, the 17th June, the whole force was paraded at 8 a.m. for Divine Service on the Brigade Alarm post, the Rev. Archdeacon McMurray kindly officiating.

Target Practice.

The regulations prescribed for target practice were carried out as fully as possible under the circumstances, but until more time is available for this important part of a soldiers education I fear little can be done towards teaching him "position" and "aiming" drill previous to going to the targets.

The actual firing was zealously carried out by Captain Adam, 13th Batt. Musketry Instructor, a well known enthusiast in rifle shooting, whose report herewith

attached (Appendix "A") may, I think, be considered fairly satisfactory.

The reduction in the ranges fired has proved most decidedly a move in the right

direction.

I would call attention to Captain Adam's suggestion, that an addition should be made to the marker's pay, which has my cordial recommendation. The extra cost will be more than compensated for by the incressed efficiency of the men and time saved.

A new set of targets, trenches &c., is sadly needed at Niagara, the present ranges being unsafe, limited in accommodation and badly arranged for accurate marking.

Freld Hospital.

The report of the Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon Major Riddall, 36th Battalion, which accompanies this (Appendix "B") shows that the health of the men was good, although owing to the extreme heat several slight cases of sunstroke occurred.

One serious casualty, I regret to say, happened on the first day, in the accidental drowning of Private Young, No. 6 Company, 77th Battalion; the proceedings of the

Court of Inquiry were duly forwarded at the time.

Surgeon Major Riddall, it will be observed, makes in his Report a similar complaint to that of his predecessors, viz., the want of proper appliances and scarcity of medicines.

Rations.

The rations furnished were of good quality and proper weight, the cost per man, including fuel, being 19 cents.

Inspections, &c.

On the 19th June the Major General commanding, Sir Fred. Middleton, K.C.M.G., G.B., arrived and the same evening delivered a most interesting lecture upon "Outposts," to the whole of the officers present in camp who assembled in the headquarters lines.

The following day the Major General rode through the camp lines, and after inspecting them closely, saw the several Corps at drill on their private parades; he also

spent a couple of hours at the rifle ranges.

On the 21st June I proceeded with 700 officers and men to Niagara Falls to take part in what was announced as the opening of the Park there and for which permission had been given by the Hon. the Minister of Militia at the urgent request

of a number of the citizens of that locality.

The event had been advertized throughout the country as a brilliant military spectacle at which 3,000 militia would be present—when the train arrived however transport could only be furnished for the number first above stated: a substantial meal was to have been provided for the men by the committee, which was not done and finally it was discovered that the demonstration was not the official opening of the Park but simply a speculation on the part of a few to draw a crowd to the place—in order not to disappoint those who had assembled from a distance the corps present marched past and then returned to Camp.

Thus a whole day, which at the end of a Camp is most valuable time was wasted;

such parades I consider not only of no use to the militia but injurious.

On the 22nd June each corps of Infantry was inspected separately by me, of which I have to make the following report.

12th Battalion, "York Rangers," Lieut. Colonel Wayling, Commanding.

Physique, fair; discipline, good; drill and duties, good—could have done better drill. Officers, test, fair; guards, good; regimental books, very good; company books, very good.

The officers of this Battalion are particularly well informed.

34th Battalion-" Ontario" Lt.-Colonel O'Donovan, Commanding.

Physique, fair; discipline, indifferent; drill and duties, indifferent; Officers' test, fair; Regimental books, good; Company books, indifferent; Guards, fair.

55th Battalion-" Simico Foresters," Lt.-Colonel O'Brien, M.P.

Physique, good; Discipline, good; Drill and duties, good; extended order, very good; officers' test, good; guards, good; regimental books, fair; company books, very good.

36th Battalion-"Peel," Lt.-Colonel Tyrwhitt, M.P., Commanding.

Physique, good; discipline, good; drill and duties, good; officers' test, fair; regimental books, fair; company books, fair; guards, very good. This Battalion has improved very much since 1886.

37th Battalion-"Haldimand," Lt.-Colonel Davis, Commanding.

Physique, very good; discipline, good; drill and duties, good, although not in Camp for 3 years; offiders' test, fair; guards, good; regimental books, good; company books, fair. The cleanest regimental lines in Camp. A peculiarity in this Corps was that the band and one Company were entirely composed of Indians, who proved excellent soldiers.

77th Battalion-"Wentworth," Lt.-Colonel Gwyn, Commanding.

Physique, good; discipline, good; drill and duties, good; officers' test, good; regimental books, fair; company books, good; guards, fair.

Camp Staff.

I have much pleasure in recording the efficient and zealous attention to their respective duties by the undernamed officers who composed the Camp staff, viz., Lt.-Colonel Gray, Brigade Major; Major McLaren, 13th Battalion, Supply Officer, Lt.-Colonel Alger, Paymaster; Surgeon Major Riddall, 36th Battalion, Principal Medical Officer; Captain Mutton, Q. O. R., Camp Quartermaster; Captain Adam, 13th Battalion, Instructor of Musketry; Captain Scars, I. S. C., Camp Adjutant and Provost Officer; Captain Stuart, 13th Battalion, Orderly Officer; as well as Captain Geale, Barrack Master.

I should be very remiss of duty did I not at the same time tender the thanks of officers and men to the Rev. Dr. McMurray for his services on the Sunday spent in Camp and to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Toronto, who with their usual foresight furnished a large marquee well supplied with comfortable

seats, writing material, &c., for the free use of all.

CITY CORPS.

In reporting upon the condition of the City Corps I would refer to my recommendation of last year and again urge that they should be sent to the District Camp at least once in three years or assistance given them in the form of transport and rations to enable them to come together for three or four days each year for the purpose of

acquiring a more extended knowledge of duties in the field.

Another change that I very strongly recommend is the appointment of paid Adjutants and Sergeants Major to these Corps. In order to keep a City Battalion in an efficient condition, the work that devolves upon the officers is more than they are able to do without serious detriment to their private business, but with an Adjutant and Sergeant Major entirely at the service of the Corps the bulk of the work could be thrown upon them to the great relief of the Officers and increased efficiency of the Battalion.

DRILL ASSOCIATIONS.

Public Schools.

I again had the pleasure of seeing the Public Schools Drill Association paraded for my inspection on the 29th June, in the grounds of the Exhibition, under the command of its instructor, Captain Thompson, Adjutant 12th York Rangers, assisted by Capt. Furnival and Lieut. Lanskail of the same Corps. Last year eight Companies were present at inspection, this year the number had grown to twenty while the same enthusiasm and smartness in drill was as apparent as ever.

Upper Canada College.

The Cadet Corps of the Upper Canada College has been drilling at intervals, but has not yet been inspected.

Governor General's Body Guards-Lt-Colonel Geo. T. Denison.

This Corps was inspected by me on the 30th June on the Garrison Common, and though I found the men clean, discipline good and field movements steady, yet I could not help seeing that with the intelligence and zeal that exists in the Squadron, how much more efficient it might be made by a few more days' drill in the year. Owing, I believe, to some arrangement made a year ago with the Headquarters, the Corps only performs six in place of twelve days' drill annually and as two of these days are pretty well occupied with taking out and returning saddlery, &c., four days remain for actual work, then if bad weather sets in, as was the case during this year's training, the time is further reduced to three or even two days; under such circumstances one cannot expect that proficiency which an increased period would, I am sure, produce.

Queen's Own Rifles and Royal Grenadiers.

In the inspection of these two Corps an important departure from the ordinary routine was made this year and I am glad to report the result as most satisfactory.

These Battalions being at the District Headquarters, I am able to constantly attend their parades, but these being from lack of facilities for extended movements, restricted to close formations, I ordered the annual inspection should take the form of a field day at which outpost duties, reconnoiting and extended drill should be practised. A "general idea" was given out on the 1st November which detailed one Battalion to a position of defence, while the other had to ascertain its position and strength and if possible dislodge.

The ground chosen for the operations was about five miles from the centre of the city, presented every feature requisite for the work and for some three miles

consisted of either public or vacant land.

The greatest interest was taken by both officers and men and on the day named,

the 15th November, the two Corps mustered upwards of 900 strong.

The Queen's Own being in greater numerical strength was assigned the attack, and parading at 8 a.m. marched out some six miles to the place from which their operations were to begin; the Grenadiers proceeded by train an hour later and took up a good defensive position in the High Park, with outposts, &c, properly and carefully placed.

At 11 a.m. the signal was given and the Queen's Own moved to the attack—about two miles of hill and dale, wood and plain separated the two Corps at the outset and for two hours and a-half were occupied in manœuvring before the "cease"

fire" was sounded.

Too much space would be required for further details, but I am able to report the operations as an unqualified success, and from the intelligent and earnest manner in which all ranks went about their work it was very evident that more than ordinary attention had been devoted to the subject of Minor Tactics; the dispositions were good the firing completely under control and not a particle of hurry or noise evident.

From the reports of the various umpires who were detailed with both parties,

the verdict arrived at was that "honors were even."

After lunching and a march past both Corps marched back to the Drill Shed and were dismissed—the Queen's Own during the day covered on foot some fifteen

miles with apparent ease.

The spirit and enthusiasm of the Toronto Battalions at all times is most commendable and deserving of every encouragement; as an instance I might state that the average attendance per drill during this years training of the Queen's Own has been 457 officers and men.

The physique of the Royal Grenadiers is such as is seldom equalled in so great a number of men, while its steadiness on parade is most praiseworthy. To Lt.-Colonel

Grasett, who has lately retired from the command, is greatly attributable this satisfactory condition and in him the Militia force loses a most valuable officer.

13th Battalion-Lt.-Colonel Gibson, M.P.P., Commanding.

I inspected this Corps on the afternoon of the 24th November in the Exhibition

Grounds, Hamilton.

The Battalion is over its strength and exhibited a steady and cool demeanour; the Manual and Firing Exercises, Company and Battalion drill were all well done but in the March Past the ranks were rather ragged while the Officers' saluting was as a rule poor, neither can much be said of the "Extended order," although considering the opportunities for practice of this drill too much cannot be locked for; next spring, however, it is likely the long evenings will be taken advantage of and this important part of a soldier's training better attended to; the Officers' test was good and both regimental and company books found in excellent order.

During the past year the corps has been unfortunate in losing a larger average than usual of men principally through expiry of service and consequently I saw many recruits in the racks; these recruits are of a very good stamp and now that the new Drill Shed is completed the future prospects are so much brighter that I look forward to seeing the 13th in a year or two classed among the very best of City Corps; a remarkably good spirit exists among all ranks with the very evident

idea to excel.

I have again to report the great attention that is paid to target practice under a regular system of class firing which reaches every Non-Commissioned Officer and man of the Corps.

38th Battalion-"Dufferin Rifles," Lt.-Colonel Jones, Commanding.

The General Officer Commanding, Sir Fred. Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B., inspected this Battalion at its local headquarters on the 15th November, it was hoped that arrangements could have been made for the 38th to take part in the field day at Toronto: Officers and men were most anxious to participate, but the difficulty was the cost of transport.

The Frigade Major reports both Regimental and Company books as very satis-

factory.

GENERAL.

Drill Shed

But very little progress has been made since my last report towards the building of a new Drill Shed in Toronto, the delay causes any amount of inconvenience.

At Brantford a sum of \$10,000 has been voted by the citizens towards the erection of the new Shed, provided a similar sum is granted by the Government; it is to be hoped that nothing will interfere to prevent the immediate accomplishment of the scheme as the ground upon which the present building stands reverts to the city next April.

The County Council of Simcoe and Town Council of Barrie have each promised a contribution of \$500 towards a new shed in the latter place, so that with the Gov-

ernment grant this much felt want will soon be furnished.

The shed in the Town of Simcoe is in need of much repair, while the flourish-

ing town of Owen Sound is still without an armoury.

At Port Arthur the prospect is quite bright for obtaining assistance from the municipality toward a headquarter building for the 96th.

Arms and Accoutrements.

I must again call attention to the state of the arms and accouraments now in use by Corps in the District. With few exceptions they are worn out and unserviceable.

So far as the care that is bestowed upon them is concerned I have little to complain of, for, with few exceptions, these articles are well looked after.

Among the best kept Armories are those of the following corps:—
"A" and "B" Troops, Governor General's Body Guard.

Nos. 4 and 5 Troops, 2nd Cavalry.

Queen's Own Rifles. Royal Grenadiers.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8 Companies, 12th Battalion.

13th Battalion.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 Companies, 19th Battalion.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6 do 20th do Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 do 31st do Nos. 1, 2 and 3 do 34th do Nos. 1, 3 and 5 do 35th do No. 7 do 36th do Nos. 1, 3 and 5 do 37th do

38th Battalion.

Nos. 1,2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 Companies, 39th Battalion.

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 do 44th do Nos. 1, 2 and 3 do 77th do No. 5 do 96th do

Rifle Shooting.

Rifle shooting is decidedly on the increase in the District; the great drawback, however, is the cost of ammunition. If the issue could be increased so as to enable the several Corps to have a few rounds per man for private practice in addition to the annual training, more interest would be taken in the use of the rifle, but I would only recommend this issue to such Companies as were known to be enthusiastic. An issue also to those Corps who are unfortunate enough as not to be selected for the annual drill would also prove beneficial and tend to keep them "in touch."

District Staff.

The duties of Brigade Major have been most assiduously performed by Lieut. Col. Gray since he took up the appointment in December last, and every assistance freely accorded me by him. To Lieut. Col. Alger, District Paymaster and Superintendent of Stores, I am under many obligations for his ready attention to the wants of the District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. D. OTTER, Lieut. Col.,
Deputy Adjutant General Military District No. 2.

APPENDIX "A."

CAMP NIAGAGA, 25th June, 1888.

SIR,—As Brigade Musketry Instructor for the Niagara Camp, I have the honor

to make the following report : -

Six Corps, viz., the 12th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th and 77th performed their target practice at 100, 200, 300 and 400 yards, five rounds at each range; the highest average of any Company was made by "A" Company, 34th Battalion, whose figure of merit was 50.02, which is extraordinary good shooting. The same Battalion also made the highest average, figure of merit 37.49; the Brigade figure of merit was 31.83, which I consider very good, as 80 per cent. of the men never fired before, and it was quite apparent that they had little or no musketry instruction or position drill in their Battalions at Headquarters.

I laid out a plan of procedure for the conducting of the rifle practice in conformity with your instructions to me; I carried them out strictly, and found them to

work admirably.

A large measure of the credit of the success of the rifle practice is due to the Officers and men themselves, the former in nearly all cases saw that my instructions were attended to, and the latter in their disposition to receive my instructions, and act upon them. I never saw a more orderly lot of men on any rifle range.

I beg to call your attention to some suggestions which I think necessary for the

more effectual carrying out of rifle practice at Ningara.

1st. The targets are of iron and most of them so damaged that it is impossible to mark with any degree of accuracy; new canvas targets ought to be provided which would necessitate mounds being raised in rear of them, but which are necessary anyway with the iron targets as I had to cease firing several times on account of boats crossing the line of fire.

2nd. Some of the firing points at the 300 and 400 yards are so low that the lower parts of the targets cannot be seen, when kneeling or lying down, those points

ought to be raised.

I would recommend that all Battalions should have a competent Musketry Instructor and Sergeant Instructor who would give special attention to preliminary musketry instruction and position drill, and to further this very important part of a soldier's education each Non-Commissioned Officer and man ought to be supplied, and obliged to fire sixty rounds of ball cartridge every year at Headquarters before coming to Camp, and twenty at Camp.

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

careful in shooting.

5th. That three men from each Battalion ought to be detailed as markers at the Butts instead of two as was the case with us, the work they had to perform was hard and the time on duty too long from ten to twelve hours each day, I could not relieve them as I had no spare men. Some of them performed their duties unwillingly and got careless. I was obliged to send three men back to their Battalions in Camp, which instead of being punishment, was a relief to them, as their duties were much easier there, and shorter; by having three men from each Battalion I could relieve all of them certain portions of the day.

6th. I would also recommend that the Markers be paid twenty-five cents per day extra as an incentive to them for performing their duties more efficiently, and getting more intelligent men, after two days drilling into the duties required of them they

performed it in a most praiseworthy manner and to my entire satisfaction.

