

REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

.....
PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
.....



Ottawa :

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1868.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, March, 1868.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to your Excellency, the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Province of Canada for 1867, which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Colonel,
Adjt.-Gen. Militia, Canada.

His Excellency the Right Honorable
The Governor General, &c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

REPORT.

Since the spring of 1866 the Volunteer force of Ontario and Quebec has increased from 348 Companies, with a nominal strength of 19,597 men, to 569 Companies with a nominal strength of 33,754 men.

Great inconvenience had been experienced during the preceding year from the fact that the force consisted for the most part of isolated Companies; the Volunteers of the principal cities having been alone formed in battalions. Thus, when in the spring of 1866 a sudden call was made for the service of the whole force, it became necessary to form the isolated Companies into provisional battalions, and to appoint a provisional staff to each battalion in a hurry, and at an obvious disadvantage. The Adjutant General therefore obtained the authority of the Commander-in-Chief to form the isolated companies into permanent battalions with permanent commanding and staff officers. This has been effected, wherever possible, by forming the isolated companies into battalions by counties. The strength and composition of the force will be found in the Appendix 4, page 57, where those companies which have not yet been incorporated into battalions are enumerated separately.

The force is for the most part fairly efficient, and animated by a good spirit; but it is a fact, with which Your Excellency should be acquainted, that the volunteers generally are looking forward with hopeful expectation to the removal, by Legislature, of those inequalities in the pressure of military service from which they consider themselves to suffer.

The experience acquired during the last two years and nine months of the working of the Volunteer system, has convinced the Adjutant General that of the several weak points which are inherent in an organization which is neither altogether civil nor altogether military, that which is most opposed to its success, is the feeling entertained by the men that their military service subjects them to a burthen of expense and inconvenience, which is not shared by other classes of the community. A volunteer contributes in the same proportion with those other classes towards the expense of the military establishments of the country, but he gives his personal service in addition. In peaceful times, this personal service, under the system hitherto pursued, is as little onerous as possible. But it is far otherwise when, owing to any emergency, the volunteer is placed on active service for a continuous period. The pay he receives in return for his continuous service is, without doubt, in most cases, a very inadequate compensation for the loss of his usual employment. It is an axiom which few will dispute, that all citizens should contribute equally in proportion to their powers towards the burthens imposed for the defence of their country; and those who do not contribute their personal service should be forced to compensate for their exemption by a money payment. The State has a right to require that every citizen should make some sacrifice of his ease and comfort towards the object of providing for the common defence: and the volunteer or militia man may equitably be required to give his personal service

when, but not unless, the other classes of the community are compelled to make a pecuniary sacrifice from which the volunteer or militia man is exempt. And the only sound basis on which, in a country like Canada, any successful system of compulsory Militia service can be erected, is the practical recognition of the principle, that every man not actually contributing his personal service during any one year, should pay a tax in money which should bear some proportion to the property for which the military force of the country is to afford protection. Without the practical recognition of this principle it is impossible that the compulsory militia service of the country can ever be cheerfully performed by those on whom it is imposed.

In order to obtain the cheerful performance of militia service, therefore,

Either, a general tax proportioned to property must be imposed on all not actually serving, supposing the service to be compulsory;

Or, in the case where the service is by voluntary enlistment, the rate of pay awarded to the militia man must be a real compensation for the loss of time entailed on him by his military duties.

In addition to the foregoing, some of the other weak points of the present volunteer system may be stated as follows:

1. The absence of proper power for enforcing discipline and obedience to orders.

In connection with this point the Adjutant General respectfully requests Your Excellency's consideration of the following paragraph in Colonel Wolseley's report of the Camp at Thorold (printed in the Appendix, page .)

"I regret to say that a large proportion of the arms would not go off, for although clean outside, the nipples of many were clogged with dirt."

It is very difficult to enforce the proper cleaning of their arms by volunteers; they take a pride in turning out on parade smart and clean and soldierlike so far as regards the outward appearance; but it is too often the case, as reported by Colonel Wolseley, that their rifles are so foul within that they cannot be fired. Yet it is upon the serviceable condition of his weapon at any moment that the value of a volunteer depends. Unless it is kept constantly in a state for immediate use the volunteer is only a sham soldier, and his external trappings are but an useless expense to the country. By the liberality of Great Britain the Volunteer force of Canada has been lately supplied with the best breech loading military weapon now in existence, but these will infallibly deteriorate in the hands of the volunteers, unless some powers are given by the law greater than have hitherto existed, for ensuring that they shall be properly cared for. The captains of the different companies must be the immediate agents through whom this object must be attained; and every captain should be made responsible, both in property and military position, for the due care and preservation of the arms, as well as of the stores, which may have been issued to his company.

But before such an obligation can be imposed on the captain, equity requires.

(a) That safe and proper storage should be provided by the public.

At present it is unfortunately true that in many localities the valuable arms are kept in places so damp that they must inevitably suffer great damage. This is notably the case in the two principal cities in Canada. By Lieut.-Col. Durie's report, annexed, it will be

seen that he complains urgently of the damp condition of the armories attached to the drill shed in Toronto.

But of all places in Quebec and Ontario; Montreal, which, on account of its importance and of the number of battalions it nominally supports, should furnish the best storage for the arms and stores which have been issued to the force, in reality supplies the worst. There is positively no safe storage in Montreal for arms and equipment, and the country has suffered great loss from this circumstance. The losses of clothing and accoutrements have been enormous; and the city battalions have, for the most part, received far more than their proper allowance on the ground that the deficiencies, as represented by the officers in command, have been occasioned by the insecurity of the storage. Many of these deficiencies were reported to have arisen from deliberate robbery.

(b) That a yearly contingent allowance, as in the regular service, be paid to each captain of a company, to cover losses; in return for which he may equitably be required to make good all loss or damage to the arms and stores which have been issued to his company, except such as may have arisen from fair wear and tear, or unavoidable accident.

(c) That penalties easily recoverable by the captain shall be imposed on every volunteer or militia man who may lose or damage any article of public property committed to his keeping.

2. The weakness of the volunteer companies, by reason of which a battalion of six companies numbers on paper only 330 non-commissioned officers and men, requiring the same number of staff and other officers as a battalion of 540 men, and thereby entailing on the country a disproportionate expense for officers in the event of the force being placed on service. Even though the minimum strength of battalions were fixed at 500 men, there would be found great difficulty at the outset in providing the proper supply of officers for any militia force of respectable numbers.

3. The absence of a properly paid battalion staff.

In order that a battalion should be efficient, it is indispensable that it should be provided with an Adjutant and Sergeant-Major, who should give up their whole time to their military duties; and the rate of pay awarded them should be such as to offer some inducement to young men of intelligence and social position to qualify themselves for those posts. It is a delusion to imagine that an efficient military force can be kept up without a properly paid permanent staff, and the attempt to do so can only lead to an unprofitable expenditure of the public money.

Early in August, 1866, intelligence having been received that the Fenians were preparing a second raid on the Niagara frontier, the Adjutant-General received orders to form a Volunteer Camp of Exercise at Thorold; and, at the request of Your Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding sent there a wing of the 16th Regiment, with a demi-battery of Royal Artillery, to form a permanent brigade nucleus for the different volunteer battalions which were limited each to one week's residence in camp. During the whole duration of the camp, the Governor General's Body Guard for Western Canada was employed in patrolling the shores of Lake Erie and the Niagara River from Port Colborne to Chippewa; and it is due to Lieut.-Col. Denison, who commanded that troop, to make men-

tion here of the ability and energy with which that service was performed under his direction. *cf. p. 107*

The chief command of the camp, to which Lieut.-Colonel Denison's troop formed an advanced post, was confided to Colonel Wolseley, whose Report is printed in the Appendix, page , and it is enough to say that his duties were performed with that completeness and efficiency which were to be anticipated from his well known tact, energy, and military ability.

A Return shewing the different volunteer companies which attended the Camp, with the detail of camp duties, will be found in the Appendix, page *106 + 107* *cf.*

The behavior of the troops in camp was good and soldier-like, and all who attended derived benefit from their experience of the daily routine of a soldier's life, although for so short a period.

In the month of October, 1866, the threatening of Fenian attack on the frontier covering Montreal, led to Your Excellency's ordering the formation of a camp, of similar composition to that of Thorold, at St. Johns on the Richelieu. All arrangements were completed; battalions and camp staff detailed; tents and all other requisites collected at St. Johns, but the assembly of the troops was postponed from week to week by reason of the continuous bad weather, until the project was at length necessarily abandoned, owing to the lateness of the season.

In the month of December, 1866, the Adjutant-General received orders to place two companies of Volunteer infantry on actual service at Sweetsburg, to oppose any possible attempts which might be made from the United States frontier, only a few miles distant, to rescue the Fenian prisoners whose trial was being conducted at that place. Two Companies of the Montreal Light Infantry, under Major Kenneth Campbell, were employed in this service; and much credit is due to Major Campbell for the success with which he performed a duty demanding considerable discretion, and involving no little watchfulness and anxiety. The behaviour of the men was generally soldier-like and exemplary.

On the removal of the convicted prisoners to the Kingston Penitentiary, the Adjutant-General was instructed to place on actual service in that city one company of volunteer infantry. The company first selected was that of Captain Daly, of the 47th battalion, which was relieved at the end of a month by Captain Horsey's Company of the 14th battalion, which was discharged, without relief, at the end of a month's service.

The behaviour of both Companies was excellent, and the reports as to their smartness and efficiency were highly satisfactory.

The apprehension of further hostile intentions by the Fenians, which existed generally along the frontier of Canada during the Spring of 1867, led to the adoption of the following measures of precaution.

Three thousand Peabody breech-loading rifles were purchased by the Government; and these, together with four thousand five hundred Spencer repeating rifles which were at the disposition of the Government, were distributed to the volunteer corps in the localities most exposed to attack; that is to say, generally along the frontier from Lake Memphramagog on the east, to London on the west.

As the Spencer cartridge could be fired from the Peabody rifle, while the Peabody

cartridge could not be fired from the Spencer rifle, and it being of importance not to multiply different sorts of ammunition, the Adjutant-General ordered a supply of Spencer cartridges to serve for both arms. And although the Peabody rifle with the Spencer cartridge does not make accurate shooting over six hundred yards, in consequence of the cartridge, though of the same calibre, not being so long and consequently not holding so large a charge as the Peabody cartridge; still for all practical purposes of warfare against Fenians it would be sufficiently effective.

In addition to the above, the whole of the Montreal brigade was supplied with the Westley-Richards breech-loading rifle from the Imperial stores.

The corps which were supplied with these new weapons were ordered to drill twice every week to accustom the volunteers to their use, which they did accordingly between the 20th March and the 30th June, 1867.

These have all been exchanged for the Snider rifle, and the Adjutant-General has the satisfaction to report that 30,000 of these rifles are now in the hands of the volunteers of Ontario and Quebec.

During the past year the whole of the Volunteer infantry corps have been completed in the articles of haversacks, water bottles, and great-coat straps as a substitute for knapsacks. Reserve stores of these articles, as well as of boots, knapsacks, and ammunition were formed at the headquarters of the different districts.

The field batteries have each received a complete new equipment in guns, carriages, harness and stores—and each is now supplied with three nine pounder guns with one twenty-four pounder howitzer.

Most of the cavalry troops have been armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, and have received thirty-five sets of saddlery per troop.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION TO GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Adjutant-General respectfully recommends that this fine force should receive special instruction, and that at least two eighteen-pounder guns should be supplied to each garrison artillery corps.

In order to ensure the efficiency of this most important arm, it is, in the opinion of the Adjutant-General indispensable that one Deputy and one Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery should be appointed, to superintend the organization of the artillery force of the Dominion, who shall have obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, and will thereby bring to the service of the country that knowledge of all the details of artillery science which none but an educated artillery officer can possess.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

The Schools of Military Instruction, established in connection with the Service Militia of the Province of Canada, and at present in operation, are four in number, established respectively in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; and Kingston and Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; and the Adjutant-General gladly avails himself of this opportunity to express his high sense of the efficient manner in which the duties of instruction have continued to be performed by the respective Commandants and Staff

The average attendance of Cadets at the Schools of Military Instruction continues much the same as it has been throughout, since their first establishment, although a considerable decrease in the proportionate number of 1st Class Certificates taken during the last two years, more particularly in the Province of Quebec, is apparent.

The number of Certificates taken at the above Schools, during the year ending 31st December, 1867, is as follows:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.				PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.			
SCHOOL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	SCHOOL.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.
Quebec.....	28	185	213	Kingston.....	42	125	167
Montreal.....	41	200	241	Toronto.....	25	297	322
Total.....	69	385	454	Total.....	67	422	489

Total number of Certificates taken during the year 1867:

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	TOTAL.
136	807	943

The total number of Cadets who have obtained Certificates since the first establishment of the Schools of Military Instruction in 1864, is as follows:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.
By Report furnished to 30th April, 1866.....	507	607	1,114
By do do to 31st December, 1867.....	119	568	687
Total.....	626	1,175	1,801

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.
By Report furnished to 30th April, 1866.....	199	800	999
By do do to 31st December, 1867.....	148	653	801
Total.....	347	1,453	1,800

Total number of Military School Cadets in Canada:

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	TOTAL.
973	2,628	3,601

The number of Cadets attending the four Schools on the 1st January, 1868, was 183.

