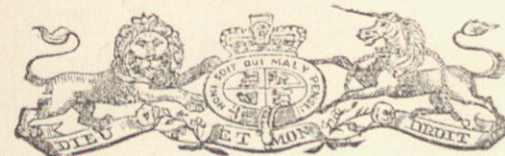


REPORT
ON THE
STATE OF THE MILITIA
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

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



OTTAWA :
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1874.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, March, 1874.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1873, which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's consideration.

W. ROSS,
Minister of Militia and Defence

His Excellency
The Governor General,
Ottawa.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

FOR

1873

The Honorable

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

SIR,—The money estimates being voted by Parliament for the fiscal year ending 30th June, and the force having been permitted to perform the drill during the current financial year at times most convenient, has militated against the efficiency of the militia service and the drill and training of the militia in a satisfactory manner.

The season most suitable for drill in camp commences about the 10th June, and ends in September. The time most suitable for a majority of the force is from the 10th June to 20th July.

The fiscal year, however, divides this period into two, and renders it impossible to furnish any report as to the numbers of men who have drilled during such year, unless made up to the end of June; but as Parliament usually meets in February or March, such a report on the state of the militia, being at least eight months in arrear, would not give requisite information.

I have therefore obtained from the Deputy Adjutants General of Districts, reports relating to that portion of the drill for the fiscal year 1873-74 completed since 1st July, 1873, and append the same for your information. The returns relating to the enrolment of the Reserve Militia for 1873 are also appended.

By these reports it appears that the following numbers of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia have performed the annual drill for 1873-74 :—

Military District No. 1	2,088
" 2	2,852
" 3	2,877
" 4	768
" 5	2,897
" 6	377
" 7	2,066
" 8	2,444
" 9	3,594
Total	19,963

The remaining corps will complete the drills during the winter at their several drill-sheds, or in battalion camps, prior to the 30th June, 1874.

The General Orders relating to the drill and training of the current year, provide for the drill of companies for sixteen days at company head-quarters, on the understanding that the men will be subsisted and lodged at their homes during the days appointed for drill, or by battalions in eight-day camps, as may be found most suitable.

The reports presented herewith will shew the mode adopted by corps in the respective districts. Regarding the country companies, there seems a difficulty in their carrying on the drills in a satisfactory manner, except in cases where the periods of drill are continuous, and arrangements are made for subsistence at the place appointed for drill. The reasons are obvious—the men, as a general rule, reside at distances varying from one to eight miles from the company head-quarters, which renders the daily journey to and from the drill a serious obstacle. It is therefore apparent that, as regards many of the country companies, the plan has not worked well. For drill by battalions the case is different—the men have only one journey to make coming and going, and they are subsisted and lodged on the spot; besides this, the drills performed where a number of companies are brought together creates an emulation which cannot be otherwise obtained.

Owing to the great extent of country, the diversified interests of the inhabitants, affected by climate and occupation, it is not easy to frame any regulation which will bear equally on all. In the west the weather is milder, with less snow in winter, and the spring work commences earlier; in the east, more particularly along the River St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast, the commercial and shipping interests must be consulted.

These difficulties are exemplified more particularly in the cities in respect to drill. For instance, in London, Hamilton, and Toronto the force usually turns out for 16 days' continuous drill in camp with readiness and apparent ease; coming eastward, Kingston and Ottawa are less ready, but could send their corps into camp reduced in strength. In Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax, the shipping and other interests seem to place a barrier in the way of taking the men from their homes for drill in camps, and a preference is shown for drill on different days during the year, as circumstances may permit.

There are reasons, no doubt, why the system of voluntary service bears more heavily upon some portions of the country than upon others. The most important is, that in the newly-settled districts, the first organization of a volunteer company absorbs the whole of the volunteer element for the time being within a radius of miles from the company head-quarters, so that when the period of three years, for which these men have volunteered to serve, expires, other men cannot be found within a convenient distance who will volunteer to fill vacancies. The consequence is, that in order to maintain these company organizations, many old volunteers continue to serve in the ranks for even four, five, or six years.