7th. I cannot impress too strongly upon Officers in Command of Companies and Squads the necessity of paying great attention to their men when shooting, in seeing that their rifles are aligned on the targets which they are properly shooting at, as recruits (and old shots too) being placed opposite a group of targets, are very apt to shoot at the wrong one, thereby endangering the marker, who may have the trap open to signal a shot fired by a man who has fired at his proper target. Also that Officers in command should always before marching their Companies or squads off a shooting range, examine and see that no cartridge is left in a rifle or pouch, so that no accident may happen on their return to their lines in camp or elsewhere.

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

JAMES ADAM, Captain, 13th Batt., Musketry Instructor,

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

APPENDIX "B."

CAMP NIAGARA, 25th June, 1888.

SIR,—As Principal Medical Officer of the Camp held at Niagara this year from the 12th June to the 23rd of same month, I have the honor to submit the following

report, viz. :-

The site of the Brigade Field Hospital as selected by Surgeon Strange of the Infantry Corps, "C" Company, per Appendix "B" of last year's report, was the one approved by me, and proved to be well chosen by my predecessor in consequence of its isolate and sanitary position from the Camp, and it being located just opposite the centre of the Brigade, was in every way convenient to the casuals of the Brigade.

The weather was particularly fine and the health of the Brigade (considering

the number of men assembled) was excellent.

Fifty-seven were admitted to Hospital laboring under the following diseases:-

	No.
Conjunctivitis	1
Emeticis	2
Constipation	1
Debility	4
Gastralgia	2
Influenza	1
Cramp	1
Diarhæa	5
Sprain (wrist and ankle)	2
Gonnorhæa	2
Bilious	1
Hernia (doubtful)	1
Phthisis	1
Head-ache	1.
Measles	1
Exhaustion	1
Colie	1
Asthma	1
Fistula in ano	1
Synovitis	1
Pleurisy	1
Tonsillitis	1
Wounds, i.e. one from "C" Company injured by Base Ball	1
Club, the other from 37th Battalion by stone falling on	
his head	2
Malaria	1
Tooth-ache	i
	19
- Conf. of Conf. and Conf.	_
Total	57

In addition to the above, there was one death from drowning while in the river

bathing, a private of the 77th Regiment, whose body has not been recovered.

Six of the above mentioned statiscis were sent home to their places of abode, and I would just add that in Rural Battalions, where it is impossible for the Surgeon attached to make an inspection of the whole Regiment previous to its coming into Camp, the Captains of Companies should be careful of allowing any man with any physical disability to proceed to Camp, and that the Surgeons, should in accordance with Regulations, make an inspection of their Regiments, immediately after coming into Camp, and send in their report to the Principal Medical Officer.

13-2

With reference to the Hospital Supplies and the supply of blankets, I beg to report, that in my opinion, under no circumstances is one blanket an adequate provision.

It should (as Dr. Strange recommended in his report to the Department last year) be distinctly understood, that the men attending Camps of Instruction have left comfortable homes, and should not be permitted to lie on the bare ground without suitable protection, more than one blanket can afford, and by the Department recognizing this remonstrance, it would considerably lessen the sickness of the Brigade and thereby save expense to the Government.

The supply of medicine in Hospital was insufficient for the number of men in Camp, and was nearly exhausted before a week, therefore I was necessitated to have it supplemented from the drug stores of the town.

There was no provision made in cases of fracture, no splints or bandages which at any time might be required, and I would respectfully recommend that a pair of properly equipped Medical and Surgical Field Panniers be supplied for the use of the Camp.

In cases of "Coup de Soleil" (when we had so many) it would be strongly advisable that stretchers and a small Ambulance Corps, should be attached to each Regiment.

It was a pleasing feature that I have the honor to bring to your notice,-

That each Regimunt in this Camp, with one exception, had a medical student of some years' standing as its Hospital Sergeant, and by sanction of the D. A. G. I brought those embryo members of the Medical Profession together, of which there were some thirty-five in Camp.

I have, no doubt, from their unremitting attention, brought so frequently to my potice and expression given, that they would materially benefit the formation of an Ambulance Corps.

I have the honor to report that the Medical Officers of various Regiments 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 Brigade Hospital Sergeant Lowe, of "C." Company, Infantry School. His duties were most arduous, not only in looking after the patients in Hospital, but dispensing so many prescriptions daily sent him from the various Regiments.

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

J. KNIGHT RIDDALL, M.D., Surgeon Major, Principal Medical Officer, Niagara Camp.

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

MILITARY DISTRICTS Nos. 3 AND 4.

HEADQUARTERS, Kingston, Ont., 23rd November, 1888.

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 1888.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

Establishment.

No. of existing Corps. Cavalry (Troops) 7 Field Artillery (Batteries) 2 Garrison Artillery (Battery) 1 Infantry (Companies) 60	280 160 45 2,772
Total	3,257

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

Establishment.

No. of existin Corps. 2 2	76 160 2,036
Total	2,272

MILITARY DISTRICTS NOS. 3 AND 4 AMALGAMATED.

Establishment.

Corps.	Strength.
Cavalry (Troops) 9	356
Field Artillery (Batteries) 4	320
Garrison Artillery (Battery) 1	45
Infantry (Companies) 104	4,808
Total of two Districts	5.529
	=
Number authorized for Annual Drill: -	
In Camp—	
M. D. No. 3 1,049	
M. D. No. 4	
Total, 2 Districts	1,896
Local Headquarters—	
M. D. No. 3 879	
M, D. No. 4 317	
Total, 2 Districts	1,196
Total number authorized to drill—	-,
M. D. No. 3	
M. D. No. 4 1,164	
M. D. 110. There are a series and a series a	
Total in Nos. 3 and 4	3 092
LUCAL III LIUD, O ALIA T	
Corps which performed drill in Camp:-	

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

4th Regiment of Cavalry.

"A" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery (2 Gun Detachments.)

Kingston Field Battery of Artillery.

Durham Field Battery of Artillery.

13-21

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.
47th "Frontenae" do do
49th "Hastings" do Rifles.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

Presscott Troop of Cavalry.
Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery.
Gananoque do do
42nd "Brockville" Battalion of Infantry.
59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.

Corps which performed Drill at Local Headquarters:-

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3,

Cobourg Garrison Battery of Artillery.

14th "Princess of Wales' Own Rifles," Kingston.

15th "Argyle Light Infantry," Belleville.

57th Battalion "Peterborough Rangers" Peterborough.

MILITARY' DISTRICT No. 4.

Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa.
Governor General's Foot Guards do
Strength of Corps performing Drill:—

At Headquarters:— M. D. No. 3	852	
M. D. No. 4		1,169
In Camp.— M. D. No. 3. M. D. No. 4.		
		1,992
Total in M. D. Nos. 3 and 4 amalgamate	d	3,161
Corps which did not perform Drill though detailed for d		

Corps which did not perform Drill though detailed for di

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

No. 4 Company, 47th Battalion.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

No. 3. Company, 59th Battalion. Corps which were not detailed for drill:—

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

3rd Regiment of Cavalry.
40th Battalion of Infantry.
45th do do
46th do do

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

18th Battalion of Infantry.
41st do do
43rd do do
56th do do

^{*} No returns yet rendered from City Corps.

CAVALRY.

The 4th Cavalry and Prescott Troop drilled in Camp Gananoque, the latter

being attached to the 4th under Lt.-Colonel Duff, Commanding.

The general appearance of the men was good, the Troops fairly horsed and considerable attention paid to drill. An application was made for an Instructor from the Cavalry School at Quebec, but the Commandant was unable to supply one I think every Calvary Regiment turning out for drill in Camp, full strength, as this one did, should have an Instructor from the School if required and that the establishment of the School should be increased to meet requirements.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The four Field Batteries in Districts Nos. 3 and 4 drilled in Camp under the Command of Lieut, Colonel Cotton, Assistant Inspector of Artillery who will report on the state of each.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Cobourg Garrison Battery drilled at local Headquarters and was inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery who reported the Battery efficient and entitled to drill pay.

INFANTRY-CITY CORPS.

The 14th Battalion, Kingston, proceeded to Ottawa, at their own expense, for inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the 1st July.

The Regiment was mustered by Lieut Colonel Macdonald, of the Militia Depart-

ment.

This Corps drilled over strength about thirty-five men, but received pay only for the authorized strength, viz., 278 of all ranks.

15th Battalion, Belleville.

This Corps was inspected by me on the 9th of November. The weather as usual at this season of the year was unpropitious, and in consequence, the inspection had to be limited.

There was, however, a very fair muster and the men paraded fairly clean. The drill was also fair. My predecessor in his last report mentions the disadvantages under which this Corps labors in not having proper Drill Shed and Armories. I am now glad to be able to state that owing to the energy of Lieut.-Colonel Lazier and his Officers, suitable ground has been purchased and a Drill Shed with all conveniences is in course of erection, and when completed, I feel sure the Corps will improve in every respect. I also hope that the Department will assist the efforts of the Officers by a substantial grant in aid of the building.

57th Battalion, Peterborough.

This Corps was inspected by me on the 15th November. The Regiment paraded over strength and some of the Companies remarkably clean and in good order. The drill was very fair. I found the rifles much out of repair and have ordered them to be sent to Kingston for repairs. This Corps is also under great disadvantages in having very bad Armories. A plan of a new Armory has already been submitted and which I hope will meet with the approval and sanction of the Honorable the Minister. There is great esprit de corps in this Regiment, and Officers and men are deserving of encouragement in a substantial form.

In my opinion City Corps cannot be efficiently maintained if not provided with

good Armories, Drill Shed and paid Caretakers.

Camp, Gananoque."

The 4th Cavalry, Prescott Troop, 2 Gan Detachments from "A" Buttery, Ottawa, Durham, Kingston and Gananoque Field Butteries, 16th, 42nd, 47th, 49th

and 59th Battalions of Infantry, assembled in Camp Gananoque, on the 19th June, with the following Officers on the Staff of the Camp, viz.:—

The Deputy Adjutant General in Command.

Lt. Colonel Lewis, Brigade Major.

Lt. Colonel Graveley, 40th Battalion, Instructor of Musketry.

Major Jackson, 41st Battalion, Camp Quartermaster. Captain Heron, G. G. F. Guards, Supply Officer Captain Galleway, 14th Battalion, Orderly Officer.

Surgeon Tracey, 49th Battalion, Principal Medical Officer.

The Camp ground was beautifully situated on the banks of the River St. Lawrence, east of the village, on the farm known as the Richmond Farm, and was provided by the Corporation free of cost together with the Rifle Range, water supply and such temporary buildings as were necessary. There was ample room for all (upwards of 2,000 men) and excellent ranges in the vicinity for both Artillery and Infantry.

The orders for Drill were strictly carried out.

The supplies were very good and there were no complaints, with the exception of Forage, the issue of which, owing to the scarcity of the hay crop, the contractor had some difficulty in keeping up a proper supply.

The rations cost \$4,011.73, being an average of 181 cents per man.

The health of the Troops was excellent and there were no very serious cases of sickness.

The proceedings of the Medical Boards assembled to investigate a few cases, were duly transmitted to Headquarters, also proceedings of the Board assembled to investigate claims for injuries to animals.

The transport arrangements, on the whole, were satisfactory, though delays-

occurred in a few instances, causing inconvenience to those concerned.

Lieut, Colonel Cotton placed two Non-Commissioned Officers at my disposal and Lieut, Colonel Otter one. These Non-Commissioned Officers rendered good service.

The Instructor of Musketry and Sergeant were most assiduous in their arduous duties and being favored with fine weather throughout were enabled to put nearly every man in Camp through a course of firing, together with a short course of aiming and position Drill. The returns have all been forwarded to Headquarters together with the Instructor's Report.

All Corps were mustered by the District Paymaster and the regulations strictly

adhered to.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and the General Commanding inspected the Camp on the 26th June, when the latter expressed himself satisfied with the

appearance and Drill of the Troops.

The members of the Camp Staff, with one exception, performed their onerous duties entirely to my satisfaction, and I think it but right to bring to the notice of the General Commanding the services rendered by my Supply Officer, Captain Heron, who was indefatigable at his work and gave great satisfaction to all.

All Corps turned cut full strength with the exception of the 47th Battalion, which paraded only nine full Companies, No. 4, Captain Kelly's Company, failing to put in an appearance. This Officer reported high wages the cause of his not being

able to get his men to turn out.

The conduct of the men was very good and all deserved credit for their attention

to Drill and other duties.

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards and the Governor General's Foot Guards report direct to Headquarters and may therefore be said to be struck off the strength of No. 4 District.

DRILL SHED, KINGSTON.

The lease of the property sold to the trustees of the Queen's College where the present Drill Shed stands will expire in a year from next June, when a new site for a Drill Shed will have to be found. I therefore think steps should be taken at once to procure one at the least cost to the Department.

The Artillery Park Barrack property has been so much cut up that it is now too small for a new Drill Shed and parade ground, but would do if the Department were to secure the lot to the north of it, and which might be purchased at a reasonable figure, not having yet been built on.

There are still a few lots in the city, the property of the Militia Department, which might be disposed of and the proceeds invested in the purchase of ground for

a new Drill Shed.

PERMANENT CAMP GROUND.

This year the Corps in the amalgamated Districts, Nos. 3 and 4, were encamped for Annual Drill at Gananoque, the Corporation of that town providing all requirements free of cost to the Department. The ground was admirably adapted for the purpose, and would be excellent in every respect as a permanent camp ground for the two Districts though not quite as centrally situated as Kingston. Good ground can be secured in the vicinity of Kingston, and the city might possibly be induced to take the matter in hand if guaranteed that the Brigade Camps would be held here annually.

The Government land on the heights above Barriefield Common would be sufficient for a permanent Camp, but to make it available numerous wells would have to be sunk, otherwise the transport of water to the heights for a large Camp would be

very costly.

Good ground might also be found to the west of the city on the point known as "Baker's Point," but I was informed that the owner demanded one thousand dollars for the use of his farm this year, which was quite out of the question.

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

B. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Lt.-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General, Commanding Military Districts Nos. 3 and 4.

To the Adjutant General of Militia, Headquarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL, 29th November, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the General Officer Commanding, my Annual Report on the state of Corps under my Command for the year 1888.

Establishment.

	No. of Existing Corps.	Strength.
Cavalry (Troops)		327
Field Artillery (Batteries)	3	240
Garrison Artillery (Batteries)	6	278
Engineers (Company)	1	87
Infantry (Companies)	84	3,884
Total		4,816

Corps which performed drill in Camp:—
oth Regiment Cavalry, in Camp Sherbrooke.
Montreal Field Battery, in Camp St. Helen's Island.

Sheffor	ed Field Battery, in	Camp	Sherbrooke.
Richm	ond Field Battery	do	do
11th B	lattalion	do	do
54th	do	do	do
58th	do	do	do
79th	do	do	do

Corps which performed drill at Local Headquarters:-

Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Engineers.

1st Prince of Wales.

3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada.

5th Royal Scots of Canada,

6th Fusiliers.

53rd Battalion.

Strength of Corps performing drill:— At Headquarter	1.599
In Camp.	1,544
Total	3,143

Corps which did not perform drill though detailed for drill:— No. 10 Company, 58th Battalion.

No. 2 do 79th do

Corps which were not detailed for drill :-

6th Regiment Cavalry.

50th Battalion.

51st do

52nd do

60th do

Cavalry.

The 5th Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, performed their annual drill in Camp at Sherbrooke, and when inspected by the Major General Commanding on the 5th July, they presented a very creditable appearance, in consideration of the fact that their clothing had been three years in use, and that the weather was rather inclined to dampness during the encampment, heavy dows or rain falling every night, and making the task of keeping the arms and horse furniture in good order, a difficult one. The horses were of a very fair class, and considerably above the average size and quality of Troopers.

No. 1 (Cookshire) Troop of this Regiment were called out in aid of the civil power, subsequently, during the strike on the Hereford Railway in the County of Compton, P.Q., and responded very creditably by furnishing thirty (30) mounted men (of all ranks) under command of Captain Learned. This was much to their credit, as the trouble took place in the middle of harvest time, and no doubt in many cases, was a

source of considerable loss to them individually.

Lieut. Colonel Taylor Commanding the Regiment, also turned out on that occasion and afforded material assistance to Lieut. Colonel Pope, who as Senior Officer in the County, was requisitioned for troops.

6th Regiment of Cavalry.

No. 1 Troop (Montreal) of this corps has received special permission to drill at Troop Headquarters and expects to be ready for inspection early next week, but as I do not consider it advisable to further delay my report until that time, I purpose making a special one in reference to it, as an appendix to this report.

Montreal Field Artillery.

