

REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

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



OTTAWA:
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1872.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, March, 1872.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1871, which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

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

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

FOR

1871.

SIR,—In submitting the Annual Report on the state of the Militia, I have the honour to inform you, that many measures have been introduced during the past year, calculated to increase the efficiency of the Active Militia, and the Military Organisation of the Dominion;—much remains yet to be done, but the progress already attained, has been as satisfactory, as could reasonably be expected, under the circumstances of the country, the limited period of time allowed for drill, and the means at command.

Among the most prominent of the measures adopted, may be mentioned:—

1st. The inauguration of a uniform and systematic mode of carrying out the Annual Drill of the Active Militia in "Camps of Exercise," more in accordance with the requirements of modern warfare; the great majority of the troops assembled at these camps being concentrated with rapidity, paid and supplied as if on actual service, and placed in every district under the command of those officers appointed for the purpose.

2nd. Many Batteries of Garrison Artillery, (hitherto practised mostly in Infantry exercises) have, at the time of the Annual Training last year, gone through a short course of instruction in "Gun Drill" at various Forts and Batteries, firing creditably at Target Practice the annual allowance of shot and shell, the better inspection, and instruction moreover of both Field and Garrison Batteries, being effected by, or under the orders of the Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores.

3rd. The establishment of two Schools of Artillery, one at Kingston, the other at Quebec, under the command of specially trained officers of the Royal Artillery; these Schools acting also as Batteries, serve to Garrison and guard certain Forts, Barracks, Magazines and Military Stores in the Provinces of Ontario and

To the Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence, &c., &c.

Quebec, in addition to affording means for the complete training in Artillery Exercises, of such officers and men of Artillery corps, as are attached thereto.

4th. The performance, by nearly the whole of the Infantry, at the Annual training, of a prescribed course of target practice, with the Snider Rifle, under revised regulations, 584 Government money prizes, with appropriate badges, being awarded to the successful competitors.

During the past year the second periodical enrolment of the Reserve Militia has been taken, shewing a large increase in the number of men available for the defence of the country; two other Military Districts consequent upon the Provinces of "Manitoba" and "British Columbia," having been admitted into the Dominion were added to the Militia system, which now extends through British Territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

A Military Expedition to Manitoba, to assist Her Majesty's subjects resident in that Province, in repelling Fenian Invasion, was carried out, in a manner reflecting great credit not only on the Commander, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel T. Scott, a Major in the 42nd Battalion, (at present serving as Captain in the Manitoba Provisional Battalion,) and the officers and men composing the force, but on the character of the Canadian Militia generally.

This expedition, suddenly required—undertaken at an advanced and most trying season of the year, was organized, equipped and dispatched, with marked promptitude, and the force, without the loss of a man, arrived at its destination in a very short period of time, in face of unusual hardships and difficulties, incidental to the early setting in of a North American winter.

Proof has thus been conclusively afforded of the practicability of the "Dawson Route" for the passage of troops from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, at almost any season of the year, contrary to the somewhat hasty predictions of inexperienced men.

1871 has witnessed the departure of the Regular Troops, from Quebec, that famous Fortress, having been garrisoned for more than a century by a portion of Her Majesty's Regular Army, is now (like the Forts at Kingston,) handed over to the Dominion Government.

The British flag that floats over those strongholds, is as vigilantly guarded, and the morning gun, as regularly fired, by the Dominion Militia Artillery Corps, who have replaced the Regular Troops at those stations for Garrison duty.

With the exception of two Infantry Battalions, and some Artillery and Engineers stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, there are no Regular Troops at present in the Dominion, the Military charge, therefore of nearly the whole country, devolves on the Militia.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

The accompanying return (marked No. 1) shews in a condensed form the strength and organization of the Active Militia on 31st December last, giving a total

including all ranks, of 43,174 officers and men. Out of this number 34,414 (officers and men) have performed the Annual Drill for the Military year 1871-72, of which 22,544 (officers and men,) with 1,996 horses, were assembled at Divisional or Brigade Camps of exercise, for sixteen days continuous drill, paid, supplied, and maintained as if on actual service. 5,210 (officers and men) with 319 horses, were assembled in camps which were only in operation for eight days, under the ordinary regulations relative to pay and supply; the remainder of the Active Militia, numbering 8,760 (officers and men), performed their Annual Drill either at the Head Quarters of Corps, or, as in the case of many Batteries of Garrison Artillery, at certain Forts where instruction in gunnery could be more advantageously afforded, and shot and shell practice properly carried out,

Three Batteries of Garrison Artillery in the Province of Ontario embarked in succession on board the Gun-boat "Prince Alfred" for eight days, and were practised at "Gun Drill," firing shot and shell, the vessel during the period cruising on Lakes "Erie" and "Huron."

1,189 Cavalry and the whole of the Field Artillery, (ten Batteries with 42 Field Guns,) have performed their drill for 1871-72 in the different Camps of Exercise.

RETURN No. 1.—NOMINAL STRENGTH and Organization of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada, on 31st December, 1871.

STAFF AND REGIMENTAL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, RANK AND FILE.

	Officer Commanding, and Adj.-Gen. of Militia.	Deputy Adj.-Gen. at Head Quarters.	Officers Commanding Military Districts.	Brigade Majors.	Superintendent of Schools of Military Instruction.	Commandants of Schools of Gunnery.	Regimental Lieut.-Cols.	Regimental Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets, Second Lieutenants, or Ensigns.	Paymaster.	Adjutants.	Quarter-Masters.	Surgeons.	Assistant-Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Sergeant-Majors.	Gr.-Master Sergeants.	Trumpet, Drum or Bugle Majors.	Paymaster Sergeants.	Hospital Sergeants.	Orderly-room Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Rank and File.	Grand Total.	
Staff	1	1	9	20	1	2																					34	
Cavalry							1	7	31	30	30	1	1	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	29	1,395	1,571
Field Artillery									12	24	12	2			9	1									00	12	816	949
Garrison do							8	9	69	69	69	8	8	8	7	6			8	8					207	09	3,259	3,844
Engineers									4	4	4														12	4	204	232
Infantry							76	88	636	636	636	88	88	88	88	88	88		88	88					1,908	636	29,989	35,573
Marine Corps									3	3	3														9	3	153	174
Attending Schools } of Gunnery } Quebec									1	3								1							6	3	118	133
Infantry Schools									1	4															6	4	140	157
Force on Special Service in Manitoba							1	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	1										21	5	274	318
Grand Total	1	1	9	20	1	2	86	106	751	777	756	100	98	99	111	98		3	100	97	97	97	97	97	2,258	765	36,537	43,174

RESERVE MILITIA.

The following return, (No. 2) shews the result of the Enrolment of 1871, of the Reserve Militia, in the Nine Military Districts, comprising the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia,—from which it will be seen; that in these, four Provinces alone, there are nearly 700,000 men, within the fighting ages, liable by law to military service in defence of the Dominion; thus proving that there is in the country itself at least an ample supply of the most important element of defence viz: men. By this Return, it will be seen that there is a total increase of 37,942 men in the Reserve Militia since the first enrolment under the present law, a period of only two years.

The whole of the corps in this district, with the exception of the Sarnia Artillery Company, (which embarked for eight days gun drill on board the gunboat "Prince Alfred,") performed their annual drill at two Brigade Camps of Exercise.

The London Field Battery, 7th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32nd, and 33rd Battalions, of infantry, assembled in a Brigade Camp at Goderich for sixteen days continuous drill.

The St. Thomas and London Cavalry, Mooretown Troop, Wellington Field Battery (attached for purpose of instruction to a portion of the London Field Battery,) 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th Battalions, in a Brigade Camp at Sarnia, for eight days drill; both camps being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Taylor.

The Brigade Camp at Goderich was formed on the 16th June, 1871, and the drill of the corps assembled carried out in accordance with the detailed instructions contained in the General Orders of 5th May, 1871, expressly drawn up for the guidance of commanding officers and all assembled for drill and practice at "Camps of Exercise."

On the 22nd of June last, I proceeded to inspect the corps assembled, at Goderich; on arrival there, I found the position of the camp well selected, situated on a plateau overlooking the Maitland River, which covered the front of the position, the right flank was protected by Lake Huron, and the rear by thick woods, whilst the side most open to attack, (viz., the left flank,) could have been readily protected by entrenchments.

London Field Battery:—
3 officers, 78 men; (4
guns), 57 horses.

7th Battalion, 28 officers,
341 men.

28th Battalion, 25 officers,
279 men.

29th Battalion, 18 officers,
238 men.

30th Battalion, 31 officers,
462 men.

32nd Battalion, 27 officers,
320 men.

33rd Battalion, 35 officers,
429 men.

Total of all ranks, 2,314.

The Brigade here assembled (strength as per margin,) was mainly composed of the yeomanry, and agricultural population of the district, a fine body of men, in the prime of life—they appeared to enjoy, and, like most Canadians, seemed quite at home in "Camp Life." The tents were pitched with regularity, and surrounded as frequently seen in Canadian Camps, with branches of trees and evergreens, in such a manner as to produce a picturesque effect, whilst affording convenient shelter from the heat.

Remaining for several days in this camp, I inspected and personally mustered the whole of the officers, men, and horses, assembled, as well as witnessed and took part in several Brigade field days. The London Field Battery was inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, as to its regimental efficiency, and favorably reported on, the *materiel* was in good order, the horses of a superior and serviceable description, the men belonging to it were well trained to their duty, the supply of service ammunition was complete, and the general state of the battery reflected great credit on the commanding officer Lieut.-Colonel Shanly, his officers, and men.

The infantry battalions, as far as concerns the *physique* of the men, was satisfactory, their Snider Rifles were in reasonably good order, the majority of the companies were badly uniformed the chief defect in equipment (a serious one,) being the want of a proper description of boot for marching.

The routine of drill consisted of, company drill before, and battalion drill after

breakfast, carried out regimentally, with brigade drill in the afternoon; there being as a rule three parades daily. Every battalion in succession went to the rifle range, performing the prescribed course of target practice. At the brigade parades, the combined force was usually practised in the mode of forming troops for attack and defence, (the different arms affording mutual support,) according to the nature of the ground, and the imaginary presence of an enemy. Both officers and men displayed much intelligence and aptitude in acquiring instruction, and evinced great desire to learn their military duties.

This camp was visited by Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops in British North America, who, having inspected the brigade, was pleased to express a high opinion of the force assembled, and particularly complimented Lieut.-Colonel Shanly, on the soldierlike appearance, and efficient state of the field battery under his command.

On the occasion of one of the field days, in which the gunboat "Prince Alfred" took part, it was computed that from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, chiefly belonging to the agricultural population, assembled to witness the review, many of whom had come long distances; the weather was favorable, and the military display appeared to gratify all present.

Lieut.-Colonel Attwood, 26th Battalion, acted as the supply officer at this camp, and Major Smyth as camp quartermaster, the musketry instruction and "target practice" was superintended by Lieut.-Colonel Moffat, Lieut.-Colonel Service performed the duties of brigade major, and the district paymaster, Captain F. B. Leys, attended to the issue of and regulations concerning pay. Lieut.-Colonel Taylor testifies to the satisfactory manner in which these officers performed their duties, and to the hearty support and co-operation he received from officers of all ranks.

Goderich is an exceptionally favorable place for a camp of exercise, there being plenty of open ground suitable for the manoeuvring of all arms, and one of the best rifle ranges in the Dominion; ample supplies of all kinds are easily procurable, and there is communication both by rail and steamboat; moreover it is an important strategic position.

The Active Militia assembled at Goderich, consisted of the 2nd Brigade, Military District No. 1. with one Field Battery, and one Battalion, from the 1st Brigade, the remainder of the 1st Brigade, formed the Brigade Camp at Sarnia, on the 15th September, the following corps being assembled: (strength as per margin)

St. Thomas and London Cavalry.

Mooretown Cavalry.

Wellington Field Battery, (formed on London Battery) in course of formation, and to be attached to 2nd Brigade.

22nd Battalion.

St. Thomas and London
Cavalry, 7 officers, 74
men.

Mooretown Cavalry, 3
officers, 39 men.

Wellington Field Battery
(formed on London
Battery, in course of
formation, and to be
attached to 2nd Brig-
ade,) 5 officers, 71 men.

22nd Battalion, 31 officers,
451 men.

24th Battalion, 25 officers,
271 men.

25th Battalion, 22 officers, 251 men.	24th	do	This camp being only in operation for eight days, and under the ordinary system of pay and supply, was
26th Battalion, 26 officers, 324 men.	25th	do	
27th Battalion, 23 officers, 280 men.	26th	do	

by no means so popular, with officers, or men, as the sixteen days camp at Goderich; the time being very limited, it was with great difficulty that the infantry corp, could be put through, even the short course of musketry and target practice prescribed. I inspected the whole of the corps in this camp on 19th and 20th September.

The situation of the camp itself, (although as well selected as circumstances would admit,) was far inferior to the one at Goderich, and too close to the town of Sarnia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, was assisted by his Brigade Majors, Lieutenant-Colonels Moffat and Service, in superintending the drill and duties performed.