The names of all Cadets who obtained Certificates between the 1st February, 1866, and the 31st December, 1867; together with a Return of Regimental Divisions, shewing

the number of Cadets contributed by each, between the dates above specified; will be found in Appendix.

In addition to the Schools above reported on, two Schools of Gunnery, one at Montreal and the other at Toronto, as also a Cavalry School in the latter city, have been temporarily formed, and are at present in operation, affording every facility to officers and non-commissioned officers of Militia, and candidates for commissions therein, to acquire a knowledge of the duties connected with these arms of the Service. And, the Adjutant-General desires to record his acknowledgements to Colonel Anderson and to Lieut-Colonel Pipon, of the Royal Artillery, and to Colonel Jenyns, of the 13th Hussars, for the able, indefatigable and kindly manner in which they have carried out the instruction of the graduates in the above named Schools, respectively committed to their superintendence.

RIFLE MATCHES.

Since last Report, there have been thirty two Rifle Meetings, at which there were assembled 4,455 competitors. The prizes distributed at these meetings amounted to 581, representing a cash value of \$5,121.25. Quebec and Ontario have each furnished the following quota, viz:—

QUEBEC.

No.	Competitors.	Prizes.	Amount.
			\$ cts.
1	Quebec Garrison Artillery.....	9	1 40 00
2	Frontier Rifle Association.....	524	22 308 00
3	Royal Light Infantry, Montreal.....	57	21 153 75
4	Victoria Volunteer Rifles and Engineers, Montreal.....	64	3 82 00
5	Richmond and Melbourne Infantry Companies.....	62	7 58 00
6	Richelieu Rifle Association.....	204	26 158 00
7	Fall Meeting, Frontier Rifle Association.....	129	6 118 00
8	Danville Rifle Company.....	75	17 111 00
9	Missisquoi Rifle Association.....	247	23 279 00
10	Lacolle Auxiliary Association.....	95	15 50 00
11	Clarenceville do.....	56	17 33 00
12	Royal Light Infantry, Montreal.....	38	23 103 25
13	Montreal Light Infantry.....	19	4 29 00
14	Hochelega Light Infantry.....	37	9 69 00
15	5th Brigade Division Rifle Association, St. Andrews.....	464	42 463 00
Total.....		2,050	236 2,055 00

With reference to the foregoing, it is worthy of note, and deserves honorable mention, that the 2nd Brigade Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher's, has far surpassed all the others in its efforts to promote good Rifle shooting, giving as its quota to the above table, 1,255 Competitors, and distributing in Prizes the sum of \$946, or nearly one half of the whole numbers and amount reported by the Province of Quebec.

ONTARIO.

No.		Competitors.	Prizes.	Amount.
1	Almonte Rifle Association	142	24	\$ cts.
2	St. Lawrence Rifle Association.....	360	80	110 00
3	2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.....	261	36	666 00
4	3rd Brigade Division Rifle Association	89	17	306 50
5	Bowmanville Rifle Association	69	17	291 00
6	No. 3 Battery, Ottawa Garrison Artillery.....	30	6	181 00
7	Almonte Rifle Association.....	31	11	43 00
8	36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.....	341	26	46 00
9	Passed Cadets Military School Association, Ottawa	23	5	204 00
10	Ottawa Rifle Match.....	23	5	28 00
11	57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.....	567	52	676 00
12	No. 1 Battery, Garrison Artillery and Passed Cadets, Military School, Ottawa	99	10	97 00
13	Civil Service Rifle Regiment, Ottawa	10	1	50 00
14	No. 1 Battery Garrison Artillery and No. 1 Rifle Company, Ottawa.....	232	35	411 00
15	40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry	10	2	0 00
16	No. 1 Company, 43rd "Carleton" Battalion of Infantry	47	8	53 00
17	No. 1 and 2 Companies, do	44	14	54 25
	Total.....	2,375	345	50 00
				3,366 25

In the Province of Ontario, the 1st Brigade Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson's, has the honor of precedence, having furnished no less than 1,237 Competitors, and distributed \$1,723.25 in Prizes, or somewhat more than one half of the whole, as above reported.

Appendix No. 1, page 2, numbered as above, gives full details and particulars of each match. It is reported that in the later matches of the year, when the Snider Enfield came into use, a marked improvement was evident in the general average of the shooting, and their possession was a subject of congratulation with the Volunteers.

It is to be hoped that before another year elapses, a Dominion Rifle Association, towards the formation of which preliminary steps have been taken, may have become firmly established. An association of this nature, somewhat analogous in its character to the National Rifle Association of England, would give cohesion and unity of action to the different Rifle Associations, and other cognate bodies, at present existing throughout the country. A proper system, duly developed, by a governing body such as that proposed, would stimulate and develop rifle shooting here to its fullest capacity, and would, no doubt, be productive of the same extraordinary results as have followed the establishment of the parent institution in England, and which has given that country a rare preeminence in expert marksmen.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Appendix No. 2, page 52, supplies the details in relation to this branch, extending over a period of eighteen months, and representing the work of a Force that has trebled in strength since last Report. The results are not as satisfactory as they ought to be. Only 10,288 men are reported as having practised during that period, expending a little over 100,000 rounds of ammunition, which gives an average of about three rounds per man for the whole Force. A reference to that Appendix will show that many Corps make no sign whatever, it must not be inferred from this, however, that they have totally neglected this important part of their instruction, but have been simply negligent in reporting what has been done.

This apparent falling off may be attributed to various causes, which interfered with Rifle practice, as well as the ordinary routine of a Volunteer's duty in his normal state. Foremost of these hindrances, was the call to arms caused by the Fenian raid of June, 1866, which took the Volunteers from their homes for immediate service, and kept many of them subsequently for a lengthened period on Frontier duty. In the fall of the same year, the formation of a Camp at Thorold, militated also somewhat against Rifle practice, which at that season of the year generally most prevails. It is a noticeable fact too, that with Volunteers, a great reaction almost invariably follows periods of intense excitement, and those who come forward in throngs at the first call, and submit themselves cheerfully and readily to the wholesome restraints of military discipline and the regular routine of a soldier's life, on their return to their homes on disbandment, become singularly inactive, and do not probably for months resume that regular routine of parades, drills, &c., to which they had accustomed themselves previously.

In the summer of 1867, another interruption was caused by the exchange of the muzzle-loading rifles then in use for the Sniders. Many corps having collected them for delivery immediately on the publication of the general order to that effect of the 14th June, and having done so, and put them in proper order to be returned into store, hesitated about their re-issue for any purpose afterwards. It was not until the latter end of August and beginning of September, that the breech-loaders arrived from England, and their issue to the Force commenced.

Officers commanding Corps are also somewhat lax in keeping proper records of the Target practice of their respective Corps, or having done so, fail in their transmission to Head Quarters. Of the large number of blank forms annually issued from the Department for this purpose, hardly one third of them ever return to it in a completed form, and many of those that are sent in, are so defective, as to be valueless.

The most zealous Officers, nevertheless, cannot do all that they would desire, from the insufficiency in the supply of Targets. Those first issued in 1861, after six years service, are now worthless. The subsequent issue of 1864, are much the same, being of cast iron, they did not stand the strain of a season's service. With the exception of 24, obtained from the military stores, and issued in September last, to some of the Brigade Divisions of Quebec, the Force may be said to be now entirely wanting in Targets. Steps have however been taken to remedy this deficiency, and it is proposed that each Battalion should be supplied with three, to enable it to carry on its Rifle practice, up to at least 600 yards. With this provision, and the possession of a good range at the Head Quarters of each Battalion, the full value of the excellent arms lately issued will become more appreciated, and the youth of the country become trained as efficient marksmen.

Appendix 5, page 55, gives the quantity of extra ammunition sold, with the amount realised thereby. This has been largely in excess of the previous year. Although the Snider ammunition is more costly than the old ammunition previously used, the excess in price has not, so far, exercised an appreciable difference in its demand and sale.

DRILL SHEDS.

One hundred and seven Drill sheds have been built or are building in Ontario and Quebec, a tabular statement of which is printed in the Appendix, page 141.

The following regulations [have been adopted respecting the construction of drill sheds entitled to Government aid :—

1. The Government will in no case give more in aid of Military Drill Sheds than the sum equal to that which is *bona fide* expended by the locality in the actual building of the shed.

2. The extent of the aid to be granted by Government will be according to the following fixed proportionate scale in each instance, which amounts cannot be exceeded, even although the locality may contribute a larger sum :

3. To every one locality where there is one Company, and a Company Drill Shed is erected..... \$ 250

4. To every one locality where there are two Companies..... 450

5. To every one locality where there is one Company with Battalion Head Quarters and where a Battalion Shed is erected..... 600

6. To every one locality where there are two Companies with Battalion Head Quarters and a Battalion Drill Shed is erected..... 800

7. To every one locality where there are three Companies with Battalion Head Quarters and a Battalion Drill Shed is erected..... 1000

8. All Drill Sheds towards the construction of which the Government aid is given shall become exclusively Government property, as well as the ground on which they are built, of which latter a proper title shall be made to Her Majesty, before such aid is given.

9. All Drill Sheds are to be constructed on one general plan to be provided by the Militia Department.

10. The plans are arranged for the erection of Drill Sheds of five different sizes, according to the number of Companies to be provided for and the amount of the aid to be contributed by the Government.

11. All Battalion Drill Sheds shall comprise Store Room for the Battalion stores and Caretaker's residence and Orderly room.

12. Every Drill Shed shall have an Armoury attached.

13. The Militia Department will not undertake to let out the contracts for the erection of these Drill Sheds, nor to superintend the work during construction of the buildings, but the payment of the Government Grant in aid, will, in all cases, be subject to such inspection of the Drill Sheds, when completed, as the Government may think proper to prescribe.

14. When the authorities of any locality ask for payment of the Government aid, there must be sent with the application a certificate signed by the Government Inspector, to the effect that he has inspected the building and finds it has been erected and completed according to the pattern plan supplied by the Militia Department; also a certificate signed by the County Crown Attorney to the effect that he has examined the title to the land upon which the Drill Shed at _____ has been erected, and finds it and the conveyance sufficient to vest the legal title of the same in the Crown—accompanying these certificates must also be sent in each instance the Vouchers of Expenditure in the erection and completion of the buildings.

15. As the amount of the Government contribution in each instance cannot be issued until these certificates and vouchers are received at the Militia Department, delay will be avoided, if parties interested take the necessary steps to have these formalities complied with in good time.

16. Plans and Specifications of buildings and blank forms of certificates, also forms of application for issue of money can be obtained on application to the Brigade Major of the District.

DRILL SHED AT

COUNTY OF

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I certify that a Drill Shed has been erected according to the pattern plan supplied by the Militia Department, on _____ in the County of _____ and the cost of the erection of same the size of which Drill Shed is _____ as per Vouchers inclusive of the value of the land, amounts to the sum of _____ attached, the funds for the payment of which has been contributed as follows :

Grant by County Council, paid.....	\$
Grant by _____ Council, paid.....	\$
Received from other sources.....	\$
Government Grant.....	\$

Total..... \$

The above named Drill Shed being completed and the title to the land upon which it is erected having been made to Her Majesty, I now make application for the issue of a Cheque in favor of _____ for \$ _____, the same being the amount of the Government aid as above stated.

To the Militia Department,
Ottawa.

NOTE.—The above certificate is to be signed by whoever has been authorized by the local contributors to let out the contracts for the completion of the building, if an Official, he should write his official designation under his signature.

Each certificate is to be signed in duplicate, and both copies are to be sent to the Militia Department. It will not be necessary to send with the Deed, an Abstract of title, in addition to the certificate of the County Attorney.

INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I have inspected the above named Drill Shed, and find that it has been erected and completed according to the pattern plan and the specification therefor, supplied by the Militia Department.

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COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY'S CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I have examined the title to the land, being _____ County of _____ upon which the above named Drill Shed has been erected, and find it and the conveyance sufficient to vest the legal title of the same in the Crown.

County Crown Attorney.

As a preparative against any further emergency requiring the volunteer force to take the field, the whole force was, in the autumn of 1866, told off in field brigades and garrisons of posts, and the following arrangement for combining in the most useful manner the action of that force with that of the regular troops was made by the Lieutenant-General Commanding. This arrangement, originally suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Earle, still holds good.

The nucleus of each field brigade consists of one regular regiment, and its composition is as follows:—

Regular Infantry.....	1 battalion.
Volunteer Infantry.....	3 battalions.
Artillery	1 field battery (regular or volunteer.)
Cavalry.....	1 troop (volunteer.)

The staff of each brigade is as follows;—

Commandant.....	A Regular Officer.
Brigade Major.....	do
Commissariat.....	do
Engineer Officer	do
Surgeon in charge.....	do
Mounted Provost.....	A Regular Sergeant.
Assistant Brigade Major.....	Volunteer Officer.
Assistant Commissary, with as many aids as may be necessary.....	Volunteer Officers or N. C. Officers.