The Montreal Battery went into Camp at St. Helen's Island on the 23rd of June, and was inspected by Lieut. Colonel Montizambert, Assistant Inspector of Artillery

on the 4th July.

I was unable to be present at that inspection being myself at the same time in command of the annual Camp at Sherbrooke, but the Assistant Inspector has no doubt reported in reference to this corps.

The Shefford and Richmond Field Batteries.

These corps went into Camp at Sherbrooke on the 26th June and were there inspected by Lt.-Colonel Montizambert on the 6th July, the day before the Camp-

broke up, and mustered in my presence on same date.

Neither Battery was full strength as will be seen from the Tabular Report, but I can testify to their untiring exertions during the whole of the encampment, to attain to a state of efficiency, the result of which will be seen on reference to the Report of the Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

The Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

This Corps was inspected by me on the 2nd of June, having performed their drill at Brigade Headquarters. They turned out nearly full strength of their establishment, as shown by the tabular report herewith, and presented a most creditable appearance on parade.

The Brigade movements under command of Lt.-Colonel Turnbull, and afterwards the Adjutant (Major Atkinson) were well performed, as were also the manual

and firing exercises under Majors Laurie and Cole and other officers.

They have a fine brass band of twenty four performers, all fairly good musicians. The arms, accourrements and clothing were clean and properly fitted.

Engineers.

The Montreal Company of Engineers was inspected by Captain Davidson, Royal Engineers of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Inspector of Engineers, on the 6th October, on which date they completed their 12 days Annual Drill. They mustered 2 Officers and 62 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, as per tabular Report. For movements, &c., see Inspecting Officer's Report.

Infantry.

On the 14th July, I inspected the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, under the temporary command of Major Butler, Lieut-Colonel Bond being absent in England in

command of the Wimbledon Team.

The Battalion movements under Major Butler, and the Manual and Firing Exercises and Battalion movements, under Major Campbell and Captain and Adjutant Lighthall, were well performed. Other Company Officers also drilled the Battalion to my entire satisfaction.

This Corps was not quite full strength at inspection, but I notice that there are

several vacancies in the Officer's List as yet unfilled.

The Corps presented a very smart and soldierly appearance on parade, their arms and accountrements being clean and well put on, and their clothing very fair, considering that it had been three years in use, and as is also the case with the other city Corps, the greater portion of it had been subjected to some hard service during the small-pox riots of 1885.

The 3rd Victoria Rifles

Were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Mattice, Brigade Major of the District, on the 26th May, a few days before my arrival here from Winnipeg.

They appear to have made a very creditable showing on that occasion, parading some 140 men over strength, including a Bicycle, Signaling and Ambulance Corps, and a fine Brass and Reed Band of over forty performers, besides a good bugle band about sixteen strong.

Lieut.-Colonel Mattice's Report of the inspection is hereto attached (Appen-

dix "A.")

The 5th Royal Scots

Under command of Lieut, Colonel Caverhill, were inspected by me on the 9th of June. The marching past and Battalion movements under the Commanding Officer and Major Lyman, and the manual, firing, bayonet and sword exercises under Captain and Adjutant Lydon and other officers were well performed.

Their arms and accoutrements were clean, and although their clothing had been five years in wear, the Battalion presented on the whole, a remarkably line

This Corps also paraded for inspection considerably over strength, and have a good Brass Band of over thirty performers, besides band of seven pipers and an Ambulance Corps.

6th Fusiliers.

I inspected this Corps, under command of Lt,-Colonel Massey, on the 28th Octo-Their marching past and Battalion movements were well executed under the Commanding Officer and Major Mooney, respectively, and the attack drill under Lt.-Colonel Massey was exceedingly good, considering the limited size of the parade ground (Champs de Mars) for that purpose.

The manual and firing execrcises under Major Burland, and the Bayonet exer-

cise under Captain and Adjutant Pettigrew were also very fairly performed.

The arms and accourrements were fairly clean, though the latter were not so bright as I could have wished to see them, the chin-straps and ornaments being in many instances rather dingy, on the whole, however, the Regiment looked well, and acquitted themselves very creditably. The clothing of this Corps was in good condition, having been only two years in use.

They have a good Music Band, and a Drum and Fife band, and have also a

signaling and ambulance Corps attached.

The 53rd Battalion.

I inspected this Corps at their Headquarters in Sherbrooke on the 30th of June

during the encampment in the vicinity of that city.

I regret exceedingly that owing to the regular down-pour of rain occurring on that day, I was unable to see this fine Battalion in the open, but was obliged to confine my inspection to the interior of their small drill shed, with the exception of a short intervals between showers of which I took advantage to see them put through the Manual and Firing exercises on the road in front of the building. These, as well as volley firing by companies, &c. were exceedingly well done, but the rain again coming on in torrents, I was obliged to forego any further outdoor movements, and return to the shed.

The Arms and Accourrements of this Battalion were in first-class order, and with their clean white helmets and new clothing they looked remarkably smart and

soldierlike.

Their Commanding Officer, Lt. Colonel Felton presents a medal annually to

the best appointed and drilled company at inspections.

I awarded it this year to No. 1 Company, commanded by Capt. Fraser, but where all did so well, it was no easy task to make the selection, especially as I had not seen them at drill. Colonel Felton is to be congratulated on the success which has resulted from his presentations, which has undoubtedly caused a most hearthy spirit of emulation between the officers and men of the Corps under his command, which reflects much credit on both himself and them.

They paraded full strength for inspection, and have a good brass band of about twenty musicians.

CAMP SHERBROOKE.

Rural Corps.

The following Corps assembled in Camp in Sherbrooke on the 26th of June, viz:
The 5th Regiment of Cavalry; the Richmond and Shefford Field Batteries, under
the respective commands of Lt. Colonel Amyrauld and Major the Hon. H. Aylmer.

Also the 1ith Battalion under command of Lt.-Colonel Coshing; the 54th, Lt.-Colonel Lord Aylmer; the 58th, Lt.-Colonel Pope, and the 79th Highlanders, Lt.-Colonel Cox.

Staff.

The Brigade Staff was as follows:-

The Deputy Adjutant General in Command; Lt.-Colonel Mattice, Brigade Major; Major Radiger, 3rd V. R. C., Musketry Inspector; Surgeon Major Mayrand, 11th Battalion, P. M. O.; Captain Wright, 58th Battalion, Camp Quartermaster; Lieut. Dixon, R. M. C., Supply Officer; Lieut, Guy, 3rd V. R. C., Orderly Officer.

The orders for Drill in Camps for the current year were strictly carried out, so

far as practicable.

The supplies were excellent with the exception of water, which, although of sufficient quantity and good of quality, was difficult of obtainment, and therefore expensive. An average of six carts per diem were constantly employed for this service alone, at a cost in the aggregate amounting to about one hundred and sixty odd dollars.

The rations and forage were also considerable higher than at Granby Camp in the previous year, amounting to 25 cents per ration and 32 cents per horse for forage, as against 17½ per man and 28½ per horse at Granby.

The Supply Officer and Camp Quartermaster performed their several duties to my entire satisfaction, and their reports are hereto attached, marked respectively

Appendices "B" and "C."

The Musketry Instructor, Major Radiger, also gave me the greatest satisfaction by the zealous and untiring manner in which he performed his arduous duties, but in consequence of the distance of the Rifle Range from the Camp, I found it an absolute impossibility for him to keep up with his work without an assistant, and I therefore gave him the services of Lieut. Guy, my Orderly Officer, who proved himself a most valuable acquisition, performing the share of the work allotted to him with ability and zeal.

I attach Major Radiger's report (marked Appendix "D"), from which it will be seen that nearly every available Non-Commission Officer and man performed his rifle practice with a result which, under the circumstances stated by him, I consider a very fair one,

I beg to draw particular attention to paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 of the report above referred to, and in reference to No. 8 I may state that had the matter been reported to me in time, I would have had it at once corrected, and I shall now take particular care that no such cause of complaint shall be permitted to exist in future camps.

I have to thank the Department, for the valuable services rendered me by three Non Commissioned Officer Instructors, and one bugler of "B" Company Royal School of Infantry lent to me during the encampment. All four did capital service and were most zealous and indefatigable in the performance of their duties. I must, however, make particular mention of Sergeant Major Phillips whose services were absolutely invaluable to me throughout the whole encampment, not only performing the regular duties of his office as Brigsde Sergeant-Major (which were most arduous) to my entire satisfaction, but also giving lectures and special instructions in drill, interior economy, &c., to the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in the evenings after working hours, which, though voluntary, were generally very well attended.

The camping ground, although beautifully situated in a most picturesque position, on a height overlooking the St. Francis River, on the opposite bank to, and about three miles below the City of Sherbrooke, was not well adapted for drilling purposes, nearly ever inch of the ground which was even tolerably level being required for the tents and nothing but the roughest left for drilling on, making Battalion movements next to an impossibility, and even Company drill, except in extended order, a rather difficult matter.

The position, however, had been selected by my Brigade Major, Lieut. Colonel Mattice before my arrival in the District, and was, I understand from him, the best place in a reasonably central position, available at the time. In this connection I beg to call attention to my predecessor's Report for the year 1887, (page 35, Blue Book) wherein he alludes to the difficulty of securing suitable camping ground, and makes reference to the recommendation of the Major General Commanding, on this subject, contained in his Annual Report of the previous year (1886) with which I fully concur.

The ground, however, was made the most of, and laid out to the greatest possible advantage by Lt-Colonel Mattice, and the situation was at least healthy as well as picturesque as may be seen on reference to the Report of my Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon Major Mayrand, hereto attached (marked Appendix "E.")

I have, however, with much regret to report the accidental death from drowning of Private McKay of No. 5 Company (Marsden) 58th Battalion, which took place on the 28th June, in St. Francis River, just below the camp. Being aware of the dangerous and treacherous nature of this river (a Private of the 53rd Battalion having been drowned in almost the same spot a couple of days before our arrival in camp) I had taken the precaution to issue an order prohibiting the men from bathing in it, except in small parties accompanied by a Non-Commissioned Officer, in possession of a special pass for that purpose, signed by the Officers commanding Corps for the men of their respective Regiments. This young man appears to have disregarded this regulation, and unfortunately met his death by so doing, as reported in the Sherbrooke papers of the 6th July. A subscription given by the Officers, for games for the men on the 2nd July, was by the unanimous consent of all ranks diverted from that purpose, and forwarded by Lieut-Colonel Pope (about \$130.00) to the father of the deceased, who it appeared, was in straightened circumstances, and mainly dependent upon his son for support.

There was a Church Parade in Camp on the 1st July, which was largely attended, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain of the 11th Battalion, officiating, the Roman Catholics being marched into Sherbrooke for Divine service same day.

On the 2nd July (Dominion Day) the whole force, numbering nearly 1,400 of all arms, marched into Sherbrooke and fired a "Royal Salute" and "Feu de joie"

on the Esplanade Parade Grounds.

The weather being most propitious, a large concourse of citizens were present as spectators, and appeared much pleased with the unusual "spectacle," and the "Feu de joie" was fired by the 53rd Battalion, which joined the Column of route at the city limits and took part in the Review. All acquitted themselves well on that occasion and I am happy to say that everything passed off well, and without accident.

The Troops were inspected in Camp, by the Major General commanding, on the 5th July, who was pleased to express himself as well satisfied with their appearance and the general progress made by them during the period of the encampment, over 40 per cent. of the whole being recruits and drilled for the first time in that Camp.

He also made a minute inspection of the Camp and Rifle Range on the same

day, and appeared pleased with what he saw.

On the afternoon of the following day (6th July) he inspected the Infantry Battalions and the Field Batteries at a sham fight in the vicinity of the Camp, and was good enough to compliment them on the manner in which they acquitted themselves on that occasion.

During the whole encampment the behavior of the men was most excellent, and not a single case of drunkenness or insubordination of any kind was brought tomy notice, nor was there so much as one complaint made against any of the men by

civilians or others in the town or vicinity of the Camp.

My thanks are due to the Young Men's Christian Association who contributed in no small degree towards this result by establishing a Marquee in a convenient part of the Camp, where iced water, writing materials and reading matter were supplied, all, gratis, at all hours of the day, and services were held every evening, which were always largely attended.

I have also to thank my Brigade Major, Lt. Colonel Mattice, for his valuable assistance, and his untiring zeal in the performance of his arduous duties, throughout

the entire period of the encampment, is worthy of all praise.

The transport arrangements to and from Camp, by the C.P.R., International and Grand Trunk Railways were generally satisfactory, and I beg to express my thanks to the officials of these Companies for the courtesy invariably shown by them in all dealings in which I have come in contact with them.

Rifle Associations.

There are seventeen Rifle Associations in this Military District, seven of which, I am sorry to say, have been unable to perform any target practice this year in consequence of the unfinished state of the New Range at Cote St. Luc. None of these—with the exception of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association which held its annual meeting at Ottawa this year, at a heavy expense—have, for the same reason, been able to hold their annual matches this year, nor have any of the City Corps of Montreal been able to perform their annual class firing. This state of affairs is most disheartening to the Associations and Corps of the District which are suffering from this disability, and I beg to express the hope that the Range may be put in serviceable shape at the earliest possible date.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant, C. F. HOUGHTON, Lt. Colonel. Deputy Adjutant General, Military District, No. 5.

To The Adjutant General of Militia, Headquarters, Ottawa.

APPENDIX "A."

MONTREAL, 12th November, 1888.

SIB, I have the honor to report for your information that on the 26th Mayultimo, in accordance with orders dated May the 17th, from the General Officer Commanding, I inspected the 3rd Battalion, Victoria Rifles. Lieut.-Colonel Henshaw, Commanding.

The Regiment paraded sharp on time and after the usual salute, Major Radiger put the Regiment through the Manual and Firing Exercises. Lieut. and Adjutant Macpherson the Bayonet Exercise in quick time. The Commanding Officer, Captain Stark and other Officers were called upon to drill the Regiment in Battalion movements, all of which were well performed.

I should like to call the attention to the fact that this Battalion mustered about one hundred and forty men over strength, all uniformed and equipped at the expense of the Officers, who deserve great credit for maintaining this Corps in such a state

of efficiency.

Bicycle, Signalling and Ambulance Corps are attached to the Regiment.

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

G. MATTICE, Lt.-Colonel, Brigade Major.

To the Deputy Adjutant General, Commanding Military District No. 5.

APPENDIX "B."

MONTREAL, 10th July, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to forward you the "Ration Returns" with vouchers attached, for supplies issued to the Troops in Brigade Camp at Sherbrooke under your command for the period, 26th June to 7th July, 1888.

Total cost of supplies, \$4,853 74½; average daily cost per man, 31c.; less, deducting travelling expenses (32c. per ration), \$893.24; average daily cost per man, 25c.

No tender having been received for fuel, wood and the time being limited immediate action was necessary to enable the Troops to have their food cooked the next day, so Lieut. Colonel Mattice, Brigade Major, made an arrangement with a local dealer for a supply as required, which arrangement was successfully carried out. The 11th "Argenteuil Rangers," owing to the great distance to their Headquarters, made application for an allowance of 25c. per Officer and man "in lieu" of rations for the eleventh day, which having been approved by you, I issued rations for ten days only to this Corps. It is suggested that in future any Corps in Camp be allowed the same privilege. All the supplies were of first class quality, no complaints having been made. Trusting my duties were performed to your entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. JOSEPH DIXON, Lieut.,
Supply Officer.

To Lt.-Colonel Houghton,
Deputy Adjutant General, Commanding Camp,
Sherbrooke.

APPENDIX "C."

SHERBROOKE, 7th July, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to report in regard to the Camp equipage forwarded to Sherbrooke for the Brigade Camp held in the above named place, commencing on 26th June and ending 7th July. I have this day shipped to the Military Store Department vid. G. T. R., all the equippage in good order excepting the following deficiencies:—

Total	\$11	35
54th Battalion: 2 Valises.	2	00
1 Nose bag	0	65
1 Mallet	0	20
1 Pin bag	0	50
1 Tent bag	1	00
3 Blankets	6	00
1 Tent bag	\$1	00
Richmond Field Battery:	01	00

Considering the disadvantage of no tent poles arriving with the transport, which prevented a Marquee being raised to house the usual equippage, I think the transport to be returned in excellent order.

Yours respectfully, ROBERT WRIGHT, Camp Quartermaster.

To Lieut.-Col. Houghton,
Deputy Adjutant General, Brigade Office,
Montreal, Que.

APPENDIX "D."