In these thinly-settled districts there will always be a difficulty in keeping up a continuous company organization by voluntary enrolment. There would, however, be no such difficulty if company head-quarters were changed from place to place, as the period of service of each set of men expired; but then the distance from the places of residence of the present officers to the new head-quarters would be such an obstacle as to prevent many from taking that active personal interest in the company indispensable to secure efficiency, and would result in an absolute necessity for cancelling commissions and the appointment of other officers who would qualify themselves and undertake the duty.

Under existing regulations, if the old officers had served the necessary period of five years in the militia, three of which have been as an officer, and the last rank held two years out of the three, to entitle them to retain their rank, they would of course do so, but where the whole period has not been completed, even although an officer had passed through a military school, and obtained a certificate of qualification, he would necessarily be deprived of rank; but if three years' service only had been completed, it would be entitled to count as the three years he is liable to serve in his turn as a militiaman.

These difficulties are understood, and will always be felt in maintaining the organization of a purely volunteer force. The remedy suggested by some of the officers is, that in all cases where a volunteer company now organized cannot be kept up to its full nominal strength by voluntary enrolment, the officers be authorized to ballot from the reserve for the number of men necessary to complete from time to time.

It is evident that any militia system which looks to efficiency must be so devised as to meet the question of labor, and at the same time be in accord with the spirit of the institutions of the country. It must therefore be apparent that the confederation of Provinces which had separate Militia Laws, and which were governed locally by different municipal regulations, renders it a matter of difficulty to perfect a uniform system for drill and training under central control, that will work equally well in all the Provinces; but considering the many difficulties and the desire of the great majority of the people to maintain an active force on the basis of voluntary enrolment, I think the ground work of the present law admirably adapted to meet the circumstances of the country, and the provision made in it for changes in detail by regulations based on Orders in Council, is well suited to remedy such defects as may be found to exist, as the work of organization goes on. The law is equally applicable for a purely volunteer force,

or a force raised by conscription on the basis of each locality being required to furnish its quota—all that seems requisite is a decision as to the mode, and the necessary appropriations by parliamentary estimate to cover the cost.

Apart from the question of pay, it appears to me that in the absence of stimulating causes such as would call for the country companies being ready for military duty other than drill and training, it cannot be expected that the eagerness to volunteer, which has hitherto characterized the population will continue; indeed, there are indications that the nominal strength as now established in some of the Districts is in the excess of the number who are inclined to volunteer for continuous service for three years, as *bona fide* members of corps, thus showing that as the country is reverting to its normal condition after the excitement caused by the position of affairs since 1861, the proportion of men who are inclined to volunteer for mere drill and training is diminished. It is therefore quite certain that if this state of affairs continues, and the present nominal strength is required, provision must be made for compelling each locality, as is the practice in England, to furnish its quota of the total number, or failing that to apply the ballot.

The question as to drill and training on its own merits, resolves itself into one of expenditure as a preliminary to efficiency. If reduced estimates be insisted on, or rather, if enough money be not available for military equipment and all the incidental expenses necessary for the maintenance of the authorized strength on a satisfactory basis, over and above the amount required for pay, a corresponding diminution in the strength of the force to be drilled and trained should be made. A small force, carefully trained and well paid and cared for, is much more desirable from every point of view than a numerically large force without these requisites to efficiency.

In respect of drill for the current year, it was not intended that any brigade camp would be formed, but I may mention that in Military District No. 3, the 40th, 45th, 46th and 57th Battalions of Infantry, and the Northumberland and Durham squadron of Cavalry, made local arrangements and performed the eight day's drill in the same camp of exercise. In many instances a similar preference is shewn for drill in brigade camps, and as regards the one now noted, the cost of extra transport over that requisite for drill in battalion camps was borne by the corps.

Respecting the pay to the officers and men, I consider that in all cases where officers are required to go into camp for drill and training, or are otherwise especially employed on militia service, it will be more satisfactory to give them the pay of their rank with such allowances as are or may be specially authorised by regulations—taking the pay of the officers of a battalion into account, the average daily pay only amounts to about \$2.10, while the net pay of a lieutenant-colonel is \$4.87½, and that of an ensign \$1.28—in either case the pay is small, but by paying each officer according to rank, it will be found that each will only receive comparative remuneration for the responsibilities devolving upon them.

Regarding the pay of the men, I do not entertain the belief that any reasonable increase in the present rate of 50c. per diem, which is exclusive of all other necessary

expenditure any man is put to, from the time he leaves his home for camp until he returns, will cover the present difficulty.

