

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
STATE OF THE MILITIA
FOR
1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the Government, and the Dominion Parliament, on the state of the Militia for 1872, in the following order :—

ACTIVE MILITIA.

According to the Official Reports, made to the Adjutant General at Headquarters, by the responsible officers, it appears that 30,144 men, (including gazetted officers,) were actually present with their corps, at their muster parades, during the time of the Annual Drill last year. The above number (30,144 men) are all reported as being enrolled under the law, in various corps of the Active Militia.

In addition to this number of 30,144 men, 339 men attended the Infantry Schools of Instruction during the last year, a large proportion being officers and non-commissioned officers in Militia Corps, the remainder Candidates for Commissions.

It appears that several corps did not perform the Annual Drill of 1872-3 last year, including the Quebec Cavalry, and the 8th Battalion of Infantry. The officers commanding these two corps have applied for permission to perform the Annual Drill at their Regimental Headquarters, independently by corps, and been informed that they will be permitted to do so, provided their Drill is completed before the expiration of the present Military financial year, viz., on 30th June, proximo, on the completion of which, if satisfactory proof can be furnished to the Adjutant General that they have complied with the necessary public and military requirements, these corps would be entitled to receive pay out of the public fund voted annually by Parliament for Drill pay.

The Honorable

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

The actual Force trained last year, (mainly in Camps of Exercise,) consisted of 1666 Cavalry, (being an increase of 447 men belonging to this arm, as compared with the numbers trained in the previous year,)—951 Field Artillerymen, with 46 Field Guns, being an increase of 208 men and 4 Field Guns, in this important arm of the service, as compared with the number trained in the previous year; 1697 Garrison Artillerymen, 106 Engineers, and 25,724 Infantry. The whole of the above Force, constituted a Canadian army of 30,144 men. This army is now organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries, into tactical Brigades of the three arms.—In nearly every instance each brigade forms a little army of itself, distributed according to Territorial Brigade Divisions, and the whole active Force rests upon a Reserve of, practically, almost the entire manhood of the Dominion, and upon a Reserve Organization, which has called forth the eulogy and approval of eminent European statesmen and soldiers.

During the past year, (for instructional purposes) 18 Camps of Exercise were formed, for 16 days' training, and 3 small Regimental Artillery Camps, for 8 days.

The total number of men who attended the Camps which were in operation for 16 days was 24,144, and the number who attended Camps for 8 days was only 171.

In the previous year (1871) 22,544 men attended Camps for 16 days, there has, therefore, been an increase of 1,600 men who attended such Camps during the past year as compared with the previous one.

One corps, the Montreal Field Battery, is reported to have drilled for only four days last year

678 Garrison Artillerymen performed their authorized Drill for the full period of 16 days in certain Forts and Batteries.

5,129 men performed the Annual Drill for the full period of 16 days Regimentally at local Head Quarters of Corps, which number included the whole of the Grand Trunk Brigade and certain other corps.

Considerable progress has been made during the past year in training the Active Militia of Canada, and providing the Force with a description of arms more suitable for Military purposes. The tactical mobility of the Force has been greatly increased. Most of the Cavalry, in addition to their Sabres, are now provided with Cavalry Snider Carbines, (the same description of fire-arms used in Her Majesty's Regular Cavalry.) Scientific instruction in Artillery exercises has been provided for, and the Field Artillery Batteries are now being armed, as fast as circumstances and the Parliamentary vote will permit, with the same description of Field Guns as those recently issued to the Horse Artillery of Her Majesty's Regular Army, in place of the old pattern Field Guns, now considered obsolete.

The Infantry are all armed with Snider Breech-loading Rifles, and use the same kind of ammunition as that used in Her Majesty's Regular Army—a matter of great military importance and expediency.

Although the Active Militia force of Canada trained last year did not much exceed, in numerical strength, that of an army of 30,000 men, its military power and strength, however, is now organized, as far as circumstances will admit, like the strength of an

army; the annual training of corps is no longer limited merely to Regimental Exercises, but the various corps of the different arms are trained, in addition, to military combination for mutual support, in tactical Brigades, and the whole Force performs, annually, a prescribed course of Rifle Instruction and Target practice.

The ease and celerity with which the Force can be assembled is now remarkable.

If an emergency should arise, and the public service required it, a signal flashed by telegraph would, at any moment, call to arms, and concentrate in a few hours, the whole, or any part of the whole available Force, in tactical Brigades, of the three arms, at any point within the limits of the respective Brigade Divisions, whether for the defence of the Frontier, or the preservation of internal law and order.

Those who have experience in military matters, and who may be responsible for the defence, and preservation of internal order, should an emergency arise, can best appreciate the value of this tactical Brigade organization, and the promptitude with which such Brigades can be brought to act.

I attribute the increased general efficiency of the Force to the practice of concentrating the various corps of the Active Militia in Brigade Camps of Exercise, for the performance of the Annual Drill, which has been carried on for the last three years, as far as circumstances allowed, with great success, and to the fact that the officers and men are then altogether withdrawn from civil avocations, and the time devoted, as it should be, entirely to Military duty; I recommend that, in order to maintain such efficiency, this system be continued.

I have no confidence in the system which formerly prevailed of allowing Corps to perform their Annual Drill independently at local Head Quarters in Drill sheds, at any time of the year and in any manner they pleased; the abuses which resulted from such a system were notorious.

Practical Rifle instruction and Target practise cannot be carried out at all in Drill sheds, and Skirmishing only very imperfectly taught, yet these are the most essential Military Exercises.

The Camp is a better School for a Soldier than the Barrack Square, and so long as the Annual Drill of the Militia is carried out in Camps of Exercise, the country may rely upon the Force being kept reasonably efficient.

It is not enough for officers and men to obtain some knowledge of Regimental Drill and Duties. Officers who are afforded an opportunity of learning only this part of their duties, can gain but little insight into the many other duties required of them, in the event of an emergency.

By the performance of the Annual Drill in Divisional or Brigade Camps of Exercise, an insight into all duties required is obtained. The local Brigades, each with its proportion of Cavalry and Field Artillery, are practised periodically in concentrating with rapidity at the place of rendezvous, and the officers and men of corps, resident in the same Territorial Brigade Divisions, are annually accustomed to meet and work together, under their own responsible Staff officers, all annually practising, in their respective positions, a

rehearsal, as far as possible, of the duties that would devolve upon them in the event of hostilities, or their action being required.

A prescribed course of Rifle instruction and Target practice—that first and most essential part of military instruction—can be regularly carried out, under proper supervision—this being a matter of the greatest importance, and one which, until Brigade Camps of Exercise were instituted, was, from force of circumstances, greatly neglected or confined mainly to the practice of a certain number of individual experts,—whilst, last but not least, of the many advantages resulting from the concentration of the Active Militia in “Camps of Exercise,” at the time of the Annual Drill, a complete stop can be put to any false musters of officers and men, which is an evil of great magnitude, and a shameful waste of public money.

The Brigades and Corps of Active Militia trained last year, presented as creditable an appearance on Parade as could be expected under the circumstances, and it is beyond doubt that, although as may be supposed there are yet many deficiencies in detail to provide for, the Active Militia Force of Canada, as a body, has made great strides, within the last three or four years, towards attaining a high degree of efficiency.