MONTREAL, 13th July, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith the Target Practice Returns of the following Corps, viz.:—

5th Re	giment	Cavalry	5	Troops.
11th I	Battalion	1	8	Companies.
54th	do -	***************************************	6	do
58th	do		9	do .
79th	do		6	do

1. 1,062 men completed their practice with results shown in abstract which I

have the honor to enclose.

2. I regret that the Brigade figure of merit (284) is not higher, and attribute it in a great measure to the limited amount of time available for position drill. Those whom I found time to correct, when at the ranges, as a rule, showed good results, but the morning parade, as recommended, does not give sufficient time for this teaching. I would most respectfully suggest that, especially in Camps where the detail has to be given both in French and English, that an Assistant Instructor be allowed. This would enable each Corps to have one day of position drill before proceeding to the target practice.

3. The use of the old target practice forms, for the new distances, was the cause

of many mistakes and considerable delay.

4. The ammunition used was No. 6, 1868, and gave fair satisfaction. The con-

tents of a few cases were rusted from damp.

5. The rifles were, in many instances, in very bad condition. Over 5 per cent. of the men had to borrow from their comrades, owing to weak springs, not being able to open the breech, etc., etc.

6. Owing to the difficulty in getting experienced men the marking was not

satisfactory, and much time was lost by too frequent cleaning of targets.

7. The firing commenced at 9:30 a.m. and lasted until 6 p.m. On two occasions

firing commenced at 6:30 a.m. and lasted until dark.

8. Owing to officers not being particular in sending every available man to fire on day appointed, too many "casuals" accumulate for the last day, the result being too much hurry and but little benefit. One Battalion sent down 91 men.

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

> C. W. RADIGER, Major, 3rd Battalion V. R. C.

To the Officer Commanding the 5th Military District, Montreal.

A.

Table showing figures relating to Musketry Instruction at Brigade Camp of 5th District, Sherbrooke, July, 1888.

Corps.	No. who fired.	Points made.	Company figure of merit.	Batt. figure.	Brigade figure.	1st Class	2nd Olass.	3rd Class.	Remarks.
5th Reg. Cav., No. 1 Troop 2 do 3 do 4 do 5 do	29 28 23 23	931 1,171 795 678 723	33·25 40·37 28·39 29·47 31·40	32.66		8 14 4 5 4	9 12 9 7 8 5	11 3 15 11 11 21	lst class, 35 2nd do 45 3rd do 51 Total. 131
11th Batt., No. 1 Company 2 do 3 do 4 do 5 do 6 do 7 do	39 33 20 28 40	646 1,043 974 675 618 859 687	21.60 26.80 29.51 33.75 22.07 21.22 16.75	21.25	28.25.	6 9 6 1 2	10 5 7 6 4 6	23 19 7 21 33 33	1st class, 34 2nd do 49 3rd do 182 Total 265
7 do 8 do 54th Batt., No. 1 do 2 do 3 do 4 do 5 do	31 32 30 29 31	773 1,187 833 915 962 1,012	22.73 37.43 27.64 31.55 31.06 31.62	27.77	of merit,	3 12 5 9 8 11	6 9 10 5 10 9	25 11 15 15 13	1st class, 48 2nd do 47 3rd do 85
6 do 68th Batt., No. 1 do 2 do 3 do 4 do	26 40 34 40 38 33	596 1,309 1,106 881 1,201	22-92 32-72 32-52 21-87 31-26 30-63	23.76	Brigade figure	3 9 8 1 13 5	4 13 13 7 8	19 18 13 32 17 15	Total 180 lst class, 43 lnd do 81 3rd do 199
5 do 6 do 7 do 8 do 9 do 79th Batt., No. 1 do	25 35 40 38 25	1,016 565 967 787 872 678	22.60 27.63 19.92 22.94 27.20	23.10	I	0 6 1 0 7	15 9 5 8 4	20 20 34 30 14	Total., 323
3 do 4 do 6 do 7 do 8 do	30 28 26 31 23	1,104 780 789 1,106 776	36.66 27.85 30.19 32.45 33.73	32.10		11 4 6 9 8	10 9 6 10 6	9 15 14 12 9	2nd do 45 3rd do 73 Total 163
************************************	. 1,062	-44847 188947				205	267	590	1,06

APPENDIX "E."

BRIGADE CAMP, SHERBROOKE, July , 1888.

SIR,—As Principal Medical Officer of this Brigade, I have the honor to report that on the whole the health of the troops in Camp has been very satisfactory, there having been fewer cases of Diarrhea than usual, while the casualties, with the exception of an unfortunate man of the 58th Battalion who was drowned, have been few and not of a serious nature.

I would beg to draw the attention of the Department to the unsatisfactory result of having only one medicine chest for the whole Brigade, thus throwing most of the dispensing on the Principal Medical Officer, besides putting the Regimental Medical Officers to much trouble and inconvenience going backwards and forwards between their Regimental Camp and headquarters. In my opinion the medicine chest is not suitable, necessitating my having to order from a local druggist several medicines required for the use of the troops to the amount of \$15.85, including

chloride of lime as a disinfectant, of which a considerable quantity was necessarily used in consequence of the hot weather which prevailed during the encampment, and would recommend that in future the Department would allow the Senior Medical Officer in each Brigade the selection of the drugs, as I am convinced their frequent service in like situations has better taught them what are the essential and necessary drugs as most required for use in camp than a druggist or city surgeon.

The rations and supplies have been of the best quality and perfectly satisfactory, no complaints having been brought to my notice, except the bread on one or two

occasions, being too hot and not baked enough which caused diarrhee.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in acknowledging the able and zealous manner in which the medical staff in camp have done their duty.

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

> - Surgeon Major MAYRAND, Principal Medical Officer.

To Lieut. Colonel Houghton, Deputy Adjutant General.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS, MONTREAL, 10th November, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward for the information of the Major General Commanding my annual report showing the state of the Militia in the 6th Military District for the year 1888, having been transferred to the command of this District in May last.

The established strength is 8 Infantry and Rifle Battalions, 2,306.

Authorized to drill for 1888, 1,309.

In Camp at Three Rivers.—80th Battalion of Nicolet, Lieut. Col. De Foye.

83rd do Joliette, Lieut. Col. J. J. Sheppard. 84th do St. Hyacinthe, Lieut. Col. Denis. 85th do Laprairie, Lieut. Col. J. Brosseau. 86th do Three Rivers, Lieut. Col. Dufresne.

At Headquarters.—The 65th Mount Royal Battalion, Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. Onimet.

Exempt from Drill for 1888.—64th Battalion, Beauharnois, Lieut.-Colonel Baker.
76th do Chateaugay, Lieut.-Colonel Bondreau.

Troops ordered to meet in Camp at Three Rivers arrived on Tuesday, the 26th June, where the camping ground was prepared for them by the Corporation of Three Rivers, and all the necessary buildings in readiness including a large supply of water barrels.

The Staff was composed of :-

Lieut. Col. E. Lamontagne, Deputy Adjutant General, in Command.

Major H. Prévost, 65th Battalion, Brigade Major. Lieut. Col. Baker, 64th Battalion, Supply Officer.

Surgeon Lafontaine, 86th Battalion, Principal Medical Officer.

Capt. C. Bossé, 65th Battalion, Musketry Instructor.

Capt. A. H. Gagnier, 76th Battalion, Camp Quartermaster.

Sergt. Copeman, of "B" School acted as Brigade Sergeant Major.

Brigade orders were issued every day, giving detail of duties from squad, manual, firing and Company drill to sword exercise for officers, Battalion, outposts, alvance and rear guards, also Brigade drill, the Camp being divided in two Brigades, in command of officers commanding Battalions.

13 - 3

The 80th Battalion of Nicolet.

This Battalion under Lieut.-Col. DeFoye's command turned out fairly considering that the officers do not give the Commanding Officer the support he should have and could expect from them,

83rd Batalion of Joilette.

This Battalion turned out very strong and of a very good "physique," the Battalion well disciplined under its energetic and able officer Lieut. Col. J. J. Sheppard.

The 83rd has a Riflle Association.

84th Battalion of St. Hyacinthe.

Only five Companies of this Battalion turned out, No. 6 of Athabaskaville baving been disorganized by the death of its Captain, I hope that one Company raised at Acton Vale shall be allowed to replace it.

The five remaining Companies turned out well and improved a great deal during the twelve days in Camp, and I have reasons to believe will continue to do so under its energetic Commander, Lieut. Col. Denis.

85th Battalion of Laprairie.

This Battalion under its zealous Commanding Officer, Lieut.Col. J. Brosseau, is very good Battalion, and would be more so if the Officers would give the Commanding Officer the support he should have from them.

The 85th Battalion has a Rifle Association and sends teams to compete in Pro-

vincial and Dominion matches.

86th Battalion of Three Rivers.

This Battalion turned out six strong Companies and well disposed men, and did very well considering that a great number of the officers are not qualified, which is due to the reorganization of the Battalion under Lt.-Colonel Dufresne, but I understand that they all intend to qualify next winter.

This Battalion has a Rifle Association and had several matches since Camp with the intention of sending teams next year to Provincial and Dominion Rifle matches, which shows a commendable movement to make a good Battalion of the 86th, for

which Lt.-Colonel Dufrene and officers deserve credit.

65th Battalion.

This Battalion under Major H. Prévost's command (Lt. Colonel the Hon. A. Ouimet and Major Dugas being absent) joined the Brigade in Camp at Three Rivers, pitched their tents on left of the line and marched to the Range to go through their annual Target Practice, there being no Range available in Montreal. The next day I inspected the Battalion, Major Prévost putting the Battalion through Battalion Drill and Captain Giroux, the next senior, commanded manual and firing.

The Companies were not strong but looked very well.

The Bugle and Drum Band is one of the best in the county and played alternately with the splendid band of the Regiment,

Rifle Practice.

The troops in Camp at Three Rivers had a very good safe range at threequarters of a mile from Camp, where the whole Brigade marched in turn under the able Superintendence of the Musketry Instructor, Captain L. Bossé of the 65th, (for his report see Appendix "A") and I am much pleased of the result which was very satisfactory, the Battelion having been put through position and aiming drill before they were brought to the targets.

The iron targets that were sent from the Montreal stores were bent and used up, consequently dangerous, only great care from the Musktry Instructor prevented accidents. I enclose the Muskery Instructor's report for publication.

The Supplies.

The supplies were furnished by contractors from Three Rivers, except meat, which was supplied by a Montreal contractor; all were of a good quality and the distribution satisfactory, thanks to Lt. Colonel Baker, the Supply Officer.

Good water was supplied in abundance by the Corporation of Three Rivers, all

free of charge.

Camp Equipment.

The tents were pitched and blankets distributed by Camp Quartermaster, Captain Gagnier of the 96th Battalion, and all returned into stores in good order.

Medical Stores.

The medical chest was placed in charge of the Senior Surgeon in Camp, Surgeon Latontaine, 86th Battalion.

The health of the troops was very good and no sickness of any consequence reported, the camping ground being very dry and elevated.

General Remarks.

Muster parade was ordered on the arrival of Lt.-Colonel de Bellefeuille, Paymaster of the District, and every man on pay-list was accounted for.

Major General Sir Frederick Middleton inspected the Rifle Range and Brigade

on the 4th July, and expressed himself pleased of what he had seen.

I must say that the arms and accourrements have been neglected in this District, and in many instances the arms were found rusty and the rural armouries with few exceptions in very bad condition, which I am glad to say are improving.

Certificates of Qualification.

As we have a number of paid officers that are yet without certificates, I would recommend that pay of rank should be given to officers joining school or a uniform price of \$2.50 a day, which would be paid only to successful men, others should secure only the actual expenses of the school.

Drill Associations in Colleges.

The following have formed "Drill Associations," and arms and accourrement have been issued to them:—

St. Mary College, Montreal, Senior Cadets. do do Junior Cadets.

Three Rivers College.
St. Thérèse do
Bourget do
Joliette do
Nicolet do

I have inspected several of these Associations and found well drilled and the Cadets very zealous. The gentlemen of the College expressed themselves well pleased with the result.

Rifle Association.

The tollowing Battalions have efficient Rifle Associations:—
83rd Battalion of Joliette, Lt.-Colonel Sheppard.
85th do Laprairie, Lt.-Colonel Brosseau.
86th do Three Rivers, Lt.-Colonel Dufresner
65th do Montreal, Lt.-Colonel the Honorable A, Ouimet.

13 -- 31

Bands.

The following corps have efficient Bands :-

64th of Beauharnois. 65th of Montreal.

80th of Nicolet.

84th of St. Hyacinthe.

85th of Laprairie. 86th of Three Rivers.

I beg to inclose my tabular Inspection Report.

My sincere thanks are due to Major Hector Prévost, 65th Battalion, for his valuable assistance in Camp as acting Brigade Major.

I have honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. LA. MONTAGNE, Lt.-Colonel., Deputy Adjutant General, 6th Military District.

To the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

APPENDIX.

BRIGADE CAMP,

THREE RIVERS, 7th July, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you herewith the "target practice returns" of the shooting at the rifle ranges of the instruction camp under your command at Three Rivers, from the 28th June last to the 6th instant, both days inclusive, as follows, viz.:—

80th 1	Battalio	Companies.	Rounds. 2,460
83rd	do	6	2,635
84th	do	5	1,915
85th	do	6	2,875
86th	do	6	2,855
65th	do	6	2,625
Т	otal		15,365

In trial and sighting shots some 60 rounds were used and thirty rounds found defective and rusty were condemned and destroyed, giving a total of 15,455 rounds of ball cartridge expended at the ranges.

The shooting for recruits was fair, considering a high and generally "fish tail" wind which prevailed during practice. I regret at this date being unable to give the classifications per Company owing to the incomplete state in which most of the returns have been handed in, almost at the last moment.

You will notice that many men did not fire at 300 and 400 yards who had not hit the targets at 100 and 200. This was done by my instructions, as many of these men not having had sufficient instruction at 100 yards were not only inefficient but dangerous at the longer ranges. In my opinion more instruction should be given to

recruits at 100 yards than has hitherto been allowed.

When putting the targets into position I noticed that most of the 9 plates at my disposal were defective and dangerous. I therefore erected the markers' butts at 20 yards distance instead of the regulation, 15 yards, and in spite of this precaution quite a number of large splinters and half bullets were picked out of the butts, and two of the markers were struck during the practice, but luckily without receiving any injury.

The fire at 100 yards was severe on these plates, bursting one of them and

knocking out the clamp handle in another.

I would strongly recommend that these plates be condemned and destroyed, as even with the greatest of care they are in a dangerous condition to use, especially so at short ranges.

The site selected for the range was good and offered a minimum of danger, although a roadway lay 40 yards in front of the targets. This road was at all times well guarded, as also the brow of the hill in rear of the targets, being covered by danger

I beg to report myself pleased with the conduct of the men while under my

charge at the ranges, being orderly and attentive.

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

> CHAS. BOSSE, Captain, Musketry Instructor.

Lt.-Colonel E. LAMONTAGNE, D.A.G., Commanding Brigade Camp, Three Rivers.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, 26th October, 1888.

Sir. - I have the honor to forward for the information of the Major General Commanding my annual report of the state of the Corps in my District.

Establishment.

	Officers, N.C.O. and Men.
Cavalry, two Troops	
Field Artillery, one Battery	81
Artillery, Garrison, six Batteries	
22.44.7), 12 Ozapatosiiii III	
Total	3 873
	=
Number authorized to Drill:	
In Camp	1,095
At Local Headquarters	, 1,022
Come which restarmed Daill at Come St Thomas	
Corps which performed Drill at Camp St. Thomas—	N.C.O.
Officer	
Staff 5	9
Quebec Field Battery 5	70
61st Battalion, Montmagny 24	251
81st do Portneuf24	214
87th do County of Quebec	212
88th do Kamouraska 24	229
Total 110	985
Total110	300

Corps which performed Drill at Headquarters-

	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.
Queen's Own Canadian Hussars	. 11	97
Quebec Garrison Artillery		129
Lévis do do	. 6	81
8th Royal Rifles		253
9th Voltigeurs de Québec		336
	_	-
Total	. 70	896
	-	

Corps not detailed for drill.

17th Battalion, Lévis.
23rd do Beauce.
55th do Mégantic.
70th do Champlain.

89th do Témiscouata and Rimouski.