It will thus be seen, that the available corps, in Military District No. 1, have been drilled for 1871-72, in the proportion of rather more than one half for sixteen days, the rest for eight days, the whole of the corps in the District, having performed the prescribed course of target practice in camp, during the Annual Drill.

The best shooting battalion, in the district, was the 27th Lambton Battalion, its shooting figure of merit being 19-92, the best shooting company in the district was the "Widder Company," or No. 3 Company, 27th Battalion, figure of merit 26-57,—the best individual shot, in the district, among the non-commissioned officers and men, for the military year 1871-72, and winner of the District Prize; being Sergeant J. R. Burwell, No. 5 Company (Iona) 25th Battalion, who made 45 points, out of a possible score of 60.

Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor reports, that the whole of the men, who performed the Annual Drill, were *bona fide* enrolled members of the different corps, a great portion of them, having joined since the re-enrolment, which was ordered to be made within three months from the 1st October, 1868; he states that he cannot ascertain what number of men, are likely to claim their discharge, on the completion of their three years service, but from the enquiries he has made, he does not think that more than one-fourth, will leave the force, *provided the system now introduced of the sixteen days brigade camps, be continued and extended to all corps.*

On this point Lieut.-Col. Taylor says, that from the additional experience acquired, he is confirmed in the opinion, in which he is supported by the commanding officers of Corps, "that the sixteen days camps are, the only means of giving the force, proper instruction in their duties, and that they are the most popular "——," also that the month of June, is the best and most convenient month in the year, for the Active Militia, in Military District No. 1, to go into camp for the performance of the Annual Drill. 825 men are required to complete existing corps in this District, and Lieut.-Col. Taylor is of opinion, that, in order to maintain existing corps up to their strength continuously, recourse to the ballot is necessary, and that it is desirable upon "military grounds."

The average strength per company of the force in this district in 1871, was three

officers, and fifty-three N.C. officers and men; the average strength in 1870, being three officers, and forty-nine N.C. officers and men; and in 1869, three officers, and forty-seven N.C. officers and men, which, considering the difficulties of recruiting the force by volunteering, is as high an average as could reasonably be expected

Lieut.-Col. Taylor calls attention, to the necessity for, and suggests an increase of, three more troops of Cavalry in the district, and the amalgamation of all the troops into, a regiment of Cavalry—the formation of two companies of Engineers, one company in each Brigade Division—the addition of a sufficient number of Infantry to complete the 24th, 25th, 27th, and 29th Battalions—the posting of the two independent companies, to the nearest located battalion, and, with a view to overcome the great difficulty, that has always been experienced in horseing the Field Batteries, the granting of a yearly bonus of about \$10 per horse, to those owners who duly enrol and register their horses, for service in the batteries.

I concur in those suggestions,—and also recommend, that the Cavalry troops, when there are a sufficient number, be formed into one District Regiment to be numbered the "1st Regiment of Cavalry," and that two additional companies of Infantry, be raised in the County of "Bruce" and posted to the County Battalion (the 32nd.)

If the ranks of corps in this district, cannot be filled up and maintained at their proper strength by voluntary enrolment, the number of men required to complete such corps, can be obtained out of the district regimental divisions, in the manner provided for in the law, by means of the Ballot.

Lieut.-Col. Taylor's report, together with the detailed state of the respective corps submitted in the Tabular Annual Inspection Returns, will be found in the Appendix.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this District, all arms and ranks, is 7,412; the actual number, all arms and ranks, who have performed the Annual Drill for 1871-72, 6,011; to complete corps to their proper strength 1,401 officers and men are required, there being a deficiency of sixty eight officers, and 1,333 N. C. officers and men. In this district there are seven troops of Cavalry, three Field Batteries of Artillery, three Batteries of Garrison Artillery, fourteen Battalions and one Independent Company of Infantry, forming the following corps:—

Cavalry.

Governor General's Body Guard Troop		
Oak Ridges Troop,		
Markham	do	
St. Catharines	do	
Grimsby	do	
Burford	do	
Queenston Mounted Infantry		
Barrie	do	do

Field Batteries.

Toronto Field Battery,
 Hamilton do do
 Welland do do

Garrison Artillery.

Toronto Garrison Battery,
 Collingwood do
 St. Catharines do

Infantry Battalions, and one Independent Company.

2nd Battalion (Queen's Own)
 10th do (Royals)
 12th do
 13th do
 19th do
 20th do
 31st do
 34th do
 35th do
 36th do
 37th do
 38th do
 39th do
 44th do

Sault Ste. Marie Independent Company.

Staff:—7 Officers, 4 men,
 6 horses.

Cavalry:—Provisional
 Regiment (7 troops), 22
 officers, 273 men, 283
 horses.

Field Artillery:—3 bat-
 teries with 12 guns, 14
 officers, 209 men, 170
 horses.

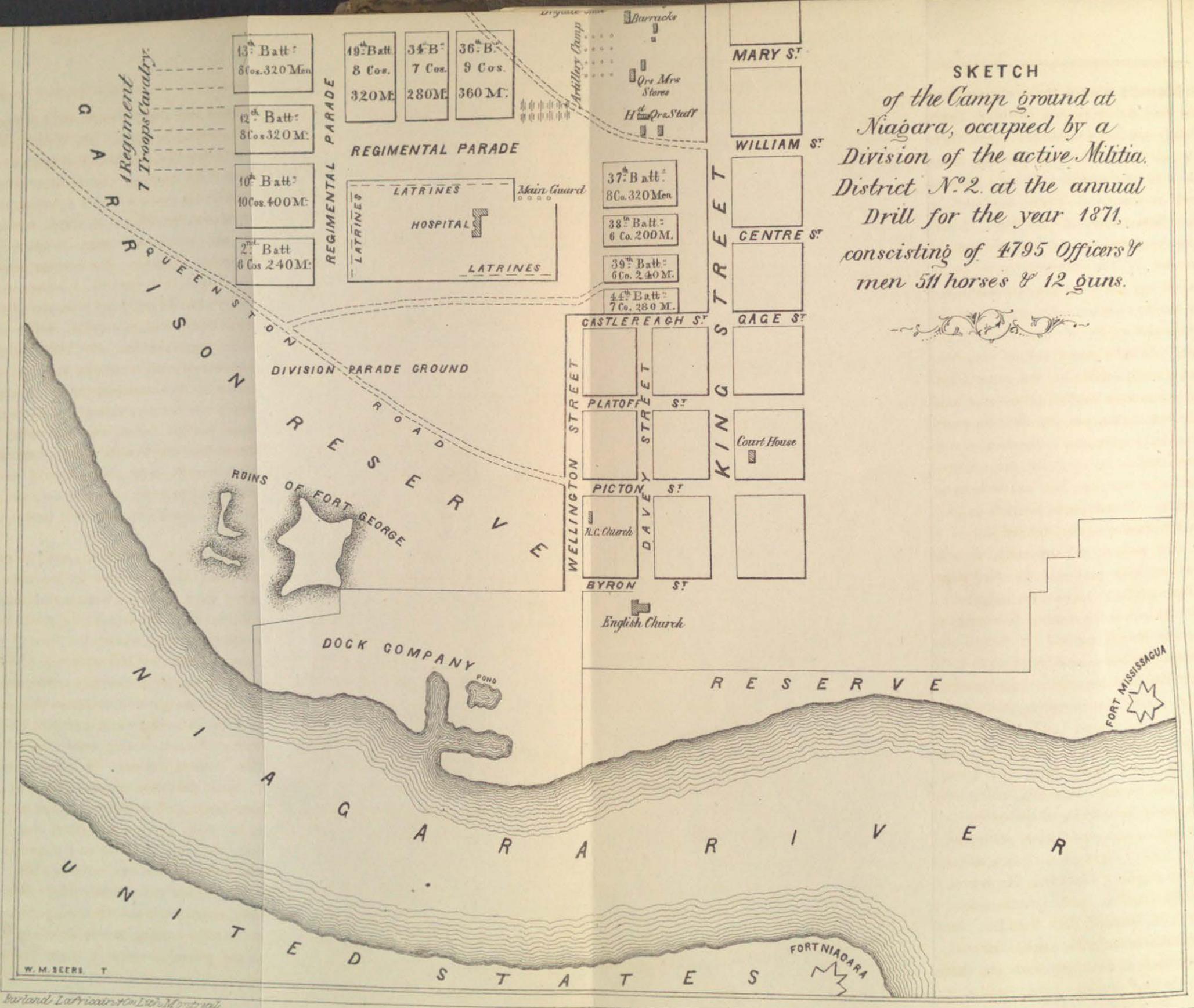
Infantry:—11 battalions,
 296 officers, 3,970 men,
 53 horses.

Total of all ranks, 4,795
 men, 511 horses.

County Norfolk), which, having to come upwards of 120 miles from its regimental head-quarters, could not join the division till the following day. Most of the corps were brought

The 20th, 31st and 35th Battalions, the Toronto Garrison Battery, and Barrie Mounted Infantry, performed the Annual Drill at their own head-quarters—the Collingwood and St. Catharine Batteries on board the gunboat "Prince Alfred"—the remainder of the corps were assembled in camp at Niagara on the 6th June, and formed into a division (strength as per margin) for sixteen days' continuous drill. The division was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Durie, commanding the Militia in Military District No. 2. and the Force was concentrated in camp at Niagara, on the immediate frontier, *in one day* (6th June), with the exception of one corps, the 39th Battalion

SKETCH
of the Camp ground at
Niagara, occupied by a
Division of the active Militia,
District N^o 2, at the annual
Drill for the year 1871,
consisting of 4795 Officers &
men 511 horses & 12 guns.



W. M. SCERS. T.

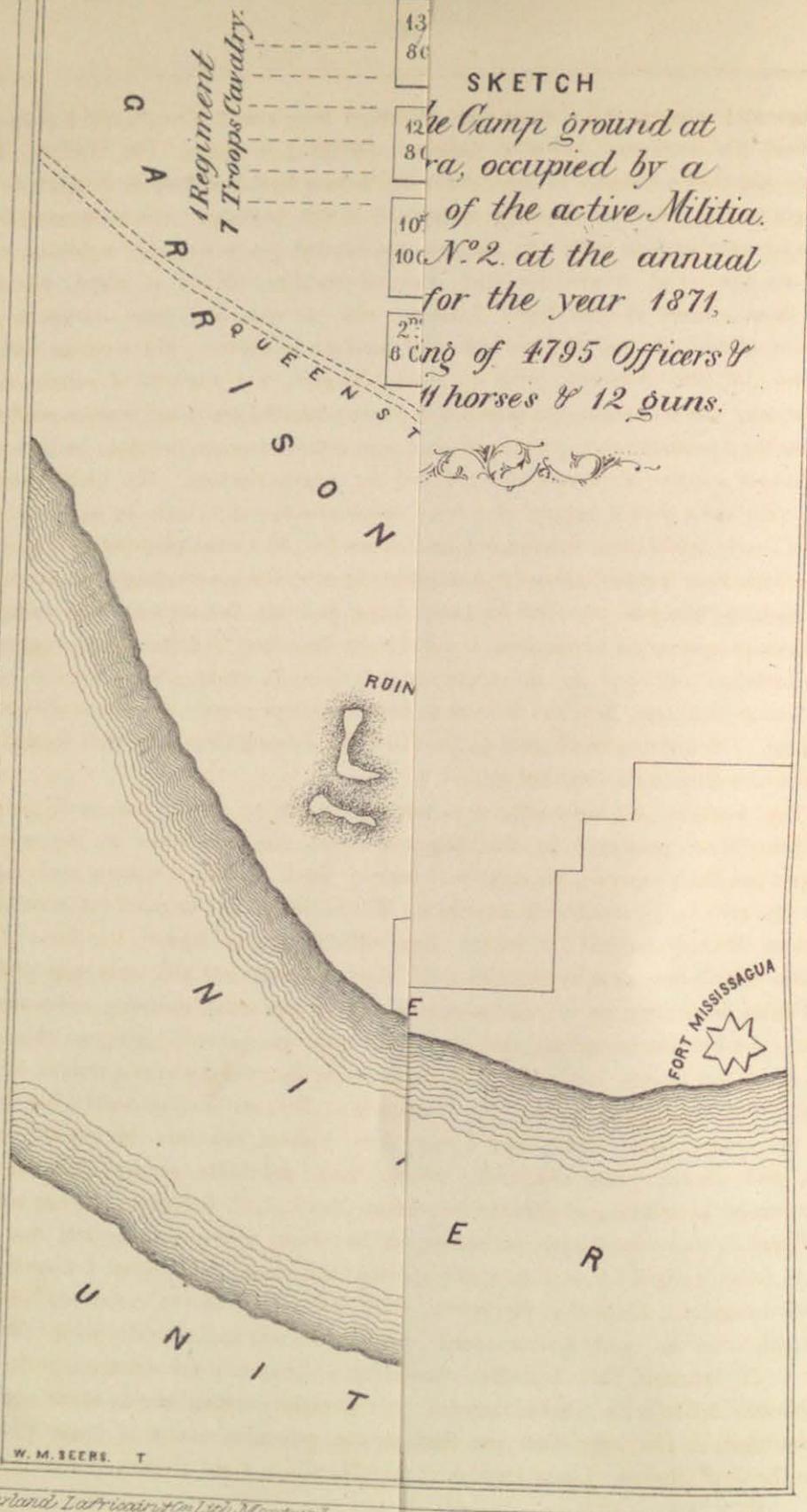
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to Niagara by waggon, rail or steamboat, several of the Cavalry Troops, and a portion of the Field Artillery, and Infantry, however, marching to camp. The Welland Field Battery marched a distance of twenty-five miles from Port Robinson to Niagara during the night of the 5th June, reaching camp early in the morning. The arrangements for this rapid concentration were well planned, and carried out in a manner reflecting much credit on Lieut.-Col. Durie, his staff, and commanding officers of corps, especially upon those officers of the Field Artillery who moved their guns, waggons, and horses by steamboat and rail without any accident whatever. The average distance travelled by the different corps to reach Niagara was upwards of ninety miles, and not only was this rapid concentration of the men effected easily and without confusion, but also the necessary large supplies of food and camp equipage, together with a very considerable supply of ammunition required for target practice. The Field Batteries came with their proper supply of service ammunition, and it may be said that this force of nearly 5,000 men, was concentrated in one day, at a strategic point of importance on the immediate frontier, almost in a condition to enter upon a campaign. A small portable medicine box was provided for every corps, and had the division been called on to undertake operations in the field, it would have been easy to attach a few waggons to every battalion and corps for the transport of provisions, ammunition, hospital equipment, camp equipage, &c., and to issue to the Infantry a proper description of boot, for marching. On arriving at Niagara on the 7th June, I found this camp well formed and laid out according to the annexed plan.