No doubt, still greater efficiency might be attained, did time and circumstances admit, by assembling corps, in the first instance, for a few days in Regimental Camps, at the Headquarters of Corps, previous to their joining the Brigade Camp. Such a course would, undoubtedly, afford Commanding Officers of Corps an opportunity of getting their Corps well in hand, previous to the general assembly, and other advantages might result, yet, as all Regimental Exercises can be carried on at the hours, and on the days set apart for such, equally well in Brigade, as in Regimental Camps, and many other exercises and duties of great importance, in addition, the place of assembly of Corps, at the time of Annual Drill, should be, as a rule, the Brigade Camp.

More time, more money, and more supervision is required to form two, than to form one instructional Camp; and, upon grounds of economy, general advantage and expediency, it is not advisable to do so. Under any circumstances, Corps should be annually concentrated by Brigades, if possible, for a portion of the time allowed for Annual Drill, at a suitable place of assembly, where a Rifle Range is available for the performance of the Annual Course of Rifle and Target practice, as that is the first most essential military exercise the men should learn, and Rifle ranges are not available at the local Headquarters of every Battalion and Corps.

Every credit is due to the officers and men of the Active Militia who were present with their Corps, in Camp at the Annual Drill last year, for their patriotic services, and for the zealous and intelligent manner in which they applied themselves to acquiring a knowledge of their Drill and Duties.

Although very many men were either absent, or wanted to complete the numerical strength of particular corps at the time of the Annual Drill last year, some corps were complete, and others very nearly so.

One entire Brigade, viz., the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, numbering 2,326 (all ranks) are reported to have performed the Annual Drill of 1872-73 last year for the

full period allowed, and many other drills and duties, such as Guards of Honor, and in aid of the civil power, in addition.

The whole of the men composing this fine Brigade, which is one of the most efficient in the Dominion, have recently enrolled “en masse” to serve in the Active Militia for a further period of three years, a proceeding which reflects much honor on the Brigade, and is mainly due to the excellent and patriotic arrangements of Lieut. Colonel C. J. Brydges, the commandant.

I consider the organization of the Grand Trunk Brigade to be a source of great internal strength and security to the country, for the men are at all times immediately available in support of law and order.

The numbers of officers and men present at the time of the annual Drill last year in each particular Corps, in the respective Military District, will be found in the Annual Inspection Return of Corps, (see Appendix), and in the Reports of the Deputy Adjutant's General Commanding the Militia in Military Districts, embodied in this Report.

Many men it is reported belonging especially to City Corps frequently find it inconvenient or too great a sacrifice to leave their civil avocations even for 16 days to go to Camp with their Corps, for the Annual Drill; such men should not voluntarily enrol themselves in any Corps of Active Militia, unless prepared to fulfill the Military obligations required.

It is reported that many men who like Military Exercises, are practically prevented from joining Corps of Active Militia by their Civil Employers, who from selfish motives of a pecuniary nature it is said, even threaten to discharge their employes should they enrol themselves in a Corps of Active Militia.

It might perhaps be well if such Employers of labor would bear in mind, that a recourse to the ballot might affect them personally.

Although certain particular corps were deficient in numerical strength at the time of the Annual Drill last year, and the total force regularly trained did not exceed 30,144 men, (exclusive of Military School Cadets), it must not be supposed, that this number included the whole available force desirous of being trained.

Many more Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, (already gazetted), would have gladly turned out for the annual training last year, and joined the Brigade Camps of exercise, had the means of doing so been afforded them, but the present limited extent of the parliamentary votes for drill pay and military equipment, did not admit of training the whole available force that came forward last year.

Frequent applications are made from year to year from all parts of the Dominion, to raise Corps of Volunteer Militia for the defence of the Country, and although owing to the fluctuating movement of the population, and the mode of recruitment, it is difficult for the Captains of Companies and Corps, to maintain the numerical strength of existing corps continuously, it by no means follows that a very much larger number of men than is authorised to be trained annually, are not ready to turn out voluntarily if required.

No sooner does one Corps collapse, then another is ready to spring up in the same, or some other locality.

I believe that the full quota of men authorised to be trained annually for the whole Dominion, viz., 40,000, would readily turn out voluntarily to do so, *if the Force is properly encouraged by the country*, furnished with necessary equipment, and Parliament votes sufficient Drill pay.

The fact that year after year more than 30,000 Canadians annually turn out for sixteen days to train for the defence of the Territories of their Queen, and for the preservation of internal order, for 50 cents a day, when more than twice that amount can be earned in the civil labor market, affords the most conclusive and gratifying proof of the spirit and determination of the men of Canada.

I believe that the Militia of Canada will at all times be ready to do their duty to the best of their ability in the future, as they have done in the past.

On this point I may perhaps be permitted to bear testimony and speak with some authority, having an intimate knowledge of the Force, and commanded it for the last four years, inspecting Corps repeatedly in every Military District, and having travelled through Canadian Territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

In time of danger the ranks of the Militia of Canada have always been filled with men, but untrained men and undisciplined valour does not constitute Military strength or national security; I would therefore as the Officer responsible for the Military command and training of the Militia, beg to point out the advantage and propriety from a Military point of view, of obtaining such a Parliamentary vote as will admit of training annually and providing with proper equipment not merely a portion, but the whole of the authorized quota for the full period allowed by law.

Experience proves that to maintain the Militia of Canada based on its present organization of 40,000 men for the whole Dominion training that number for 16 days providing for the acquisition and maintenance of the necessary reserves of arms, ammunition clothing, equipment, military stores, &c., and for the establishment of suitable Military Schools, a total vote of \$1,500,000 would be required annually. Considering the great extent and recent immense territorial development of the Dominion of Canada, I do not believe that any Military man of experience acquainted with the country and its military wants, would be prepared to say that to train any less number of men for the whole Dominion than 40,000 for 16 days would provide for an adequate and reasonable organization. Although happily there seems every prospect at present that the peace of the world may not be disturbed, yet with the acquisition of the great North West come new responsibilities, new and unforeseen military demands may therefore have to be met, and at all times the Force should be made as efficient as possible, and held available to turn out at short notice in support of internal law and order.

Reduced Militia estimates means reduced Militia efficiency, and power of defence; but should it be determined at any time to reduce the estimates, it would be well to bear in mind that this can be done with least detriment to the public service, from a military point of view, not by reducing the number of men authorized to be trained annually in the whole Dominion, but by training the full number of men allowed for a somewhat shorter period of time.

Although a system of voluntary Recruitment is certainly not the most, reliable or equitable mode of forming a national defensive Army, or obtaining men for the performance of such a public duty, nor is it the mode most approved of by the majority of the officers and men actually belonging to the Force, still if it be the desire of the people of Canada to continue that unsatisfactory mode of Recruitment, it should be borne in mind that it will be necessary for the country and Parliament to give every encouragement to the Active Militia and deal liberally with it, and thus enable the captains of companies and corps to compete in the labour market for men, on more favourable terms, as it is through their instrumentality entirely that under the voluntary system men are obtained.

It may be more difficult to obtain the full number of men by voluntary enrolment in some Districts than in others, but provided the Force is treated liberally and properly equipped, I have no doubt but that even the full quota of men authorised to train annually for the whole Dominion, may come forward voluntarily.

Many officers commanding the Militia, in Military Districts, especially the officer commanding the Militia in Military District No. 6 (a District chiefly occupied by French Speaking Canadians) seem to consider the application of the ballot as necessary to obtain the quota required and fill up the ranks of Existing Corps, other Commanding Officers in Districts occupied both by English and French speaking Canadians are much of the same opinion. No doubt these officers are quite right from a military point of view and show that they have studied the science of military organization when they report in favour of a system of compulsory service for a military Force intended purely or purposes of national defence, as compared with a voluntary and consequently uncertain mode of recruitment, but still I think that with due encouragement, and by the appointment of proper officers, the quota of men required from French speaking Districts may be obtained voluntarily, although existing corps may from time to time collapse.