Of these field brigades *three* were formed in Western Canada, *four* in Eastern Canada. The component corps and brigade staff were detailed, and the points of assembly fixed.

The staff officers are provided with a list of the stores which are required to enable each brigade to take the field, and will draw them from the storekeepers who have orders to issue them on the shortest notice.

Similarly the Commissariat officer of each brigade is prepared to provide the necessary transport to enable it to move at the shortest notice.

Those volunteer corps which do not form part of the above moveable columns are formed into brigades by districts, of which each will have its Volunteer Commandant and Brigade Major. These corps will be employed in garrison duty, in guarding frontier towns and villages, and important points on the lines of canal or railroad communication. The duties of the Commandant and Brigade Major will be to organize a system of look-out parties and patrols suited to the localities; and to visit constantly all the posts within their respective Brigade districts.

The adoption of these measures enables Canadians to laugh at the grandiloquent plans of the Fenians for the invasion of their territory. One or more of the field brigades above described could be assembled with certainty at any point threatened by an enemy having any pretence to military organization before that enemy could reach the same point; and supposing the Fenians to be able to bring up to any point on the frontier 5,000 men at one time with any semblance of military array, which is a gratuitous and even preposterous

supposition, any such force opposed to one of the field brigades above described would be like a child in the hands of a giant.

It is probable, and much to be desired, that a diffusion of the knowledge that we are thoroughly prepared against any possible action of the Fenian Brotherhood, may serve to prevent the recurrence of the fever fits of apprehension, from which the country has suffered in a way more or less intermittent ever since the month of June, 1866; as a curious evidence of which the Adjutant-General thinks it his duty to request Your Excellency's attention to the letter addressed by Mr. Thomas Oliver to the Adjutant-General, printed in the Appendix at page 128. In that letter the writer states, with reference to the Oxford battalion of volunteers, "that the feeling existing and entertained at present is anything but favorable to the Minister of Militia and the Department of which you are chief; and this feeling is not confined to the privates, but is entertained by the whole staff of officers." The writer goes on to state the cause of this feeling, viz., "they are now neglected and allowed to go to the front without the proper outfit, arms and ammunition. * * How would it be possible for the volunteers to leave their homes without overcoats or knapsacks, *which they have not at present*, or how could they with confidence meet the enemy with their old rifles, *knowing the enemy to be provided with Repeating Rifles of the very best description.*"

Now for facts. The issue of great-coats which has been made this battalion, represented as destitute, is as follows:—

On the 15th August, 1866, were issued 325 great-coats; on the 15th March, 1867, were issued 225 great-coats, making 540 great-coats in all. The battalion, moreover, received a complete new outfit of uniforms in the autumn of 1866. It is true that knapsacks were not issued, because a general issue to the whole force would have been very expensive and was, besides, quite unnecessary. But a depot of knapsacks was formed at London and at the other centres of districts ready to supply any corps which might be required to take the field—and as a substitute for knapsacks (and in the opinion of experienced soldiers a beneficial substitute for a limited time of service) great-coat straps had been issued to every man.

As to rifles, the Enfield rifles with which the volunteers were then armed were infinitely superior to the weapons with which the Fenians ever have been, or, in all human probability, ever will be provided.

During the period of active service by the volunteer force in the summer of 1866, much inconvenience was occasioned by the inexperience of the officers and men generally, and by the absence of specific instructions for their guidance, and by Your Excellency's command the Adjutant-General prepared and circulated a code of Regulations for the Volunteer Militia, which is printed in the Appendix.

P. L. MACDOUGALL,
Colonel, Adjutant-General,
Militia.

No. 1.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. CASAULT.

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1868.

SIR,—In compliance with your memorandum, dated 20th ultimo, I have the honor to submit this, my report, for the Quebec District.

The Volunteer Force of this District consists of:—

QUEBEC.

- One Squadron of Cavalry (2 Troops).
- One Field Battery of Artillery.
- One Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery (4 Batteries).
- The 8th Battalion Volunteer Rifles (6 Companies).
- The 9th Battalion Volunteer Rifles (7 Companies).

LEVIS.

- The 17th Battalion, Light Infantry (4 Companies).
- The St. Sylvester Light Infantry (1 Company).
- The River du Loup Light Infantry (1 Company).
- The Rimouski Light Infantry (1 Company).

The three last have, during the present year, been attached to the 17th Battalion.

One Company of the 9th Battalion, composed of the pupils of the Laval Normal School, have been disbanded and formed into a Drill Association, according to certain rules and regulations for the furthering of drill instruction in Normal Schools, framed by the Board of Education for Lower Canada, and sanctioned by Order in Council.

Two Companies have been transferred from the 9th to the 8th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Thos. J. Reeve. To replace these, two Companies have been raised for the 9th Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. E. Panet.

The whole of the Volunteer Force in this District, with the exception of two Companies of Infantry (No. 5 Company of 8th Battalion, and No. 4 Company of 17th), have been reported effective by the Inspecting Field Officers for 1867, who expressed themselves much pleased with their appearance on parade and general efficiency.

Many Companies, formed by gentlemen in rural districts, have offered their services, which, however, could not be accepted. Had circumstances allowed of more Companies being accepted, I feel confident that the Volunteer Force in this District would have been very considerably increased.

The men generally have shewn great readiness and attention, as well as intelligence, and considerable aptitude for soldiering. As an instance of the zeal and alacrity displayed by officers and men, I may mention that the two Companies raised last spring for the 9th Battalion, gazetted on the 5th of April, were ready for annual inspection on the 6th and 10th of May, respectively, and were then reported effective.

The Commanding Officers and Officers generally have spared no expense or trouble to ensure the efficiency of their man, under circumstances of much difficulty. The scarcity of remunerative labor in Quebec, during the past year, forcing a great many men to seek employment elsewhere.

The zeal and efforts of the Officers has, however, succeeded in keeping up the numerical strength and increasing the efficiency of the different Companies.

The Drill Associations, formed by the pupils of the Quebec and Ste. Anne's College, have discontinued their drill for some time past, owing, I believe, to want of encouragement. These institutions were put to some expense for care of arms, &c. A Drill Association, at the College of Rimouski, is in course of formation.

BATTALIONIZING.

The Battalionizing of Companies produces much good by creating unity of action, emulation, greater supervision and control; ensuring a better understanding by all ranks of their respective duties. It gives greater confidence to the men, and creates a *system* and method, which will prove very beneficial whenever Volunteers are called out.

DRILL INSTRUCTORS.

The appointment of Adjutants and Assistant-Adjutants as Drill Instructors has also proved very beneficial. It secures better instruction and a more zealous discharge of duty. These Officers, belonging to the Battalions, take a greater interest in, and derive greater credit from, the improvement of their respective corps, and their greater efficiency, than could possibly be the case with any other class of instructors. In the case of rural Companies, however, which in this District are so far from one another, I would recommend that Company Instructors be continued, it being impossible for one Instructor to satisfactorily perform his duty, if responsible for the three.

DRILL SHEDS.

There is at present only one Drill Shed in the whole District, viz.: A Battalion Drill Shed at Quebec. It is used in turn by all the Volunteer Corps of that place. The want of a convenient Armoury near it is severely felt by the Force; causes great suffering and annoyance to Volunteers during the winter months, and sometimes leads to irregularities. It entails much loss of time and useless marching to and fro. The men have to go to the building at present used as an Armoury, in Upper Town, then to proceed to the Drill Shed, on the St. Louis Road. Again, after drill, they have to return their arms, &c., to the Upper Town Armoury. This Armoury does not admit of more than one Company being armed at one time; thus, when for Battalion Drill, the men have to stand in the cold outside for a considerable time. This, together with the marching to the Drill Shed and back, takes nearly as much time and is a greater tax on the good will and endurance of the men than the drill itself. To avoid this unnecessary and very trying exposure of the men to the very severe cold of a Quebec winter, I would recommend that a proper Armoury be built close to and in rear of the Drill Shed, with a double entrance into it.

The men of the Quebec Squadron of Cavalry owe to the liberality of their Officers a spacious and well built Riding School and Gymnasium, which, from the facilities and encouragement it afforded, has in a great measure contributed to the present efficiency and splendid appearance of the Corps.

In rural Districts the want of proper Armouries and Drill Sheds makes military training and drill during the winter months a matter of very great difficulty, if not an utter impossibility.

The Municipality of Lévis has very kindly allowed the 17th Vol. Battalion the use of a room in the Town Hall. This admits of manual and platoon exercise and some attempt at squad drill being got through, but this room is not large enough for company drill.

These rural Companies have to contend with many obstacles to their efficiency. Detached, at long distances from one another, they are debarred from facilities of acquiring a proper knowledge of battalion drill. Had they proper ranges and targets they might compensate by a greater efficiency in that most important part of a soldier's training—rifle shooting—but having no inducement to devote much attention to this special branch of training, and the absence of Drill Sheds making winter drill almost impossible, and battalion drill being out of the question, cannot but have a very dispiriting influence on the men. It is only by the untiring exertions of the Officers that these Companies are kept together after the first two or three years of experience, and attain to their present state of efficiency.

SNIDER-ENFIELD.

The Snider-Enfield Rifles received from England have been distributed to the different Corps and Companies of this District, and have given great satisfaction and proved a great encouragement to the men. I regret to say that the late issue and the early setting in of the cold weather in this part of the country have not allowed of these arms being used at target practice as yet.

Towards the end of 1866 two officers were added to the Quebec Staff, viz.:—Captain Forrest, District Paymaster, and Captain Voyer, District Quartermaster.

The accounts of the District have been very well kept, and the District Paymaster has at all times given universal satisfaction and shewn great punctuality. The District Quartermaster has also performed the duties of his office to my entire satisfaction.

I take with pleasure this opportunity of bearing testimony to the zeal and alacrity with which the different Staff Officers of this District have performed their duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. CASUALT, Lieut.-Col.,

A.A.G. Militia.

Colonel P. L. MACDOUGALL,

Adjutant General, &c., &c., &c.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. MACPHERSON.

MONTREAL, 1st January, 1868.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to report upon the state of the District under my charge, which embraces two Brigade Divisions, viz., the 4th Brigade Division, late Lieut.-Col. Masson's, and the 5th Brigade Division, Lieut.-Col. Hanson's.

In the former, which comprises the Counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé and St. Maurice, there are three Volunteer Companies, viz.: two Infantry Companies at Three Rivers, and one Rifle Company at Ste. Thérèse.

In the latter, which comprises the Counties of Prescott, part of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, Soulanges and Jacques Cartier, there are two Battalions of Infantry, one Troop of Cavalry, and four Independent Companies, viz., the 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers," with headquarters of Companies at St. Andrews, Carillon, Chatham, Grenville, Lachute (East and West Gore), and Mille Isle; the 18th Battalion, Prescott Infantry, with Company headquarters at Hawkesbury Mills, Vankleek Hill, East Hawkesbury, Henry's Corners, L'Original, and Plantagenet; one Cavalry Troop at St. Andrews; one Infantry Company at Thurso, and one at Lachine, and one Rifle Company at Como, and another at St. Eustache.

The present strength of the force is shewn in the accompanying Return, in accordance with Nominal Rolls received up to date:—

4TH BRIGADE DIVISION.

Station.	Corps.	Commanding Officers.	No. of Companies.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.
St. Thérèse.....	Rifle Company	Major Ouimet.....	1	3	7	38
Three Rivers	No. 1 Infantry Company	Capt. Antrobus.....	1	3	7	36
Do.	No. 2 " "	" Hart.....	1	3	6	51
Total.....			3	9	20	125

5TH BRIGADE DIVISION.

Station and Battalion Headquarters.	Corps.	Commanding Officers.	No. of Companies.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.
St. Andrews.....	Cavalry Troop.....	Capt. Burwash.....	1	3	8	42
Como	Rifle Company.....	" McNaughton.....	1	3	6	49
Lachine	Infantry Company.....	" Wright.....	1	3	5	50
Thurso.....	do	" Cameron.....	1	3	6	41
St. Eustache.....	Rifle Company.....	" Vannier	1	Disorganized.		
St. Andrews.....	11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers"	Lt.-Col. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.	10	33	63	364
Hawkesbury Mills..	18th Batt. Prescott Infantry.	" Higginson.....	8	28	53	340
Total.....			23	73	144	886

With exception of a few Companies, I can report favorably on the state of the Force in my District: the Monthly Reports of the Brigade-Majors, for the past year, show a fair average attendance at drill, and although the drills have not been as frequent as might be expected, there is evidence of some progress, and that a good military spirit exists, particularly in the 5th Brigade Division, and considering the disadvantages under which many of

the Corps labor, owing to the distance which the men have to travel to attend drill, in this respect the devotion manifested to the Service is worthy of commendation.

In certain localities where no drill sheds have been erected, drill has partially been suspended at present, owing to the impossibility of drilling, with advantage, out of doors, in winter: the absence of a General Order, for the Force to proceed with the annual drill for the present year, has caused some hesitation on the part of Commanding Officers to order out their Companies for drill.