The position of the camp, in a military point of view, was well chosen; the front being protected by the Niagara River, the left flank by the town of Niagara and Lake Ontario, the right and rear by thick woods; the camp was laid out with regularity in the manner directed in the Militia Orders and Regulations, which is an approved Military method; it formed three sides of a large square, the front of the position being commanded by the field guns when parked; 600 bell tents were pitched, there being in addition many large marquees used as regimental canteens, or for officers' messes. Lt.-Col. Durie reported that he received great assistance in laying out this camp from Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. C. Scoble, 37th Battalion, who is a zealous Militia officer. Circumstances permitted my remaining at Niagara during nearly the whole time the troops were there, and I was thus enabled not only to inspect every corps, and muster personally every officer, man and horse present, but also to watch closely the working of the system. Lieut. Mason, 13th Battalion, acted as supply officer, and no man could have performed his important duties with greater zeal and ability; from daylight till dark this officer was at his work, receiving and distributing the ration supplies; Lieut-Col. Mackenzie, 35th Battalion (his own corps not being in the camp), acted as camp quarter-master with equal zeal and activity, whilst Brevet Major G. H. Dartnell, 34th Battalion, Musketry Instructor to the division, performed his laborious duties, with marked success; it was mainly owing to this officer's energy that the whole of the corps were put through the prescribed course of target practice within the time allowed; Lieut. Geddes, of the Hamilton Field Battery performed the

SKETCH

The Camp ground at
Niagara, occupied by a
force of the active Militia,
N^o. 2. at the annual
Congress for the year 1871,
consisting of 4795 Officers &
Men, 11 horses & 12 guns.



duties of orderly officer, and was most useful, the two permanent Brigade-Majors of the District, Lieut.-Cols. Denison and Villiers, attending with customary efficiency to their own legitimate duties, ably supported Lieut.-Col. Durie in his command. It certainly was most creditable to the staff of this division, that a force of the strength and description assembled, could be concentrated so rapidly, supplied, drilled and maintained from day to day for a period of sixteen days, and then dispersed to their respective corps' headquarters as quickly, as they had been assembled, not only without any fuss or confusion, as frequently happens on such occasions, but without accident or injury of any kind occurring.

The routine of drill carried on by the corps in this, as in all the other camps, was similar to that observed at the Goderich camp, and as prescribed in the General Orders of 5th May, 1871. The Cavalry Corps assembled (7 troops), were formed in a provisional regiment for drill and administrative purposes, under the command of the senior Cavalry officer, Lieut.-Col. McLeod—both officers and men presented a good appearance, were mounted on serviceable horses, and considering that they had never been previously brought together acquitted themselves creditably on parade. The three Field Batteries (12 guns), were placed under the command of the senior Artillery officer present (Captain Smith, of the Hamilton Battery), and the Inspector of Artillery (who inspected these batteries regimentally) reports upon them as follows:—"Gun drill good, driving fair, but some officers and non-commissioned officers not well up in field manœuvres; shot and shell practice good; the batteries generally well horsed; the Welland Battery not as good at manœuvring as the other two, but it has not the same advantages; this Battery marched twenty-five miles to camp in one day, and also marched back to its local Headquarters in the same time; the Hamilton Battery marched twelve miles to St. Catharine's, from thence by rail. Capt. Grey who commands the Toronto Field Battery, is a very efficient officer." Of the Infantry Battalions (11 in number), four Battalions were in rifle, the rest in scarlet uniform clothing; the arms, generally speaking, were in good order, and the accoutrements, although of various kinds and some of obsolete pattern, were yet serviceable; many articles, however, were wanting, which I was informed had been originally issued by the Department, but subsequently lost.

As with the brigade at Goderich the most glaring and serious defect in the equipment of the infantry was the want of a suitable description of boot for marching. The majority of the men wearing high heeled, narrow soled boots, somewhat similar to those used by the citizens of the United States, and which are quite unsuitable for marching in; many of the men too appeared in white summer boots, such as are used by women. In this respect the infantry corps were lamentably deficient.

The appearance of the whole division, however, when assembled on parade under arms was creditable, most of the corps drilled fairly, among which I may mention, in particular, the 2nd "Queen's Own," under command of Lieut.-Col. Gillmor.

The Division parades were witnessed by numerous spectators, and the field days by several professional officers belonging to the regular army of the neighboring republic, who

expressed their surprise and approbation at the general appearance, and degree of efficiency attained by this portion of the "Active Militia." As you were enabled personally to visit the Niagara Camp, an opportunity was presented to you under favorable circumstances of seeing the corps there assembled, and it affords me pleasure to state that the remarks you thought proper to make, and I thank you then, on behalf of the Government and the country, conveyed to the officers and men present, appeared to have an excellent effect, and seemed fully appreciated.

I have to convey my best thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson now employed in the Financial Branch of the department, Lieut.-Colonel Brunel, late of the 10th "Royals," and Major T. Ross of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery for the services these officers rendered me in connection with my inspection of this camp; Major Alger, the district paymaster was also present during the whole time the camp was in operation and attended most carefully to the discharge of his important duties.

Lieut. Colonel Durie reports that out of the 14 battalions in the district, the average muster of nine was fifty men per company, the remaining five battalions, however, averaging only thirty-eight men per company. The 38th Battalion mustered strongest in the district, wanting only five men to complete to its full establishment, but there are no less than sixty-eight officers and 1,333 men wanting to complete corps in this district to the proper strength.

The majority of the officers commanding corps in Military District No. 2, appear to consider it necessary and desirable to fill up the ranks of corps by means of the Ballot. With reference to this important matter, I would beg to recall to your memory that the first occasion on which the necessity for applying the Ballot system was brought prominently and officially to your notice, occurred at the Niagara Camp, at the levee held on the 16th June, 1871, which was attended by nearly the whole of the officers of the militia in camp, and many other gentlemen. On that occasion several of the commanding officers of corps, men of local experience and influence, stated that, in their opinion, the time had arrived when, for "military reasons," in order to maintain the different corps at their authorized proper strength, and socially to equalize the pressure of military service on the community at large, it was necessary and desirable to apply the Ballot, as provided for by law; subsequently, on the occasion of the levee held at the Laprairie Camp, which was also attended by a great number of officers, similar representations as to the propriety of applying the ballot were made to you by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Aylmer, commanding the 53rd Battalion, speaking on behalf of the whole body of the officers and men of the Active Militia in that district.

Lieut.-Colonel Durie considers that a reliance on the system of voluntary enlistment alone, will fail to maintain existing Corps of Active Militia continuously at their proper strength.

The camp at Niagara for sixteen days continuous drill, with the system of target practice introduced, and prizes awarded, proved of much benefit to the force in this District and gave much satisfaction; Lieut.-Colonel Durie recommends that the whole of the Active Militia in his district be assembled next June at Niagara in camp for a

similar period of drill; he suggests the amalgamation of the different Cavalry troops into a district regiment, and the addition of two or four companies in the County of Wentworth, so that every county in the district would then have its own battalion.

The annual inspection returns of all corps in this district will be found in the Appendix; As already stated, "the 20th, 31st and 35th battalions were not present at the Niagara Camp, and I regretted much their absence. The Toronto Garrison Battery at Toronto, and the St. Catharines and Collingwood Batteries embarked for eight days' gun drill on board the gunboat "Prince Alfred."

The 31st Battalion (County Grey), made the highest average shooting figure of merit in the district at the annual drill, scoring 16.78 points. No. 6 company, 31st Battalion was the best shooting company in the district, figure of merit 23.81 points, and private John Parks, No. 6 Company 31st Battalion, the best shot in the district.

Private John Parks was also reported the best shot in the Active Militia of the Dominion for the year 1871-72, scoring at the 600 yards range 18 points, at the 400 yards range 18 points, and at the 200 yards range 15 points, total 51 points out of a possible figure of 60; thus winning in addition to the company prize of \$5, with badge, the battalion prize of \$10, with badge, and the district prize of \$15, the Adjutant-General's prize of \$50, with a silver medal.

The great majority of the men who performed the annual drill in Military District No. 2, were *bonâ fide* enrolled men; it is difficult to obtain any reliable information as to the numbers of men likely to claim their discharge prior to the next annual drill, but as a rule, all battalions lose numbers, about one fourth or fifth may be taken as an average.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the force in this district, I beg to recommend that the Queenston and Barrie Mounted Corps be changed to Cavalry, that another troop of Cavalry be raised in the County of Welland, and that all the cavalry troops, be then formed into a district regiment, to be numbered the "2nd Regiment of Cavalry," (the Governor-General's Body Guard Troop, however, which does not wish to join a district corps, but desires to retain its distinctive appellation, to be excepted); that three companies of engineers be formed, one in each of the brigade divisions; also to point out that if it be found impossible to fill and maintain the ranks of existing corps in this district at their proper strength by voluntary enrolment alone, the number of men required to complete them can be obtained by means of the Ballot as provided for in the law.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this district is 4,326 (officers and men),—3,849 (officers and men,) were actually present at the muster and performed the Annual Drill for 1871-72—leaving a deficiency of 477 (officers and men) wanting to complete corps to their proper strength. The Force in the District consists of two Squadrons and one troop of Cavalry, Field Artillery one Battery, Garrison Artillery four Batteries, Infantry ten Battalions, forming the following corps:—

Corps.	Actual Strength.			Wanting to complete Establishment.	Performed Annual Drill in Camp at Kingston, for sixteen days.		
	Officers.	Men.	Horses.		Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Northumberland and Durham Squadron.	11	104	115	6	11	104	111
Frontenac Squadron.	10	110	120	.....	10	110	114
Kingston Field Battery	6	72	.....	3	6	72	62
15th Battalion	26	260	.....	70	25	260	5
16th do	35	375	.....	65	30	375	4
40th do	35	438	.....	57	32	414	5
46th do	25	321	.....	9	23	321	4
47th do	29	331	.....	54	22	331	4
49th do	23	289	.....	.....	20	289	5
57th do	26	276	.....	54	24	276	5
The 14th Battalion joined the Brigade at drill on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th June.	19	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					203	2,552	319

(Performed Annual Drill at Fort Henry, Kingston.)

Garrison Battery, Trenton	3	56	.....	.....	3	56	.....
do Napanee	3	36	.....	19	3	36	.....
do Cobourg	3	47	.....	8	3	45	.....
do Port Hope	1	47	.....	8	1	47	.....
	10	186		35	10	184	

(Performed Annual Drill in Camp at Coburg, for eight days.)