French speaking Canadians are certainly as patriotic and as much attached to their country as any other people, indeed from length of settlement they are true Canadians "*par excellence*."

For the last two years a very great number of French speaking Canadians have come forward with their respective corps at the time of the annual drill and joined the Brigade Camps of Exercise. I saw no corps of militia in the Dominion more efficient as regards the training and discipline of the officers and men in any of the camps of last year than the Quebec Field Battery, and the La Beauce Field Battery of Artillery. These corps are composed entirely of French Speaking Canadians. Very many men in these Batteries have passed through the School of Gunnery, (B. Battery) and are well versed in a knowledge of their duties.

Lieut. Colonel T. B. Strange, Commandant of the Quebec Gunnery School, who is a distinguished soldier and Artillerist from the Royal Artillery, at present loaned by the Imperial to the Dominion Government, and who was for five years Superintendent and Gunnery Instructor at the Royal Military Repository Woolwich, assures me that the French speaking Canadian Officers and men, who have attended that school, display great aptitude in acquiring a knowledge of Artillery, and have many excellent military

qualities. The best shot with the Snider Rifle in the Militia of the whole Dominion last year at the time of the Annual Drill, was a French speaking Canadian from the Province of Quebec.

I have a high opinion of the military qualities of French speaking Canadians, descendants of those bold and hardy Normans who first discovered, the St. Lawrence under the intrepid Cartier, and then peopled the country of their adoption, and who were the first to penetrate the dense forests and pathless prairies of the North American Continent, exploring even to the recesses of the Rocky Mountains.

I have seen the descendants of these men in the camps of Lower Canada, on the trackless prairie, and in the Rocky Mountains. In point of natural intelligence, hardihood, endurance of fatigue, readiness of resource, and cheerfulness of spirit under difficulties, they have no superiors; masters in the art of travel, of camp and prairie life, they are equally courageous and at home in the frail canoe amid the foaming rapids of American Rivers, or in the saddle on the boundless prairies of the North West.

Hardihood and the power of endurance to withstand fatigue amid privations are the most essential qualities for a soldier; discipline and training does the rest.

THE RIFLE INSTRUCTION AND TARGET PRACTICE OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA FOR 1872.

The prescribed course of Rifle Instruction and annual Target Practice has been much better carried out at the various Camps of Exercise during the past than in the previous year. Nearly the whole Force has been exercised in this most essential part of military training, and the general efficiency thereby greatly increased.

The introduction of the system of Government prizes to the best shots in every Battalion, Company, Corps and Military District has produced the most beneficial results, and tended more than anything else to promote the military efficiency of the Infantry.

I recommend that an additional Government prize of \$15 with a badge be given to the best shot in every Brigade, and that the prize given by the Government for the last two years to the best shot in every Military District be increased from \$15 to \$20.

The Annual Target Practise Returns of the Active Militia of the Dominion will be found in the appendix. This Return, which is very complete, has been carefully compiled, and not only contains the names and scores of the best shots in every Company, Corps and Battallion, but also shows the average shooting figure of merit by Corps, Companies, Battalions, Districts and Provinces.

It will be seen from this return that:—

The 27th Battalion, figure of merit 15.63, was the best shooting Battalion. No. 4 Company (Tilbury East) 24th Battalion, figure of merit 19.21, was the best shooting Company, and Private Charles Coombs, No. 3 Company (London), 7th Battalion, with a score of 43, was the best shot in Military District No. 1 at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 38th Battalion, figure of merit 17.62, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 5 Company, 38th Battalion, figure of merit 25.12 was the best shooting Company, and

Corporal Wilson, No. 6 Company, 38th Battalion, with a score of 50 was the best shot in Military District No. 2 at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 48th Battalion figure of merit 11.86, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 1 Company (Tamworth) 48th Battalion, figure of merit 19.22, was the best shooting Company, and Color-Sergeant John Bailli, No. 5 Company (Barriefield) 47th Battalion, with a score of 50, was the best shot in Military District No. 3, at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 42nd Battalion, figure of merit 15.83 was the best shooting Battalion, No. 2 Company Vankleek Hill, 18th Battalion, figure of merit 25.77, was the best shooting Company, and Paymaster Sergeant P. T. Saucier, No. 2 Company, 18th Battalion, with a score of 56 was the best shot in Military District No. 4, at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 50th Battalion, figure of merit 13.63, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 4 Company (South Roxton) 79th Battalion, figure of merit 23.00, was the best shooting Company, and Private W. Morrison, No. 6 Company, 58th Battalion, with a score of 45, was the best shot in Military District No. 5, at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 55th Battalion, figure of merit 9.79, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 2 Rawdon Company, figure of merit 17.59, was the best shooting Company, and Sergeant B. Morgan, No. 2 Rawdon Company with a score of 36, was the best shot in Military District No. 6, at the Annual Drill for 1872 73.

The Kamouraska Battalion, figure of merit 5.23, was the best shooting Battalion. Gaspé Basin Infantry Company, figure of merit 12.18, was the best shooting Company and Sergeant-Major Le Monde, No. 1 Company, Baie St. Paul, Charlevoix Battalion, with a score of 57, was the best shot in Military District No. 7, at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 73rd Battalion figure of merit 17.05, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 2 Company, 62nd Battalion, figure of merit 22.00, was the best shooting Company, and Private C. J. Phillips, No. 6 Company, 62nd Battalion, with a score of 49, was the best shot in Military District No. 8 at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The Cumberland Provisional Battalion, figure of merit 19.53, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 3 Company, Cumberland Provisional Battalion, figure of merit 28.88, was the best shooting Company, and Sergeant G. Corbin, No. 1 Company, 63rd Battalion, with a score of 50 was the best shot in Military District No. 9 at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 3rd Battalion, G. T. R. B. figure of merit 20.07, was the best shooting Battalion. No. 4 Company, Richmond, 1st Battalion G. T. R. B., figure of merit, 33.67, was the best shooting Company, and Private Beasley, 3rd Battalion, with a score of 50 (3rd Battalion G. T. R. B.) was the best shot in the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The Province of Nova Scotia, figure of merit 12.88, was the best shooting Province. Military District No. 4, figure of merit 13.12, the best shooting District; the 3rd Battalion, G. T. R. B., figure of merit, 20.07, the best shooting Battalion. No. 4 Company (Richmond, P. Q.) Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, figure of merit, 33.67, the best

shooting Company; and Sergeant-Major J. Lemonde, No. 1 Company, Charlevoix Provisional Battalion, in Military District No. 7, who obtained 57 points out of a possible score of 60, making at 200 yards 20 points, at 400 yards 19 points, and at 600 yards 18 points, was the best shot in the Active Militia of the Dominion, at the Annual Drill of 1872.

Sergeant Major Lemonde thus winning in addition to the Company, Battalion and Military District Prizes, the Adjutant-General's Prize of a Silver Medal with \$50, awarded annually by the Adjutant-General with a view to promote efficiency and skill at arms to the best shot among the non-commissioned officers and men in the Militia of the Dominion at the time of the annual training.

The Reports of Major G. H. Dartnell, Military District No. 2, and Major Vance Gravely, 40th Battalion, the Officers who acted as Musketry Instructors to the Corps assembled in the camps near Niagara and Kingston respectively, will be found in the Appendix, and these Officers discharged their important duties with much zeal and assiduity. The officers who acted as Musketry Instructors at the other Camps were equally attentive. No casualty, or accident is reported to have occurred last year to any men whilst at target practice in the various camps of exercise, and the firing regulations contained in the General Orders of 31st May last, carefully framed to prevent carelessness, and guard the men from accident, were found complete.