Referring to my inspection report on the various Corps in the District, I have now to state, that the St. Eustache Rifle Company having become disorganized, its removal from the list of Volunteer Militia has been recommended. No. 5 Company of the 11th Battalion, which failed to parade for my inspection, has not yet been re-organized, but efforts are now being made to resuscitate the Company, with prospects of success.

The 4th Brigade Division, which represents a very small Volunteer Force in proportion to the population, is chiefly composed of French Canadians. From my experience, and the conversations I have had with Volunteer Officers in the District, I am led to believe that the French Canadians, although most loyal and willing to defend their country as any other British subject, have no inclination for voluntary service: they appear to hold to the French system, which, when the Government thinks it necessary, orders the service of a part of the male population, calling on the whole for an equal share of risks and actual service: they seem to think that when the country requires them, it will not call for Volunteers, but will order a certain proportion of men for service, and were a compulsory military service introduced, I believe they would cheerfully perform their duties.

"RURAL BATTALIONS."

The system of Battalionizing Companies in country districts, when properly carried out, must be attended with beneficial results, the importance and extent of which will be fully realized and appreciated when the Corps are called out for service.

Under this head I would take the liberty of suggesting that inducements be held out to Corps to perform part of the Annual Drill, either by wings or in battalion, at such a season of the year as would secure good musters in the several localities; and that the independent Companies contiguous to the stations be attached to the battalion for purposes of drill.

DRILL INSTRUCTORS.

There are two Battalion Drill Instructors employed in the District, viz., Captain Smith of the 11th Battalion, and Lieut.-Adjutant Robertson of the 18th Battalion. Both officers are well qualified for the duty, having 1st Class Certificates from the Military School.

The Cavalry Troop, and several Independent Companies in the District, with exception of the "Thurso" Company, are instructed by their respective Commanding Officers, the "Thurso" Company being instructed by the Lieutenant, all of whom are competent for this duty by holding Certificates from the Military School and Volunteer Boards. There are also four instructors (passed Cadets of the Military School) attached to the several College Drill Associations.

DRILL SHEDS.

There are six Drill Sheds erected in the District, at the following Stations, viz:

St. Andrews.—The Drill Shed at this place is a wooden building, 60 by 35 feet, erected at the expense of the Municipality and by private contributions; as it has been found inadequate for the force, an addition is now being built, with Armouries and Store rooms attached, and when completed will be in accordance with the dimensions for a two company shed.

Lachute.—The building at this Station is of wood, 60 by 35 feet. No Armouries or Store rooms attached. Was erected by the Volunteers, and through contributions from other sources in the locality.

Carillon.—The Drill Shed at this Station is a good substantial building of wood, erected during the past year, in accordance with the Government plan, for one Company. The contribution from the locality towards this object, was obtained from Volunteers and other sources, through Captain Forbes, of the Carillon Company.

Vankleek Hill.—The Drill Shed at this Station is 70 by 36 feet, and has recently been completed with the necessary Armouries and Store-rooms for two Companies; the reported cost of the building is \$890, of which \$90 was contributed by the Township Council, \$500 collected from Volunteers and other sources, and \$300 to be granted by the Government.

Chatham, P. Q.—The Drill Shed at this place has recently been completed, in accordance with Government plan for one company, is a good building, with Armouries and Store-rooms, and will be formally opened for drill on the 9th instant; the cost of the building is about \$500, of which \$250 has been granted by Government, the remainder collected from various sources, through Captain Cushing, of the Chatham Company.

Como.—This Drill Shed was erected by Captain R. W. Shepherd, the former Captain of the Vaudreuil Rifle Company, and from its small size is inadequate for the purpose. I believe steps are being taken with a view of erecting a building of the required dimensions for one Company.

It is also intended to erect a Drill Shed at *Thurso* for the Company at that Station.

At *Hawkesbury Mills, East Hawkesbury* and *L'Orignal*, the County Councils grant the use of the Town Halls for drilling purposes.

DRILL ASSOCIATIONS.

There are five Drill Associations in the District, viz.:—The College Masson, Terrebonne; Colleges at L'Assomption, St. Thérèse, Joliette, and Three Rivers. The value of Drill Associations, in connection with Colleges and Universities, is very great, and it is highly desirable to afford every encouragement possible to such associations. The youths attending these institutions are being quietly prepared for our future Volunteers, and the knowledge thus acquired must be of great advantage in fitting the young men to take a leading part in the military organization of the country.

ARMS, &C

The issue of Snider Rifles, in exchange for the old Enfields, was hailed with pleasure

by the Volunteers in the District, and much interest is now manifested by the various Corps, in acquiring a knowledge to handle efficiently this valuable weapon.

The arms and accoutrements are stored in the Armouries attached to the Drill Sheds, and in Private Armouries at the several Company headquarters, and are reported to be kept in good condition.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

The several Corps previously reported as being in want of new clothing, have since then been supplied by the Department—the Force in the District may now be reported as complete in this respect, as well as with knapsacks, great-coat straps, and haversacks (the 18th Battalion, with great-coat straps instead of knapsacks), and a supply of water bottles and tin mugs, which are stored at the Battalion or Company Headquarters, together with an allowance of ammunition in reserve, and for target practice.

REVIEWS.

The Volunteer Force in the District assembled on the 1st July, to inaugurate the New Dominion: a wing of the 11th Battalion paraded at Lachute; a wing of the 18th Battalion in the vicinity of Hawkesbury; and the other various Companies at their respective headquarters;—these parades were well attended. I might also state, under this head, that as usual, on Her Majesty's Birthday, each Company had its local review.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Very few returns of target practice have as yet been received from the District, and as these do not appear to have been regularly forwarded by Commanding Officers, it is impossible to furnish correct information as to the number of Volunteers who have attended practice, and the progress made by the several Corps.

Instructions have been issued directing that these returns may be transmitted with more regularity in future.

With a view of encouraging rifle practice, a small allowance annually is recommended to be made for the purpose of providing safe and convenient ranges—as the want of these, in some places, is felt. Iron targets are also required, there being only two sets in the District, viz: one set (3) at St. Andrews; and one set at Three Rivers. I would recommend, that two additional sets be supplied: one for the 18th Battalion, at Hawkesbury; and one to be placed in a central locality for use of Companies at out stations.

RIFLE MATCHES.

A series of rifle matches in the 5th Brigade Division, was held at St. Andrews, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th November last, and was largely attended by the Volunteers in the District; as an indication of the interest centered in these matches, a number of valuable prizes were presented for competition, which, with money prizes, amounted to \$463.

The success of this rifle meeting was complete, as will be observed by the Report of the Brigade-Major hereto annexed, with detailed returns.

In concluding this report, I have much pleasure in making favourable mention of the efficient services rendered by the several Staff Officers in the District, to Lt.-Colonel Hanson, Brigade Major, and Lt.-Colonel Masson (lately Brigade Major), and also to Major

Barnard, District Quarter-master, at Montreal, I am much indebted; these officers have been most active and zealous in the discharge of their duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,

D.A.A.G.M.

To Colonel MACDOUGALL,

Adjutant-General Militia, Ottawa.

No. 3.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. W. OSBORNE SMITH.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA,

MONTREAL, January 1st, 1868.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report to you on the general state of the Militia District under my charge.

There is but little change to note since my Report to you in July last, to which I beg to refer you for details of the relative strength and efficiency of the various Corps at my last inspection.

But little drill has been performed during the past six months, in consequence of the necessary authorization not having been as yet notified.

The reports I receive, and personal observation in some instances, show that the Corps in the Rural Districts maintain their satisfactory condition.

The same causes which I noted to you in my July report, still exist, to impair the efficiency of the Montreal Battalions with respect to strength; their organization, however, remains intact, and I have no doubt that in the event of their services being actively required the same zeal would be manifested which has heretofore characterized the Volunteers of Montreal.

The opportunities afforded by the Military School, to improve and perfect their military education, have been largely taken advantage of during the past half year by officers of the Rural Corps in this District. I discourage, as far as I am enabled, officers commanding Battalions from forwarding the names of gentlemen for appointment or promotion in their Corps, unless with the understanding that those so promoted or appointed, engage within a reasonable time to attend the Military School.

In Montreal a Volunteer Association of Volunteer Militia Officers, and passed Cadets of the Military School, for the purpose of mutual instruction and practice in drill, was formed in the winter of 1866-67. This association still maintains its organization, and is productive of good results. Under the energetic supervision of Lt.-Colonel King, Brigade Major, I am now endeavouring to form a similar society at Sherbrooke.

Although the instruction and practice in rifle shooting, is still of a more desultory nature than could be wished; the general efficiency amongst the Corps with the weapon, is greatly improved; but a further supply of iron targets is much needed. A number of rifle meetings have been held, at which a surprising proficiency as marksmen has been shewn by the men who have competed at the matches.

No. 4.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. ATCHERLEY.

BROCKVILLE, 1st January, 1868.

SIR,—In obedience to your orders, and the Memorandum dated Ottawa, 20th Nov., 1867, I have the honor to submit this, my Report, upon the state of this District.

The District is composed of the following Corps :—

One Field Battery of Artillery, under the command of Captain Forsyth, comprising :

Three 9-pounder guns,
One 24- do howitzer,

also eight Batteries of Garrison Artillery; the eight Batteries being formed into two Provisional Brigades, the "Ottawa" and the "Prescott." The four composing the Ottawa Provisional Brigade, are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Batteries, with their Head-quarters at Ottawa, the whole under the command of Major A. G. Forest.

The other four, comprising the "Prescott" Provisional Brigade, under the command of Major D. Ford Jones, are as follows :

The Gananoque,
The Morrisburgh,
The Iroquois, and
The O. and B. Railway Batteries.

The intended headquarters of this last Provisional, if called on service, is Prescott.

The Battalions of Rifles and Infantry in the District, are as follows, viz :—The 41st, 42nd, 43rd, and 56th Battalions, and one Provisional Brigade (The Ottawa).

The 41st, or Brockville Battalion of Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel James Crawford, with Majors James Poole and Robert Gwynne, is composed of the following Rifle Companies :—

No. 1. The Brockville Rifles.
No. 2. The Gananoque Rifles.
No. 3. The Perth Rifles.
No. 4. The Merrickville Rifles.
No. 5. The Carleton Place Rifles.
No. 6. The Pakenham Rifles.

The 42nd or Brockville Battalion of Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Jacob D. Buell, is composed of the following Infantry Companies :—

No. 1. The Almonte Infantry Company.
No. 2. The Brockville Infantry Company.
No. 3. The Perth Infantry Company.
No. 4. The Fitzroy Infantry Company.
No. 5. The Lansdowne Infantry Company.
No. 6. The Smith's Falls Infantry Company.

The 43rd, or Carleton Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Powell, is composed of the following Infantry Companies :—

No. 1. The Bell's Corners Infantry Company.

No. 2. The Huntley Infantry Company.
No. 3. The Metcalfe Infantry Company.
No. 4. The North Gower Infantry Company.
No. 5. The Richmond Infantry Company.
No. 6. The Goulbourn Infantry Company.
No. 7. The Manotick Infantry Company.

The 56th or Grenville Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. H. D. Jessup is composed of the following Rifle and Infantry Companies :—

No. 1. The Prescott Rifles (No. 1).
No. 2. The Prescott Rifles (No. 2).
No. 3. The Burritt's Rapids Infantry Company.
No. 4. The Miller's Corners Infantry Company.
No. 5. The Aultsville Infantry Company.
No. 6. The Ottawa and Prescott Rifle Company.

The Ottawa Provisional Battalion, under the command of Major D. M. Grant, is composed of the following Companies :—

No. 1. The Ottawa Rifles.
No. 2. The Ottawa Rifles.
No. 3. The Wakefield Infantry Company.

The Independent Companies in the District are as follows :—

No. 1. Cornwall Rifles.
No. 2. Cornwall Rifles.
No. 3. Cornwall Infantry Company.
The Lancaster Infantry Company.
The Williamstown Infantry Company.
The Dickinson's Landing Infantry Company.
The Russell Infantry Company.
The Portage du Fort Infantry Company.
The Vernon Infantry Company.

TOTAL.

1 Field Battery.
8 Batteries Garrison Artillery.
4 Battalions of Rifles and Infantry.
1 Provisional Battalion.
9 Independent Companies.

The different Companies which have been formed into Battalions in the District appear as far as I can at present ascertain, to have benefited by being thus organized. But with the exception of three Companies of the 56th Battalion at Prescott, and the different Corps at Ottawa, there have not been two Companies of the same Corps together at the same station, but they have nevertheless acquired a system, which, when brought together, will be found to be most necessary and desirable.

There are no Assistant Adjutants in any of the Battalions in the District, and at present only one Adjutant, who is also paid Drill Instructor, (Capt. Welch, 56th Battalion).

This Battalion has much improved since the appointment of an Adjutant and Drill Instructor.