Napanee Troop, Cavalry	4	46	50	9	4	46	50
45th Battalion	29	299	5	86	26	299	5
48th do	26	301	5	29	25	301	5
	59	646	60	124	55	646	60

Two Camps of exercise were formed in this district under the command of the late Lieut.-Col. Alex. Patterson (who, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, was in command, of the Militia in this District) at which the whole of the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry corps were assembled, for the performance of the Annual Drill. Four Batteries of Garrison Artillery, being brought to Kingston for Gun Drill, under the Inspector of Artillery. The above return shows the corps assembled at each of the camps, their strength, and numbers wanting to complete. The Brigade assembled at Kingston numbered 2,755 officers and men with 319 Horses; and the camp was in operation for sixteen days on the same principle as those at Goderich and Niagara. The camp at Cobourg consisted of two Infantry Battalions, with one troop of Cavalry, numbering 701 officers and men with 60 Horses, and was only in operation for eight days, being also like the one at Sarnia under the ordinary regulations relative to time,

pay and supply it was by no means so popular with either officers or men as the larger one at Kingston. I inspected the whole of the corps assembled at these camps and found their general condition to be on the average very similar in degree of efficiency to those in the Goderich and Niagara Camps. The Northumberland and Durham squadron of Cavalry under command of Lieut.-Col. Boulton, joined the camp at Kingston with a mounted band and together with the Frontenac Squadron, under Major Duff, was formed into a Provisional Regiment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Boulton. The Cavalry assembled at this camp presented a very creditable appearance, the majority of the officers and men being better mounted than those at Niagara, and they rode well; the arms and accoutrements of the Cavalry were in good order, but the uniform clothing much worn. I found the arms, accoutrements and clothing of the Infantry in a serviceable condition with few exceptions, and was much pleased with the manner in which they drilled at several field days. The Kingston Field Battery, under the command of Major Drummond, was inspected regimentally by the Inspector of Artillery, and reported as being in good serviceable order, making excellent practice when firing shot and shell at the target; the conduct of the men at the Kingston Camp was very good, no complaints being made by commanding officers, nor by the Civil authorities of Kingston.

The four Garrison Batteries of Artillery in this district went into Fort Henry at Kingston on the 4th September for eight days, under the command of the Inspector of Artillery, and the remaining corps, viz., the Napanee Cavalry troop, 45th and 48th Battalions of Infantry formed the Brigade assembled at Cobourg.

The best shooting battalion in the district was the 48th, figure of merit 14.53; the best shooting company was No. 1 Company, 48th Battalion, figure of merit 24.04; and the best shot in the district was Corporal Frederick Hobbs, No. 1 Company, 45th Battalion, who made 51 points.

The whole of the Infantry corps in the two camps went through the prescribed course of target practice. The district paymaster was present at both camps, and paid all corps before they left for home.

Lieut.-Col. Patterson reported that the progress made by the troops in the sixteen days camp was very satisfactory, but that the eight days camp afforded too little time for instruction in drill and rifle practice to be of much value; that the whole of the men were reported as *bonâ fide* enrolled members of corps, but that he did not think the strength of existing Corps could be maintained continuously by the system of voluntary enrolment alone. He was unable to ascertain from commanding officers the probable number of men who will claim discharge from their respective Corps before the next Annual Drill, but from what he could learn, thought the number would be large, and considered that the time had arrived when the ballot should be applied to fill up the ranks when volunteering was exhausted.

With a view to placing the Active Militia in this district on a better footing, and in order to regulate the proportion of arms, I beg to recommend that two additional troops of Cavalry be formed (one in each of the brigade divisions)—that all the Cavalry troops be then formed into one district regiment, to be numbered "the 3rd Regiment of

Cavalry," that a battery of field artillery be formed in the sixth brigade division, and that two companies of engineers be raised, one for each brigade division in the district. Since the performance of the Annual Drill, the staff of the Militia in this district has sustained great loss by the death of Lieut.-Col. Patterson, a veteran soldier, trained in the regular army, long resident, and universally respected in the district.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 4.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this district is 3,228 (officers and men), exclusive of the Civil Service Rifle Company, which does not receive pay, and although a corps that would be of value as a home guard in an emergency, it could not easily be made available for active service. The actual number who have drilled for 1871-72 is 2,644, shewing a deficiency of 594,

The force consists of

- 1 Field Battery of Artillery.
- 1 Brigade, and
- 2 Batteries of Garrison Artillery.
- 6 Battalions and
- 3 Independent Companies of Infantry.

and is composed of the following corps:—

	Wanting to complete.
Ottawa Field Battery	6
Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery	38
Gananoque Battery	12
Iroquois do	16
18th Battalion	39
41st do	70
42nd do	19
43rd do	160
56th do	58
59th do	176
	—
Total	594
	—

In addition to the above there is the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery of Garrison Artillery numbering 77, the Ottawa Rifle Company numbering 3 officers and 36 men, and the Pembroke Infantry Company, 2 officers, 38 non-commissioned officers and men.

9 Batteries of Garrison Artillery (28 officers, 434 men), were drilled for sixteen days as artillery in Forts Henry and Frederick at Kingston, under the instruction of Lieut.-Colonel French, Inspector of Artillery, with marked advantage,—164 officers, 1,941 men, with 90 horses were assembled in a brigade camp of exercise at Prescott for sixteen days,

and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Garrison Artillery corps also performed sixteen days drill.

164 officers.
1,941 men.

2,105 with 90 horses.

The Brigade Camp at Prescott was formed on the 12th September, the force assembled (strength as per margin,) being moved into camp chiefly by railway, steamboat, and waggon.

The Ottawa Field Battery, with four guns and 55 horses however, marched from Ottawa, with the Ottawa Rifle Company as an escort, a distance of 59 miles, carrying their supplies, camp equipage, ammunition, and properly equipped for field service. On the 25th September I inspected this camp, which was formed on the Government ground at Prescott, close to Fort Wellington, the Brigade being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, (who, in the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Atcherley commanded the militia of this district,) Major Scott, 42nd Battalion acting as supply officer, Captain McDonald, 59th Battalion, as Brigade Major, Lieut.-Weatherley, Civil Service Rifles, as Musketry Instructor, and Captains Butterfield and Wells as Orderly Officers.

The condition and appearance of the Brigade was satisfactory, the majority of the men being able-bodied and in the prime of life; their arms and accoutrements were in serviceable order, and they had acquired considerable efficiency in drill. The Ottawa Field Battery was practised in gun drill, driving drill, field manœuvres, firing with shot, shell and case. The inspection of this battery was made by the Inspector of Artillery, who reports that "the gun drill was good, driving and manœuvring good, and that the officer commanding was well up in field drill, but that the battery took five days (including one Sunday) to march to camp, and that the distance might have been done in two, or at most three days." A battery of Horse Artillery of the Regular Army in England, on the conclusion of the autumn manœuvres last September, marched to Woolwich in one day, a distance of forty-four miles.

This camp was visited by His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by several members of the Government, who expressed approbation at the appearance of the brigade. The whole of the Infantry were practised in company, battalion and brigade drill, and performed the prescribed course of target practice. The supply and transport arrangements were well carried out.

The best shooting battalion in this district was the 41st, figure of merit, 11.64; the best shooting company was No. 4 Company, 41st Battalion; and the best shot in the district was Serjeant William McNaughton, No. 3 Company, 41st Battalion.

The inspection of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery was made by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson on 21st November, whose report on the corps will be found in the Appendix.

Referring to the subject of recruiting corps in this district without the assistance of the Ballot, Lieut.-Colonel Jackson is of opinion that it cannot be done satisfactorily.

With a view to regulating the proportion of arms in Military District No. 4, I beg to recommend the gradual formation of Cavalry corps, the formation of another field battery of artillery in the district, and two companies of engineers.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this district is 5,284 (officers and men), the actual number who performed the Annual Drill is 3,865 (officers and men), leaving 1,419 (officers and men) wanting, to complete; the deficiency in the different arms being as follows:—

Present authorized strength,

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.
Cavalry.....	12	220
Field Artillery.....	5	74
Garrison Artillery and Infantry.....	371	4,913
Actual strength inspected,		
Cavalry.....	11	172
Field Artillery.....	4	64
Garrison Artillery and Infantry.....	284	3,581
Thus leaving a deficiency in		
Cavalry.....	1	48
Field Artillery.....	1	10
Garrison Artillery and Infantry.....	81	1,336

The force consists of

2 Squadrons of Cavalry.

1 Field Battery.

1 Brigade, and 2 Batteries of Garrison Artillery.

2 Companies of Engineers.

10 Battalions, and

5 Companies of Infantry, and is composed of the following corps:—

Cavalry.

Montreal Troop.

St. Andrew's Troop.

Cookshire „

Sherbrooke „

Field Artillery.

Montreal Field Battery.

Garrison Artillery.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

St. John's Battery „

Sherbrooke „

Engineers.

1st Company of Montreal Engineers.

2nd „ „

Infantry.

1st Battalion (Rifles).
3rd " "
11th " "
50th " "
51st " "
52nd " "
53rd " "
54th " "
58th " "
60th " "

and the Aylmer, Eardley, Drummondville, Thurso, and Wakefield, independent companies of Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, C. M. G., commands the militia in this district (although at present employed on special service in Manitoba), with regard to the prospect of maintaining the force in this district by trusting to voluntary enrolment alone, that officer states:—"As a large number of the men in the district will complete their service before the conclusion of the present financial year, I have endeavoured to ascertain by communications with officers commanding corps, whether they consider it probable that recruits or re-enlisted men are likely to fill the ranks of their respective battalions. With very few exceptions the answers are in the negative, and a strong desire is expressed that the ballot may be enforced." Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, in his report, which will be found in the Appendix, states:—

"My personal observation induces me to endorse these opinions. Indeed, I feel satisfied that unless an emergency should arise, the actual strength of the district will, at the ensuing drill season, be found at least one-third less than it is at present, unless that it is perfectly and distinctly understood that drafting will be placed in operation in regimental districts which may not furnish the authorized quota *as established by the corps at present gazetted.*"

With the exception of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, which encamped on St. Helen's Island for the performance of their Annual Drill, and the St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery, which drilled at its own local head-quarters, the whole of the corps in this district were assembled at Laprairie for sixteen days drill, together with nearly the whole of the available corps belonging to Military District No. 6, in a Divisional Camp. The force here assembled (strength as per margin) was formed into three brigades, the whole division being under the command of the senior officer, Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith; the details of the strength of corps, &c., &c., is shown in the tabular inspection returns attached to Lieut.-Col. Smith's report in the appendix. The troops in this camp (which was more numerous than any of the others formed in the Dominion during the past summer), were under the same regulations relative to pay and supply as those at Goderich, Niagara, Kingston, and Prescott. The Divisional staff was formed by the undermentioned officers:

Lieut.-Col. Gillmor (2nd Queen's Own Rifles) acting as Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut.-Col. McKay (Montreal Garrison Artillery), as Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut.-Col. Moore (unattached), as Camp Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, as Musketry Instructor; Major Dowker, Montreal Garrison Artillery, as Supply Officer; Captain McKay, Montreal Garrison Artillery, as Aide-de-Camp; Lt.-Colonel Osborne Smith reports that his "warmest acknowledgements are due to these officers for the indefatigable zeal and ability with which they performed their various duties." Having personally witnessed the manner in which these officers acted, it affords me great pleasure to bear similar testimony, and to convey to them my own hearty thanks. A much larger number of men than was at first expected, having joined this camp suddenly, a severe strain was, for two or three days, put upon the limited supply and camp equipment resources of the Militia Department, but the staff were equal to the occasion, and Major Dowker proved himself an energetic and capable supply officer. The routine of drill and duties, as prescribed in the General Orders of 5th May, 1871, was carried out, as far as circumstances and time would admit. I was present for several days in this camp, and not only inspected but personally mustered every officer, man, and horse, for pay and rations.

The Montreal Field Battery, unfortunately, (owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining horses), was only able to join the camp for four days, and then with horses of all sorts and sizes, not accustomed to double harness—it was practised in gun drill and field manœuvres, the Inspector of Artillery reported their gun drill as *very good*, the driving indifferent. With regard to this battery, which is commanded by a zealous and energetic officer, and composed of an intelligent and fine body of men, the ever recurring difficulty it experiences in procuring horses whenever required, either for actual service in defence of the country, or for the performance of the Annual Drill, practically seems to render it non-effective. In alluding to this battery in his report, the Inspector of Artillery says, "In 1870 when the Montreal Field Battery was ordered out to repel a Fenian raid, this battery, it will be remembered, kept a regiment waiting for several hours, and was *eventually a day too late* for the affair at Trout River;" this was greatly to be regretted, but for the absence of horses it might have been with the troops on that occasion, when wanted, and had an opportunity of throwing a few shot or shells among the miscreants then invading the Dominion, but who seemingly would not approach near enough the troops to be reached by any other description of fire. The Inspector of Artillery in his report further remarks that "the same battery could only turn out for four days at Laprairie this year (1871), the officer commanding having to promise the people who supplied him with horses, that they were to be returned within that time; such a state of affairs is highly objectionable, and I would again urgently recommend the enrolment of *draught* horses for *Field Batteries.*"

The cavalry, consisting of two squadrons, was formed into a provisional regiment during the period the camp was in operation, under the command of the senior cavalry officer, Major Burwash, of the St. Andrew's troop. One of the squadrons, from the Eastern townships marched by road to join the camp from their homes a distance of 110

miles, in three days, returning in the same manner. The men in these two squadrons, were mounted on good serviceable horses, their arms and accoutrements were in good order but their uniform clothing much worn, these men were very handy at camp life, and although encamped with the rest of the troops on an open plain, in a very short time, with such material as the ground afforded, or they could find at hand, they erected camp stables for their horses of a suitable description, where the animals were comfortably secured, and "stampeding" rendered impossible. In this important part of the duty of Cavalry they showed superiority to the corps of that arm assembled at the camps in the Province of Ontario. The infantry consisted of no less than nineteen battalions, most of whom, however, were numerically very weak indeed, some corps on parade were virtually little more than two companies strong in point of appearance—the whole force, however, when on divisional parade, and deployed in one line, with the regulated intervals between corps, presented an imposing appearance, covering an extent of about one mile and-a-half of ground. On mustering the force, I found nearly the whole of the 3rd Brigade to be composed of French speaking Canadians, and in the two other brigades, although the great majority of the men were English speaking, being struck with the number of French Canadian names while calling the rolls of the different companies, I obtained an accurate return of the number of French speaking Canadians in the camp, and they exceeded 2,000 in number.