During the past year a proposal was made to the Government by Lieut.-Colonel Casimir Stanislas Gzowski, President of the Dominion Rifle Association, (an officer who has rendered good public services by promoting the formation and success of Rifle Associations in Canada) to obtain Government aid and support in sending a body of Canadian representative marksmen belonging to Corps of the Active Militia to compete at Wimbledon, England, against the marksmen of the mother country.

This proposal met with approval, and I received instructions from the Government to organize and despatch the party as an accredited Military body.

The reception and welcome given to this Canadian Detachment by our fellow countrymen in the mother country was most gratifying.

All ranks and classes vied to do them honor.

On arrival at Wimbledon the Canadian camp was formed and the tents pitched by a detachment of Her Majesty's Foot Guards.

From the hands of Royalty the Canadian victors received their prizes, and the Premier Minister of England was among the first to congratulate them on their success.

The individual and collective efficiency of the Canadian Detachment was the theme of universal admiration. Eight Canadian marksmen out of the Detachment competed for the Rajah of Kolapore's prize against the eight best marksmen of the mother country, brought forward for the trial, and obtained a victory.

The prize given by the Secretary of State for War, was gained by Sergeant Turnbull of the Grand Trunk Rifles, and it is reported that the Canadian Detachment, as a body, exhibited a skill in rifle shooting never before displayed at Wimbledon.

It is beyond doubt that an excellent effect would be produced by the annual despatch of a Canadian Detachment to compete at Wimbledon, irrespective of the stimulus thereby given towards promoting the efficiency of the Militia.

The good conduct and discipline observed by the Canadian Detachment at Wimbledon last year reflected as much honor on their country, as the skill at arms, displayed by them.

The officer directed to proceed in charge of the party, Major P. W. Worsley, Brigade-Major of the Grand Trunk Brigade, discharged his duty with tact and ability, and the instructions issued for his guidance were found complete.

The Report of Major P. W. Worsley contains an interesting and detailed account of the whole proceedings, with the list of prizes won, and the names of the winners, and as the subject is one of great interest to the militia and people of Canada, it is published in the Appendix for general information.

The skilful shooting of the eight Canadians who won the Rajah of Kolapore's prize was almost unexampled, and to commemorate this, eight gold medals have been recently ordered by the Dominion Government for presentation to the successful winners.

The total cost connected with the performance of this service including all incidental expenses incurred previous to the departure of the party from Canada, and subsequent to their return home amounted to \$5,250, and probably no sum of money connected with militia expenditure was ever laid out to more advantage.

The sum of \$5,000 was contributed out of the public funds to aid the Dominion Rifle Association in carrying out this laudable object, and the balance \$250, was subscribed by the Dominion Rifle Association.

ARTILLERY.

The Regimental Command and Annual training of Artillery Corps in the Province of Ontario is under Lieut. Colonel G. French, the Senior Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores for the Dominion.

The Regimental Command and annual training of Artillery Corps in the Province of Quebec is under Lieut. Colonel T. B. Strange, an Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores for the Dominion.

The Regimental annual training of Artillery Corps in the Province of New Brunswick for last year, was superintended by Lieut. Colonel Darel R. Iago, A. A. G. A.

In the Province of Nova Scotia the officer commanding the Militia in that Province reports that 12 Batteries of Garrison Artillery performed their gun practice from a Battery belonging to the Imperial Artillery kindly placed at their disposal by Lieut. General Sir Hastings Doyle K. C. M. G., Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Army in British North America, and the practice made by the Halifax Battery, with their Six Pounder Armstrong guns at 1,800 yards range, as well as the efficiency of the Corps appears to have been considered satisfactory by Colonel Gibbon, C. B., Commanding the Imperial Artillery at Halifax.

In addition to reporting on the State of the Artillery in the Province of Ontario I directed Lieut. Colonel G. French as the Senior Artillery Inspector in the Militia of the Dominion, to report generally, for my information, on Artillery matters connected with the Provinces of New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Lieutenant Colonel French reports for my information as follows :

FIELD ARTILLERY, ONTARIO.

" The force of this arm in this Province is 9 batteries.

" The Durham and Gananoque Batteries have only recently been raised ; they performed their drill at the School of Gunnery, Kingston, this year, not having as yet received any equipment.

" The other batteries performed their drill in camp, with the infantry and cavalry of their districts. They were all inspected by me, and the particulars connected therewith will be found in the annexed Inspection Report.

" In addition to the above field batteries, the St Catharines Garrison Battery has received two 18-pounder guns of position, which I understand the captain will be able to find horses for. Two such guns on the Niagara Frontier properly horsed form a valuable addition to the defensive force of the Province.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

" There is only one battery in this Province, viz., at Newcastle. It had not turned out for annual training at the time I inspected the New Brunswick Garrison Artillery in August.

" I am informed that another field battery is about to be raised at Woodstock. This town being situated in the centre of a fine farming country, good horses will doubtless be available for the battery ; the situation also is far preferable to Newcastle, the latter being much further from the frontier.

NOVA SCOTIA.

" The only approach to a field battery in this Province is the 6-pounder Armstrong Battery, reported on fully last year. I did not see the battery this year, but Colonel Gibbon, C.B., commanding the Imperial Artillery in British North America, informed me that he inspected the battery at practice,—that he thought the shooting excellent, and that he was quite surprised at the ready manner in which all his questions were answered by the officers. Such an encomium from so high an authority is a sufficient proof of the efficiency of this battery as at present organized.

" During the past year fourteen 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns have been purchased. One complete battery was given to the London Field Battery, and this corps took them to camp at Windsor in June last.

" I pointed out last year the fact that our field batteries, although equipped with only four guns each, have to learn their field drill from a book which treats only of drill for a six-gun battery ; taking this into account with the additional fact that the new guns being

fitted with axletree seats, a change in the drill must necessarily ensue. I have resolved, should time and circumstances permit, to draw up, and submit for your approval, a small manual of field artillery exercises suitable for our batteries.

" The appointment of a Major to each field battery as recommended in your two last reports will, I trust, be adopted before the next annual training. This change has been carried out in the Imperial Artillery, and with us there is the additional reason, that at present our officers are debarred from promotion beyond the regimental rank of Captain.

The increase of the total establishment to 100 is also urgently required.

Table with multiple columns containing names of batteries (e.g., Kingston Field Battery, London Field Battery) and numerical data. The text is faint and partially illegible.