There are now in the District the following Drill Sheds, either finished or in course of completion:—

Gananoque.....	2	Company.
Lansdowne.....	1	do.
Prescott.....	3	do.
Cornwall.....		
Miller's Corners.....	1	do.
Gloucester.....	1	do.
Bell's Corners.....		
Goulbourne.....	1	do.
Manotick.....	1	do.
Fitzroy.....		
Pakenham.....	1	do.
Almonte.....		
Carleton Place.....		
Smith's Falls.....		
Perth.....	3	do.
Merrickville.....	1	do.
Total.....	15	

The rest of this number are built, or are being built, according to the Government plan and specifications. The remainder were erected before these plans were given out. These Sheds are found to be most beneficial and useful, as the want of a place to drill, in bad weather has long been felt by many Companies. All the Drill Sheds would be improved in appearance by being painted outside, which would tend much to their preservation.

The Snider Rifles, which have been issued to all the Battalions and Companies, are very much appreciated, and, with few exceptions, the opinion generally seems to be, that they are the best description of rifle that could be used, being so simple to load, so strong in their manufacture, and so unlikely to get out of order, if fairly used. The possession of these rifles by the different Companies, appears to have given, in many instances, a fresh stimulus to the men, and the beneficial results attending their being issued, is daily becoming more apparent. The want of targets at several of the stations in the District, is much felt—in order to more effectually carry on rifle practice.

The difficulty experienced by Officers commanding Companies, in "recruiting" to their full strength, has been greatly felt, and is partly owing to the unwillingness of many employers to allow their men to join Volunteer Companies, and partly owing to many of the men having left the different neighborhoods to seek better employment and wages. In many of the Companies, several of the men have been employed on the lakes and rivers, and, therefore, absent for some months; but since the close of navigation, and the part

suspension of out-door employment, the men are beginning to return, and the Captains able to recommence drill. The Companies though in many instances weak, are, with some few exceptions, efficient—and, if required on service, would have little difficulty in being completed to their full strength. Too much praise cannot be given to the majority of Officers in the District, for their endeavors to keep up the efficiency, as far as possible, of their several Battalions, Batteries, and Companies; and I feel greatly indebted to them especially, as also, in a great measure, to the N.C. Officers and men, for their hearty co-operation in carrying out the different orders I may from time to time receive for promulgation to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

F. S. ATCHERLEY, Lieut.-Col.,

D.A.A.G.M.

The Adjutant-General of Militia.

No. 5.

REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. JARVIS.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Kingston, 1st January, 1868.

FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

SIR,—In compliance with your memorandum, dated 20th November, 1867, calling upon District Staff Officers to forward a Report upon the state of their respective Districts, and as to whether the system of Battalionizing Companies and appointing Assistant Adjutants and Drill Instructors has been found to work efficiently, I have now the honor to submit that the District under my charge consists of the 2nd and 3rd Brigade Divisions.

Second Brigade Division—Brigade-Major, Lieut.-Col. Shaw.

Cavalry.
1st Frontenac Troop.
2nd Frontenac Troop.
Napanee Troop.
Artillery.
Kingston Field Battery.
Napanee Garrison Battery.
Trenton Garrison Battery.
Infantry.
14th, 15th, 16th, 47th, 48th
49th Battalions.

The 2nd Brigade Division is composed of the Counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Lenox and Addington, and Prince Edward. It furnishes, as per margin, three Troops of Cavalry, one Field Battery, two Garrison Batteries, and six Battalions of Infantry, one of which is a Rifle Corps. The total number of Infantry Companies in this Division is forty.

Third Brigade Division—Brigade-Major Lieut.-Col. Patterson.

Cavalry.
Cobourg Troop. } Squadron.
Port Hope do }
Artillery.
Cobourg Garrison Battery.
Port Hope Garrison Battery.
Infantry.
40th, 45th, 46th, 57th Batts.
Independent Companies.
Lindsay.
Omeme.
Bobcaygeon.

The 3rd Brigade Division is composed of the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough and Victoria. The three first named Counties furnish two Troops of Cavalry, two Garrison Batteries, and four Battalions of Infantry, while Victoria has three Independent Companies, not yet Battalionized. The total number of Infantry Companies in this Division is twenty-nine.

The strength, per Company, is from 55 to 65 non-commissioned officers and men.

FIELD BATTERY.

The Kingston Field Battery is a very important branch of the Volunteer Force in this District, and the only Field Battery between Toronto and Ottawa. It has been in existence eleven years, having been organized in May, 1856. The men and horses are from the City of Kingston and from the Township of Pittsburgh. Major Drummond, who commands, is popular with his officers and men, and his personal influence conduces largely to keep the establishment complete. The supply, last summer, of three new 9-pounder guns and a 12-pounder howitzer, with new carriages, limbers, harness and saddlery of the latest pattern has increased the *esprit de corps*, and the officers have taken every opportunity to get the Battery out for exercise.

It turned out on the 24th May, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday, and again on the 1st July to celebrate the inauguration of the New Dominion. On both these occasions it was brigaded with the troops in garrison, and took its part in a sham-fight with *éclat*, engaging, by a lively fire, the gunboat *Hercules*, which sided with the defenders of the Fort, attacked by the Regulars and Volunteers.

GARRISON BATTERIES.

The four Garrison Batteries are all clothed as Artillery, but are armed and drilled as Infantry. They have had no opportunity of learning gun-drill as yet, for want of guns to work and gunnery instructors to teach them.

The Cobourg Battery is attached to the 40th Battalion; the Port Hope Battery to the 46th Battalion; the Trenton Battery to the 49th Battalion; the Napanee Battery is independent.

CAVALRY.

The Cavalry of the District comprises the Northumberland and Durham Squadron, composed of the Cobourg and Port Hope Troops, the 1st and 2nd Frontenac Troops of Kingston and Loughborough, and the Napanee Troop. These Troops have all been formed since 1855-6. They are well horsed and equipped. New saddlery, new breech-loading carbines, and new Hussar uniforms have been issued to them within the year, and they make a very gallant appearance, when mustered for field exercise. The men are stout yeomen of a superior class of farmers. They all own the horses they ride, and they ride well. They perform the sword exercise respectably; are intelligent, hardy and conversant with the back roads and passes throughout their respective localities, and would be found useful as patrols or escorts, should necessity ever arise for their services against an invading army. Many of the officers and non-commissioned officers have taken advantage of the Cavalry School of Instruction, opened this year at Toronto, at the headquarters of Her Majesty's 13th Hussars, and have returned well pleased with the attention bestowed upon them by the Officers of the School, and highly satisfied with their newly acquired proficiency in Cavalry Drill and Tactics. The 1st Frontenac Troop, commanded by Capt. John Duff, was out on active service in June, 1866, with two officers and 47 troopers, and has been twice brigaded during the past summer with the regular garrison of Kingston, on the same occasions referred to in the remarks on the Kingston Field Battery. Captain Duff obtained a 1st class Cavalry certificate from a Board of Officers in August, 1866, and has also a 1st class certificate in all the branches from the Cavalry School at Toronto.

Lieutenant White has a 2nd class certificate from the Military School and Cavalry Board. The Troop-Sergeant-Major has also passed through the Cavalry School at Toronto, and three of the non-commissioned officers have applied for admission. The ages of the men in this Troop are between 18 and 30 years. The 2nd Frontenac Troop and the Napanee Troop were also out on active service in June, 1866.

The Squadron at Cobourg and Port Hope, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Boulton, has also been brigaded for review exercise on the 24th May and 1st July of this year. Lieut.-Col. Boulton, Major Smart, and Sergeant Ashford have obtained 1st class, and Cornet Williams, 2nd class certificates from the Commandant of the Cavalry School at Toronto. Three other non-commissioned officers have attended the School, and several more have applied to go during the winter.

INFANTRY.

Of the Infantry, the only Corps in Battalion in March, 1866, were the 14th Volunteer Rifles, at Kingston, the 15th Battalion, at Belleville, and the 16th, at Picton.

The 40th was battalionized in October, 1866.

The 45th was battalionized in November, 1866.

The 47th, 48th and 49th were battalionized in November, 1866, but ante-dated to September.

The 57th was battalionized in May, 1867.

BATTALIONIZING.

The system of Battalionizing all the Companies is a source of strength, and conduces to unity of action and equipment, as well as to confidence amongst the men, when called out for active service. The Battalion is a more efficient body in every respect than the same number of men would be in independent Companies, for it can always produce a certain quota by filling up some Companies from others, when the independent Company might be too weak to take the field alone, without augmentation; and, moreover, the central authority vested in the Lieutenant-Colonel of a Battalion, with mounted officers to assist him in the field, an Adjutant and other Regimental Staff attached, is undoubtedly a more powerful and moveable organization than that of single Companies acting independently, each of which would require a staff of its own on service, in addition to its Company officers.

DRILL.

As to the matter of drill, I do not think that any Company now in Battalion in this District is more perfectly drilled than the Independent Company at Lindsay, in Victoria, from which I infer that to obtain a well drilled Company it is not absolutely necessary to Battalionize it. Every Company in each Battalion in this District is sufficiently drilled to act independently, but their proficiency in Battalion drill is by no means equal to their known proficiency as Companies. I attribute this to the great difficulty in getting them all together for drill. Many Companies of the rural Battalions have never been assembled with others, and the occasions on which any of them have been so assembled were limited to a few hours duration, a great portion of that time being consumed in telling off and preparing to march past or for other review operations.

TARGET PRACTICE.

An opinion has been expressed that sufficient attention is not paid to rifle shooting and that if three days out of the number allotted to annual drills were devoted solely to target practice, each one counting for drill pay, and ten rounds a man fired on each occasion, we should have a guarantee that every man, who was paid for annual drills, had fired thirty rounds in the year.

ACTUAL SERVICE.

In accordance with G. O., 9th January, 1867, a Company of the 47th Battalion was called out for actual service at Kingston, and was attached for duty and discipline to the Royal Canadian Rifles, with whom it paraded daily and shared the guards and fatigues of the garrison. The Company selected for this duty was the Inverary Company, from the Township of Storrington, and was commanded by Captain Daly. Its strength was 55 non-commissioned officers and men, and 3 officers, with a Quartermaster-Sergeant, and an acting Pay-Sergeant, from the Royal Canadian Rifles. An hotel in the Market Square, provided by the Mayor and City Council of Kingston, free of rent and taxes, was fitted up and furnished as barracks, with similar articles of furniture and utensils to those supplied to Her Majesty's troops.

On the 11th February, this Company was relieved by No. 1 Company, of the 14th Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Captain Horsey, which remained out until the 11th March, when its services being no longer required, the men were sent to their homes.

Each of these Companies had thus a month of garrison duty, and the accompanying testimonials* were issued, expressive of satisfaction with their good conduct and improvement during their periods of service.

FIELD DAYS.

In the Second Brigade Division, on the 24th May, 1867, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday, the 1st Frontenac Troop of Cavalry, the Kingston Field Battery, the 14th Volunteer Rifles, and two Companies of the 47th Battalion of Frontenac, assembled at Kingston, and joined the regular garrison in the celebration of the day. They fired a *feu de joie*, marched past in review order, and took part in a sham-fight.

On the 1st of July, 1867, the 1st Frontenac Troop, the Kingston Field Battery, and the 14th and 47th Battalions were again brigaded with Her Majesty's troops, to celebrate the Dominion of Canada. The evolutions required of them were performed in a satisfactory manner. The Cavalry and Field Battery being the only troops of these arms on the ground.

In the Third Brigade Division, both on the 24th May and 1st July, 1867, the 40th Battalion assembled at Cobourg, the 46th at Port Hope, the 57th at Peterborough, and the 45th met at Bowmanville, on the 1st July.

ISSUES.

Between the months of March and December, of the present year, in addition to much new clothing, haversacks, water-bottles, great coats and forage caps, there have been issued to the Force in this District, 95 Carbines, 4,085 breech-loading Rifles, and 241,056

rounds of ball ammunition. Of these Rifles, 2,380 have been distributed amongst the 2nd Brigade Division, and 1,705 amongst the 3rd Brigade Division.

We have now in the hands of our Infantry Volunteers a total of 4,085 breech-loading Rifles, with an ample supply of ammunition for any contingency.

STAFF.

In the early part of the year 1866, the only Staff Officers in this District were the two Brigade-Majors, Lieut.-Cols. Shaw and Patterson, who appear to have exerted themselves to keep alive the spirit of volunteering in their respective Divisions. In the summer of 1866 I took up my duties as Assistant-Adjutant-General, at Kingston, and on the 1st December, 1866, a District Paymaster, Lieut.-Col. Strange, and a District Quartermaster, Major Phillips, were added to the District Staff. These Officers were well selected, and have given me every aid in their respective departments. The public accounts have been correctly kept and payments regularly made by the former, while the latter has been fully employed in receiving and issuing the numerous equipments of arms, clothing, accoutrements and ammunition, which have been liberally supplied to the Force by the Department during the present year. They also performed, in a satisfactory manner, the active duties imposed upon them by the calling out for service, in the early part of the year, of the Companies of Volunteers before alluded to, to increase the strength of the regular garrison, when threats of a Fenian invasion rendered necessary an addition to the guards, and armed parties defending the various posts in and about the city.

DRILL ASSOCIATIONS.

The following Drill Associations have been established in this District, viz. :—

January 18th, 1867—"Kingston Cadets," Kingston, composed of pupils attending the Grammar School. These Cadets are well uniformed, armed and drilled, and took part in two Brigade field-days this summer, on the 24th May and 1st July, on which occasions they led the column when marching past with Her Majesty's troops. They number 52 on the roll, and their average attendance at drill has been about 43.