The appearance and condition of the majority of the infantry corps in this camp, in respect to drill, condition of arms, accoutrements, and soldierlike bearing, was inferior on the whole to the majority of the infantry corps assembled in the Province of Ontario, although there were exceptions; but the men, although generally speaking not so tall, looked at least quite as hardy and robust, indeed some of the rural companies, of both French and British descent, looked fit to undergo great hardship, and the adaptability of all to camp life was most striking, indeed in this very important part of military instruction, not only have both French and English speaking Canadians little to learn from any army, but they could teach a lesson to many.

Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith reports that "the general conduct of the troops was excellent," that he believes "so large a number of men was never assembled for the time with such an entire absence of crime, and so little irregularity," and there was no serious case of sickness; two fatal accidents have, however, to be regretted, one arising from drowning while bathing, the other from the careless handling of a rifle. The target practice was carried out as far as possible. This camp was visited also by Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Doyle, Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops in British North America. The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence witnessed a parade of the division, and afterwards inspected the camp, a levée on the occasion being held which was attended by the whole of the officers in camp.

In order to afford practice in moving troops, it was arranged to bring the whole force to Montreal on the 8th July, and after effecting a junction with certain corps there resident, to hold a review. Having left 400 men in camp as a guard, the Division moved from Laprairie during the night of the 7th or early on the morning of the 8th July,

upon Montreal, the men carrying one days provisions, the Cavalry and Artillery marching to St. Lambert's there crossed the river St. Lawrence, the Infantry proceeding by road, rail and steamboat. On arrival at Montreal, a junction was effected with the Montreal Garrison Artillery Corps, and two batteries of the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, by 11 A.M., a Force of 6,170 men was massed in Logan's Farm. The weather was very fine, and a large number of spectators witnessed with pride the concentration of this portion of the "Canadian Army." The field day proved very successful, and the appearance of the troops on parade as well as when marching, subsequently (as a division) through the principal streets of Montreal, was very creditable. The Troops from Laprairie returned to camp the same day without accident to man or horse, after marching an average distance of sixteen miles, and twice effecting the passage of the river St. Lawrence; the whole of the arrangements connected with this march were planned by and carried out under the orders of Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, C. M. G., that officer having shewn much ability on the occasion.

With regard to the Active Militia in this district, not only are all the corps more or less incomplete in men, but the proportion of Cavalry and Field Artillery, very insufficient; the district (comprising three brigade divisions) is an exposed one, a large portion of it being to the south of the River St. Lawrence, covering the wealthiest, most populous, and important city in the Dominion, (Montreal,) and it is moreover very open to attack in case of invasion on the southern frontier.

In order to complete the ranks of corps to their proper strength, Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith advocates the Ballot, but there are some commanding officers who still think that they may be able to maintain their corps by voluntary enrolment: the commanders of the Cavalry, Field Battery, one battalion and two independent companies of infantry are of this opinion. But Lieut.-Col. McKay, commanding the Garrison Artillery who expects to lose about 100 men on completing their period of service; Major Kennedy, commanding the Engineers 50 men; Lieut.-Colonel Bond, commanding 1st Battalion, 160 men; Major Martin, commanding 6th Battalion, 65 men; Lieut. Eathorne commanding Thurso Infantry Company, 25 men; Captain Cates, Wakefield Infantry Company 15 men, all consider that the Ballot should now be applied, and Lieut.-Colonel Bethune, commanding the 3rd Battalion (Victoria Rifles), who expects that nearly the whole of his men will claim their discharge on the termination of their period of service, applies for authority to fill the ranks of his Battalion by means of the Ballot.

It seems that, although very many men in the City Corps of Montreal are desirous of joining or re-enrolling in the respective Corps, they are practically prevented from doing so in many instances by the action of the employers of labor, who from selfish motives require those they employ to claim their discharge from the Active Militia, before engaging them for civil service.

I beg to recommend that the Cavalry in this district be increased by six troops, to be formed out of the agricultural population in the frontier counties of Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Shefford, Brome, Stanstead and Compton, and all the troops of Cavalry then formed into one district regiment to be numbered the "5th Regiment of Cavalry," that

two additional batteries of Field Artillery be formed in that portion of the district south of the River St. Lawrence, the head quarters of one to be at Granby, of the other at Sherbrooke, that two additional companies of Engineers be formed, and if the respective corps of all arms cannot be completed by voluntary enrolment, as provided for in the laws, that the Ballot be put into operation, in order to obtain the required number of men.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this District (which is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Harwood,) is 3,228, but the actual number available, and who performed the annual drill of 1871-72, is 1,512, leaving 1,716 wanting to complete. The Force in this district consists of the 4th Battalion, under the command of Major T. O. Labranche, which at the time of the Annual Drill, only mustered four officers and forty six men, (being actually below the strength of one company). The 64th Battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Rodier, 23 officers, 184 men; the 65th Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Baudry, 17 officers, 158 men; the Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, 12 officers, 100 men; the Joliette Provisional Battalion, 17 officers, 154 men; the St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion, 11 officers, 145 men; and 17 independent companies of Infantry, viz:—

The Como Rifle Company,.....	3 officers, 30 men;
St. Jean Baptiste	2 " 32 "
St. Eustache	3 " 34 "
St. Benoit	3 " 30 "
St. Placide	3 " 43 "
St. Martine	3 " 30 "
Beauharnois (Cale, M. Val. Coy) Org. 30 Jan 63 Kenned	3 " 32 " 16 Aug 78
Nicolet	3 " 37 "
Gentilly	2 " 30 "
Becancour	3 " 20 "
St. Gertrude	3 " 42 "
Victoriaville	3 " 25 "
St. Norbert	3 " 26 "
St. Gregoire	3 " 25 "
Wolfestown	3 " 48 "
No. 1 Company, Rawdon.....	3 " 45 "
No. 2 " "	3 " 47 "

Provisional Battalion:—
No. 1 Company, St. Hyacinthe.
No. 2 Company, St. Pie
No. 3 Company, St. Simon.
No. 4 Company, Sorel.
Infantry Company, Victoriaville.

The corps (named in the margin), were assembled at the Laprairie Camp, for their Annual Drill, four companies, viz., the Arthabaskaville, Three Rivers, St. Valère de Balstrode, and Wotton Company, were allowed to perform drill at their own local head-quarters. Lieut.-Colonel Harwood (who was unfortunately absent from the Annual Drill at the Laprairie

Infantry Company, St. Norbert
Arthabaska
Infantry Company, Wolfestown.
Infantry Company, St. Gertrude.
Infantry Company, Gentilly.
Infantry Company, Becancour.
Infantry Company, St. Grégoire.
Infantry Company, Nicolet.
No. 1 Company, Rawdon
No. 2 Company, Rawdon

Camp,) informs me that he considers the application of the Ballot necessary to maintain Corps in this District numerically efficient, he states, after having consulted with the officers commanding corps in my District, I have come to the conclusion that the Ballot must be resorted to.

"Several well-to-do persons have told me that they would willingly shoulder the musket were they obliged so to do, but that their occupations would not allow them to voluntarily neglect their business and impair their fortunes, forgetting, undoubtedly, at that moment, that to contribute to the defence of his country is a sacred debt due to every man, therefore, according to my humble opinion, the only just and legal way to have every one share equally is the Ballot, so by that means every one will acquire, in rotation, the military knowledge necessary now-a-days to every good citizen.

"I will also add, that, from what I hear from Commanding Officers of Corps, it is my firm belief that two-thirds of the men who have served their time, will ask to be discharged."

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this District is 5,012 (officers and men). The number who have performed the Annual Drill for 1871-72, is 3,784 (officers and men), leaving 1,228 (officers and men) wanting to complete. This District is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Casault, C.M.G., but at the time of the Annual Drill, that officer being absent on special service in the Province of Manitoba, the command devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Duchesnay, Brigade Major. The Force in the District consists of:—

- 1 Squadron of Cavalry.
- 1 Battery of Field Artillery.
- 1 Brigade of Garrison Artillery.
- 7 Battalions, and
- 4 Independent Companies of Infantry, with
- 3 Marine Companies, and is composed of the following corps:

Cavalry.

Quebec Squadron—Two Troops.

Field Artillery.

Quebec Battery.

Garrison Artillery.

Quebec Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Infantry.

8th Battalion.
9th do
17th do
23rd do
55th do
61st do
70th do

Provisional Battalions.

Charlevoix Battalion.
Dorchester do
Kamouraska do
Portneuf do
Rimouski do
Temiscouata do
Quebec County do

Independent Companies.

Fox River Infantry Company.
Gaspé do
Maria do
Metapediac do

Marine Companies.

Bonaventure.
Carleton.
New Carlisle.

The 8th Battalion (Stadacona Rifles) commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Reeve, and the detachment of the Quebec Garrison Artillery at "Grosse Isle," performed the Annual Drill at their own head-quarters, completing their course of instruction in sixteen days.

The 8th Battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Casault, C.M.G., at Quebec, who reports that for proficiency in drill and smart appearance on parade, it is, and has been for some time, the first Corps in the District.

	Officers.	Men.
The Quebec Garrison Artillery	12	188
61st Battalion	16	229
Charlevoix Battalion	13	232

Cavalry:—
Quebec Hussars, 1 Squadron, 11 Officers, 110 Troopers, 126 Horses.

Field Artillery:—
Quebec Battery, 5 Officers, 71 Gunners and Drivers, 56 Horses.

Infantry:—
9th Battalion, 26 Officers, 248 Men.
17th Battalion, 29 Officers, 357 Men.
23rd Battalion, 23 Officers, 310 Men.
55th Battalion, 22 Officers, 232 Men.
70th Battalion, 25 Officers, 216 Men.

Dorchester Battalion, 16 Officers, 180 Men.
County of Quebec Battalion, 16 Officers, 183 Men.
Portneuf Battalion, 19 Officers, 229 Men.
Kamouraska Battalion, 16 Officers, 179 Men.
Temiscouata Battalion, 12 Officers, 158 Men.
Rimouski Battalion, 19 Officers, 166 Men.

formed Battalion Camps for eight days drill, and the whole of the remaining available Corps performed their Annual Drill in a "Brigade Camp," formed at Point Levis, opposite Quebec, which was in operation for sixteen days.

This Brigade (strength and corps as per margin) numbered 2,886 (officers and men) of all arms, of whom Lieutenant Colonel Duchesnay reports 2,658 were French speaking Canadians. I inspected the whole of the corps composing this Brigade. The Squadron of Cavalry ("Quebec Hussars") was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Forsyth. The men of this squadron presented a soldier-like appearance, their arms and accoutrements were in very good order, more so than any other of the Cavalry corps in the Dominion. They were also fairly mounted, and I was glad to remark that amongst both officers and men there was a considerable degree of "esprit de corps."

The Quebec Battery of Artillery, composed entirely of French speaking Canadians, consists of a good body of men, very soldierlike in their bearing, and respectful in their manner towards their officers. I was much pleased with the general condition and efficiency of this Battery, but it was indifferently horsed. The Regimental Inspection of this Battery was made by the Inspector of Artillery, who reports upon it that: "It was practised in Gun Drill, Driving Drill, and Field Manœuvres." That the "Gun Drill" and "Manœuvring" were *very good*, also that "The Subaltern Officers are better acquainted with their duties than those of any of the others," but that "The horses are the worst of any Battery in the Dominion—several of them mere ponies."

This Battery, in accordance with the instructions issued for the training of Field Artillery, performed a march of twenty miles (with waggons properly packed, entrenching tools, camp equipage, small arms, &c., strapped in their places,) between the hours of six a.m. and five p.m.

The Infantry Corps in this Camp were like those in the Laprairie Camp as a general rule, composed of good material, but they lacked practice in drill, and in regard to the state of arms and clothing, they were not as smart and clean as the majority of corps inspected by me in other districts, I found in this camp, however, the only Battalion in the whole Dominion that turned out complete in numbers for the Annual Drill of 1871-72, viz.:—the 23rd (County Beauce) Battalion, a "French speaking Canadian Corps." This Battalion is composed of hardy looking young men, belonging to the agricultural population of County Beauce. It is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Duchesnay, and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private allowed on the strength of the corps was present at his post. In regard to appearance on parade and general efficiency the 55th "Megantic" Battalion was the best in this camp. I regretted to observe numerous irregularities however, in some of the corps, among which I may mention that a few of the officers were actually unprovided with swords, giving as excuse that they could not obtain them in Canada. If it is the case that officers swords cannot be purchased in Canada, I would recommend that a certain number be purchased in England by the Militia Department, for issue on repayment to such officers as may require them.