INSPECTION REPORT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

Batteries.	Strength on Muster day.			REMARKS.
	Officers.	N. C. Offi- cers & Men.	Horses.	
Establishment.....	5	74	60	
London Field Battery.....	3	72	59	This fine battery was equipped with the 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns. I was present in camp on the day the Division was inspected by the Adjutant General. The battery was well horsed, and appeared quite up to the high standard it has maintained for years.
Wellington Field Battery..	5	74	59	A newly-formed battery equipped with half old and half new harness. This battery presented a most creditable appearance, and from the zeal shown by the officers and non-commissioned officers (twelve of whom have passed through the School of Gunnery), I feel sure that this battery will, before long, be one of the most efficient in the Dominion.
Toronto Field Battery... }	5	81	63	These three batteries were in camp at Niagara. I was present in camp with them for eight days. I sent a Field Artillery Sergeant, Instructor from the School of Gunnery, to assist in teaching riding and driving drill, &c. There were a good many recruits in these batteries who had to be taught the elements of drill. The gun drill and practice was very good; the driving fair. Field manœuvres creditably performed by the officers, Captains Gray and Smith being especially well up in their duties. Some of the harness is in a very bad state, particularly in the Welland Battery. A small prize which I offered for the cleanest double set of harness, was won by a driver of the Hamilton Battery. Lithographs of wheel and lead harness. I presented to Lieut. Denison, of the Toronto Battery, for having the cleanest sub-division. At the conclusion of the training the harness was generally in fair order. These batteries were very well horsed.
Hamilton do ... }	4	78	50	
Welland Canal do }	4	69	60	
Kingston Field Battery...	5	50	62	In camp at Kingston. I was present for two days. Gun drill good—driving fair; but much time lost in limbering up or changing position. The iron work of the harness had been japanned, and presented a very ugly appearance, most of the japanning being worn off.
Durham Field Battery	5	46	12	This battery has only recently been formed, and has received no equipment. It was attached to the School of Gunnery, Kingston, for drill. Instruction in gun drill, riding and driving, was carried on as well as the limited circumstances of the School of Gunnery would admit.
Ottawa Field Battery	3	60	52	In camp at Prescott. I was present for two days. Gun drill very good; manœuvring very good; driving excellent. I believe several of the drivers have been in the battery for 15 or 16 years. The harness was in better order than in any battery I have seen in Ontario. The horses are mostly good.
Gananoque Field Battery ..	3	28	Gazetted recently; has received no equipment; was attached to the School of Gunnery and instructed in field gun drill, and practised with the 9-pounder smooth-bore gun.

Ontario.

	Field Batteries.	Establishment.		Strength at Muster.	
		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.
Performed annual drill.....	13	46	719	40	494
Did not perform drill.....	4	12	220
Exclusive of "A" Battery, the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, and Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery.					

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The following is the strength of this arm of the service:—

Of the batteries in Ontario ten performed their drill at Kingston, one at Toronto two at their own headquarters, viz., the Sarnia and Goderich Batteries.

Nearly half the men who came to Kingston were recruits.

The following batteries did not turn out for drill, viz:—

- „ The Iroquois Garrison Battery, No. 4 District.
- „ Napanee „ „ No. 3 „
- „ Trenton „ „ „ „
- „ Cobourg „ „ „ „

INSPECTION REPORT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.—Continued.

Garrison Batteries.	Strength on muster/day.		REMARKS.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	
Establishment.....	3	55	ONTARIO. These batteries performed their annual drill at their respective Head Quarters. The Goderich Battery remained out only eight days. I sent a Sergeant Instructor to each battery, and made arrangements for the inspection of the Sarnia Battery by myself, and the Goderich Battery by Major Irwin; but I had to counter order this, as the Deputy Adjutant General of the District informed me that the batteries would only remain out eight days; the Sarnia Battery, however, remained out for sixteen days, but I was not informed of this in time to admit of my inspecting it. The strength of the batteries in the 1st Military District are approximate.
Sarnia..... Goderich.....	2 2	40 30	
Toronto.....	2	25	Performed their annual training at the Old Fort, Toronto. This is a very fine battery; men young and intelligent; officers and non-commissioned officers well able to instruct at drill.
St. Catharines.....	3	39	This battery came to Kingston in the Gunboat <i>Rescue</i> , for Annual training, and returned in the Gunboat, taking with them two 18-pounder guns of position, with their carriages, limbers, &c. While at Kingston they drilled and practised with the 18-pounders, taking them across rough ground with the horses of the School of Gunnery, &c. &c. The officers are zealous; the captain is well up in his work, having been at the School of Gunnery for the long course. This battery is now virtually a "demi battery of position." I would suggest that the captain be authorized to enrol sufficient men and horses to complete his command to a "battery of position." There is a battery and a half of guns available at Kingston.
Collingwood.....	2	28	This battery drilled at Kingston. All ranks appeared desirous of learning as much as possible during their stay, and their progress in drill was in consequence most marked. Their appearance on parade on the day of departure was really excellent.
Port Hope.....	1	24	This was the only battery of the four in the 3rd Military District, that came to Kingston for drill. I was not very favorably impressed with this battery. Less than half of the battery were present.
Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, 7 Batteries....	27	268	Nos. 3 and 5 came to Kingston in June: the other five batteries in July. There are many good officers and non-commissioned officers in this brigade. Captain Cumming's battery were a particularly fine lot of men. The officers of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery were formed into a squad and put through a course of drill and practice by themselves; they also attended a few lectures on ammunition, &c. A large number of recruits were in the ranks, these men were drawn together from the different batteries and put through a course of marching, rifle, and elementary gun drill. Good progress was made by all ranks.

FORTIFICATIONS.

I have but little to add this year to what I reported last year respecting the fortifications.

"At Kingston the fortifications being mainly of stone, a large amount of pointing, &c., is annually required; but nothing has been done since the summer of 1870, and probably not for some time previous thereto."

"At St. John, N. B., the two new works on which it was proposed to mount heavy rifled guns, remain in the same unfinished state as when visited by you in July, 1871. It would appear advisable to use every endeavour to have those works completed and armed as soon as possible; for as the works are at present, it would take some months to complete and arm them, though every exertion might be made; in the meantime, the shipping and city might be burned by any enemy's vessel, in the event of hostilities, as the old cast-iron guns remaining on the works are no protection against modern vessels, and the British fleet would probably have sufficient work to do without detaching vessels to defend a city which ought to be able to defend itself."

"While at Halifax this summer, by the kindness of the officer commanding the Imperial Artillery, I was permitted to visit the new works erected there. They are without doubt the most complete and formidable works on this continent. Some of the forts have shields of iron 15 inches thick in front of the guns; these latter are 7-ton, 12-ton and 18 ton rifled guns, throwing shell of 115, 250 and 400 lbs. respectively. Some 25-ton guns, throwing 600 lb. shells. are yet to be mounted; but, even without them, it would be utterly impossible for the strongest iron-clads of any navy in the world to approach within range of the City of Halifax. I mention these matters, as I conclude they will interest you, and also that you will be the more able to see the necessity of further and more extended instruction for the 15 Batteries of Militia Artillery in the vicinity of Halifax, who, in the event of war, would be largely employed in the above works.

WARLIKE STORES.

I have made only a partial inspection of Warlike Stores, not having been called upon to make any general inspection.

TORONTO.

"Toronto Field Battery.—Stores generally in good order; some of the carriages had not been properly cleaned."

"Store Department.—Armament stores generally required cleaning; 8-inch shells covered with mud and rust. 8-inch guns required lacquering, carriages painting and puttying; several lynch-pins and drag-washers deficient."

"Percussion caps in main magazine, with the gunpowder and filled cartridges. As this was strictly contrary to the regulations for magazines, I ordered their removal forthwith."

"The armament stores have since been taken over from the Store Department, and are now in charge of the Detachment of "A" Battery. The men have been employed in putting the stores in proper order, lacquering the guns, shot and shells, and painting and puttying the carriages."

HAMILTON.

"Hamilton Field Battery.—Howitzer dirty in bore; saddlery badly moth-eaten."

"This battery has in its store one extra small-arm ammunition waggon, one small-arm ammunition cart and 80 Enfield rifles in cases. All the above should be returned into store, as they are surplus to the equipment of the battery."

ST. JOHN, N. B.

"Dorchester Battery.—32-pr. common shells without plugs; side-arm shed lets the water in through the roof; 8-inch gun bore rusty; two 24-pr. guns not sighted."