CAVALRY.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars performed drill at Local Headquarters, and when inspected I found a marked improvement on previous year, both as regards general appearance and efficiency. The squadron was well horsed, and the field movements satisfactorily performed.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Quebec Field Battery, under the command of Major Lindsay, drilled in Camp at St. Thomas, and was inspected by Lieut. Colonel Montizambert, who appeared much pleased with the drill and efficiency.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Quebec Batteries of Garrison Artillery, put in their annual training during the summer months with the exception of Capt. Morgan's Battery which drilled in May. The whole of the batteries were inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery of the Province of Quebec. The Lévis Batteries of Garrison Artillery were also inspected by Lt.-Colonel Montizambert. The Gaspé Basin Battery will put in its drill in the ensuing spring.

INFANTRY,

8th Royal Rifles.

I inspected the 8th Royal Rifles on the 24th May, 1888. This Battalion is still short of officers, to its great disadvantage. The drill was well performed, and the general appearance and efficiency very good. I tested the working of the Signal Corps pertaining to it, and found that the message I had entrusted to the Sergeant in charge, had been correctly transmitted to me from the Citadel to the Plains of Abraham. The Bands, reed and drum are, efficient.

9th Battalion, Voltigeurs de Quebec.

On the 10th of May this Corps paraded on the Esplanade for my inspection, and turned out full strength, clean and in good order. The Commanding Officer put the Regiment through Battalion movements, and was succeeded by Senior Major, Junior Major and Adjutant, who each in their turn had to handle the Battalion. I would have liked seeing extended order performed, but the Commanding Officer reported to me that with so strong a Corps as his, space was not found sufficient in the Drill Hall to practice it. The Band is very good.

CAMP ST. THOMAS.

The Quebec Field Battery, 6.st, 81st, 87th an 183th Battalions assembled in Camp at St. Thomas with the undermentioned staff.

The camp was reached by the several Corps both by railway and water com-

munication.

STAFF.

D. A. G. in command, Lt.-Colonel Taschereau, B.M., Lt.-Colonel Forrest, Camp Quartermaster, Lt.-Colonel Hudon, 89th Battalion, Musketry Instructor; Captain Vieu, Lévis Garrison Artillery, Supply Officer; Captain R. G. Bourget, 17th Battalion, Orderly Officer, and Surgeon, J. E. M. Turcot, Quebec Field Battery, P.M.O. Dr. Beaudry, 81st Battalion had been given the post, he being the Senior Surgeon

in Camp; but through his repeated absences I was compelled to replace him.

The Major General Commanding, accompanied by Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, inspected the troops on the 10th of July, and after some manoeuvres had been performed the Brigade was placed in square of columns and addressed by the Honorable the Minister of Militia who reported himself well satisfied with the cleanly appearance of the Camp and the effective manner in which the Camp regulations had been carried out. He highly eulogized the men for the good work they had done and for their examplary conduct during their stay at St. Thomas. This he was happy to say was corrobrated by Sir Frederick Middleton the inspecting Officer.

The site chosen for the camp was beautifully situated on a rising ground facing the St. Lawrence River. The health of the men, was in consequence very good and few serious cases. I beg to append the Principal Medical Officer's Report (Appendix "A.") as also the proceedings of the Medical Board on Medicine Chests (Appendix "B") furnished and other matters relating to the better working of medical arrange-

ments in Camp.

The Musketry instruction was fairly carried out, but owing to boisterous and wet weather and the delays occasioned by the frequent passages of schooners, lighters and other boats, firing could not take place at all the distances required by the General Orders, 11th May, 1888. The Regulations of the Harbor Master of St. Thomas were imperative and had to be strictly enforced to prevent accidents. The transport arrangements were excellent,

The cost of rations during Camp inclusive of forage was \$2,784.39, and the

individual ration 211 cents

The deficiencies in Camp equipment amounted to \$31.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather experienced the new tents stood the test well. I had for my personal use a tent fitted with the Lewis Patent pole and ventilators, and I can safely say that it is most comfortable in warm or cold weather. On a very wet night with the wind blowing a regular gale, I was able to loosen from the inside the tent ropes without being obliged as with other tents to go outside and be exposed to be drenched thoroughly. I would recommend the fitting of a few with the patent poles and ventilators and to have them distributed through the different camps in the Dominion and give them a fair test.

All Corps were mustered before me by the District Paymaster and the regula-

tions strictly carried.

In some Corps I found the Officers deficient in the drill notwithstanding that they are in possession of qualifying certificates from former Military Schools. It would be desirable to arrange so that they might be made to go through a course of one month at one of the Infantry Schools to learn their drill and got acquainted

with the new changes.

No inconvenience has really being felt by the change of Camp from Levis to St. Thomas as far as the Infantry Corps were concerned. The Commanding Officer of the Quebec Field Battery having had all the proper accommodation in the way of stabling his horses and other comforts complained that he was debarred from the competition for the Gzowski Cup, owing to the unevenness of the drill ground.

STORES AND ARMORIES.

The stores and armories are very well kept, The new Drill Hall has proved highly beneficial to the city and permanent Corps. Some improvements and works are still required to make it perfect, and further estimates have been sent to Headquarters for its completion. The building and armories are lighted by electric are and incandescent lamps.

RIDING SCHOOL.

This building is nearly completed, but, as yet, has not been given over by the contractors. It would be advisable that it should be given in charge of the Deputy Adjutant General as provided by Regulations and Orders of the Active Militia, 1887. The guardian of the Riding School is now occupying the quarters allotted in the Drill Hall to the Officers of the several city Corps and to their great inconvenience; as they are anxious to be put in possession of them for use during annual drills.

RIFLE RANGES.

I again beg the urgency of putting the Lévis Rifle Range in a state in par with that of Ottawa and other cities. The expenditure will comparatively be small and the change and improvements would give good satisfaction to the force of this city and of Lévis. The Beauport Flats Range is now crossed by the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway, and considerable repairs will be required in order to utilize it during the winter months, as the annual Target Practice of city Corps is generally carried out at that period of the year.

DRILL COMPANIES.

The Military School classes of the Quebec Seminary and Normal Schools paraded for my inspection in the Drill Hall in June last. The Companies went through the general routine of March past Manual, and firing exercises and Battalion movements, the whole very creditably performed. They wore the dress uniform of their several institutions looked neat and worked very steadily together. Captain Frève, their Instructor, has been most zealous and painstaking and deserves credit for the efficiency attained.

In some school complaints are made that the rifles issued are too long and cumbrous, and if possible would like to see shorter carbines put in the hands of the boys.

In concluding my report I wish to record the efficient service rendered generally

by the efficers of my Camp Staff.

I must here also not forget the good service rendered by Staff Sergeant Rivet of "B" Company Infantry School, who acted as Brigade Sergeant Major at Camp St. Thomas.

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

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

To the Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa,

APPENDIX "A."

BRIGADE CAMP AT MONTMAGNY, 14th July, 1888.

Sir,-As Principal Medical Officer of the Camp held this year at St. Thomas de

Montmagny, I have the honor to submit the following report :-

Over 150 prescriptions were given and filled up for about one hundred cases of illness. The predominating maladies were diarrheera, rheumatism, bronchitis, sunstroke, bruises, &c.

Four patients were sent home, three from the 88th Battalion and one from the 87th Battalion, suffering respectively from enteritis, injury to the eye, phlegmon and preumonia.

The stock of medicines was even more defective than in former years. The most simple remedies were lacking, such as plasters, chlorate of potash, Rigollot paper, &c. There were no surgical instruments nor any apparatus for bandaging.

&c., &c.

It is for this reason that a Board of Medical Officers (appendix B) met on the 12th instant to call the attention of the Militia authorities to this anomalous state of things and to request that the same may be remedied in the future by furnishing a medicine chest containing the necessary medicinal preparations, also a setofthe most necessary surgical instruments, in order that the sick may obtain judicious and efficacous treatment. None of the bottles in the present medicine chest having ground glass stoppers a portion of their contents thereby lose their virtues. Herewith annexed is the report of the Medical Board in question.

The best of order and good feeling constantly prevailed in the Camp, and all the members of the Brigade have but to feel thankful for the very cordial reception and the exquisite politeness of the people of the coquettish little town of Montmagny. They rivalled with each other in making our stay amongst them as agreeable as possible. Our thanks are due to all, and particularly to the Reverend Mr. Rousseau, parish priest, Mr. Choquette, M. P., Mr. E. Bender and others whose hospitality was

always marked with the most amiable and delicate urbanity.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. TURCOTT, Surg. B. C. Q., Camp Principal Medical Officer.

LIEUT.-Col. DUCHESNAY, Commandant.

APPENDIX "B."

Proceedings of a Board of Medical Officers held at the camp of St. Thomas by order of the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding the camp on the 12th day of July 1888, so as to examine and report concerning the stock of medicines furnished, and other medical material.

Chairman, Surgeon J. M. Turcot, M.D., of the Camp.

The Board after having carefully examined the medicine chests furnished by the Department of Militia, in conformity with complaints made by the surgeons of the different Battalions assembled in Camp, having taken evidence which goes to prove:

1st. The medicine chest is incomplete, because the experience that we gain during camping time proves that the general and essential diseases that are there met with cannot be judiciously treated by reason of the lack of the necessary medica

preparations.

2nd. That these chests contain no surgical or other instruments.

3rd. That in consequence of this it is urgent that we should hereafter be furnished with a more complete collection of drugs and surgical instruments, so that we may be in a position to properly treat the cases of sickness which may present themselves.

J. M. TURCOT,
Principal Medical Officer of the Camp.
L. N. FORTIN, 61st Battalion,
DR. L. C. MAYRAND, 81st Battalion,
DR. H. W. BLAGDON, 88th Battalion,
DR. J. E. GRONDIN, 87th Battalion,
ARTHUR DE BLOIS, M.D., 87th Battalion.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 2nd November, 1888.

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 :-

Cavalry.

Cavatry.		
0	fficers.	NC. Officers and men.
8th Regiment (7 Troops)	29	294
Field Artillery.		
Newcastle, Woodstock, (2 Field Batteries)	12	148
Garrison Artillery.		
N. B. Brigade (5 Batteries)	23	210
Engineers.		
The Brighton (1 Company)	3	42
Infantry and Rifles.		
Infantry School Corps	6	100
62nd Battalion "Fusiliers" (6 Companies)	26	252
67th do (9 Companies)	35	378
71st do 7 do	29	294
73rd do 5 do	23	210
74th do 6 do	26	252
Independent 1 do	3	42
* Total	215	2,222
Add Officers		. 215
Grand Total		. 2,437

(2.) The maximum number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men to receive pay for drill in the District, 1888-89, is 1,378, exclusive of the Infantry School Corps.

(3.) The actual strengh present at inspection as per Tabular Inspection Return, herewith, is 1,397. The full number authorized to receive pay performed drill for

1888-89.

Although the period since last report—from November, 1887, to November, 1888—has not been marked by much that is important, and unfortunately biennial not annual drill of country corps (Cavalry and Infantry) still continues. There has been, I consider, steady progress in drill and discipline in the force generally, and besides increased attention to Target Practice, both in Corps and in Rifle Associations. While there is still much room for improvement, I cannot do better, in view of this than report in detail on these subjects in the usual order, viz.: As to steps taken in compliance with orders to secure efficiency (1) in Brigade Camp, and (2) in city and rural Corps who performed drill at their local headquarters, and also (3) as to the force generally of my District.

Brigade Camp.

There can be no doubt of the advisability, as pointed out by the General Officer in command, 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.

It is desirable to have two such Camping grounds in this District owing to the

distance separating Corps in the east and west of the Province respectively.

This year, however, there were special reasons why Chatham should be selected as the place of assembly for Corps in the East. Sussex and Moneton, whose local authorities were most liberal in their offers of grounds, &c., having each in turn in previous years had Brigade Comps formed in their respective Counties, Kings and Westmoreland.

The following is a list of Staff and Corps assembled in Camp at Chatham, 26th

June :-

Total strength: -Officers	74
Non-Commissioned Officers and men,	787
Total	861
Horses	156
Guns	4

Staff.

Lt.-Colonel Maunsell, D. A. G., Commandant. Major Gordon, I. S. C., Brigade Major. Lt.-Colonel Blaine, 62nd Fusiliers, Instructor of Musketry. Surgeon Bishop, 73rd Battalion, Principal Medical Officer. Quartermaster (Hon. Major) A. Lipsett, 71st Battalion, Camp Quartermaster. Captain Seely, No. 3 Brigade Garrison Artillery, Supply Officer.

CORPS.

Cavalry.

8th " Princes Louise Regiment of Cavalry"-Lt.-Colonel Domville. "A" Troop, Captain Whelpley.

" B" G. W. Fowler. do 66 D" D. J. Fowler. do

Artillery.

Newcastle Field Battery, - Lt.-Colonel Call.

Engineers.

B. Major Vince.

5

Infantry.

Infantry School Corps, Lieut. D. Young. 73rd Battalion, Lt.-Colonel McCalley.

No. 1 Company, Captain Sheridan. Fenton. do 3 do McKnight. 4 do McNaughton.

do

Cameron. 74th Battalion, Lt.-Colonel Beer:

No. 1 Company, Captain Wetmore. 2 do McDonald. 3 do Fairweather. 4 do Murray. 5 do Bowes. 6 do Harper.

From the time of the camp being authorized until its breaking up, Lt. Colonel McCalley, 73rd Battalion, whose headquarters are at Chatham, was untiring in his efforts for the success of the Camp; securing and preparing excellent grounds with a good and convenient Rifle Range, and an abundant supply of pure water.

Lt. Colonel McCulley in his efforts received the cordial support of the citizens

of Chatham.

In proof of the kindly spirit of the citizens I may mention the generous action

of one citizen in particular, J. B. Snowball, Esq.

On hearing that the Brighton Engineers were in want of material with which to construct a bridge of considerable length, capable of taking 9 pr. field guns—Gzowski Engineer competition—this gentleman placed at the disposal of the Corps, free of cost, an abundant supply of timber from his extensive lumber yards.

Distances by rail to Chatham not being great (the Infantry School Corps and Brighton Engineers proceeded by the recently opened Northern and Western Railway) Corps arrived in camp at an early hour on the afternoon of the 26th June.

Drill commenced in earnest on the following morning.

When country Corps have not been in Camp for a period of two years it is unquestionably a difficult matter to take up drill where it had been left off so long ago; Officers become "rusty" in their manner of imparting instruction. Better things cannot be expected from Non-Commissioned Officers. (The men are, it is true, eager to acquire knowledge). It is marvellous, therefore, in view of this, to observe the steady progress from day to day. This progress could only be secured by the attendance from time to time of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers at the Schools of Military Instruction of the different arms of the service to which these Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers belong.

I need only here refer in brief to my remarks in previous reports as to the advantages accruing from the presence in Camp of "A" Company and Staff Infantry School Corps. These advantages were not less appreciated in this Camp.

I regret extremely that the General Officer in command was unable to inspect this Encampment, for highly as he commended the Brigade Camp at St. Andrews last year, I am of opinion that the force in Chatham Camp was not a whit inferior in point of zeal, nor as regards efficiency; the conduct of the men being exemplary and all ranks did their duty in an admirable manner.

Beginning with Squad and Company drills, particular attention being called to the firing exercises preparatory to target practice. Battalion Drills and Brigade

Field followed as far as time permitted.

The General Officer's orders were complied with, 1st, as to instruction in rifle practice; 2nd, to instruction of officers and men in extended order, and desiring that when possible one day, at least be devoted to route marching with advance and rear guards, and when halted the opportunity to be taken of instructing the force in the disposition and duties of outposts as far as time and circumstances will admit.

On the last day in the Camp when the force was marched in column of route through Chatham, a plateau on Loban's form having been selected for the bivouse, the advance and rear guards and flanking parties became at once the out-

posts of the Brigade with picquets and sentries, and supports and reserve.

Before returning to camp after field manœuvres in which the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry were engaged, the prizes won in target practice were distributed by the Hou. P. Mitchell, M.P. for the county. The breaking up orders (copy herewith) were also read by the Brigade Major. I was most fortunate in the selection of Staff.

In Major Gordon I found an efficient Brigade Major, accurate in detail, attentive

to general results.

In an Officer of Lieut.-Colonel Blaine's standing in the force, I had an Instructor of Musketry who carried out both in letter and spirit the orders relating to target practice.

The duties of Camp Quarter master were correctly performed by Maior

Lipsett.