The routine of drill and duties observed in this camp was similar to that observed in the other sixteen days camps, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Duchesnay exercised his command.

The position of the camp was well chosen, and the scenery surrounding at that season of the year beautiful. I consider Point Levis as a most suitable and appropriate place for the performance of the Annual Drill by the Active Militia of this District. In order to place the force in this District on a proper footing, I beg to recommend that the Cavalry be increased by four troops, and all the Cavalry Troops then formed into a District Regiment, to be numbered the "7th Regiment of Cavalry," that another battery of Field Artillery be organised in some part of the District south of the River St. Lawrence, that two companies of Engineers be formed, and to point out that if the ranks of the respective corps cannot be completed by voluntary enrolment, the Ballot, can be applied. On this point Lieut.-Colonel Duchesnay in his report makes the following observations :—

"The three years having expired for the service of companies in the District, I may state with certainty that the two thirds of the volunteers enrolled in 1868 will claim their discharges; I find by the opinions of the several officers commanding battalions in the District, that they all concur in stating that it will be impossible to fill up the rolls anew by the volunteer system only."

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

The Force in this District consists of 1 Regiment of Cavalry (7 troops); 1 Field Battery of Artillery; 1 Brigade of Garrison Artillery; 1 Company of Engineers; 4 Battalions and 9 Independent Companies of Infantry, composed of the following corps :—

The New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry.		
Newcastle Field Battery.		
New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.		
St. John Company of Engineers.		
67th Battalion of Infantry.		
71st	do	do
73rd	do	do
74th	do	do
Bathurst Infantry Company.		
Gagetown	do	do
Grand Falls	do	do
Petit Sault	do	do
St. Stephen	do	do
St. John, 1st	do	do
do	2nd	do
do	3rd	do
Deer Island	do	do

The militia of the District is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, who in his report states that:

"1. The strength authorized for the district is 2,864 of all ranks.

"The number of officers and men who have performed their Annual Drill for 1871-72 as follows :—

Officers	173
Non-commissioned Officers and Men	2,229
Total.....	2,402

Leaving 462 officers and men wanting to complete.

"The average attendance at the inspection of the 48 corps authorized was over 50; the difference being accounted for chiefly by men temporarily absent from their homes or sick.

Lieut.-Col. Maunsell is of opinion that captains of companies should have at least 60 men on their rolls, supplied with 60 uniforms, to ensure an average attendance of 55 men per company and he further states :

"The corps above referred to have mostly served their time of engagement, and although there are some praiseworthy instances in which not a man is desirous of leaving, and many others in which the vacancies created by men taking their discharge, will speedily be filled by good and true men by the volunteering system, I am of opinion that in some few instances, chiefly in cities and towns, the necessity and desirability, on military grounds, for completing the deficiencies in the ranks by means of the Ballot, as prescribed and authorized by the existing militia law, is now apparent.

"Having placed myself in communication with officers commanding corps, the majority of these gentlemen bear me out, and endorse the above opinion; and, when properly understood, I am convinced that it will produce good results if the system be generally adopted throughout the Dominion, in cases where *no more volunteers can be obtained*, to call upon that class of the community 'comprising those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty years, who are unmarried or widowers without children,' to serve in the Active Militia.

"In the first place a *trained* reserve force will thus be formed, composed of men available to reinforce the Active Militia in the hour of need, or again to form part of its quota in time of peace.

"(2.) Those will be drawn into the ranks who, perhaps, for not sufficient reasons, have hitherto taken no part or interest in the service, leaving the "Enthusiasts," so called, to do all the work.

"(3.) By bringing *fresh material* into the force continued interest in the service will be sustained, and the organization more evenly distributed than heretofore.

"It is to be hoped, too, 'that the people as a body will thus more willingly submit to those sacrifices of their time and personal liberties by which alone the force of the

country can be maintained in efficiency, as, failing that, all our efforts will be rendered nugatory.'

"In conclusion, I may here quote part of a letter from one of the officers commanding corps, above referred to, in which I entirely concur.

"The fact that the captain of the company has personally solicited the most of the men in the ranks to join, places him in a not sufficiently independent position in regard to them, which certainly tends to undermine the discipline of the force.'

"He adds that 'he thinks it desirable that all reasonable ordinary efforts should be exhausted to procure volunteers, before resort be had to a draft or Ballot; but on military grounds he thinks that it is desirable that the Ballot should be brought into requisition to complete the strength of corps after reasonable efforts have been made to obtain volunteers.

"5. I am of opinion that the whole of the men who performed their Annual Drill were *bona fide* enrolled members of the corps according to the Militia Act.

Two "Camps of Exercise" were formed in this District for the performance of the "Annual Drill," one at "Fredericton" the other at "Chatham," both camps being in operation for sixteen days, the following returns shew the corps and strength, drilled at those camps.

STATEMENT of number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, who performed drill and received pay at the Brigade Camp at Fredericton, in July 1871. (For sixteen days drill.)

Corps.	Officer Commanding.	Strength.		Total.	Remarks.
		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.		
Brigade Staff	Lieut.-Col. Maunsell....	8	.....	8	
N. B. R. Y. Cavalry	" Saunders	6	.....	6	
Troop No. 1	Lieutenant Crawford....	1	48	49	Band attached.
" 2	Captain Langstroth....	3	40	43	
" 3	" Foshay	1	42	43	
" 4	" Pearson	3	40	43	
" 5	" Upham	2	38	40	
" 6	" Brittain	3	33	36	
" 7	" Henderson	2	39	41	
				301	
67th Battalion Staff	Lieut.-Col. Upton	6	.....	6	
Company No. 1	Captain Ketchum	3	68	71	Band attached.
" 2	" Adams	2	49	51	
" 3	" Hoyt	3	47	50	
" 4	" Boyer	3	48	51	
" 5	" Burpee	2	54	56	
" 6	" M. L. Vince	3	42	45	
" 7	" Hutton	3	49	52	St. Stephen Company, attached for battalion drill, &c.
				382	
71st Battalion Staff	Lieut.-Col. Hewitson	7	.....	7	
Company No. 1	Captain Davies	3	69	72	Band attached.
" 2	" Staples	3	57	60	
" 3	Lieutenant Christy	2	45	47	
" 4	Captain Wilkinson	2	55	57	
" 5	" Beckwith	3	48	51	
" 6	" Alexander	3	50	53	
" 7	" Lloyd	3	24	27	Deer Island Company, attached for battalion drill, &c.
				374	
74th Battalion Staff	Lieut.-Col. Beer	7	.....	7	
Company No. 1	Lieutenant Scovil	3	40	43	
" 2	Captain Colpitts	3	44	47	
" 3	" Arnold	3	49	52	
" 4	" Murray	3	55	58	
" 5	" Lindsay	3	38	41	
" 6	" Harper	2	53	55	
" 7	" Simpson	3	40	43	Gagetown Company, attached for battalion drill, &c.
				346	
Totals		107	1,304	1,411	

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Staff	8	.....	8
Cavalry.....	21	280	301
67th Battalion.....	25	357	382
71st "	26	348	374
74th "	27	319	346
Total.....	107	1,304	1,411

Statement of number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who performed drill and received pay at the Brigade Camp at Chatham, in July, 1871. (For 16 day's drill.)

Corps,	Officer Commanding.	Strength.		Total.	Remarks.
		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.		
Field Battery Artillery...	Captain Call.....	5	53	58	
B. G. A., Battery 7	" Gillespie	5	67	72	
73rd Battalion Staff	Lieut.-Col. Ferguson.....	6	.....	6	
" Company 1	Captain Ramsay	3	41	44	
" " 2	" McCully	3	45	48	
" " 3	" Blake	3	41	44	
" " 4	" Templeton	3	55	58	
" " 5	" Williston	3	31	34	
" " 6	" Burns.....	3	51	54	
				288	Bathurst company attached for battalion drill.
		34	384	418	

The details connected with the performance of their Annual Drill will be found in Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell's report in the Appendix, whose recommendation for increasing the efficiency of the force under his command, I beg to support.

I was enabled to inspect the whole of the Brigade assembled at Fredericton, but inspection duties in Western Canada later in the season did not admit of my visiting the smaller Camp at Chatham. Of the Brigade at Fredericton, the general condition of the corps was "very creditable." The New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry (301 strong) under command of Lieut.-Colonel Saunders, is composed of excellent material—the majority of the men are farmers in easy circumstances, they are strong hardy fine-looking men, in the prime of life, and were mounted on good useful horses. This regiment, it will be seen on reference to Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell's report, "marched to camp, an average distance of eighty miles, crossed three long and tedious ferries, bivou-

acked at the 'Jemseg' on the night of the 29th, and arrived at Fredericton on the 30th June." On the break up of the camp they marched home in the same manner. The infantry corps in this camp were largely composed of a similar class of men; their arms were all in serviceable order, they were better drilled than any of the rural corps I inspected in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; and in point of physical appearance fully equal to the best of the corps in the above named provinces.

The Fredericton Camp was well situated and laid out, the rifle range was convenient and all the corps performed their prescribed course of target practice. Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell exercised his command with great judgment, showing much ability in handling troops, and on two or three occasions, having divided the troops into attacking and defending forces, carried out very successfully "sham battles" on the same principles observed by the regular army at the last "autumn manœuvres," the practice thus afforded proving most interesting and instructive to all engaged.

The corps not assembled at Fredericton and Chatham in camp, performed the Annual Drill at their local head-quarters. The force of Garrison Artillery in this District is considerable, and composed generally of a very superior body of men. Accompanied by the Inspector of Artillery, I inspected four Batteries of the St. John Garrison Artillery on the 18th of July, and was much pleased at their general condition and appearance; with regard to these batteries I have no hesitation in saying that were they embodied for any length of time, and opportunity afforded for the more scientific instruction of the officers, they would soon equal in point of efficiency the best batteries in the regular army.

Lieut.-Colonel Jago, of the New Brunswick Artillery (who formerly served in the Royal Artillery), has been of great service in imparting instruction to this arm of the service, and as it is of great importance in connection with the defence of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick generally, to have the militia resident in the maritime portion of the province trained to artillery exercises, I would beg to recommend that a "School of Gunnery" be established at St. John, on the same principle as those provided for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, at Kingston and Quebec; in addition to affording means of instruction, this school of gunnery would act as a guard to certain forts, magazines, batteries, and armament recently handed over by the Imperial to the Dominion Government. As well as inspecting the Corps assembled in camp at Fredericton and at St. John, I visited St. Andrews and St. Stephen on the Southern Frontier of the Province, inspecting the Artillery Corps resident at those places.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

(Nova Scotia.)

The present strength of the Active Militia in this District is 4,471 (officers and men), of whom 3,823 have performed the Annual Drill of 1871-72, leaving 648 (officers and men) wanting to complete.

The Force consists of—

1 Battery of Light Artillery (having six pounder Armstrong Rifled Guns, but not armed or equipped properly as a Field Battery, although available to act as such.)

2 Brigades and

3 Batteries of Garrison Artillery.

9 Battalions and

3 Independent Companies of Infantry, and is composed of the following corps:

Halifax Light Battery.

1st and 2nd Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Chester Battery of do do.

Lunenburg do do do.

63rd Battalion (Infantry.)

66th do do.

68th do do.

69th do do.

72nd do do.

75th do do.

78th do do.

Cumberland Provisional Battalion.

Victoria do do.

Two camps were formed in this District for the performance of the Annual Drill, one at Aylesford Plains, of three battalions for sixteen days, (the three corps mustering 1,035 men), the other at Lunenburg, a single battalion camp, in operation only for eight days, the majority of the Force in this district performing the Annual Drill at their own local head-quarters.

The following return shows the nominal and actual strength of corps at the time of the Annual Drill, with the numbers wanting in each instance to complete.

SPECIAL Brigade Camp, Aylesford Plains (sixteen days drill.)

Corps.	Nominal Strength.	Numbers of all ranks who performed the Annual Drill.	Deficiency	Place of Muster.
68th Battalion.....	471	333	138	} Aylesford Plains.
69th do	528	430	98	
72nd do	356	272	84	
	1,355	1,035	320	

Camp at Lunenburg, Eight Days Drill.

75th Battalion.....	353	283	70	Lunenburg.
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Residue.

Halifax Field Battery.....	106	90	16	Halifax.
1st Garrison Artillery.....	375	316	59	do
2nd do	355	312	43	do
63rd Battalion	384	354	30	do
66th do	438	416	22	do
78th do	465	440	45	Truro.
Cumberland Battalion.....	233	195	38	Farrsboro'.
Chester Battery Garrison Artillery.....	58	45	13	Chester.
Lunenburg do do	58	50	8	Lunenburg.
Mahone Bay, do do	58	55	3	do
Victoria Battalion, Cape Breton	233	232	1	Baddock.
Total.....	4,471	3,823	648	

The details connected with the inspection of the corps assembled and drilled at the se camps will be found in the report (see Appendix) of Lieut.-Colonel Sinclair who commands the militia in this District.