"Mortar Battery.—Grummet wads require cutting; shed for small stores requires shingling; 8-inch gun rusty in bore; 8-inch (53 cwt.) so rusted in bore as to be unserviceable; 8-inch mortar full of water; 8-inch gun platform and carriage require repair."

"Grave-Yard Battery.—32-pr. shells and 8-inch shells require lacquering."

"Partridge Island.—Stores in very good order."

INSPECTION REPORT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.—Continued.

New Brunswick Garrison Artillery. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 10, and detachments of Nos. 5 and 7 Batteries.. 21 272

NEW BRUNSWICK.

This force was encamped inside the barrack square at St. John, and carried on a regular course of drill and practice, under the supervision of Lt.-Col. Jago. I was present in camp for three days, during which time I had, however, to visit the Forts and inspect the stores. For several years the New Brunswick Artillery has carried on a systematic course of artillery drill and practice, the batteries competing for substantial prizes, by firing a certain number of rounds from the guns mounted on the works, the marks for each shot being similar to those laid down by the National Artillery Association of England. This causes great emulation amongst the men, and has the effect of inducing them to pay particular attention to gun drill, proficiency at which (instead of rifle or battalion drill) has been the distinguishing feature of the New Brunswick Garrison Artillery, as pointed out in my report of last year. Where all did well, it may appear invidious to draw particular attention to any; but the manner in which a detachment of No. 7 Battery handled their 32-pounder in one of the competitions, reminded me more of Shoeburyness than anything I have seen since I left that justly celebrated School of Gunnery.

To Lt.-Col. Jago no small amount of credit is due for the state of efficiency to which he has brought these batteries; and the manner in which he has been assisted and backed up by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, shews that the latter officer does not imagine that because this special arm of his force requires a special inspector, he need therefore take no interest in it. I hope this feeling will become more general. The armament and stores in the Forts around St. John require a small permanent force to protect and look after them. This force might be organized as a School of Gunnery, somewhat similar to the School of Gunnery at Kingston or Quebec. From the state in which I found the guns, &c., I should say that such a force was an absolute necessity.

1st Brigade Garrison Artillery 23 288 }
2nd do do 23 263 }

NOVA SCOTIA.

I saw detachments from the different batteries of these brigades at drill in the drill shed; they appeared to be an intelligent lot of men, of good physique. Having only seen a part of the force, I cannot make any general statement regarding their drill. One battery carried on practice in Halifax Harbour, while I was there; some of the men did not appear to be well up in their duties. Some steps ought, I think, to be taken at once to establish a School of Gunnery here. Heavy rifled guns are for the most part mounted on the works, yet fifteen Batteries of Militia Artillery, who would have to assist largely in manning them, are kept steadily drilling at the old 32-pounder, never drilling or practising with any others. A reference to my report on fortifications will shew the necessity for a change of system when dealing with the Halifax Batteries.

Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Strange, Inspector of Artillery, reports on the Artillery in the Province of Quebec for my information as follows :

FIELD ARTILLERY.

This force consists of four Field Batteries :

"1st. One at Quebec ;

"2nd. One at Montreal :

Each armed with four pieces (three 9-pounder and one 24-pounder howitzer.)

"3rd. The La Beauce Mountain Battery, armed with four 7-pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns. Two of these guns, however, with their proportions of ammunition and equipment, were lately sent to Manitoba for service, with a detachment of one officer and non-Commissioned Officers and men, from "B" Battery School of Gunnery."

"4th. The Shefford Field Battery, which has been lately formed, but not yet supplied with guns and equipment.

CAMP LEVIS.

"On the 26th June, 1872, the Quebec Field Battery crossed the St. Lawrence and came into camp, under the command of Major Baby."

"The La Beauce Battery of Artillery came up with their horses, a distance of thirty miles, under command of Captain Duchesnay, and received their guns from the Citadel, Quebec. As there was no available saddlery in store for this battery, a proportion was kindly lent for the training by the commanding officer of the cavalry, the harness and pack-saddles for the mountain equipment having been sent home to England. Limbers were constructed for these guns, and harness was purchased by the officer commanding the battery, which enabled them to be brought into the field."

"Gun axle-seats, of the Royal Artillery pattern, were also, in accordance with your wishes, fixed on the carriages of the Quebec Field Battery. They were constructed by the ordnance armourer of "B" Battery, and gave tactical mobility to these guns, of which you were pleased to express your approval, as well as of the La Beauce equipment."

"In accordance with orders, I exercised a general command and instructional supervision, of the artillery division, in Engineer Park, consisting of a dismounted detachment from "B" Battery (the remainder having been left in the Citadel, under command of Master Gunner Donaldson,) the Quebec Field Battery and the La Beauce Light Battery, with mounted detachments."

"For the first week, the captains commanding batteries were left to carry out gun and driving drill. Subsequently, these batteries were brigaded together, and worked in conjunction with the whole force, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Casault, C.M.G., Deputy Adjutant General, commanding in camp."

"You were pleased to express approval of the tactical action of the batteries, and the positions they took up when working with the other arms."

"The horses were serviceable animals, generally the property of the drivers. Gun and driving drill of this battery was good. The carriages and equipment were in excellent

order, the harness well fitted. The horses were picketed and the stable duties carried out as nearly as possible in accordance with the system of the Royal Artillery. Sergeant T. Clifford, "B" Battery, was attached as Assistant Gunnery Instructor."

"The commanding officer, Major Baby, obtained a 1st class certificate in "B" Battery Gunnery School, and has shewn himself zealous and thoroughly competent to command a volunteer field battery."

"He reports very favourably of his senior subaltern, Lieutenant Crawford Lindsay. This officer has six years' service in the Field Battery."

"The conduct of the battery was very good. Twenty-three non-commissioned officers and gunners, who are under instructions in the Gunnery School, were attached as supernumeraries."

"The gun practice was carried out partly on the 18 mile march to Beaumont, where they were ordered into position, and, without notice or measurement of range, commenced practice, which was good, considering the conditions. The remainder of the practice was carried out at the Island of Orleans, guns and horses being ferried across. At the close of the camp, they recrossed the St. Lawrence without accident. I was agreeably surprised at the ease and rapidity with which this battery, on four occasions, embarked guns, horses and equipment."

"I recommend that this battery be armed with 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns.

"The Beauce Battery are armed with light 7-pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns. The detachments were mounted as horse artillery. The horses, being the property of the gunners and drivers, were well cared for, and the conduct of the battery was very good."

"Both men and horses are light, active, and hardy. The men ride well, though not with the dragoon seat, and they picked up the drill very quickly under the instruction of their commanding officer, who, with the two lieutenants, the sergeant-major, four sergeants, and thirteen rank and file, have gone through a course in "B" Battery School of Gunnery."

"There was not time to instruct the remainder of the battery either in gunnery or ammunition. This being their first training, the whole sixteen days were occupied with drill; but when brigaded with the rest of the force, they shewed skill in getting rapidly into position over very difficult ground."

"The axle-trees being very short, the guns are in unstable equilibrium, but are very quickly righted when upset. Two only of the carriages were experimentally strengthened with iron at the close of the first Red River expedition: the unstrengthened carriages shewed cracks after firing five rounds. The practice was discontinued in consequence."