March 22nd, 1867—"Queen's University," Kingston, composed of students and others connected with Queen's College, but they are not yet fairly organized.

April 19th, 1867—"Cataraqui," Kingston, composed of cadets of Common Schools.

June 7th, 1867—"Belleville Cadets," Belleville, composed of passed candidates of the Military Schools.

DRILL SHEDS.

The Drill Sheds completed and in use throughout the District are as follows :—
Battalion Sheds at Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, Bowmanville and Peterborough.

Two Company Sheds at Milford and Lindsay.

One Company Sheds at Cold Springs, Lifford, Janetville, Orono, Cartwright, Omemee, Ashburnham, and Springville, while there are others in course of erection at Norwood, Hastings and Grafton. Newcastle and Millbrook have each a shed, built some years ago, before the Government plans were published. These are small, have no armouries attached to them, and have never had any assistance from Government.

In conclusion, I append an estimate of the enrolled and probable available strength of the District, as gathered from the Brigade-Majors' Reports.

	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Enrolled strength.....	309	4,279	349	4
Probable available strength.....	300	3,146	305	4

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

To the Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

S. P. JARVIS, Lieut.-Col.,
A.A.G. Militia.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. MOFFATT.

No. 1.

KINGSTON, C.W., 8th February, 1867.

The 2nd Company (Storrington), 47th Battalion Volunteer Militia, attached for some time past to the Royal Canadian Rifles, being about to return to their homes, Lieut.-Col. Moffatt, commanding Royal Canadian Rifles, cannot permit them to leave without expressing his approbation of their general good conduct, and attention to instruction in drill and discipline while under his command, and of thanking the officers of the Company for their hearty co-operation in everything required of them in connection with their duties, and the general efficiency of the Company.

By order.

(Signed,) H. T. T. SALVIN, Ensign,
And Acting Adjt., Roy. Can. Rifles.

True Copy.

C. H. Miers, Lieut.,
And Acting Adjt., R. C. Rifles.

No. 2.

KINGSTON, C.W., 10th March, 1867.

The 1st Company, 14th Battalion Volunteer Militia, attached for some time past to the Royal Canadian Rifles, being about to be relieved from duty, Lieut.-Col. Moffatt cannot permit them to leave without expressing his approbation of the very good conduct and soldierlike appearance of the men of the Company, and of their knowledge of, and attention to, all matters of discipline while under his command.

The Commanding Officer is also glad to be able to state that during the time the Company has been under his command, not a single instance has occurred of any man being brought to his notice for any irregularity or misconduct, a fact which speaks highly in favor of the discipline of the Company, the good conduct of the men themselves, and the efficiency of Captain Horsey and the officers under him.

The Commanding Officer takes this opportunity of thanking the officers of the Company for their zeal, ability, hearty co-operation in, and attention to, all matters required of them, which has materially increased the general efficiency of the Company.

By order.

(Signed,) H. T. T. SALVIN, Ensign,
And Acting Adjt., Roy. Can. Rifles.

True Copy.

C. H. Miers, Lieut.,
And Acting Adjt., R. C. Rifles.

No. 6.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. DURIE.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MILITIA,

Toronto, 4th January, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Circular of the 20th November last, and I feel it at the same time an agreeable duty to be able to state that a very marked change for the better has taken place, not only in the increase of strength, but also in the efficiency of the Volunteer Force in my district since the date of my last report to you, on the same subject, made by your order, on the 1st May, 1866.

Although since that period the Third Brigade Division has been detached from me and attached to the District under Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, A.A.G.M., still I have the gratification of reporting a large increase in the strength of the Volunteer Force.

In May, 1866, the Force consisted as follows:—

6 Troops of Cavalry,
2 Field Batteries,
2 Garrison Batteries,
2 Naval Companies,
1 Battalion of Rifles,
2 Battalions of Infantry,
25 Companies of Rifles.
39 Companies of Infantry.

a force of about 5,000 men, of all arms and ranks. Deducting the strength of the 3rd Brigade Division, at that time of about 500 men, leaves the strength of my District at 4,500 men, all arms and ranks.

The present strength now stands at:—

6 Troops of Cavalry,
3 Field Batteries,
3 Garrison Batteries,
1 Naval Company,
3 Mounted Infantry Companies,
4 Battalions of Rifles,
9 Battalions of Infantry,
*5 Independent Companies.

The above rated at 7,000 men, thus shewing an increase of 2,500 men, all arms and ranks. This force is irrespective of the Grand Trunk Brigade, of which there is one fine Battalion of Garrison Artillery, consisting of six Batteries, in Toronto, and another Battalion of Rifles, whose headquarters are at Brantford, its strength being seven Companies.

This accession of strength is chiefly due to the encouragement which the Force has received during the past eighteen months, the permission to raise new Corps, and to the loyal and patriotic spirit which prompts men to turn out in defence of their country on the approach of danger.

*2 of the above being attached to the 13th Battalion, Hamilton.

COUNTY BATTALIONS.

The formation of County Battalions has also been of great benefit, imparting a true *esprit de corps*, a closer union, and far greater efficiency into the force of each County.

My District comprises eleven Counties, independent of the Cities of Toronto and Hamilton, and each County, with the exception of Wentworth, has its County Battalion. There are four Independent Companies in the County of Wentworth, and there is no doubt, if permission were granted, that other Companies would be raised and a County organization effected.

Each Battalion is composed of six to ten Companies—complete in its Staff and Regimental organization—commanded, with one or two exceptions, by duly qualified officers, the exceptions being one or two officers who only require to appear before the Board of Officers, in order to have their qualifications tested, as required by the General Order relative thereto; each man equipped, in addition to his arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., with haversack, great coat, straps, and water bottle. I would strongly recommend, in addition to the above, that a complete set of pioneer tools, blankets and camp kettles, be issued to each Battalion—it would be a most important addition—to be kept at the headquarters of each Battalion, in case of need for drill or other purposes.

BATTALION DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

The appointment of a paid Staff Officer, or Battalion Drill Instructor, is, and will be, of the greatest value not only in upholding the same uniformity of drill practised in each Battalion, but also in assisting the Commanding Officer in the general interior economy—furnishing Returns and other details connected with the Regiment. In fact no step is more likely to conduce more towards increased efficiency than the above appointment.

DRILL SHEDS.

The construction of Battalion and Company Drill Sheds by Government aid, in conjunction with the Local, County and Township Municipalities, will be of great value to the Force in the future, giving Officers commanding Battalions and Companies an opportunity of bringing their men together for drill during the winter months, either for the performance of their weekly drills, or for the drill required by law. The only time available for voluntary drill, is in the evening. The greatest difficulty has hitherto been felt in obtaining the necessary accommodation, and many Corps otherwise desirous, have been unable to perform such drill in consequence. I have therefore much pleasure to report that in my District the Government proposition with regard to the erection of both Battalion and Company Sheds, has been very universally taken advantage of, and that the following Drill Sheds have been erected, while others are in course of construction. In the 4th Brigade Division—Lieut.-Col. Dennis, Brigade Major—consisting of four Counties, there are:—

1 Battalion and 20 Company Sheds erected,

3 “ “ 5 Company “ in course of construction.

Thus, in this Division, each Battalion will have its headquarter drill shed.

In the 6th Brigade Division—Lieut.-Col. Villiers, Brigade Major—of seven Counties, there are:—

4 Battalion and 16 Company Sheds erected, including the 13th Batt. head-quarters Drill Shed at Hamilton.

4 Battalion and 4 Company Sheds in course of construction,

In all probability, from the steps now taken, two out of the three remaining Counties will have their County or Battalion headquarter Drill Shed. In Toronto and Hamilton there are two large Drill Sheds, with gunsheds for the artillery. In reference to the above, I would strongly recommend that steps be taken in order to provide suitable armouries, with small brick or stone magazines, where there are Battalion headquarter Drill Sheds, for the purpose of storing service and reserve ammunition, and might be attached to these Drill Sheds—especially Toronto—the present ones being quite unfit either for the care or protection of such a valuable arm now in the hands of the Volunteers, as the “Snider Enfield,” as it is almost impossible to take that care which this arm requires in the present armouries, and I much fear that this arm will sustain an injury unless some steps as above recommended be taken. While upon this subject it is scarcely necessary for me to say how very requisite it is to have suitable storehouses, and a magazine for the Provincial stores and ammunition, provided in Toronto.

CAVALRY AND GUNNERY SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

The formation of the Schools of Cavalry and Gunnery, under your instructions, and in conjunction with Colonel Jenyns, C.B., commanding 13th Hussars, and Colonel Anderson, C.B., Royal Artillery, has been very successful. A great desire has been evinced (especially among the Officers and non-commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Cavalry) to take advantage of the thorough instruction which is imparted at such Schools in all the branches of drill and duties appertaining thereto, under such able and distinguished Officers as the commandants of these Schools, whose kindness and attention to the candidates is thoroughly appreciated, and shewn by the high certificates obtained by them. In addition to these Schools, instruction has also been given to the Batteries composing the Grand Trunk Battalion at Toronto, by Drill Instructors from the Royal Artillery, under the supervision of Colonel Anderson, C.B., R.A., with marked success, all of which cannot but prove to be of the greatest value to both these services of the Volunteer Force.

EFFICIENCY.

The period of Active Service in 1866, and the presence at the camp of instruction at Thorold, of most of the Battalions in my District, has imparted decidedly a higher state of efficiency to the Force, rendering them more capable of performing camp or garrison duty, and relative thereto, several of the Battalions have already prepared themselves for such an emergency by instituting “Standing Orders” defining the duties which would be required in ordinary camp or barrack life. I must also allude to the great number of officers and non-commissioned Officers who have taken advantage of that valuable School of military instruction for the Infantry at Toronto. A large proportion of the former have thus qualified themselves, becoming thereby efficient and useful members of the Force.

I may add the issue of the new armament in every respect to the Volunteer Field Batteries, Saddlery and the Spencer Carbine to the Cavalry, and the Snider Enfield to the Infantry, which has of late taken place, is also a most important addition in the equipment of the Force, giving a tone of confidence as well as an increased efficiency which, in my opinion, certainly did not exist before. It gives me much pleasure in bringing favorably

before your notice, that I have received active and efficient aid on all occasions, when required, from all the Staff Officers of my District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obdt. servt.,

W. S. DURIE, Lieut.-Col.,
A.A.G. Militia.

Colonel MACDOUGALL,
Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa.

No. 7.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. TAYLOR.

LONDON MILITIA DISTRICT,

Headquarters, London, Ontario, Jan. 1st, 1868.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the state of the Volunteer Force in this District, which consists of the 5th and 7th Brigade Divisions, and comprises the following twelve Counties, viz., Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington, Grey, Bruce and Huron, which, together with the City of London, have a population (according to the census of 1861) of 467,113.

The Volunteer Force in this District, as compiled from the nominal rolls of Companies as they actually exist at this date, consists of:—

1 Squadron Cavalry (St. Thomas and London Troops), strength, 5 Officers, 72 Troopers, 72 Horses,

1 Field Battery of Artillery, strength, 4 Officers, 40 non-commissioned Officers and Drivers, 35 Horses,

*11 Battalions Infantry. } 93 Companies, strength, 351 Officers, and 4,321 non-commissioned Officers and men.
*2 " Rifles.... }

Being a total force of 4,793 Volunteers, and slightly in excess of one Volunteer to every 100 population. The County with highest per centage of Volunteers is Lambton, which gives 15 per 1,000 population. The County with lowest proportion of Volunteers is Huron, which gives 6 $\frac{37}{100}$ per 1,000 population. The City of London gives 25 Volunteers for every 1,000 population.

There are in this District:—

243 Volunteers who have served five years and over, and whose term of service has consequently expired,

230 " who will have completed their five years' service during 1868.

During 1867—767 Volunteers have resigned,

838 " have been enrolled,

28 " have died.

There are in the Force in this District:—

887 Married Men,

*Which include 2 Companies Mounted Infantry,
4 Batteries Garrison Artillery,
1 Company Marines,

114 Military School Cadets,

112 who have served in the British Army,

23 Field Officers who have qualified by obtaining 1st class certificates from Military School or Volunteer Board,

13 Field Officers who have not qualified,

130 Captains and Subalterns who have qualified,

151 Captains and Subalterns who have not qualified.

30 Companies have no efficient bugler,

10 " have no Rifle Range,

69 " have no Iron Targets; a supply of which is much needed.

There are 37 Company Drill Sheds, and

6 Battalion Drill Sheds, three of which are private property.

DRILL.

With regard to the attendance at Drill during this year, the greater portion of the Force having performed their sixteen days annual pay drill at the Camp, Thorold, during 1866, there was not that inducement for them to drill during the present year, and consequently (with the exception of the new Companies, which have drilled very regularly and with good attendance) the number of drills has been few and the attendance very small, but as far as the rank and file are concerned, there is only one Company that is not well enough drilled to take its place in Battalion.