On the 21st of July, I inspected a portion of the Active Militia at Halifax, (1177 being present on parade), consisting of the Halifax six pounder Armstrong Battery, the two Brigades of Garrison Artillery, with the 63rd and 66th Battalions of Infantry—the men composing these corps presented a soldierlike appearance on parade—their arms were clean and in good order. On the occasion of this inspection, a field day was held at which the Brigade acquitted itself creditably, officers and men evincing much intelligence and desire to learn their military duties. The parade was witnessed by Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Doyle, Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops in British North America, who was pleased to express a very favorable opinion of this Brigade.

With regard to the Halifax Battery of six 6-pounder Armstrong Guns, the Inspector of Artillery has reported that the men belonging to it are efficient and intelligent, and he recommends that it be supplied with four 9-pounder M. L. R. Field Guns, so soon as the department is in a condition to supply them, (provided efficient horses can be obtained,) and thus convert it into an effective field battery.

In maintaining the efficiency of the militia in this District great assistance has been afforded by Lieut-General Sir Hastings Doyle. The Military School for the infantry is formed on one of the regiments of Her Majesty's Regular Army (the 61st, under Colonel Redmond, as commandant,) I would beg to recommend that a school of gunnery be formed also at Halifax, and that the military instruction of all Militia Artillery Corps be as much as possible confined to "artillery exercises."

Lieut.-Colonel Sinclair recommends the formation of a field battery in Kings County, with a troop of horse attached, which recommendation I also beg to support.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

(MANITOBA).

In the months of May and June, 1871, a reduction of the Force on duty in this Province took place; the great majority of the officers and men belonging to the two

corps who had been, in 1870, sent on service to Manitoba, were released from duty, a considerable number being brought back to their homes, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, via the "Dawson Route," most of the men, however,

Consisting of 4 Officers,
85 Men, under com-
mand of Major A. G.
Irvine.

remaining to settle in Manitoba. Two companies (strength as per margin) were retained for a further period of service, and stationed at Upper Fort Garry. The return journey of the men to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec was ac-

complished (without accident or any striking incidents occurring) in one third of the time occupied in going to Fort Garry the previous year; the 2nd Battalion (Quebec Rifles) left the Stone Fort on the 7th June, in two Brigades of five boats each, with thirty days rations, arriving at Toronto on the 10th July; the 1st Battalion (Ontario Rifles) left on the 10th June, in two Brigades of four boats each, also carrying thirty days provisions, and arrived at Toronto on the 14th July, but it would appear from the Report of Mr. Dawson that the toil and difficulties overcome in returning were greater than those experienced in going. Mr. Dawson in his Report referring to this journey says "The volunteers, officers, and men, deserve the highest credit for the manner in which the journey was accomplished. In ascending the Winnipeg they had a much more arduous task to perform than fell to the lot of the force composing the Red River Expedition of 1870 in going down it. The Winnipeg is a river as large or larger than the Ottawa, carrying like the latter the drainage of a vast region, and the volunteers had to face it in its angriest mood, when the floods of spring were in full volume, and every eddy white with foam, very different was its condition when the Expeditionary Force passed downwards in 1870, the water was then extremely low, and, with ordinary care, there was no more of danger than in a duck-pond, not only on the return march had the volunteers to pass round by the Winnipeg and make the detour of the Pinawa, but they had to open new "portages."

In the beginning of October last, this Province (Manitoba) was disturbed by Fenian invasion; when, in response to the Lieut.-Governor's Proclamation, the people rallied as one man in defence of that portion of Her Majesty's Empire. The following return shews the corps, names of officers, and numbers of men who so promptly responded to the summons on that occasion, amounting to nearly 1,000, (of all ranks,) out of the sparse population available.

STATEMENT shewing strength of Companies, &c., which enrolled in accordance with Proclamation issued by Lieut.-Governor, 3rd October, 1871.

Parish.	Officers' Names.			STRENGTH OF COMPANY.						Total.	
				Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Buglar.		Privates.
	Captain.	Lieut.	Ensign.								
St. Andrews (south)	Hay	Beddome		1	1	4	4	1	46	57*	
Mapleton	Piton	Black	Henderson	1	1	4	3	1	42	53*	
Poplar Point	Newcombe	Wilson	Taylor	1	1	1			58	61*	
Winnipeg	Kennedy	Kellond		1	1	4	2		17	25*	
St. Pauls	Stewart	Mannix	G. Mannix	1	1	1			37	41	
St. James	Burke	Brunell	Tait	1	1	1			54	57	
St. Andrews (north)	S. L. Bedson	William Young	P. Arawit	1	1	4	4	1	46	58	
Winnipeg	S. Mulvey	W. Lyman	Cooper	1	1	1			100	103	
H. B. Co., Fort Garry	D. A. Smith	H. Swinford	J. McLenaghan	1	1	1	4	4	47	58	
Kildonan	M. McMurchie	R. Deacon	A. Polson	1	1	1			70	73	
Headngly	Jno. Taylor	A. Bowry	W. A. Farmer	1	1	1			41	45	
St. Andrews Rapids	T. Sinclair	T. Taylor	T. Norquay	1	1	1			36	39	
Winnipeg (Home Guards)	W. H. Bain	J. Swetman	J. Nesbitt	1	1	1			47	50	
Poplar Point	J. Wilton	G. Gunn	M. Wilton	1	1	1			31	34	
White Mud River	Ed. Field	C. Anderson	J. Blake	1	1	1	1		26	31	
B. de St. Paul	Ch. de Montigny			1					27	28	
Mounted Scouts	L. de Plainval	Gingras	Beaupre	1	1	1	4		26	33	
do	W. Dease, jun.			1					29	30	
do	Nolin			1					9	10	
do	Lagemonie			1					9	10	
do	Parenteau			1					9	10	
do	Berland			1					20	21	
do	Cunningham	Lonsdale	Wm. Tait	1	1	1			12	15	
Headngly Cavalry Troop.											
	Total strength			22	17	16	27	18	3	839	942

* Gazetted Companies Active Militia.

A. G. IRVINE, Major,
Commanding Dominion Troops, Manitoba.

FORT GARRY, 21st October, 1871.

The details connected with this Fenian outrage, as well as an account of the military measures adopted, will be found in the appendix in Major Irvine's report, as well as in the report of Capt. J. Royal, commanding the St. Boniface troop of cavalry, who, with a mounted force of French-speaking Metis, acting as scouts, proceeded to the actual frontier line.

Simultaneously with the adoption of this action by the local authorities, it was determined by the Government at Ottawa to despatch a military expedition, via the "Dawson Route," to Fort Garry, as a reinforcement to the small garrison there retained on duty; and, as an illustration of the working of the Canadian Militia System on a sudden emergency, it may be interesting to detail the measures adopted and the course pursued. On the evening of the 12th October, I received instructions by an Order in

2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants,
2 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon,
200 Riflemen — 207. 1
Quartermaster, 1 Sup-
ply Officer, 1 Paymas-
ter, 60 Voyageurs, and
5 additional Riflemen,
were subsequently add-
ed, making the total
strength of the expedi-
tion, in Officers and
Men, 275.

Council to organize a military expedition, (strength as per margin), and despatch the same without delay to Fort Garry.

At the same time, I received instructions to direct Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, C.M.G., Dep. Adj.-Gen. Militia, Commanding Military District No. 5, to proceed to Manitoba, via Pembina, U.S., in advance of the expedition, there to report himself to the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, and take command of the militia in that Province.

Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith was also to be instructed to arrange for the despatch of transport to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, to meet the expedition (which proceeded (via the "Dawson Route") on arrival at that point.

Immediately on receipt of these instructions, orders were sent by telegraph to the Deputy Adjutants-General of Militia, Commanding Military Districts in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, directing them to furnish proportionally contingents of men from the active militia corps of their respective districts, each Province supplying one hundred (100),—the men to be selected from those who volunteered for the special service required; and, after passing a medical examination to ensure physical fitness, to be attested before a magistrate for six months' duty, with a liability for six months' further service, if required. The officers commanding the militia in the districts of Ontario and Quebec were further instructed, after completing their quotas of men, to send them, under charge of a staff officer, to Collingwood, the port of embarkation, there to report to me personally for inspection previous to departure.

Arrangements were made to concentrate at Collingwood the necessary military stores, provisions, supplies, camp equipage, personal equipment, and land transport, required for the expedition. Steam transport also from Collingwood to Thunder Bay was provided; sixty (60) "voyageurs" were engaged to facilitate, if required, the passage of the force on the inland waters of the "Dawson Route." Information was also sent to Mr. Dawson, who was then engaged in completing the line of communication through British Territory by the route known as the "Dawson Route," of the intended expedition; a request was made to him to co-operate in the service, and expedite the passage of the troops.

On the 14th October, Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, C.M.G., reported himself at head-quarters, was duly instructed, and he proceeded without delay via Pembina, U.S., accompanied by Major P. Geraghty, (as his Orderly Officer) to Fort Garry, to take command of the militia in Manitoba.

On the 16th October, the officers of the expedition were appointed in general orders. The expedition, when *en route*, to be under the command of the senior captain, Captain Thomas Scott, (now a Bt. Lieut.-Colonel in the militia); the whole of the officers, with the exception of one, being selected from among those who had served with the expedition of the previous year, who had already been for twelve months on military duty in Manitoba, and who had gained experience thereby. On this date also, Dr. Alfred Codd, the surgeon appointed to the expedition, took over the field hospital panniers and equip-

ment, completing the medicines, &c., required; and he proceeded to Collingwood to await the arrival of the men there, and make a second and final examination of all previous to embarkation. The advanced season of the year rendering it desirable that only very robust men should be allowed to proceed.

On the 17th October, the officers commanding military districts in Ontario and Quebec, reported that their respective contingents were ready, and the men duly examined and attested, (no difficulty whatever was experienced in obtaining volunteers for the service, many more than were called for having offered in each of the military districts;) also that, in accordance with instructions, they would be sent, under charge of a staff-officer, to Collingwood, so as to arrive there on the 19th. Five men, in addition to each of the quotas, being sent as waiting men from every military district with the contingents, to take the place of any who might be rejected by the surgeon of the expedition on the second and final medical examination.

On the 19th October, I proceeded to Collingwood, and, on arrival there the following day, found the whole of the officers and men, with the necessary military stores, equipment, and supplies required for the expedition duly concentrated. Steam transport to convey the force to Thunder Bay also awaiting. Early on the following morning the inspection and embarkation commenced. Eight men were rejected by the medical officer on the final examination, their places being filled by some of those "in waiting;" and, on inspection, I found the detachment to consist of a fine body of men, apparently in all respects well fitted for the service, some of whom had served with the expedition of the previous year. The military stores, baggage, camp equipage, &c., and a large quantity of provision supplies were placed on board, mainly by the "voyageurs," who worked most cheerfully and willingly throughout the day. The whole of the force, and most of the supplies having been embarked in the steamship "Chicora," the expedition sailed at 4 p.m., on the 21st October, for Thunder Bay, having been organized, completely equipped, supplied, and despatched *in little more than one week from the date of the issue of orders.*

The conduct of the men *en route* to Collingwood and whilst in billets there, was exemplary, and I never witnessed a more orderly embarkation; previous to their departure, I told off the force into companies and half companies appointing the officers and non-commissioned officers thereto, giving, also instructions both verbally and in writing on matters of detail to the officer in command. I also saw proper accommodation provided for both officers and men on board the vessel for the voyage, and after the departure of the "Chicora," the remainder of the supplies with thirty horses, fifteen waggons and sleighs, were embarked on board the steamship "Manitoba," (there being no room for the same on board the "Chicora,") and that vessel sailed also for Thunder Bay at 10-30 p.m., on the 21st October.

The personal equipment issued to each man after embarkation was very full and complete, and they were amply supplied with winter clothing; thirty days provision, supplies of the best and most suitable description were taken with the expedition, (but no spirituous liquors of any kind) and six months supply of provisions followed in view of any possible contingency.

Go. 1, 12 Jan 1872. "from 9 Nov 1871" SP.

The camp equipage, although limited to what was only absolutely necessary, was considered by experienced men well suited for the service, and the Field Hospital equipment (which I also inspected,) consisting of two panniers, one field companion, one box of medical comforts, and some stretchers, was very complete, and deemed so, by the surgeon in medical charge of the force, who was one of the surgeons that accompanied the expedition of the previous year.

Every man of the military force proceeding was well armed with a short Snider rifle and sword bayonet, having sixty rounds of ball ammunition in his pouch, and, in addition to this, I handed over to the officer in command a supply of reserve ammunition at the rate of 100 rounds per man; there being already a considerable supply of Snider ammunition at Fort Garry, and it being desirable to encumber the expedition as little as possible with stores, I did not deem it necessary to send a larger supply of ammunition.

The provision supplies, consisting chiefly of biscuit, flour and pork, were embarked at Collingwood in half barrels, but four hundred (400) canvas bags were furnished in which the supplies could be carried more conveniently by the men across the various "portages" which intersect the inland waters on the "Dawson Route."