"The only percussion fuzes with this equipment are not suitable for it—the two serviceable carriages having been sent to Red River, last September. I recommend that this frontier battery be armed with the 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle gun and equipment. The bad roads of La Beauce District would preclude the advantageous use of heavier guns than 8cwt., while the better roads about Quebec would permit of the utilization of a battery of four 24-pounder howitzers, collected from other smooth-bore batteries,

and kept in reserve at Quebec. There being, according to the returns, 3,144 rounds of 24-pounder smooth-bore common and shrapnel shell in the reserve stores at Quebec, which would be an additional reason for this course, a failure of suitable ammunition need not therefore be apprehended."

"The Quebec and Beauce Batteries marched out nine miles to Beaumont, and returned the same day, subsequently crossing to Orleans Island for their gun practice."

"The dismounted portion of "B" Battery was under the command of Major Montizambert, who also acted as Adjutant to the artillery division. The main guard of the Artillery camp was taken by "B" Battery, who also acted as escorts to the field batteries when brigaded with the other troops."

"The only accident during the training occurred in the streets of Quebec. A horse of Major Baby's Battery had to be destroyed, getting a leg broken by a kick from the horse of Sergeant Assistant Instructor Clifford. A board of officers exonerated him and the driver from blame, and awarded compensation to the owner of the horse."

AT THE CAMP LA PRAIRIE.

"On the 2nd July, 1872, I inspected the Montreal Field Battery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson."

"The physique of the men is good, as also their general intelligence; but the majority have served for a number of years and decline to re-enrol. The horses were much superior to those I saw on my last inspection, but are not the property of the drivers, except in a few cases, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson finds it expensive and difficult to horse his Battery, which could only turn out for four days during the present training."

"He informs me that he holds a list of subscribers in Montreal for the purchase of horses for his battery, which he would hand over to Government, provided a Field Battery Branch School of Artillery was established at Montreal, which would train drivers for his battery, and horse it when required to turn out. I beg to submit the proposal for consideration."

"The harness and equipment were in very good order, and Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson handles his battery with skill and confidence. The drill was steady, but slow. In spite of the intelligence of non-commissioned officers and men, who are mostly mechanics of a superior class, their knowledge of ammunition and its application is defective, as is the case with all the field batteries I have inspected, except that of Captain Amyrauld."

"Sixteen days in the year being insufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to acquire or keep up a knowledge of artillery, I recommend thirty-two days—sixteen in camp and sixteen at headquarters—if funds are available to meet this expenditure."

"The field batteries appear mainly to depend upon the energy and skill of their commanding officers, and to a certain extent upon the amount of money they are willing to spend. I need not point out the inadvisability of depending on a system in which there is no chain of instructional responsibility. No officers, non-commissioned officers, or men of the Montreal Field Battery have attended the Gunnery School at Quebec, which the nature of their daily avocations, I am informed, renders impossible, nevertheless, it

it is essential that a certain proportion of the officers and men of this battery should go through a short course. If this Battery is to be armed with modern weapons, as I recommend should be done, I think it would be well to utilize the 6-pounder gun-sleighs in store at Quebec, which could easily be converted to suit the new 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns at trifling expense, there being a broad bearing for quoins instead of elevating screws.

SHEFFORD FIELD BATTERY.

"The Shefford Field Battery has lately been raised by Captain Amyrauld, who obtained a first-class certificate in "B" Battery School of Gunnery."

"The whole of his officers, non-commissioned officers and men, on joining, were totally ignorant of artillery; yet he succeeded in imparting foot drill, standing gun drill, and a fair amount of gunnery, as well as good discipline, with the assistance of Captain Duchesnay and the non-commissioned officers of "B" Battery School of Gunnery detachment. This battery was accommodated in barracks at St. Helen's Island. I inspected their rooms, and found them clean and in good order. The conduct of the men was very good, and their physique is fine."

"They are mostly farmers from the frontier, owning horses, and admirably suited for field artillery. It is to be hoped they will soon receive an equipment of rifle guns, as it is most important that this and the La Beauce Battery be made efficient. They are both on the frontier, and composed of admirable material—the latter, French-speaking.—the former, an English-speaking agricultural class."

"They remained the whole sixteen days at St. Helen's, where they also carried out their field gun practice. Though it is their first training, it is highly creditable to them that they gained so much artillery knowledge in so short a time."

"I think it advisable that the numerical strength of each field battery should be increased to one hundred rank and file and seventy horses, there being at present no margin for casualties, sick, lame, or galled horses. As there are no horse artillery in this country, I think that the greatest amount of mobility consistent with economy should be given to the field batteries, and recommend that two mounted gunners, with breast harness, exclusive of the mounted sergeant, should be given to each gun. They should not attempt to drill as horse artillery, with a separate mounted detachment, but ride in rear of the sergeant on the near side of the centre and wheel-driver respectively; the drivers holding their horses when the gunners dismount to work their guns, into which they could be hooked on emergency, with the breast harness they carry. This would give a powerful team of nine horses, three abreast, requiring no greater width of roadway than is at present necessary when the sergeant rides in line with the leading driver. I believe this system prevails in the Swedish artillery. It gives an effective detachment of seven, including four gunners on the limbers and gun axle-seats; thus bringing a minimum of men and horses under fire, and dispensing with superfluous horse-holders. The waggons, as is necessary in these days of improved weapons, being left well to the rear, or under cover, cannot be depended upon to bring up the gun detachments. The drill

would also be much simplified. I would further suggest that, in all future demands breast harness should be asked for, for all lead horses, collars being retained only for the wheel; the reason being the extreme difficulty of fitting collars to the horses of volunteer field batteries, always liable to change, while breast harness will fit any horse. I would recommend the retention of collars for wheel horses, to give better support to the pole, which I consider more suitable to the small-sized Canadian horses, who are, moreover, accustomed to its use. The retention of a proportion of collars gives a facility for interchanging horses (when galled) to breast harness, and *viceversa*."

"Under any circumstances, I trust that in future demands for harness, the newest pattern, viz., that of a saddle on the off horse in lieu of a pad, be asked for, as it gives a facility for mounting gunners on the off horses when a rapid advance for a short distance is necessary."

"This was the system of the Bengal Horse Artillery, and saddles have been supplied to field batteries in the English service, with a view to their occasional use on emergency."

The Garrison Artillery of this Province consists of:—

"1st. The Montreal Brigade, six batteries, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel McKay."

"2nd. The Quebec Brigade, four batteries, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel T.H. Grant."

"3rd. The St. John's Battery, commanded by Major Drumm."

"4th. The Sherbrooke Battery, commanded by Captain Felton."

"5th. The Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, six batteries."

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

"On the 9th August, 1872, I inspected the Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, at the Quebec Gate Barracks, which they occupied during the period of training. The men were clean and soldierlike, and went through gun and gyn drill with credit, considering that the attention of this brigade has been hitherto principally directed to infantry movements, and that they acted as such at the Trout River affair, under their present commanding officer."

"Their barrack rooms were clean, and arranged as in the Imperial service. Lieut.-Colonel McKay informs me that the discipline and conduct of the brigade was good, and speaks very favourably of the Adjutant, Captain Collins, who, with Lieutenant Short, acting as Gunnery Instructor, and Sergeant Clifford, "B" Battery, Assistant, carried out the training of this corps under his supervision."

"The brigade was furnished with the standing orders for the Royal Artillery, which were as far as practicable carried out. The whole of the batteries, except Captain Hall's, No. 5, carried out their gun and mortar practice at St. Helen's Island, the guns being examined, according to regulation, by Lieutenant Short, after every fifty rounds."