The force, as now maintained, is on the principle of voluntary enrolment pure and simple—the men join their corps for purposes of drill and training from different motives, which combine patriotism and love of the service in various degrees, and for various reasons aside from the question of pay. Such men are real volunteers, and will be found ready at all times for service; it therefore seems to me that it is only because the present nominal strength is in excess of the number of willing men in any locality, that any difficulty arises in maintaining corps up to the authorised standard.

In all cases where the labour market has to be entered for recruits, the character of the force naturally changes—at any rate in so far as this new element is required to make up the strength—the interests, feelings, and motives of the volunteer is entirely opposite to those of the men who agree to work for pay; there is, therefore, little doubt that in many instances a want of harmony in feeling will be found in corps whose strength requires to be recruited in this way.

FORCE ON SERVICE AT FORT GARRY.

The establishment, as reported on the 31st December 1873, consisted of the following:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Staff.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff Sergeants.	Color and other Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Horses.
Artillery			1	2	3	4	4	3	66
Infantry	1	4	4	4	4	9	16	16	5	193	3
	1	4	5	6	4	12	20	20	8	261	3

For further information relating to this force, I respectfully refer you to the report of Lieut.-Colonel W. O. Smith, C.M.G., Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 10, which will be found in the appendix.

During the year hut barracks have been erected at Fort Garry, and the same are now occupied by the Dominion force at that station. This measure has added much to the comfort of the men, and will prove economical as compared with previous arrangements.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The aid given to Dominion, Provincial and other rifle associations amounts to about \$18,000 per annum ; that granted to the Dominion Association is expended in prizes, and for the expenses of a team of Canadian marksmen to Wimbledon each year. The success which has attended the efforts of the Association in respect of this team, renders the object worthy of continued support and commendation. Apart from the good results to the men, and the emulation it creates amongst Canadian marksmen to be selected for the team, it has tended in a remarkable manner to make the Dominion better known throughout the whole world ; and as an advertisement for emigrants is of great value.

The aid granted to provincial associations is entirely expended for prizes and expenses attending the matches.

Under the present system the local associations obtain aid direct from government, without being compelled to affiliate with any central organization ; but it appears to me that these organizations for competition in rifle shooting have attained such a position as to render the adoption of some plan on one uniform basis necessary.

Such a plan might perhaps be arranged as follows :—1st. Provide the necessary means for expenses of the Wimbledon team and contribution in aid of the Dominion Rifle Association ; 2nd. Divide one-half of the remainder of the appropriation amongst the several Provincial associations according to population, and the other half amongst the several county associations in the Dominion, on the understanding that only those affiliated with the Provincial association of their respective Provinces, and who make proper returns of matches or prize meetings, be recognized as entitled to aid ; 3rd. The grant to county associations to be based on the number of competitors at matches, and upon the amount of local contributions in money, in aid of the funds of the respective associations for prizes ; 4th. Returns of prize meetings from all associations receiving government aid to be sent to the Department of Militia and Defence.

AID TO EFFICIENT BANDS.

The total sum available for this service during the past year was \$7,000, and it has been divided amongst the battalions of militia who maintain bands of music ; the amount paid to each, ranges from \$50 to \$100 per annum, according to extent and efficiency of the bands. This aid, trifling as it is, has proved a great boon to the officers, and reduces to some extent the personal expenses of each, in respect of payments to the band fund of their respective corps.

ORDNANCE AND EQUIPMENT OF FIELD BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

The expenditure authorized under this head has been devoted during the past three years to the purchase of the new 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifled field guns, and harness, such as are being issued to the Royal Artillery. The guns are issued as received to the older field batteries of artillery, in exchange for the smooth-bore guns now in possession ; and the latter are thus made available for newly organized batteries not yet equipped.

HORSES FOR FIELD BATTERIES.

Some difficulty is experienced by commanding officers providing horses, for the allowance, and under the regulations now in force. This difficulty is not confined to any one district, but is more apparent in some districts than in others. I have therefore taken steps to communicate with these officers through the staff in the different districts, in order to ascertain the difficulties, and the suggestion each has to make in respect of his own corps.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

The two Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec continue to afford a satisfactory means of instructing officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the artillery. These schools have been most successful since their organization, and their seems to be no difficulty in keeping the strength up to the full establishment. Seven officers, and 136 non-commissioned officers and men have joined the school at Kingston, and seven officers and 150 non-commissioned officers and men have joined the school at Quebec during the year ending 31st December, 1873. Special reports made by the respective commandants on the state and conditions of the schools are attached hereto, to which your attention is invited.