The rations were of excellent quality, Lieut.-Colonel Gillespie, of Chatham, being the principal contractor, and the accounts most carefully kept by the efficient Supply

Officer, Captain Seely.

I must again bear testimony to the satisfactory working of the plan recommended by the General Officer in Command, of appointing a Principal Medical Officer, with one large hospital tent where the patients of each Regiment or Corps would be treated by their own medical man.

The Report of Surgeon Bishop is submitted herewith. I beg to support that officer's suggestion as to the issue of a few rubber sheets for the hospital tent. I also direct attention to the recommendation for the improvement of the supply of

medicines.

I have only to add that in this camp, as on all previous occasions, I had the hearty co-operation of the Officers commanding Corps in carrying out Brigade orders and in contributing in every possible way to the success of the camp.

Transport of troops to and from camp by the N. & W. Railway was efficiently carried out, as was that by the I. C. Railway, but for some delay in the transport of

Cavalry in returning from camp.

The Reverend — Forsyth, with his usual kindness conducted Divine Service in Camp on Sunday. The surplice choir of his church assisted in the singing. Many

citizens from Chatham and the neighborhood attended the service.

The Young Men's Christian Association tent is now considered a necessity in Brigade Camp. Mr. Diston, the active secretary always receives a cordial welcome and he leaves nothing undone for the pleasure and profit of the men.

I now submit the following details :-

CAVALRY.

8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry.

I consider that at no previous annual training has the Regiment appeared to greater advantage than in this Camp as represented by "A" "B" and "D" Troops. This is owing, I think, to the fact that officers commanding Troops, in carrying out Regimental Orders, made careful selection both of men and horses before leaving local headquarters, and besides a fresh issue of clothing, there was an issue much required of new saddlery.

The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers trained at the Royal School of Cavalry did as heretofore good wook and the result was daily improvement in drill

and discipline.

ARTILLERY.

Newcastle Field Battery-Bt. Lt.-Colonel Call.

My report of inspection of this Battery was inadvertently omitted in my printed Report for 1887, I regret this the more for I had none but words of praise to submit.

From the soldierlike manner in which the Battery was marched into Camp and in which their tents were pitched on the ground, marked for it and in which the routine of duties was taken up, it was apparent that the advantages, and they are many, of annual training as compared with biennial drill cannot be overestimated.

The Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Lt.-Colonel Cotton, will, I doubt not, report favorably as to drill and practice. I can speak equally favorably respecting

the conduct of the men and their attention to duty.

Brighton Engineer Company-Bt. Major Vince.

My remarks, referring to the Newcastle Field Battery, as to the advantages of annual drill apply equally to this highly efficient Company and its Officers, who, when speaking of duty and their manner of performing it, may be termed "Old Soldiers".

So great indeed is the knowledge and experience of the Commander of the Company—Major Vince—that it is customary for any Officer in camp in doubt or difficulty to "consult the officer Commanding Engineers."

This Officer being the Senior Officer of Engineers in the Maritime Provinces

has been recommended for the Brevet rank of Lt. Colonel, as a special case; I carn-

estly hope this recommendation may be favorably considered.

The Inspector of Engineers will report as to the work done by this Corps in

Chatham Camp.

I have again occasion to thank the Inspector of Engineers for kindly assisting in getting up and liberally contributing to sports in Camp.

Infantry School Corps-Lieut. D. Young.

In the absence, on the staff, of other Officers Lieutenant D. Young commanded. Another opportunity was afforded of showing practically what should never be lost sight of in Permanent Corps, viz., that as "they form Schools of Military Instruction for the Militia they should be models in the largest sense possible," and that the Officers and men on the strength of the establishment, both as individuals and collectively, should afford examples of discipline, capability for duty and conduct.

73rd Battalion-Lt. Colonel McAuley.

I am glad to be able to report improvement in this Battalion. The want-to which I more than once directed attention-of qualified Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers is being supplied from year to year, although not so speedily as the Lt.-Colonel desires, there being still some vacancies for qualified officers. On these vacancies being filled there may, I hope, be greater attention paid to uniformity of dress of officers.

No. 2 Company, at the headquarters, Chatham, sets an example to outside Com-

panies in neatness and efficiency. The Regimental Band too is efficient.

74th Battalion-Lt.-Colonel Beer.

This Battalion will, I consider, compare favorably in efficiency with other county battalions of Canada. Lt.-Colonel Beer is backed by zealous and active Majors, and the Officers in their respective half Battalions have Captains of Companies who look well to the interests of their men, and of the Battalion generally. The results are good.

The change of headquarters of No. 2 Company from Petitcodiac to Moncton, and the promotion of Captain A. McDonald to the command of that Company has proved of advantage to the Battalion. Captain McDonald is supported by the citizens of Moneton in his efforts for the good of the Company. His armoury is

well arranged.

There is improvement in the case of Government property generally in Company Armouries, although I had to find fault in some instances at my last inspection.

RURAL CORPS IN CAMP AT LOCAL HEADQUARTERS.

Woodstock Artillery Field Battery-Major Dibblee.

Being employed on inspection duty elsewhere I was unable to be present at the inspection of this Battery by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Lt. Colonel Cotton, at Camp Woodstock, 13th and 14th July last.

I am glad to observe that the Battery has this year risen on the list of efficient Field Batteries of Canada, being the seventh in the comparative efficiency returns.

Owing to the number of qualified Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, and the abundant supply of good horses at the disposal of the Commanding Officer, there should be no difficulty in maintaining efficiency. At my recent inspection, on 16th October, of the Armoury and Store House, I found arms, accourrements, clothing, gans, saddlery, harness, &c., well arranged and in good condition, with few exceptions, as reported.

CITY TROOPS NOT IN CAMP.

No. 3 Brigade of Garrison Artillery-Lt.-Colonel Armstrong.

In company with the Inspector of Artillery, I inspected and mustered this Brigade on the Military grounds, St. John, on the 22nd August,

Numerical strength as per Tabular Report.

In view of the unquestionable importance of providing for the defence of the Harbor of St. John, it is at least satisfactory to know that the Officer commanding this Brigade leaves nothing undone to insure the maintenance of efficiency in this Brigade of Garrison Artillery—in charge of the seaward Batteries—from fostering esprit de corps to the carrying out of details in drill and on the internal system of the force. In this Lt.-Colonel Armstrong is well supported by his Officers.

It is, I submit, desirable, as a special measure, to increase the number of Batteries from five to six. I learn, with pleasure, that the detachment representing the Brigade at the Isle of Orleans, Quebec, in September last did good work; and following the example of his Commanding Officer who won the first individual prize in the Officers match shot and shell practice 1887, Captain Crawford won a similar prize

this year.

No. 4 Battery.

Captain Jones having secured the efficiency prize in 1887, closely competed for the honor this year; won by No. 1 Battery. Captain Seely, whose Battery occupies a high position (2nd on the list) in the comparative efficiency returns, Garrison Artillery of Canada, 1888.

The band of the Brigade continues to be very efficient.

Having above referred to the defence of the harbor of St. John, a subject of importance, I beg to direct special attention to the proceedings of the annual Board of Inspection of forts, mounted ordnance, magazines and works, submitted by me 25th September last.

INFANTRY.

62nd Battalion—" St. John Fusiliers," Lieut.-Colonel Blaine; St. John Rifle Company, Captain J. T. Hartt, Attached.

I inspected this fine Battalion on the Military grounds, St. John, on the 24th

August.

The general order requiring examination of Officers' drill in extended order, and the production of completed target practice returns was complied with, the inspection occupying considerable time, the result was most satisfactory, highly creditable to Lieut. Colonel Blaine, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men under his command. Careful attention had evidently been given to the instruction of the different Companies. In numerical strength, in target practice and general efficiency the Battalion is equal to what it had so well attained in 1887.

The above remarks apply equally to the St. John Rifle Company, Captain Hartt, attached temporarily for drill purposes. I only regret that this Company remains amongst the so-called "Independent Companies," thereby the promotion of the captain (who has well earned a step of rank) and other officers, is slow, and if permanently attached to the Brigade of Artillery or Battalion of Infantry, there would

be another incentive to further improvement in efficiency,

The band of the 62nd Battalion is as usual very efficient.

Bt. Major Sturdee has, at the request of his brother officers, written and published an admirable history of this Battalion, whose Companies were originally organized in 1859, and whose record is full of interest. Major Sturdee's example may be followed with advantage in other Corps and thus, as pointed out, there is supplied another means to the end, serving "to bind together" (the members of the corps) "as comrades of a Regiment having but one aim—the defence of our country and the preservation of law and order."

CORPS NOT DRILLED, 1888-89.

67th Battalion, C. L. Infantry-Lt,-Colonel Baird.

I am glad to have to report improvements in the care of Government property kept in private armouries in this Battalion.

The lately promoted Officers, Nos. 2, 8 and 9 Companies, Captains Adams,

Perkins and Williams have particularly well arranged armories.

No. 3 Company, Captain Kirkpatrick.

Armoury not satisfactory.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Raymond was temporarily attached to 73rd Battalion, Chatham Camp, where he served with credit to himself and advantage to the Battalion.

71st York Battalion, Lt.-Colonel Marsh.

I have not yet completed inspections of armories of this Battalion. Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 7 Companies' armories are satisfactory.

Bands.

The following Corps have efficient Bands:-

8th Regiment of Cavalry.

N.B. Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Infantry School Corps.

62nd Battalion.

67th do

71st do

73rd do

74th do

Rifle Associations.

The following Rifle Associations held competitions, and the returns of matches have been transmitted to Headquarters:-

(1) New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association.

(2) St. John County Rifle Association.

(3) King's County

(4) York County (5) Carleton County do

do

(6) Northumberland County do

do

(7) Charlotte County

(8) Westmoreland County do

Target Practice.

I have already referred to increased attention to target practice in Corps and in Rifle Associations, there being still much room for improvement in both. The latter are better supported than heretofore, and more under the control of the active militia force. This is as it should be. The fact, however, remains that the number of competitors at the matches of the different Rifle Associations, from the County to the Dominion Association, is but small in proportion to the actual numerical strength of Corps, showing that while undoubtedly it is considered the highest prize and the highest honor to represent the force of Canada at Wimbledon, the training in the use of the rifle individually and collectively in Corps, where drill and discipline should, as is all important, go on side by side, is too often neglected.

I beg to direct attention to my suggestions on this subject in Report of 1887,

page 49.

I also desire to call the attention to my suggestions as to "loss of arms and

other Government property" and as to "books, postage and stationery."

I have again an opportunity 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 honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Colonel, D. A. G. Commanding, District No. 8.

To the Adjutant General, Ottawa.

APPENDIX "A."

BRIGADE ORDER BY LT.-COLONEL MAUNSELL, COMMANDANT, 6TH JULY, 1888.

No. 6.

Chatham Brigade Camp breaks up to-morrow.

The first Camp of the different Arms, formed in the fine County of Northumber-

land, has been most successful in every important particular.

The General Officer in command highly commended the efficiency of the Brigade assembled in St. Andrews camp last year, it is regretted that Sir Fred Middleton is unable to inspect this camp, for the efficiency here attained is in no degree less than that attained at St. Andrews.

The site of the Camp is all that could be desired, the health of the troops ex-

cellent.

In compliance with orders the principal care has been paid:

1st. To instruction in Rifle practice,

2nd. To instruction of Officers, N.U. Officers and men in drill in extended order.

The course of Target practice has been carefully carried out under the supervision of the Musketry Instructor, and as regards drill in extended order, there has

been marked improvement from day to day.

The conduct of the men on the line of march, as well as in camp and its vicinity has been exemplary. In view of this satisfactory state of things (on which the Commandant will report for the consideration of the General Officer in Command), Lieut. Col. Maunsell desires to express his sincere thanks to Commanding Officers, for their cordial support and assistance and to all officers and men for their attention to drill and discipline.

By order, D. GORDON, Brigade-Major.

APPENDIX "B."

CAMP CHATHAM, 6th July, 1888.

SIR,—As Principal Medical Officer at Camp Chatham, I have the honor to submit the following report:—We have had very little sickness, when compared with former Camps, and none of a serious nature, with the exception of Private Howell of "A" Company, I. S. C., who contracted a severe cold and was confined to the Hospital for some days.

This favorable state of affairs, was in a great measure due to the beautiful situa-

tion of the Camp, the healthy climate, and excellent water.

In accordance with General Orders a Brigade Hospital was established, with Sergeant Cochran of "A" Company, I. S. C., as Brigade Hospital Sergeant, and all men temporarily unfit for duty were sent there for treatment by the Surgeons of

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the different Corps, under the general supervision of the Principal Medical Officer, and in no case were the sick allowed to remain in their own tents. This plan I consider tends greatly to prevent shamming and adds very materially to the effectual working of the Medical department.

Very much just complaint is made each year by the Surgeons, in reference to the make-up of the Medicine Chest, both as to the selection and quantity of the more important drugs supplied, they contain a great many things not required in Camp,

and are devoid of many important requisites.

I think it would be only just to the Surgeons, of the different Corps, that they should have a voice in the selection of the drugs, and other Surgical appliances required for Camp, as it is only reasonable to suppose that they should be the best

judges of the articles required.

In my opinion a great saving could be effected by leaving the ordering of drugs to the Principal Medical Officer, as only such articles as were certain to be required, would be procured, deficiencies to be filled up as they were needed, this would prevent many useless articles, been held over from year to year, and also give greater satisfaction to both Surgeons and men.

It is absolutely necessary for the comfort and safety of the sick, that the Hospital

should, in future be supplied, with cots and rubber blankets.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. P. BISHOP, Surgeon 73rd Battalion,

To Lt.-Colonel MAUNSELL, Deputy Adjutant General Commanding.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Halifax, N. S., 3rd December, 1888.

Principal Medical Officer.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Leiut.-General Commanding, my Annual Report on the state of Corps in Military District No. 9 for the year 1888-89.

Establishment.

Cavalry	82 594	No. of Corps 1 Troop. 1 Battery 12 Batterie 61 Compan	98.
Number authorized to drill:— In Camp Local Headquarters			1,058 946
Total		*****************************	2,004

Corps which performed drill in Camp:—
Sydney Field Battery of Artillery.
King's Troop of Cavalry.
The 69th Battalion, 8 Companies.

72nd do 6 do 75th do 6 do

Corps which performed drill at Local Headquarters:— Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery, 7 Batteries. Yarmouth Battery, G. A., 1 Battery. 63rd Battalion Halifax Rifles, 6 Companies.
66th Battalion P. L. F., 8 do

Strength of Corps performing drill:—
At Headquarters 948
At Camp 1,017

Corps which were not detailed (the Lunenburg Battery of G. A. was detailed, but did not perform drill): —

The Mahone Bay Battery.
The Digby do
The Picton do
The 68th Battalion, 9 Companies.
The 78th do 7 do

The 93rd do 5 do
The 94th do 5 do

Cavalry.

The King's Troop performed drill in Camp at Aldershot under command of Captain Ryan. I inspected them on the 12th September; their arms, accourrements, saddlery, &c., are in excellent condition. Horses small (this is generally the case

in this Province).

Their drill both mounted and dismounted was very fair. They had many recruits. The sword exercise was also fairly performed. The drill shed being now in excellent condition at Kentville, it is available for extra drills. This Troop having the advantage of turning out every year, should, no doubt, be better than many in other districts. I inspected Troop and Officers books, which were well kept.

Sydney Field Battery.

The Battery went into Camp at Sydney, C.B., on the 16th July. This was their second year's drill since their organization in 1883, under command of Major McLeod.

I should think they had made progress, and I am aware that the Officers have gone to considerable expense and trouble, and have qualified at Royal School of

Artillery, Quebec.

I would, however, strongly recommend that a good instructor from Quebec be employed next year, to show them their Camp duties, which were in my opinion very slackly performed from want of experience in the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Inspector of Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, inspected this Battery on the 25th

July and will, no doubt, report thereon.

I trust that this Battery will get their new armament, as they are still using the old bronze Howitzers. The Gun-shed, Stores, Armories, &c., &c., are in excellent condition, and as we have now got the whole of the military property at Sydney in charge, it will be available for the Field Battery, and also for the 94th Battalion.

Garrison Artillery.

The Halifax Garrison Artillery performed drill at Local Headquarters. They were inspected by Lt.-Colonel Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, on the 26th August.