"Twenty non-commissioned officers and men of "B" battery, enrolled in the Montreal Garrison Artillery, joined it during the period of training; but I am of opinion that this dispersion of the men of "B" battery was, in this instance, prejudicial to discipline, there being no officers of the Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery attached to the School of Gunnery that could be sent with them. A large proportion of the men of the brigade

have completed their term of service, and decline to re enrol. I am of opinion that it is not advisable to attempt the training of garrison artillery during the short and busy summer season in the large shipping cities like Quebec and Montreal."

"Garrison artillery, you are aware, differs from all other arms in the wide range of information to be acquired, necessitating more or less application throughout the year."

"Intelligent mechanics, of good physique, are the best material for the rank and file of this service, restricting it to cities where alone it is required."

"Judging from the instruction of the volunteer artillery of Great Britain, I beg respectfully to state my opinion, that evening drills, especially during the winter season, together with a capitation grant for efficiency instead of daily pay, is the most suitable system for volunteer garrison artillery. But volunteers in Canada do not meet with the same encouragement from the employers of labour as in the old country."

"The excitement of threatened or actual invasion seems to be essential to the existence of volunteers in Canada; but it should be remembered that no amount of excitement will create artillery officers and non-commissioned officers."

"The Quebec Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Grant, did not train last summer."

"The only portion of this corps which has finished its annual training is a detachment under Lieutenant F. Montizambert. It is composed of the employées of the Quarantine establishment, at Grosse Isle. With the exception of four men, too old for efficient service, they are physically fit, intelligent, and well trained, every man being enrolled in the militia for three years."

"On the 8th October, 1872, I inspected them in heavy marching order, company drill and arm drill. They were clean and soldierlike. I subsequently saw them at gun drill and gun practice. They worked the heavy guns with quickness, and fired with remarkable accuracy. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Montizambert, who carried out their whole training without assistance. He has gone through a short course of instruction at the Gunnery School, Quebec, and is a very promising officer. From the circumstance that the whole detachment are Government employées, and in a department of which he is the head, they have apparently a spirit and discipline very nearly approaching that of regular troops."

"I have no doubt that, next year, Lieutenant Montizambert, having completed his short course of training with "B" Battery, will raise their efficiency to a very high standard, especially if I am permitted to send to Grosse Isle a few stores for instructing in gun mounting, &c. They could be spared from those in my charge, and be taken down by the Government steamer next summer without expense."

ST. JOHN'S BATTERY VOLUNTEER GARRISON ARTILLERY.

"The St. John's Battery Volunteer Garrison Artillery, commanded by Major Drumm, was embodied at the Island of St. Helen's, where they went into camp."

"All enrolled for three years."

"The training of this battery was in every respect satisfactory, Lieutenant Short and his staff of sergeants acting as Gunnery Instructors. The energy and intelligence

of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, produced more favourable results than I thought possible in so short a time. They were instructed in foot and arm drill, gun and mortar drill, dismounting ordnance with or without a gyn. They attended Lieut. Short's lectures on ammunition, getting some knowledge of sighting ordnance from the ordnance armourer. "B" Battery, who in their presence sighted the guns, with which they subsequently practised with good effect; also mortar practice. The physique and intelligence of the men was good, as their conduct was satisfactory."

"They would, I believe, do good service in case of need, by manning the fort at Isle aux Noix, which, if re-armed from guns in store, and a detachment from "B" Battery placed in charge, would be valuable for obvious reasons, besides being a good school of instruction for the St. John's Battery."

"From the pressure of my numerous duties connected with the Gunnery School, and the fact of artillery and engineer corps being simultaneously under training, I did not think it advisable to remain with any one corps during its whole period of drill; very much of the instruction, therefore, devolved upon Lieutenant Short, who was ably seconded by the officers of the St. John's Battery. With his detachment from "B" Battery, he performed for the Volunteer Artillery services hitherto rendered by the Royal Artillery, viz.: examining, sighting, and reporting on ordnance, making up ammunition, placing targets, &c."

"I beg strongly to recommend this officer to your notice, for his energy and ability in the performance of duties as a rule entrusted only to Gunnery Instructors and Inspectors of War Stores of the Royal Artillery."

SHERBROOKE BATTERY VOLUNTEER GARRISON ARTILLERY.

"The Sherbrooke Garrison Battery, ordered to the Citadel of Quebec, was not able to turn out. I beg to submit for consideration whether it would not be advisable to change this corps into a field battery, which would be invaluable on the frontier, while the existence of a garrison battery, without works or guns, is somewhat of an anomaly. Lieut.-Colonel King, Brigade Major of the District, is favourable to this change, and informed me that Captain Felton, the present commanding officer of this battery, wishes to retire in favour of Lieutenant Short, the next senior, who to his other qualifications as an artillery officer, with a first class certificate "B" Battery Gunnery School, adds that of an excellent horseman, familiar with the frontier district of which he is a native. He served as a gunner, and subsequently as an officer of the battery and Adjutant during both Fenian raids."

"I need not remind you that the number of field batteries of this Province bears no adequate proportion to the other arms. And I beg to submit for your consideration whether it would not be advisable to follow the precedent of the Imperial service, by making the commanding officers of all field batteries regimental majors, in view of the fact that they command a tactical unit and incur considerable expense and responsibility. The same reasons do not apply to the commanding officers of garrison batteries of militia who only command fifty-five men, and have no charge of forts or armament."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

"I was not called upon to inspect this Brigade; but Lieut.-Colonel Brydges informed me, through his Brigade Major (Major Worsely), that he concurs in the advisability of converting two batteries of the brigade into a heavy battery of position, to be armed for the present with an 18-pounder equipment in store at Montreal."

"The horses belonging to the Grand Trunk Establishment are exceedingly powerful and well suited for artillery."

"The self contained character of the Grand Trunk Brigade, and its high "esprit," render it advisable that it should be self-supporting in the matter of field artillery. A complete force could then be transported at short notice to occupy any important position on the line of railway. Some stations might be selected as desirable to strengthen with earth-works."

"This service could perhaps be effectively, and at very little expense, executed by the engineer companies of the Grand Trunk Brigade, who would also, doubtless, be very efficient in breaking up or restoring interrupted communication on their own line."

"I have had no opportunity of inspecting the engineer companies of the Grand Trunk Brigade."

ENGINEERS.

"The Engineers of this Province consists, besides the Grand Trunk, of two companies at Montreal—No. 2 Company, under the command of Major Kennedy, No 1 Company being commanded by Lieutenant Devine, who is at present undergoing a short course of military engineering, &c., at the Gunnery School, Quebec."

"Both companies are very weak; but their training was satisfactorily carried out by the officers, who are all intelligent and zealous. They were encamped on the Island of St. Helen's for sixteen days. Their company and arm drill was very good; but the dispositions made to blow up a stockade did not meet with my approval, which was perhaps scarcely to be expected, as their attention had not been directed to this important subject. Gabions and fascines, which they made from brushwood cut on the Island, were perfectly serviceable, and they repaired the pontoons subsequently used in the construction of a raft, by a detachment of "B" battery, for the transport of guns across the St. Lawrence for the use of the Shefford Battery. I had intended that the construction of the raft should form part of the engineer training, but the delay incident to the necessary requisitions frustrated my plans."

"Their rifle practice was carried out on the Island under their own officers. The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men was good. They have in their ranks many skilled mechanics, but they were not sufficiently numerous to construct a half-sunken battery on a plan which I gave to the commanding officer. A model room for their use, in connection with an enlarged Gunnery School at Montreal, would largely contribute to the efficiency of the sister corps, the subjects of study being common to both."

"The construction of field works and batteries in snow, with the aid of gabions made in summer, would be a beneficial and inexpensive military exercise, which could be