I believe that their experience of camp has to a great extent given to the Volunteers a distaste for evening Drills; and upon asking every Captain in the District as to which his Company would prefer, "Drill in camp" or "evening Drills," thirteen only were in favor of evening Drills.

I have to report that the Brigade Majors inform me that during the present year there has been a great falling off in the numbers present at their inspections, a fact which I have noticed also, and the Battalion Drill Instructors complain of the difficulty of getting the men out for drill in sufficient numbers to be of any use.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

With regard to Rifle practice, generally speaking, the usual Target practice was postponed in summer waiting the issue of the new Rifles, and their not having been issued until October, had the effect of causing many Companies to postpone their practice until next Spring. The Volunteers have had 30 rounds of "Snider Enfield" ammunition issued per man for practice, but the Target Practice Returns have not yet been received.

There have been thirty-five Company Rifle Matches, and ten Battalion Rifle Matches.

There was a Rifle Match between ten men of the 7th Light Infantry, and ten men of the 22nd Battalion Rifles, the former winning by eight points.

There was also a Rifle Match between twenty-five men of the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles and an equal number of Volunteers from this District; the Volunteers were beaten by twenty-five points, they having scored 885 points, and their opponents 910. And there was a District Rifle Match held in London last November, over sixty prizes, value from \$2 to \$35 were competed for. This was a most successful match, an unusually large numbers of competitors taking part in it.

During this Match I called a meeting for the formation of a District Branch of a Dominion Rifle Association, which was well attended by representatives from nearly all the Battalions in the District, and at which Delegates were chosen to attend at Ottawa for the formation of the Head Association, a copy of the proceedings of which meeting I had the honor to forward you.

ARTILLERY.

The only Field Battery in this District is that commanded by Lieut.-Col. Shanly, and while by no means up to its full strength, it is still very efficient in its equipment, having lately received new guns and harness, and was highly complimented by Major-General Stisted at his Inspection.

The Artillery force of this District is far below the customary proportion of guns to Infantry, there being only one Field Battery of four guns to an Infantry force which would be over 5,000 when called out; the Batteries of Garrison Artillery, four in number, being only Artillery in name and uniform, and they complain very much of being without guns wherewith to learn and practice their Drill; and I beg to represent that when guns are supplied to them, it would appear advisable to have a supply of harness issued to each Battery, without which they would, in all probability, be useless when wanted in action as guns of position, and although Artillery is an expensive force compared with other arms, still as it cannot be rendered at all serviceable in the short time that Infantry can, it would appear prudent to have so necessary an aid to Infantry kept up to its proper proportionate strength.

CAVALRY.

The Cavalry consists of the St. Thomas and London Squadron, composed of the Troops above named. They have received new saddlery, and I am happy to be able to report a marked improvement in the class of horses and in their Drill. Two of the officers and several men of the London Troop have taken advantage of the opportunity of learning their Drill and duties at the Cavalry School.

There are two companies of mounted Infantry, one at Mooretown, on the St. Clair River, the other at Iona, near Port Stanley. This is a very useful class of men, as they have a good knowledge of their locality and can perform the outpost duties required from Cavalry, than which they are a much less expensive force.

MARINES.

There is a Company of Marines at Port Stanley, whose term of service has now expired. Were this Corps made Marine Artillery, the men say they would re-engage, and this would become a most useful force at such a station.

INFANTRY.

The Infantry have all received the new Snider Enfield Rifles, which were all marked and numbered previous to their issue; their accoutrements are in good order and they are well uniformed.

Previous to the end of last year there were but two Battalions in this District, the remainder of the Force being Independent Companies, and in this latter form required a much greater degree of correspondence and overlooking than those in Battalions, and at

the time of the Fenian raid in June, 1866, the Companies were ready but were without Regimental Staff of any kind, which consequently had to be improvised, and those Officers taken from Companies had to commence learning their duties as Staff Officers on an emergency when an efficient Regimental Staff was much required for actual service. The whole of the District is now formed into thirteen Battalions, with Regimental Staff, and is consequently in a far more efficient state than previously.

I have to state that upon the question being put to every Captain in the District, as to his preference for being in Battalion or an Independent Company, so great is the evident advantage of being in Battalion that only six Captains (irrespective of Garrison Artillery) were opposed to Battalions.

The formation of the force into Battalions renders it absolutely necessary that there should be some paid Staff Officer to each Battalion, whose duty it is personally to see that the General and District orders are fully carried out, to attend to instruction in Battalion Drill, the formation of Drill Classes, Correspondence, Returns, Target Practice, supervision of Arms and Stores, and generally to perform the duties of Adjutant, Quartermaster and Paymaster during such time as the Battalion is not out in camp or on service; such an officer is the Battalion Drill Instructor, and each Battalion in this District has now a Battalion Drill Instructor, who is either the Adjutant or Assistant Adjutant. I find that this officer is also of great use in carrying on the interior management of the Battalion, saving much expense to Government in travelling expenses of the Brigade Majors, who, with their largely increased number of Companies, had such a considerable portion of their time occupied in performing their quarterly inspections, that other important duties had to be neglected, and now that the Force is supplied with Breach-loaders, they require the supervision of some Staff Officer near at hand, independent of Company Officers, as the neglect of a few weeks would cause considerable damage to the new arms.

CAMP.

In August, September and October, 1866, forty-eight Companies from this District performed their annual paid Drills in camp at Thorold, being fully equipped for active service, and were formed into such temporary Battalions as could be most conveniently arranged, and there learnt many practical lessons in discipline, drill, and duty as if on service, and it is to be hoped that a further opportunity will be afforded the Force of increasing such knowledge.

The 23rd or Essex Battalion were permitted to form a Regimental camp at Sandwich in October, 1866, and the Battalion turned out 25 Officers and 297 men, and Staff complete; the Regiment made great progress in drill during the seven days in camp, and a large majority offered to remain for another week without pay, provided rations only were supplied. But certainly a Battalion which is camped by itself has not the same emulation to improvement in drill and discipline that is engendered by two or three Battalions being camped together, neither can Brigade Drill, a practical knowledge of which is so important to officers, be practiced.

PROVINCIAL STORES.

The Provincial Store here is a rented building, too small for any large amount of stores, and not being detached, would be in great danger of being destroyed should the

adjoining houses take fire. However, buildings of the class required are so few in the town, that there are none vacant.

During the Fenian excitement, as the Field Battery had not a sufficient supply of reserve shot, I had 214 round shot cast and 48 case made under the superintendence of the Provincial Storekeeper, and at so moderate a cost (viz., 49½ cents for 9-pounder shot, \$2 cents for 9-pounder case, \$1.05 for 24-pounder case) that it would appear a saving of expense to have them for the future made here.

I had also Pouches and Swivels, &c., for Cavalry Troop made here of excellent quality, and I have the honor to submit to your notice that by the manufacture of these and other stores and munitions of war on the spot, not only would the expense of freight be saved, but also the artizans would be accustomed to their manufacture, and in case of war this District would not be compelled to depend upon distant Storehouses—probably with the communications cut off—for equipments and ammunition which it might be of the greatest importance to have when wanted; and this being the District most remote from the ocean, there is the greatest reason that it should be, as far as possible, able to manufacture ammunition and stores, should they be required on an emergency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Col.,
D.A.A.G. Militia.

To Colonel MACDOUGALL,
Adjutant General Militia, Ottawa.

No. 8.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. GALLWEY.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE OFFICE,

February 12th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Brydges.

ORGANIZATION.

The employés of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, supplying 36 (thirty-six) Companies, were formed into five Battalions, viz., two Battalions of Garrison Artillery, and three Battalions of Rifles, and were gazetted in April, 1866.

The value of the organization, extending from Rivière du Loup to Sarnia, Buffalo to Goderich, Richmond to Island Pond, &c., &c., cannot well be over-estimated. Military service being exacted from all men in the Company's employment, a comparatively large force is at all times available, men who, from the discipline maintained in Railway management, inured to danger, in fact the larger portion almost carrying their lives in their hands, cannot fail, with the instruction provided by Government, to make good and steady soldiers, a force (living in the immediate vicinity of the respective headquarters, with armories and magazines at hand) which can be moved with almost the same despatch as regular troops.

STRENGTH.

The present strength of the Brigade, 1st January, 1868, as shewn by following Return, is 2,315 (two thousand three hundred and fifteen), of all ranks:—

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Field Officers and Staff.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.	Total of all Ranks.
1st Artillery.....	Lieut.-Col. Hickson.....	7	7	7	7	422	450
2nd Rifles.....	Lieut.-Col. Bailey.....	6	7	7	7	449	476
3rd Rifles.....	Lieut.-Col. Shedden.....	6	9	9	9	558	591
4th Artillery.....	Lieut.-Col. Spicer.....	7	6	6	6	390	415
5th Rifles.....	Lieut.-Col. Stevenson.....	7	7	7	7	395	423
	Establishment.....	33	36	36	36	2,214	2,355

A Company of Engineers is attached to the 1st Battalion.

RESERVE.

In addition to the above there is a reserve of two hundred men, sworn in, and regularly drilled but not gazetted. Should the Volunteer Force be increased, I would recommend that Engineer Companies should be formed, and one Company attached to each Battalion.

DISTRIBUTION.

The Brigade is distributed as follows:—

Montreal.....	{ 1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Battalion, }	Head Quarters, }	14 Companies.
Point Levi.....	2nd Battalion,	Detachment,	1 "
Richmond.....	2nd "	"	1 "
Sherbrooke.....	2nd "	"	1 "
Brockville.....	3rd "	"	2 "
Kingston.....	3rd "	"	1 "
Belleville.....	3rd "	"	2 "
Port Hope.....	3rd "	"	1 "
Toronto.....	4th "	"	6 "
Brantford.....	5th "	Head Quarters	3 "
Stratford.....	5th "	Detachment	1 "
St. Mary's.....	5th "	"	1 "
Sarnia.....	5th "	"	2 "

36 Companies.

This distribution of the Force, although regulated without regard to Military Service, is, considering the facility of the immediate movement of any portion of it, about as good a one as could be made, with the view of protecting the approaches East and West, and keeping the road as far as possible intact.

EQUIPMENT.

The Equipment of the Brigade is complete, with the exception of some stores, for which a requisition has been sent in.

The clothing is in very good order.

Hospital Field Equipment is stored at Toronto, including all necessary supplies.

DRILL INSTRUCTORS.

There are four permanent Drill Instructors; the allowance for the fifth, I considered it advisable to apportion between the outlying Companies, from time to time, as most required.

The Instructors are detailed as follows:—

MONTREAL.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Prendergast, 1st Battalion of Artillery (holds certificate from School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness). Ensign and Adjutant Atkinson, 2nd and 3rd Battalion (Head Quarters),—late Sergeant H.M. 60th Regiment.

TORONTO.—Sergeant-Major Anderson, 4th Battalion of Artillery (late Sergeant H. M. 60th Regiment), holds 1st Class Certificate, School of Gunnery at Toronto.

BRANTFORD.—Sergeant-Major Smith, 5th Battalion; late Sergeant H.M. 60th Regiment.

I have to report favorably of all, their time has been fully and well occupied.

DRILL.

The following return shows the drills performed by the several Battalions during the six months ending December 31st, 1867.

Battalion.	Nature of Drills.	Total Number.	Total of all Ranks Present.
1st.....	14 Battalion, 16 Company.....	30	2,975
2nd.....	12 Battalion, 15 Company.....	27	2,544
3rd.....	12 Battalion, 150 Squad and Co.....	162	4,760
4th.....	6 Battalion, 84 Heavy Guns.....	90	2,770
5th.....	Returns not complete.		
		309	13,049

TARGET PRACTICE.

The target practice for the past season was limited by the number of rounds (20) per man allowed to be expended, (40 rounds per man being kept in reserve), as well as by the General Order of 14th June, ordering the Muzzle Loaders to be called in preparatory to being sent to Quebec.

The Snider ammunition was not issued to the Brigade until November, and the season was then too far advanced for much practice.

MUZZLE LOADING AMMUNITION.

Of muzzle loading ammunition 22,560 (twenty-two thousand five hundred and sixty) rounds have been expended in practice, 1867. A synopsis of Target Practice has been forwarded to Head Quarters.

SNIDER AMMUNITION.

Although the practice with the Snider Rifle has been only 5,000 (five thousand) rounds, there is a marked increase in the averages at 200 and 400 yards, to which ranges practice had been confined (up to 31st December)—the averages being,

	200 yds.	400 yds.
For the Enfield.....	11.47	9.71
“ Snider.....	12.88	11.14

The recruits in particular make better firing, and attributed by them to the recoil being less.

Target Practice has been carried on as nearly as possible agreeably to General Orders on the subject, and under the superintendance of the Drill Instructors, at the several Head Quarters of Regiments.

RIFLE MATCHES.

The Annual Brigade Match took place at Point St. Charles in July. Total number of competitors, 839. A return of which has been forwarded.

There were also several Company Matches, some of them with men of Her Majesty's Troops, as well as of other Volunteer Regiments; the results have been embodied in the Synopsis of Target Practice.

ARMS.