Three Batteries performed their annual shot and shell practice at Point Pleasant under the superintendence of the Inspector of Artillery on the 25th August. I understand the inspection was highly satisfactory, being a vast improvement on former years. There has been to my knowledge an immense number of voluntary drills, extending through the whole of last winter, going on in the Gun shed; and in discipline, interior economy in working the organization, I hardly know the Regiment. This is due in a very great measure to Lt.-Colonel Curren who has been indefatigable

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in working up the Corps, and has passed a most satisfactory examination himself at Quebec, and has brought together a number of officers, whom he has induced to join the Brigade, and who have followed his example. He has organized classes of signalling and ambulance, and lectures on Gunnery, &c., of a most interesting nature are being delivered weekly by the Staff and Battery Officers.

The officers are now being drilled at the 7-inch and 9-inch R. M. L. Guns by the Royal Artillery; Colonel Hill Commanding R. A., B. N. A., having given permission to use the Guns in the Drill Shed in the Artillery Park. This shed is now lighted with the electric light at the expense of the Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery,

As proof of the attention paid to drill, &c., the achievements of the detachments sent from the Brigade to the Dominion Artillery Association competitions at Isle of Orleans in September last, when this Corps literally made a clean sweep of all the important prizes.

All stores, equipment, clothing, &c., in their charge is now in excellent order. The Yarmouth Garrison Battery was inspected by Lt.-Colonel MacShane who

reports most favorably of them. (Inspected, Friday, 30th November.)

The Lunenburg Garrison Battery, I ordered to drill, but it failed to do so and I regret to have to bring to your notice the unsatisfactory state of the Mahone Bay Battery, and of the Pictou Battery. I have, however, taken such steps with these Batteries that unless the requirements are fulfilled, I must ask for their disbandment after the 1st January. I am, however, glad to be able to say that I can fill their places with ease.

INFANTRY.

The 63rd Battalion

Were inspected on the 10th October, the day of the manceuvres. They turned out full strength, and are in excellent order; it would be very hard for any Rifle Battalion in the Dominion to excel them. They are a most useful body, always on hand when required, and are exceedingly well commanded. All officers have qualified, and all arms and equipment are in perfect order. Their Bugle and Brass Bands are very superior.

The 66th Battalion Princess Louise Fusileers

Were inspected by me on the 27th September in marching order, great-coats They made a most excellent appearance, and were never they say in better order. Their Battalion Drill, Manual and Firing Exercise was all that I could desire. and I had several Officers out for Company drill; this might have been done better. The Attack and Skirmishing Drill was fair; our Drill Yard is so small it does not give us much chance in these formations. The Bands of this Battalion are really a sight to see, and the music excellent.

With one exception all the Officers are qualified.

The books, accounts, service rolls and pay sheets were correct and complete, and I called the Rolls of the City Battalions in conformity with General Order on the subject (No. 10) 11th May, 1888.

I cannot conclude my report on City Corps without mentioning that our three City Battalions were requested by Sir John Ross to act with Her Majesty's Troops on the 10th October in carrying out some manœuvres. Our total strength here is a little over 900, and they turned out between 700 and 800 strong, at a great sacrifice to many, and I was complimented by the Chief Staff Officer here on the punctuality shown by all detachments of Militia, and also the manner they performed the duties told off to them.

Rural Corps.

The following Corps assembled at Camp Aldershot, N.S., on 4th September:— The King's Troop of Cavalry, 69th Battalion-Lt.-Colonel Starratt. 72nd Battalion-Lt.-Colonel Spurr. 75th Battalion-Lt.-Colonel Kaulbach.

The undermentioned were the Brigade Staff:-

Major Gordon, R.S.I., Brigade Major; Lt.-Colonel Irving, B.M., No. 12, Musketry Instructor; Lt.-Colonel Chipman, 68th Battalion, Supply Officer; Lt.-Colonel Murray, Quartermaster; Dr. Primrose, P.M.O.

The orders for annual drill were strictly carried out.

The rations were very fairly good, being supplied by two contractors, instead of four, which makes a great difference I find, as the contractors may lose on one article and gain on another, and so long as they imagine they will make something, they will give us a fair article.

I received valuable assistance from the R. S. I., Fredericton.

Major Gordon is an excellent Officer, and most zealous in his work, and four instructors also, whose conduct was all that could be desired, and showed good examples. Sergt. Major Lockhart, 63rd Rifles, was our excellent Sergeant Major, and was most industrious.

The target practice was carried on under Lt.-Colonel Irving, who is painstaking and has got quite into the work, the targets worked well, eight of them, and all fired.

The men were classified and instructed in aiming and position drill and cleaning

of arms.

The transport arrangements were quite satisfactory, and all the Battalions arrived and returned without the slightest accident or loss of time, and I think the W. & A. Railway redeemed themselves in the opinion of the militia.

The health of the Camp was good, generally, all claims for sickness incurred in

Camp have been rendered.

I regret, however, to report that the medical arrangements were not such as to call forth praise, on the contrary I think the medical system of our militia should be reconsidered and altered, it should be less expensive and should be efficient. Now it

is anything but that. I referred to this in my report of 1886.

I introduced into my Camp this year, with great success, a Signal Class, taking one man per Company. They were willing to work principally out of the drill hours, and became in the few days so proficient, that on the last Review day of the whole Force, I was able to work the Force without any other assistance from buglers or mounted officers. It is a most valuable system, and in the present day you cannot do without it.

Corporal Fancotte, Infantry School Corps, was the instructor, and to him all

the credit is due.

My thanks are due to the Y.M.C.A. of Halifax; they supplied the men with writing materials, papers and reading matter, and I look upon their tent as a great help to me in keeping up the discipline by the excellent example shown by its members.

The Canteen was well kept and supplied all articles required, with the exception

of strong waters.

The conduct of the men was excellent, and though at times we had thousands of people in the Camp, yet I never saw a man in liquor, nor was a man received into the Brigade Guard tent.

The 69th Battalion turned out full strength; 72nd and 75th Battalions rather under. I was, however, much pleased to welcome Lt. Colonel Kaulbach's Battalion

into District Camp, it being their first appearance since Confederation.

I know that it was the opinion of the Officers commanding this Battalion, that it was better to bring instruction to the men than the men to the instruction. I have reason to know that he did not leave Camp with this opinion. Nothing can be better than the camp for the Rural Militia.

Inspection day I found the 69th Battalion the best drilled and by far the best

commanded Battalion.

The 75th Battalion had five companies, very clean. The 72nd had much to learn, and in No. 4 Company were some of the dirtiest rifles I have seen since I have been in this District.

The District Armorer examined all rifles in Camp, and in my District. I have satisfaction in reporting that the Snider is not all worn out, and is an excellent rifle still. The rifling is still fresh and good.

I have quite changed my opinion about Rural Corps, in many important, soldierly qualities they are superior to, and if they were drilled every year for 16 days the men would be quite as smart as city Corps, as we should not then have so many recruits; with the two years system two-thirds are now about what come in. A Colonel of one of my smartest city Battalions, who came down to see the Camp, acknowledged that it would put his Battalion on their mettle to equal some of the Battalions, and of course the city Battalions drill every year.

Bands.

The Bands were generally excellent, and in Camp they were a great pleasure to us all. The 75th Battalion excelled. I now think the allowance given by the Government is fairly earned. They should certainly be inspected yearly by a Staff Officer who should hear them play the music furnished by the Department, and report to headquarters.

I must again draw your attention to our equipment, in my two Districts we have only the means by ball bags of carrying ten rounds, and we should carry over

a hurdred per man.

The great coat strap cuts the men's shoulders carrying the coat, and therefore it is much better to roll it. I do trust we may yet have the Oliver equipment tried.

I have pleasure in pointing out to you, that nearly every Officer in my two Districts, with the exception of the 75th Battalion, and detached Batteries, is qualified; some of many years standing it is true, are getting rusty and will have to make room for younger blood, but on the whole the way the young Officers in this District have attended the schools is deserving of praise. And the schools are the chief reasons of the great advances made in the instructions given at the Camps.

It may not be as thoroughly as we could wish but a great deal is done.

The Camp broke up on the 15th September and all returned to their homes without accident. There were no deficiences in Camp equipment, not accounted for.

Musketry, Rifle Associations and Rifle Ranges.

I enclose District target practice returns, one for the city Battalions and one for the Camp. The practice was carried out under different conditions, at the Camp I made all who did not obtain 15 points at two distances return to the short ranges again. This was not done by the city Corps. The Musketry is carried out much better at the Camp than in the city, and under Lieut. Colonel Irving it was all I could desire, in so short a time. I enclose his report marked "A" and also all registers.

In my last two reports, I have asked for some small prizes to be given to the rank and file at their annual shooting both in the city and in Camp, this was also recommended by the General Officer Commanding the Militia, (see Annual Report, 1886.) The handsome sums given by the Government do not reach the rank and file

to any extent in my Districts Nos. 9 and 12.

The competitors, from here, at the Dominion matches, amounted to half per cent., of my established strength, at the Provincial matches 3 per cent., and at the eleven County Rifle Associations all told 8 per cent. Now in looking over the names of the men entitled to go to Wimbledon next year, I find that fifteen out of the twenty are members of the Force who are not armed with the rifle, in fact either Officers, Combatant or Non-Combatant or Staff Sergeants.

In the first sixty in the Governor General's Match forty-one (41) are in the same position, either Officers or Staff-Sergeants. In our Nova Scotia Provincial Match there are 119 competitors; in looking over the report I notice in the first match that caught my eye that it had 32 prizes. That the winners consisted of 13

non-combatants and Staff-Sergeants, and 10 other Officers.

You will see by these figures that the rank and file benefit very little by the

generous grants of the Government.

In our County Associations the principal prizes are, I find, invariably won by the Officers, or Staff N. C. O.'s, who attend the Dominion or Provincial Matches, and I do think that a Field Officer competing for a dollar, on a shooting butt with a pri-

vate, is detrimental to good discipline.

If the Government cannot afford to give the Militia prizes I would suggest that twenty-five per cent. be taken from the Annual Rifle Grants to these Associations, and that only ten men be sent to Wimbledon, and give that amount to the men of the Dominion Militia for prizes, to men who are actually armed with the rifle. Volley firing is conceded by the authorities to be most important, and this can only be learnt on parade, or where the non-combatants and Staff-Sergeants do not go. The shooting of the Militia is very bad, and some steps should be taken to improve both by instruction, which is the only way to make the mass good, and by a little encouragement in prizes.

Armories and Drill Sheds.

The City Armories are in excellent condition, and the Rural Armories are

now getting very fair, and they are nearly all of the same pattern.

We have a number of Drill Sheds in different parts of Nova Scotia, which are of little use to the Department; I think it would be advisable to sell them, and put the proceeds into Drill Sheds at Digby, Pictou, &c., &c.

General Remarks

In conformity with General Orders, I compared Service Rolls with Acquittance Rolls on all occasions.

It seems to me that if the excellent system of Inspection Reports adopted by the Inspector of Artillery could be followed by all the Deputy Adjutants General, it would be to the advantage of the Force.

I would also suggest a confidential report being sent to the District Headquarters each term from the Schools of Instruction, regarding the capabilities of each Officer passing his examination, for reference.

I have pleasure in reporting that Lieut-Col. MacShane, B.M., and Lieut-Col.

Murray have given me every assistance.

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 Militis, Headquarters, Ottawa.

CAMP ALDERSHOT, KING'S COUNTY, N.S., 15th September, 1888.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward Terget Practice Returns for Corps in Camp, together with a classification return, as required by the General Orders for annual drill

The practice was conducted on the same principles as was that of last year, viz., no man being allowed to fire until he had first been as carefully instructed in aiming and position drill, as the limited time at our disposal would allow, and all weak shots being required to fire over again at the shorter ranges.

The necessity of thorough Musketry Instruction becomes more apparent each

year.

Very many of the recruits coming in have no knowledge whatever of how to use their rifles, the sending of whom to the targets without previous instruction therein, being only a waste of time and a useless expenditure of ammunition.

Were it for no other reason than to allow of this instruction being more effectually given than it is at present, it would be I respectfully submit, a sufficient one or increasing the number of days of annual drill.

The large proportion of third class shots shown by the returns, again forces the conclusion that it is high time something were done to improve the shooting of the mass of our militia force other than that afforded by means of the various Rifle Associations, whose annual Prize Meetings with the encouragement they afford for practice and individual effort, do not, most certainly, reach the class of men who come into Camp. I hope yet to see your suggestion for the grauting of a few money prizes for company competition at the annual Camps acted upon by the Department.

The Sergeant Instructor of Musketry (Sergt. Stockman) was most attentive to his duties, and all ranks were, I am pleased to say, attentive and dilligent in their

various drills and duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, JAMES D. IRVING, Lt.-Colonel, Musketry Instructor, Camp Aldershot.

The Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Military Districts Nos. 9 and 12, Commanding Camp.

CLASSIFICATION Return of Target Practice of "City Corps" at Halifax, N.S., annual drill, 1888-89, M. D. No. 9, pursuant to G. O. 10, 1888.

Corps. Ist Brigade Halifax Garrison Artillery— No. 1 Battery	18t Class.	2nd Olass.	3rd Class.	Name of Best Shot.	Points Obtained.	Company Figure Merit.	Battalion Figure Merit.
Artillery—	12					CONTRACTOR STREET, STR	B
2 do	6 21 4 6 6 16	4 5 7 9 9 3 11 48	23 11 14 8 17 20 5	Battery Sergt. Maj. D. Melvin Sergt. Carroll Gunner Burgess Gunuer Cumberford Battery Sergt. Maj. J. Spencer Bombardier Campbell	63 53 68 48 45 61 64	25.64 30.40 43.15 28.07 26.60 22.60 30.68	29.59
63rd Battalion— No. 1 Company	13 11 27 19 13 14	4 12 11 4 7 9	25 19 4 19 20 19	Lance Corpl. Longueil	66 65 64 68 65 64	33:40 31:76 43:50 33:16 31:06 31:79	34.13
66th Battalion— No. 1 Company	10 9 9 6 2 4 17 11	3 5 8 9 3 13 4 7	16 28 14 13 31 13 22 17	Sergeant Williams Corpl. Wm. Brown Sergt. Gray Corpl. Wilson Sergt. J. Hill Sergt. Merlin Private Bliss Lance Corpl. Westwood	50 59 64 59 40 59 54 56	30 86 23 29·18 30·13 16·83 29·33 33·41 28 26	27 62

CLASSIFICATION Return of Target Practice at Camp Aldershot, annual drill 1888-89, Mil. Dist. No. 9, pursuant to G. O. 10, 1888.

	Cls	ssific	eation.			re of	e of
Corps.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Name of Best Shot.	Points Obtained	Company Figure	Battalion Figure Merit,
King's Troop of Cavalry	6	7	24	Sergt. Major Jordan	52	25 .30	25.30
69th Battalion— No. 1 Company. 2 do	6 4 3 9 5 10 6 7	8 11 9 7 8 9 10 9	22 23 27 22 22 19 22 24	Pte. Whealock Pte. Quinlan. Corpl. Ray Opprl. Clark Sergt. Ritchie. Sergt. Jodd & Pte. Taylor equal. Pte. Parker Sergt. Gosincrants.	51 57 50 55 60 55 55	27.66 28.47 27.00 28.00 26.62 32.00 29.05 28.85	28.45
Total	56	78	=205 ===				
72nd Battalion— No. 1 Company	8 5 7 2 6 3	9 10 6 5 3 5	18 16 21 19 23 19	Pte. Jacques Corpl. Wood Pte. Downie Sergt. Taylor Pte. Young Pte. Thomas	55 63 55 58 52 49	28.50 28.13 31.00 24.00 28.66 28.00	28.05
Total	31	38	116				
75th Battalion— No. 1 Cempany	4 1 6 8 7 3	7 4 7 5 6 7	10 19 10 20 16 25	Pte. Lawlor	48 49 53 53 53 44	30 ·71 22 · 50 33 · 00 30 · 00 31 · 50 24 · 42	28-68
Total	29	36	200				1 -

JAS. D. IRVING, Lt. Col., Musketry Instructor, Camp Aldershot.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, Winnipeg, 15th November, 1888.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my Annual Report on the state of the Militia in this Military District under my command, for the information of the General Officer Commanding.

The following is the established strength of the Active Militia in the District by

arms, viz. -

	Officers.	N.CO. and Men.
Winnipeg Cavalry (1 Troop)	3	42
do Field Battery	. 6	74
do Rifles, 90th Battalion		276
do Light Infantry, 91st Battalion		276
"Manitoba Grenadiers," 95th Battalion		276
Total of all arms	87	944
	-	-

There appears to be another Independent Infantry Company, "St. Jean Baptiste," which has been reported non-effective, and all arms and accountrements were recalled, and returned into District Stores here during the command of my predecessor.