In addition to the Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec, there are six schools of military instruction in operation under the District Staff, viz. : Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton and Halifax. The numbers in attendance at these latter schools are fully up to former averages, but as the schools are only maintained during the winter months I am unable to submit the exact returns until after the 1st June next. These schools have been most useful in imparting primary instruction to the officers of corps and candidates for commissions in the Militia. It is, however, evident that they are not sufficient to supply the higher class of instruction which has become indispensable to the maintenance of the present force in a satisfactory condition ; nor do they supply instruction such as is necessary for the education of those who may be required for the future military necessities of the Dominion.

The ordinary duties of an officer may be performed without special training, but the higher class of duties and the capacity for superior command, can only be reached through a long course of study and preparation. It is therefore certain that some provision beyond that now existing is needed. This want might be met in two ways : 1st. By sending a number of young men to England, where suitable facilities are available. 2nd. By the establishment of a high-class military school in Canada.

As distance would likely prove an impediment to the first course being adopted, the second will, no doubt, commend itself as worthy of consideration. An institution at which young men could secure a superior military and scientific education would produce results alike beneficial to the Dominion and to those who join for instruction. To the Dominion it would prove a ready and economical means of providing officers whose

military services could be utilized hereafter in the different districts, and to the cadet an education which would fit him for both civil and military duties, would give undoubted facilities for remunerative employment at all times.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Adjutant-General of Militia,
Canada.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, January, 1874.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 1.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LONDON, 27th November, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the enclosed Inspection Report, for this District of the corps that have performed their annual drill for the current year, up to the present date, being about one-half the strength of the District; the remainder, purpose to drill during the month of June, next year.

In the 1st Brigade Division, under command of Lieut-Colonel Moffat, Brigade Major, the following corps performed their annual drill in accordance with general orders, viz. :—

The "Mooretown" and "Kingsville" Troops of Cavalry	6	Officers	77	N.-C. O., and men
The Sarnia Battery Garrison Artillery ..	3	,,	28	,,
" 22nd "Oxford" Rifles				
" 24th "Kent" Infantry				
" 26th "Middlesex" ,,				
" 27th "Lambton" ,,				
And the Windsor and Leamington Companies of Infantry				
			Total strength, 109	Officers, and 1,238
				N.-C. O., and men.

The total strength of the Brigade being 1,471, and an average of 46 per company, or corps.

This Brigade has turned out very well, their drill and general efficiency being very satisfactory. Lieut.-Colonel Moffat reports, the 22nd Oxford Rifles being in a highly creditable state, their strength averaging 49, per company, on parade.

In the 2nd Brigade Division, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Service, Brigade Major, the following corps drilled, viz. :—

The "Wellington" Field Battery of Artillery; 4 Officers, 66 N.-C. O., and men; 51 horses, 4 guns.

Goderich Battery Garrison Artillery; 3 Officers; 32 N.-C. O. and men.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry (6 companies only); total strength 512 officers and men; and total strength of Brigade, 617; being an average of 32 per company, or corps.

The "Wellington" Field Battery turned out nearly full strength, and were in a very efficient state; they had the advantage of an instructor from the School of Gunnery during their drill, and profited very much by his exertions in teaching them.

The whole strength of the district that have drilled so far, are 2,088 officers and men; leaving 1 field battery, 4 troops of cavalry, and 35 companies of infantry to perform drill next year. The drill was carried out, as a general rule, by separate battalion camps, and squad and company drill was chiefly practiced; but the having to fire 40 rounds of ammunition, per man, at target practice necessarily reduced the drill hours considerably, which, in camps of only eight days' time, was found to interfere very much with satisfactory progress. As a general rule, the whole of the corps turned out very well; their uniform was in good order, and the arms and accoutrements in a very efficient state.

I have to report that the orders from the Department of Militia and Defence, regulating the muster and payment of the force that turned out for drill, were strictly carried out.