At my several Inspections, after a careful examination, I have always found the arms in capital order, and I am glad to say the men appear fully to understand the value of the arms lately served out to them.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

I have to state that the officers of the Brigade, generally, have not availed themselves, as much as they might have, of the opportunities afforded at all times, to qualify themselves by appearing before a Board of officers for certificates; at the same time many of them have done so, at much personal inconvenience.

Of 128 combatant Officers, only 66 hold certificates.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

As the men of the 1st Battalion (Artillery) could not without great inconvenience attend the School of Gunnery last Summer at Montreal, the Regiment was much indebted to Col. Pipon, R.A., who detailed two non-commissioned officers to attend three times a week at Point St. Charles, to act as Instructors, and allowed them to continue until, from his own examination, he was satisfied that the Sergeant-Major of the Grand Trunk Battalion was sufficiently qualified to instruct. The drill was limited to heavy guns (the equipment being confined to two 24-pounder guns.)

Col. Pipon was also good enough to allow the men target practice at St. Helen's Island, under his own superintendance, but it is to be regretted that from pressure of business, only two gun detachments were able to attend.

At Toronto, the officers and men of the 4th Battalion (Artillery) have taken advantage of the School there, and already have obtained five first-class certificates. They report that their Regiment is much indebted to the untiring exertions of Col. Anderson, R.A.

REVIEWS.

The Brigade has been reviewed by the following officers of H. M. Service and Militia Staff, during the past year :

Montreal by The Adjutant General, Militia,

“ “ H. E. Sir John Michel,

“ “ Major General Hon. James Lindsay,

“ “ Major General Russell,

“ “ Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, A.A.G.M.

Toronto, “ Colonel Mountain, R.A.,

“ “ Major General Stisted,

“ “ H. E. Sir Charles Windham.

Brantford, by Colonel Cooper, H.M. 7th Fusiliers.

I would in conclusion respectfully suggest that the efficiency of the Brigade would be increased, firstly, by converting two Garrison Batteries of the 1st Battalion into a Field Battery, the facilities for which are very great, taking into account the superior class of horses in the Company's Service; and, secondly, by forming into a half Battalion of Engineers the available men (alluded to under the head "Reserve"), thereby giving an additional Company at Toronto, Brantford, and Cornwall, where the men are respectively stationed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. B. GALLWEY, Lieut.-Col.,

Brigade-Major.

COL. MACDOUGALL,

Adjutant Gen. Militia.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

QUE

MATCH OF NO. 2 BATTERY
Held at Montreal, on the
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Competition between members of No. 2 Battery Garrison Artillery, under command of Capt. A. C. Hooper. Prize, "Hay" Rifle, presented by the Officers of the Battery.....	\$ 40 00	J. MacClean	Gunner No. 2 Battery.....

REMARKS—Wind very strong from the right.

BEC.

GARRISON ARTILLERY,
10th February, 1866.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Score.			
{ Open to members of No. 2 Battery Artillery, Montreal, Hythe position, 5 rounds at each range..... }	200 & 300 & 400	15	9	Marks.	60	19.66	Short Enfield.
				30			

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

THE FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
26th, 27th and 28th June, 1866.

&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Enfield Rifles, 3 shots at each range, open to all Volunteers. Entrance 25 cents	200 & 300	6	134	{ 19 18 17 16 15 15 }	24	8.43	Long Enfield.
{ Enfield Rifles, 3 shots at each range, open to all Volunteers. Entrance 50 cents	400 & 600	6	114	{ 17 16 16 16 16 15 }	24	8.08	do
{ Enfield Rifles, volley firing, 10 men from each Co., 5 rounds each, to fire in double rank. Entrance \$2 per Company..... }	400 5 per man.	9 Co's.	90 men.	{ 94 83 70 60 58 }	200	58.55 6.70 per man.	do
{ All comers and any Rifle, 3 shots at each range. Entrance 50 cents..... }	400 & 600	6	82	{ 14 13 13 }	24	7.33	do
{ Open to all members of the Association who have scored 6 points in any of the other Matches, Enfields, 4 shots at the 1st range and 3 at each of the other ranges. Entrance 50 cts. }	400 500 & 600	10	104	{ 24 21 }	40	15.40	do

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

No. 2.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
Held at Huntingdon, on the
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

1st. Frontier Match. Six prizes, \$15, \$10, \$7, \$6, \$5, \$3, total value	46 00	{ 1 Private John Elder 2 Lieut. Campbell..... 3 Private A. Stewart 4 do J. Stewart 5 do T. Sadler 6 Sergeant Stewart..... }	{ Athelstan Company..... No. 1 Co., Huntingdon .. Durham Company..... Roxham do No. 1 Co., Huntingdon .. Roxham Company..... }
2nd. Frontier Challenge Match. Six prizes, \$25, \$20, \$12, \$8, \$6, \$4, total.....	75 00	{ 1 Private H. Adams 2 do J. Harrigan 3 Lieut.-Col. Fletcher..... 4 Sergeant McDonald..... 5 Corporal Kilgour 6 Private Hobbs..... }	{ Franklin do No. 2 Co., Huntingdon .. B. Major..... Royals, Montreal Durham Company Roxham do }
3rd. Company Match. Five prizes, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$8, \$7, total.....	75 00	{ 1 No. 2 Co., Huntingdon..... 2 Durham Company..... 3 Havelock do 4 Hemmingford do 5 Roxham do }	{ }
4th. All Commers Match. Three prizes, \$23.50, \$15.67, \$7.83, total	47 00	{ 1 Capt. Lucas..... 2 Private J. Stewart..... 3 Sergeant Cairns	{ Roxham Company..... do do Athelstan do }
5th. Medal Match. 1. A Gold Medal, presented by Hon. John Rose, value \$50.—2. A Silver Medal, given by Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, value \$15, total value.....	65 00	{ 1 Private Alex. Arthur 2 do J. Harrigan..... }	{ Roxburn do No. 2 Co., Huntingdon..... }
Total.....	\$308 00		

RIFLE MEETING OF THE 5TH
Held at Montreal, on the 21st July,
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
\$ cts.			
Company Prizes—No. 7 Company Royal Light Infantry—\$80.			
1st Prize, a Rifle.....	30 00	Private J. Duncan, jun.....	7th Company.....
2nd do Money.....	15 00	Sergeant W. T. Gibson.....	do.....
3rd do do.....	10 00	Private Cassidy.....	do.....
4th do do.....	5 00	do B. Varin.....	do.....
5th do do.....	4 00	do McMin.....	do.....
6th do do.....	4 00	do Tearney.....	do.....
7th do do.....	4 00	Corporal McLauchlan.....	do.....
8th do do.....	2 00	Sergeant Barrie.....	do.....
9th do do.....	2 00	Corporal Evans.....	do.....
10th do do.....	2 00	Sergeant Dunn.....	do.....
11th do do.....	2 00	do Scott.....	do.....
Match between the Royal Light Infantry and Kent Rifles, England—Prize 5s. stg. per man.....	18 75	Royal Light Infantry.....	Montreal.....
Match—No. 4 Company Royals.			
1st Prize, Money.....	18 00	Sergeant Fife.....	4th Company, Royals.....
2nd do do.....	12 00	Private J. O'Hara.....	do.....
3rd do do.....	8 00	Corporal McKenzie.....	do.....
4th do do.....	5 00	Private Armstrong.....	do.....
5th do do.....	4 00	do James O'Hara.....	do.....
6th do do.....	3 00	Corporal Shapstone.....	do.....
7th do do.....	2 00	Sergeant Ballentine.....	do.....
8th do do.....	2 00	Private McCallum.....	do.....
9th do do.....	1 00	Sergeant Hanna.....	do.....
Total.....	153 75		

BATT. ROYAL LIGHT INFANTRY,
4th August and 29th August, 1866.
&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Highest score in 5 rounds at each range..	Yds. 200, 400 and 600	15	22	(42)	60	24.77	Long Enfield.
do do.....				(40)			
do do.....				(39)			
do do.....				(38)			
do do.....				(37)			
do do.....				(35)			
do do.....				(33)			
do do.....				(33)			
do do.....				(31)			
do do.....				(30)			
do do.....				(29)			
{ 15 men of the Royal Light Infantry, Montreal, against 15 men of the Kent Rifles, Engl'd, 5 shots at each range.	Yds. 200, 400 and 600	225	15	490	900	32.66	do
Highest score in five rounds—men of 4th Company only.....				(39)			
do do.....				(31)			
do do.....				(30)			
do do.....				(24)			
do do.....				(23)			
do do.....				(20)			
do do.....				(17)			
do do.....				(16)			
do do.....				(16)			

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade-Major.

RIFLE MEETING OF THE VICTORIA
Held at Montreal, on the 22nd July, 15th
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

VICTORIA RIFLES.		Competition.	Resulted in a tie, not decided..	Victoria Rifles.....
Match between Nos. 4 and 6 Companies, Victoria Volunteer Rifles.]				
Match—4th Company Victoria Rifles.]	35 00	Private Andrews.....		No. 4 Co., Victoria Rifles.....
Prize, a Spencer Rifle.....				
ENGINEERS.				
Match—No. 1 Company Engineers.]	27 00	T. Lepage.....		No. 1 Co., Engineers.....
Prize, a Gold Medal.....				

RIFLES AND ENGINEERS, MONTREAL,
and 25th August, and 5th September, 1866.
&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in Marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.			
{ Open to competition of men from each, No. 4 and 6 Companies.....	Yds. 200, 400 and 600	105	7	159	420	22.71	Long Enfield.			
{ Open to Members of No. 4 Company Royal Light Infantry, five shots at each.....				32				60	13.16	do
{ Open to Members of No. 1 Company Engineers only, five shots at each..				30				60	10.25	do

RIFLE MEETING OF THE VICTORIA RIFLES

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
Match—No. 2 Company Engineers. Prize, a Gold Medal.....	\$ 20 00	Sergeant William Walker	No. 2 Engineers
Total	\$82 00		

No. 5.

RIFLE MATCH OF THE RICHMOND AND MELBOURNE INFANTRY COMPANIES,
Held at Richmond, on the
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

Money.....	16 00	William Raith	Private Melbourne Infan'y
do	12 00	Alfred H. Bushey.....	do Richmond Infan'y
do	10 00	William Davis	do do
do	8 00	John Kerr	do Melbourne Infan'y
do	6 00	Murdoch Rose.....	do do
do	4 00	John Frank.....	do do
do	2 00	Alex. Bell	do do
Total	\$58 00		

No. 6.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RICHMONT INFANTRY COMPANIES,
Held at St. Johns, on the
Size of Targets, Bull's Eyes, Centres,

1st. Richelieu Challenge Match. Eight prizes, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$3, \$2, \$1, total value.....	46 00	1 J. Nichols.....	St. Johns D.A.....
		2 Private Dupuis	Lacolle Company.....
		3 do Elliott	Hemmingford do
		4 Capt. Maynes.....	Waterloo No. 1 do
		5 Ensign Stoakes	Lacolle do
		6 Private Minon.....	Granby No. 1 do
		7 Sergeant Bell.....	Waterloo No. 1 do
		8 Capt. Johnson.....	Hemmingford No. 1 Co.....
Special prize to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the St. Johns Volunteers making best score, a Silver Medal, presented by Brigade Major Fletcher.....	15 00	Sergeant Stevenson.....	St. Luke's Co., 21st Batt.....
2nd. St. Johns Match. Seven prizes. 1. Silver Cup, by Maj. Clement, \$10 2. do by Mr. Warrington, \$8 3. Silk Hat, by Mr. Simmons, \$5 4. \$3. 5. \$2. 6. \$2, \$1..... \$8	31 00	1 Sergeant McGinnis.....	21st Batt.....
		2 Ensign Fletcher	do
		3 Lieut.-Col. Marchaud.....	do
		4 Sergeant Picard	do
		5 Lieut. Carreau	do
		6 Private Armstrong	do
		7 Lieut. McGinnis	do

AND ENGINEERS, MONTREAL.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Rounds.	Total No. of Competitors.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
{ Open to members of No. 2 Co. Engineers only ; 5 shots at each range... }	Yds. 200 & 400	10	25	Marks. 29	40	16.08	Long Enfield.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Lt.-Col.,
Brigade Major.

MELBOURNE INFANTRY COMPANIES,
1st September, 1866.
&c., &c., according to Regulation.

Five shots at each range.....	200 250 & 300	15	62	{ 41 38 37 34 32 31 31 }	60	21.	Long Enfield.
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G. H. NAPIER, Capt.,
Richmond Infantry Co. of Vol. Militia.
GEO. WILLIAMSON, Capt.,
Melbourne Vol. Company.

RICHIELIU RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
11th of September, 1866.
&c., &c., according to Regulation.

{ Open to all Volunteers south of the St. Lawrence, and to members of Association not Volunteers ; 3 shots each at the first two ranges, and 4 shots at the last range. Entrance 25 cents. Enfield Rifles and Carbines	200 300 & 400	10	70	{ 32 31 30 30 30 28 28 27 }	40	15.77	Long Enfield.
				25			
{ Open to the St. Johns Volunteers, 3 shots at each range. Enfield Rifles. Entrance 25 cents.....	200 & 300	6	30	{ 16 16 16 13 12 12 11 }	24	s.	do