Care also was taken to send a quantity of sheet iron to protect, if necessary, the bows of the small steamers and boats, should any ice have formed on the inland waters. And as the men were supplied with every requisite, even to mocassins and snow shoes, the force left Collingwood, prepared to meet any difficulty likely to arise.

In the performance of my duties in connection with this service, I received every assistance from Lieut. Col. T. Wily, the director of stores, who furnished the military stores, camp equipage and personal equipment, and Mr. Ralph Jones, (a gentleman employed in the department of Public Works, who had made the supply arrangements for the Pacific Railway Surveying parties,) obtained the provision supplies. From the prompt manner in which the call to arms was responded to on this occasion, I have no doubt but that ten times the number of men required, could have been assembled, equipped, supplied, and despatched within the same period, accompanied also, if required, by Field Artillery.

Reference to the report of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Scott, (who commanded the expedition "*en route*") and to that of Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, who met the force on the Lake of the woods with assistance, shews how admirably the service was carried out by the officers and men in face of great hardships and difficulties. The expedition, with stores, waggons, horses &c., left Collingwood in two steamers, on 21st October, arriving on the 24th (the third day) at Thunder Bay (a distance of 532 miles). The troops and stores at once disembarked, and in the following two days marched 45 miles to Lake Shebandowan, encountering severe weather and heavy snow storms. Twenty teams of horses and waggons were employed in transporting the stores from Thunder Bay to Shebandowan. The men marched the distance in less than thirty four (34) hours, camping the first night at the Matawan. From Shebandowan to the north-west angle of the Lake of the woods, a distance of 310 miles, the force proceeded in boats, and although occasionally

assisted by some small Tug Steamers (wherever these were in working order) the same description of hardship and labour which was experienced in the expedition of 1870, again devolved upon the men. The large quantity of stores and provisions, having to be carried, and the boats dragged across the numerous Portages; the toil and hardships on this occasion, however, were greatly increased by the inclemency of the weather and the unusually early setting in of a North American Winter.

On the 29th October, the expedition crossed the height of land which divides the waters flowing into the Arctic Ocean from those which run into the valley of the St. Lawrence; at this time there was about eight inches of snow on the ground, heavy snow-storms prevailing; on Kashabowiw Lake, and Lac des Mille lacs, the Tug steamers were useless, pipes being frozen. On the 30th October, at Baril Portage, a way for the boats had to be cut for half a mile through ice three quarters of an inch thick, the moving of the boats and stores across Baril Portage not being completed until after midnight. On the 31st October, by midnight French Portage was crossed. On the 1st November, "Deux Rivieres" was reached, the boats and stores having been taken across "Pine Portage" during a tremendous snow-storm.

On the 2nd November, the men were compelled to jump into the half-frozen water, to haul their boats along, owing to the shallowness of the stream. On the 4th November, a way through ice had again to be cut, and at Loon Creek the water was so shallow that it took thirty (30) hours to get some of the boats through, during the greater portion of which time the men were obliged to be in the water; the stores had to be taken out and carried along the shore, while it required not less than twenty men to pull the empty boats through the mud, thus the expedition was pushed on day and night, its commander exhibiting personally to the officers and men an example of activity, energy and endurance, most honorable and praiseworthy; the same spirit with which he was animated being thus communicated to those under his command, all vied with one another in the display of similar qualities.

On the 11th November, Colonel Osborne Smith, fell in with the expedition on the Lake of the Woods (having come from Fort Garry, bringing with him twenty experienced voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a seasonable supply of provisions); a point was reached within fifteen miles of the North west angle, when further advance was stopped by ice, the camp having to be formed for the night on an island; next day an attempt was made to force a passage which succeeded for a certain distance, but finally the troops were landed on the ice and marched to the North west angle, every man carrying his rifle, accoutrements, knapsack, and blankets. From the North west angle of the Lake of the Woods, to Fort Garry (about 110 miles) the distance was marched in four and a half days, (the cold being intense) and on the 18th November, the whole of the expedition arrived safely at its destination without accident or the loss of a man, in three weeks from the time of leaving "Thunder Bay," in four from Collingwood, and in five weeks from the time I received orders to despatch it, the force required was in Fort Garry, completely equipped and ready for service, the distance from the point of departure in Ontario being about one thousand (1000) miles, all of the men however

having previously travelled great distances to the rendezvous. These facts speak for themselves, proving the efficiency both of the men and of the system.

From the time the troops left Thunder Bay, till their arrival at Fort Garry, the weather was unusually cold, stormy, and unfavorable, causing considerable delay. Every night the men had to camp out, and the privations to which these hardy Canadian soldiers were exposed, may be imagined from the fact, that on their arrival at their destination, they marched across the Red River and the Assiniboine, on the ice into Fort Garry, and the day afterwards the thermometer had sunk to many degrees below zero.

Mr. Dawson, of the Department of Public Works, accompanied the expedition, throughout this trying march from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, and afforded it the greatest possible assistance, he speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers and men, of their cheerfulness under privation, of their hardihood and energy; and he declares in conjunction with those officers who had been with both expeditions, that the hardships endured, and difficulties overcome in the Expedition of 1871, were incomparably greater than those encountered in 1870.

In point of time there can be no comparison, the expedition of 1870 having occupied about three months in making the same journey which that of 1871 accomplished in less than one.

It is true that upon neither occasion was there any enemy to meet or "Military Laurels" to be gained by the officers and men of these two Expeditions—the soldiers, nevertheless, who bore so well the hardships inseparable from both, are justly entitled to honorable consideration; the Expedition of 1871, composed entirely of Canadian Militia, commanded by a Canadian officer, and so promptly carried out, will long be remembered with feelings of pride by every Canadian as one of the most successful and remarkable marches of the kind.

By the *Gazette* of 16th October, 1871, Manitoba was constituted Military District No. 10 and already the Militia System of the Dominion has taken root therein.

The active force consists of a Provisional Battalion of Riflemen, at present on duty, of 312 officers and men, of whom 200 are stationed at Upper Fort Garry, 2 officers and 50 men at the Stone Fort twenty miles lower down the Red River, and 2 officers with 50 men at the Hudson Bay Company's Post, at Pembina, on the frontier of the United States, where there is a post and detachment of United States Troops.

In addition to this Battalion, two Cavalry Troops, one Demi-Battery of Artillery, and nine Companies of Infantry have been authorized to be formed, and their organization is progressing.

Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, C.M.G., at present commanding the Militia in this District, reports that the "Demi-Battery" of Artillery is now organized, armed with two bronze rifled Mountain Guns (7-pounders), and that it will prove a useful and efficient corps; that four out of the nine Infantry Companies, gazetted are also formed, the organization of the remainder progressing, and that the Cavalry Troops will succeed in their organization as "Mounted Rifles."

Colonel Osborne Smith, in his Report on this District, which will be

found in the Appendix, states, "that the description of force best adapted to the country is Mounted Rifles;" that an excellent military spirit appear to actuate all classes, and their *physique* is admirable—perhaps no better material for Mounted Riflemen could be found anywhere than among the buffalo hunters of the great Western Prairies. The population from which the force has been drawn, exclusive of Indians and scattered settlers, may be estimated at ten thousand.

"The settled country is well situated, geographically, in a strategical point of view, for the formation of Companies.

"From the parallel of 49° (the boundary line of the United States), the chief settlements extend due north, along the Red River, for about ninety miles; this line of settlement is crossed by another running nearly east and west from Point de Chêne on the River Seine, to the eastward, to Prairie Portage to the westward, on the Assiniboine River. Both these rivers converge at Winnipeg (Fort Garry), falling into the Red River.

"The settled country thus forms a cross, of which Fort Garry may be considered the centre, sixty miles north of the boundary line at Pembina, with Point de Chêne and Prairie Portage, distant thirty and seventy miles respectively, to the east and west."

The Companies of the Provisional Battalion that are at present stationed in Upper Fort Garry are very insufficiently provided with barrack accommodation, the buildings occupied by them, in the Hudson's Bay Company's Post being mere shells, affording inadequate shelter to the men; the fact of so large a number of soldiers, moreover, occupying these storehouses of the Hudson's Bay Company puts that commercial company to considerable inconvenience. If it be intended, therefore, to maintain a portion of the Active Militia on duty for any length of time in the Province, I would recommend that a fort, or defensible Barracks of log huts be constructed in a suitable military position for the proper shelter and accommodation of the troops.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11.

British Columbia.

The *Gazette* of 16th October, 1871, constituted this Province, the most distant of the Dominion, into a Military District (No. 11), but as yet no steps have been taken towards appointing any Staff, or enrolling the militia.

The time, however, has now arrived when it is desirable to do so, and I would therefore recommend the formation of certain corps of Active Militia, composed partly of Infantry, and partly of Artillery, for this District; that suitable arms, clothing and equipment for such be ordered and despatched from England, direct to the Province by sea; that the usual assistance in aid of Drill Sheds and Armories, be allowed, a Military School established, Officers of the Reserve Militia nominated, to take the enrolment of all men liable by the Dominion Militia Act to Military Service, and that a competent Staff Officer, be appointed to command the whole of the Militia, in the

District, assisted by two Brigade Majors, one of whom should be with his Commandant at Victoria, the other at some place on the mainland.

GRAND TRUNK BRIGADE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brydges numbers 2,261 officers and men. The following return shews the present strength and distribution of corps in this Brigade.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.	Field and Staff Officers.	Companies.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Totals include Appx 2659
1st Brigade Artillery	Lieut.-Col. Hickson	7	6	6	6	448	
2nd do	do Spicer	8	6	6	6	391	
1st Battalion Rifles	do Bailey	7	6	7	7	422	
2nd do	do Shedden	7	9	9	9	502	
3rd do	do Stevenson	7	7	7	7	358	
		36	34	35	35	2,121	

DISTRIBUTION.

The Brigade is distributed as follows:—

Montreal,	{ 1st Brigade Artillery, 1st Battalion Rifles 2nd do }	Headquarters.....	14 Companies.
Point Levis,	1st Battalion Rifles, Detachment	.....	1 do
Richmond	do do	.....	1 do
Sherbrooke,	do do	.....	1 do
Brockville,	2nd Battalion Rifles, do	.....	2 do
Kingston,	do do	.....	1 do
Belleville,	do do	.....	2 do
Port Hope,	do do	.....	1 do
Toronto,	2nd Brigade Artillery, Headquarters	.....	4 do
Stratford,	do Detachment	.....	2 do
Brantford,	3rd Battalion Rifles, Headquarters	.....	3 do
Stratford,	do Detachment	.....	1 do
St. Mary's,	do do	.....	1 do
Sarnia,	do do	.....	2 do
			36 do

On the 1st July I inspected a portion of this Brigade on the "Champ-de-Mars," in Montreal, when a Review was held, and a *feu-de-joie* fired, it being the Anniversary of

Dominion Day, and again on the 8th of July I inspected about 800 men of the Brigade, who took part in the field day held at Logan's Farm. On both occasions the soldierlike bearing and efficiency of the corps present was conspicuous.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brydges Commanding, has brought his special Brigade to a high state of efficiency, thus rendering great public service to the country. He is well supported by his officers and men, among whom there is much *esprit-de-corps*. There are many men in the ranks who have served in the Regular Army, and in point of general efficiency, this Brigade is superior to any in the Active Militia of the Dominion. The officers and men are employes of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, from all of whom military service is required. Having recently inspected the Armoury of the Corps belonging to this Brigade, who are stationed in Montreal, I found everything in excellent order, admirably arranged, and the Armoury itself, in point of cleanliness, simplicity and convenience, a perfect model.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of this Brigade, I would recommend that the Artillery Corps belonging to it be trained as far as possible to Artillery Exercises, under the instruction and supervision of the Inspector of Artillery, and provided so soon as the Department is in a condition to do so with suitable armament.

Major T. W. Worsley is the Brigade Major of this Brigade, and this Officer's Report will be found in the Appendix pp 58, 59.

Major Pennyman White Worsley of Appendix P. 59, E

CAVALRY.

The present strength of the Cavalry in every District is too weak in proportion to that of other arms, there being but one regiment, five squadrons, and nine independent troops for the whole Dominion. The gradual increase of the Cavalry, and its organization into District Regiments is recommended, also that an additional period for drill should be allowed, so that all Cavalry Corps might be drilled and paid for 32 days in the year, 16 of those days with the respective Brigades, during the summer season, in "Camps of Exercise," the other 16 days during the winter, "Regimentally," at the Head-Quarters of Corps, where, if possible, a Drill Shed should be made available as a Riding School. It is further desirable to adopt the following measures:

(1st) that as far as possible, all Cavalry Corps be largely composed of farmers and their sons, who possess horses, are in easy circumstances, and reside in the frontier counties.

(2nd) that the horses should in future, in all cases, be enrolled as well as the men in the respective troops, (a retaining fee of \$10 per horse, per annum, being paid to each man, on condition of his providing a proper description of animal at the time of the annual drill, or for service when required.)

(3rd) that the present horse allowance of 75 cents daily for each effective horse, at the time of annual drill, or when on duty, be increased to \$1.

(4th) the forage allowance of hay, to be increased from 14 to 18 lbs. per horse, on the same occasions.