I would recommend that the name of this Company be erased from the Militia

List as it now only exists on paper.

The number authorized for annual drill this year by General Order (No. 10) dated Ottawa, 11th May, 1888, was 803 of all ranks.

Corps which performed Annual drill are as follows-

Winnipeg	Troop of Cavalry	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men. 28
do	Field Battery	. 24	301 ——
	Total	. 32	389

The tabular Inspection Return herewith enclosed, shows the number of Officers and men who were present at the Annual Inspection.

On the 15th June, 1888, I assumed command of this District.

On Monday the 2nd of July, the Winnipeg force paraded in Review Order on the Hudson's Bay Flats in celebration of Dominion Day in the following order, viz:—

Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry.
do Mounted Infantry.
do R.fles, 90th Battalion.

Each Corps mustering in full strength, the fine soldier-like appearance of each Corps greatly pleased me, this being my first parade of my new command.

Winnipeg Troop of Cavalary.

This Troop, under command of Captain Knight, paraded for my inspection on the common west of the Drill Shed on the 13th July. Their appearance was very soldierlike, their uniform being that of the "Carabiniers," and all the horses were of

a superior class.

The Troop marched past at the walk, trot and gallop. The wheeling and skirmishing, mounted and dismounted, was exceedingly well done and reflects great credit on both Officers and men; and I was much pleased with the Troop. Since the inspection I inspected the Armory and found the stores all cleaned and in proper order.

Winnipeg Field Battery.

This Battery went into Camp at Armstrong's Point on the 9th July, under command of Major Coutlée. Staff Sergeant Ducharme of "A" Battery acted as Drill Instructor.

The very great improvement of the whole outfit from the first day of going into Camp to the day of inspection was wonderful. Owing to the non-arrival of the Inspector of Artillery I inspected the Battery on the 19th July, and it affords me very great pleasure in reporting most favorably on the clean and tidy appearance of the men.

The guns and harness were as clean and bright as human man could make them. The several evolutions were all performed at a rapid rate, as also well performed.

When it is considered that in a Field Battery, owing to many duties, it requires increasing efforts to secure even a fair degree of efficiency, I am of opinion there were very satisfactory results in this year's Annual Drill, and I believe great im-

provement as compared with last year.

The target practice was carried out on an excellent range at Little Stony Mountain under my supervision. The result being most satisfactory, as the Winnipeg Field Battery heads the list for best shooting, besides winning the "Oswald Cup in prize money. Major Coutlée deserves great credit for the present state of his command; I must also remark that through Staff Sergeant Ducharme's unceasing exertions he considerably helped to bring the Battery up to its efficiency.

Royal School of Mounted Infantry.

On the 28th of August I inspected this Corps, under the command of Lieut .-Colonel Taylor, on the prairie west of the Drill Shed, my first impression being that it was the most serviceable that I have ever seen; their brown leather accourrements

adding greatly to their business like appearance.

Their marching past, and the mode of throwing out dismounted skirmishers, and how No. 3 of each section of fours galloping the lead horses to the rear out of range of fire and again bringing the horses up to the front when the skirmishers were required to mount, as also many other movements were exceedingly well done:

The men are a fine active set.

To make this corps really serviceable there should be two companies of 100 men

each, with a Gatling gun attached.

I would like to see the rural Corps on this Frontier District all Mounted Infantry, for rapidity of movement is what will be required here.

90th Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles.

This Battalion, 91st, has since been removed from list of Active Militia Corps by General Orders (18) 23rd November, 1888. (A.G.O.)

This Battalion paraded for my inspection on the Hudson's Bay Flats on the 19th

July, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Boswell.

The Regiment was drawn up in line and presented a fine soldierly appearance.

The Companies being very evenly sized and the physique of the men splendid.

The Regiment marched past in column, quarter column and at the double, all of which was very well done and drew forth the approbation of the large crowd which came to witness the inspection. The wheeling and changing of front and various other movements under the Colonel was steadily performed. The following officers were called out, viz.: Captain Campbell, Lieuts. Tullock and Macdonnell who drilled their respective Companies to my entire satisfaction. Captain and Adjutant Arnold also man cuvered the Regiment, these officers thus proving that they were well up in their drill.

The Regimental Stores were minutely inspected by me, and I found everything in perfect order. I consider that this Corps should be supplied with the Oliver Equipment. At present the Regiment if called out on service has nothing to enable the men to carry their kits in. Rifle slings are also much needed, none having been issued.

After the inspection I mustered the Battalion as follows: 21 Officers and 301

Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

The Regimental Band is excellent, and numbers 32 members, besides a good Bugle Corps of 16.

91st Battalion Winnipeg Light Infantry. (1)

I can report nothing about this Corps, the equipment having been returned into the Militia Stores about nine months ago with the view of its disbandment. The

interior economy of its affairs are in a considerable bad state of chaos.

I sincerely hope that if the present Corps is disbanded a Rural Battalion will be formed in its stead, and the following places strike me as suitable, viz.: Stonewall, Kildonan, Selkirk, Springfield, Morden and St. Andrews; all these places, with the exception of Mordon, are within a radius of 20 miles round Winnipeg.

95th Battalion Manitaba Grenadiers.

This Battalion expected to have performed this year's annual drill in Camp at Portage la Prairie but through some misunderstanding as to the cost of transport, &c., the Corps was again disappointed, every preparation had been made for a Camp.

I have inspected some of the armories and found the stores clean and in good

order, and the officers most zealous.

Should the 91st be re-organized this Battalion (95th) will lose two companies, viz.: Stonewall and Mordon. In their stead I would suggest that companies be organized at Carberry and Virden, in place of Stonewall and Morden transferred to the 91st Battalion, both being on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

If my suggestions are carried out there would be a local corps on the east and west side of Portage la Prairie, and all so situated that if their services should be

urgently required a few hours would concentrate the whole.

Rifle Associations.

There are at present twenty organized Rifle Associations in this District, eleven in the Province of Manitoba and nine in the North-West Territories, most of which have held matches during the year, and the amount of ammunition supplied to them by the Militia Department on repayment for practice amounting to 84,000 rounds, speaks well for the interest taken in Rifle shooting, it being the third highest on the return of single Military Districts in the Dominion as shown in the Report of the Director of Stores.

The Manitoba Provincial Rifle Range at Stony Mountain is a ten section one and laid out from 100 to 1,000 yards and is one of the best and safest in the Dominion, and is always open free of charge to any of the Militia Corps requiring the use of it.

The Annual Prize Meeting is a very attractive one, over \$3,000 in cash and kind being distributed in prizes. The Association have gone to great expense in laying out the range, and have built substantial offices for the council, secretary and treasurer, and I would respectfully recommend that the annual grant from the Dominion Government be increased to \$1,000.

I have also inspected the ranges at Portage la Prairie and Brandon, which are

very fine ones.

Winnipeg Drill Shed.

A very fine building and in an excellent state of preservation. I simply recommend that a large tank be placed in rear of the building for the reception of the rain that comes off the immense roof—it would be of great use in case of fire in the shed, or the Mounted Infantry Barracks close by, as also for use in the cleaning of the gun carriage and all other stores, &c.

⁽¹⁾ Note.—This Battalion, 91st, has since been removed from List of Active Militia Corps by G. O. (18), 28th Nov., 1888. (H. V. V.)

Aid of Civil Power.

On the 20th of October the Mounted Infantry were confined to barracks on the requisition of three magistrates, on account of an anticipated railway riot between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Manitoba and Red River Valley Railway. The men remained in barracks until the evening of the 31st when their presence was demanded at the scene of contention by the said magistrates. The Mounted Division under command of Lt.-Colonel Taylor started at 8:30 p.m., 10 minutes after receiving the order. I followed with 32 dismounted men at 1 o'clock a.m., per rail, and I am confident that the timely arrival of the Mounted Infantry prevented a serious collision between the opposing parties.

The Mounted Infantry remained on the ground from the evening of the 31st October until the morning of the 7th November, during all this time the men behaved in a most exemplary manner, never meddling, or in any way interferring with the workmen. The Canadian Pacific Railway placed a Pullman at the disposal of the

officers, and two Colonist cars for the men. Vide my report.

North-West Territories.

From a return received from the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police I find besides other stores, they have 1,124 Snider Rifles and 555,400 rounds of ball ammunition, the property of the Militia Department in charge at their different posts.

General Remarks.

This is a small District as regards the strength of the Volunteer Force in comparison to other Districts, but at the same time I consider it one of great importance, being as it were the outpost of the Canadian army, and in case of any disturbance, as happened in 1885, the little Force here would have to act before reinforcements arrived, and it is for this reason that I would like to see the several Corps better equipped with the best accoutrements and rifles and so be ready for any emergency. The rank and file composing the force is of a superior class and would fully appreciate the liberality of the Militia Department by being supplied with a new issue of rifles and the Oliver Equipment.

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

H. V. VILLIERS, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Commanding Military District No. 101

To the Adjutant General, Headquarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, VICTORIA, B. C., 20th November, 1888.

SIR,- I have the honor to submit for the information of the Major General Commanding, the following report of the state of the active Militia of this District for the current year :-

Established Strength.

	Officers nd Men. 187 91
Total	
Authorized to Drill	270
Artillery (3 Batteries)	93 25
Total	

Inspection report herewith.

The Artillery and Rifle Companies at New Westminster have not yet completed their Drill, as soon as I have inspected them I will forward a report upon them.

The Victoria City Corps have completed their Drill (see inspection report). I am sorry to say that the Rifle Company is in such a inefficient condition that I have been obliged to decline certifying the acquittance roll.

The Artillery practice has not yet been completed, as soon as it is I shall forward

the practice returns.

In this connection I would suggest that the inspection of the Artillery in this District might be made by the Commandant of the Royal School of Artillery here, who might be ex-officio, an Assistant Inspector of Artillery. This would secure all the Artillery Corps being inspected similarly and returns made together in the report of the Inspector of this Branch. This would be much more satisfactory to the Corps here as permiting of comparison with other Corps in the Dominion. The returns used by D. A. G.'s are not suited for this purpose.

New Corps.

I would again earnestly press the claim of this District for an increase in the numbers of Corps allowed to it.

Nanaimo should have a Battery of Artillery, this could be given without any increase, as this Corps would take the place of the Rifle Company disbanded in 1884.

Vancouver, a growing city, has none. I would strongly recommend that a

Battery of Artillery and a Company of Rifles be sanctioned in that place.

The Mounted Rifles, already often recommended, would prove an effective and useful Corps and its organization, it is hoped, will be sanctioned at an early date.

Equipment.

I would again call attention to the incompleteness of District Stores here as regards Artillery Accoutrements, also to the fact that there are no black haversacks in store for the Rifles.

Clothing.

A reserve of Artillery clothing in District Stores is much needed.

Arms.

The question of re-arming the Corps in this district, giving them the Martini-Henry, in lieu of the Snider is again strongly recommended for reasons given in previous reports.

Artillery Armament.

The Armament of the Battery at New Westminster is badly in need of a change. The 24 pr. Smooth Bore Howitzers would be of little use for any service this Battery would be called upon to perform, and should be replaced by rifled guns. (See also report of Commandant R.S.A.)

Drill Shed.

The drill sheds, both at Victoria and New Westminster are much too small and without capacious and convenient buildings for drill, Coprs cannot be efficient. I hope that steps will be taken to remedy this, but there seems to be an apathy on the part of all concerned, which is unaccountable to me.

I regret to say the question of voting the purchase money of a new site in Victoria has failed to pass the City Council; I hope for a change for the better next

year.

Batteries.

See Report of Commandant R.S.A.

Magazines.

The necessity of a magazine for the separate use of the Store Department here is apparent; at present the only one we have is in charge of the Commandant R.S.A., and in consequence all the powder is in his charge, thus giving a divided responsibility in regard to the practice ammunition of local corps.

A magazine should be built in the new barracks for the storage of all powder in Artillery charge, leaving the present magazine (if it is decided to retain it) for

District Store use.

Skeena Trouble.

On the 14th July last a requisition signed by three Magistrates (also members of the Provincial Government) calling for the service of the Militia for duty on the Skeena River was received by me. I ordered out "C" Battery, R. C. A, which Corps proceeded at once on this service. A full report was forwarded to Headquarters as soon as this duty was completed.

General Remarks.

The visit of the Major General Commanding has been highly appreciated, and the hope is felt that it will result in the force here being placed on a better footing than heretofore

The question of increased allowance for care of Arms, Drill Shed at New West-

minster, &c., is deserving of consideration.

There is no questioning the fact that with price of labor and consequent cost of living one-third more here than in the Eastern Provinces, a corresponding increase should be made in all allowances, that is if the force here is expected to be equally efficient.

The District has, during the year, lost the service of a very efficient officer, Lt. Colonel Wolfenden, B. C. G. A., who has retired retaining rank. This officer has been connected with the Militia of the Province since its first organization. From my knowledge of this officer, extending over a perion of five years, I can safely say that his loss will be felt for some time by the force.

In conclusion permit me to say that Captain Jones, District Paymaster, has performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner. This officer has, in addition to his ordinary work, the pay of "C" Battery, R. C. A. This service is one for which he receives no pay and for which in Eastern Stations, I understand, extra pay is allowed. I would strongly recommend that some allowance be made to this officer for this as well as to meet the increased cost of living, as is done in the other departments of the public service.

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, Halifax, N. S., 13th, November 1888.

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

Establishment.

Garrison Artillery (Batteries) Engineers (Company) Infantry (Battalions, 7 Companies)	Strength. 222 45 314	No. of Corps. 5
Total	581	
Number authorized to drill:— In camp		309 135 444

Garrison Artillery.

The Georgetown and Montague Batteries came into camp, Brighton and Charlottetown on the 3rd July, and were then able to drill on the guns, under an

excellent instructor. They made rapid progress.

The Charlottetown Batteries were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, who, I know, found them as usual in excellent condition. No. 2 Battery, Captain Longworth, obtaining the proficiency prize given in competition amongst the whole of the Garrison Artillery. I need not point out the importance of giving the Brigade here rifled guns. It was understood they had been ordered.

Engineer Company.

The Engineer Company was inspected during the time the Camp was going on by Captain Davidson, R. E., and I had the pleasure of seeing as smart and good-looking a company as need be. I know they will be favorably spoken of by the Inspector.

Infantry.

The 82nd Battalion, under command of Lieut-Col. Dogherty, came into Camp, Brighton, on the 3rd July; they improved in drill very much, but I find it very difficult on the Island to get the country Companies to put on their equipment properly or to smarten up their belts, dress, &c. This would soon improve if they had the example of others in a large Camp. They, however, make excellent soldiers, being obedient, and are exceedingly well behaved. The Guards, I daily noticed, as being very untidy. I trust that at next year's camp the General Officer will be able to see the whole force in this District, which is, I think, the only one he has not visited in the Dominion.

The musketry was not as well done this year as last; a Musketry Instructor was not allowed this year, and in consequence I could see it was done in a very slip shod manner; no Camp should be without one, and a really good one is quite a rare article. It was, however, carried on the same principle as at my camp at Aldershot, viz., that unless 15 points were obtained at the short distances of 150 and 200, the men were sent back again. I enclose a return of the practice together with the target practice registers.

Equipments.

I must say it is hard to point out what it now is, we have merely a 10 round pouch for ammunition, a haversack and waistbelt. The coat strap is in my opinion quite useless as a weight carrier, and it cuts the arms and prevents the ready handling of the rifle. In both my Districts now we always carry the coats rolled, which is a much easier way of carrying. I trust the subject will be taken up, as you have so often recommended, and that Dr. Oliver's equipment with brown belts have a fair trial; pipe clay in Her Majersty's service will, I fear, go on for some years now.

Stores, Armouries, Drill Sheds.

The stores are in good order, ditto armouries. All rifles have been examined by the armorer from Halifax, who reports them in excellent condition. The drill shed at Charlottetown is in fair order.

Staff.

I regret that immediately after the camp that worthy old soldier, Major Cropley, who had been ailing for some time died suddenly. He was much respected by all, and I trust the Department will do something liberal for his widow as he died in harness, after many years' service, and was a poor man. Lt.-Colonel Irving is an excellent officer and is invaluable to the force on the Island and gives me every assistance.

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

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

The Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.