Many of the company drill sheds are in a bad state of repair, and will be found to be a constant expense if kept in proper order; but it appears to me, that it is a question whether, instead of expending more money on them, it would not be advisable to erect a battalion drill shed in each county where there is an efficient battalion, and to have a caretaker to attend to the arms and uniform when the corps is not at drill; by such a method the arms, accoutrements and uniform would be found to last very much longer, and thus save considerable expense to the country.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance rendered me by the Staff Officers of the District; and I beg most particularly to call your attention to the efficient state of the First Brigade Division, which is in a great measure due to the care and energy shown by Lieut.-Colonel Moffat, its Brigade Major.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District, No. 1

To the Acting Adjutant-General, &c., &c., &c.,

Ottawa.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

LONDON, 1st November, 1873.

List of Corps not inspected up to this date.

Corps not yet Inspected.	Probable time when they will perform Drill.
1st Regiment Cavalry, St. Thomas Troop.....	} During month of June, 1874.
" London Troop.....	
" Bayfield Troop.....	
" Stratford Troop.....	
London Field Battery Artillery.....	
7th Battalion Infantry.....	
25th Battalion.....	
28th Battalion (except No. 5 Company.....)	
29th Battalion.....	
30th Battalion Rifles.....	
33rd Battalion, Nos. 2 and 6 Company's.....	

JOHN B. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel,

D. A. G., Mil. Dist. No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, OLD FORT, TORONTO,
20th Nov., 1873.

SIR,—In accordance with your Circular Memorandum, dated Ottawa, 24th October last, I have the honor to report that the quota of active militia required to be furnished from the district under my command is 6,089.

In consequence of all the corps in Military District No. 2, not having as yet performed their annual drill for 1873-74, I am unable to give the full muster of force, or to shew the numbers which may be required to complete the quota of the District.

The strength of the corps of active militia, which have performed their annual drill for this year (up to this date), and which were duly mustered, agreeable to orders, by Major Alger, District Paymaster, at the time, is as undermentioned:

CAVALRY.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.
Governor-General's Body Guard.....	3	35		
2nd Regiment of Cavalry—6 Troops....	17	244		
No. 7 Troop Welland (not equipped)...			20	279
Did not drill.....				
ARTILLERY.				
<i>Field Batteries.</i>				
Toronto.....	6	54		
Hamilton.....	4	71		
			10	125
<i>Garrison Batteries.</i>				
Toronto.....	2	51		
Collingwood.....	3	38		
			5	89

INFANTRY.

12th Battalion, York Rangers, 8 comps.	28	318		
20th Battalion, Halton.....	7 do.	17	288	
31st Battalion, Grey.....	7 do.	27	321	
35th Battalion, Simcoe Foresters	9 do.	25	365	
“ No. 10 Compy. not equipped } did not perform annual drill. }				
37th Battalion, Haldimand... 7 do.	20	160		
38th Battalion, Brant..... 6 do.	20	248		
44th Battalion, Welland..... 8 do.				
4 Companies, Nos. 2, 4, 7, and 8 } performed annual drill. }	11	161		
77th Battalion, Wentworth... 6 do.	22	280		
Independent Company.....				
Sault Ste Marie (rifle).....	1	22		
			171	2,163

The force, as above enumerated, comprises rather more than one half the strength of the District (by corps), there being:

1 Field Battery,
1 Garrison Battery,
7 Battalions of Infantry,

yet to perform their annual drill.

By comparing the relative strength of the corps which have performed their drill for 1873-74 with that, when mustered for drill, for 1872-73 as now shewn, it appears that the force mustered on parade this year:

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.
Cavalry.....	20	279
Artillery.....	15	214
Infantry.....	161	2,163
Total.....	196	2,656

The same corps last year mustered :

Cavalry	31	315
Artillery	14	248
Infantry	174	2,156
Total.....	219	2,719

There is not that deficiency in numbers this year, so far, which I anticipated ; as it is admitted on all hands that the general desire of the force is to perform their annual drill under canvas, either in brigade or divisional camps, similar to those which have taken place during the last two years, thereby enabling both officers and men to acquire that knowledge of camp duties and brigade drill, so essential to their efficiency. Added to which, the men in general, and especially those from cities, derive great benefit in their general health by being placed in a healthy dry country like Niagara, under canvas for 16 days. Of course, there are a few who may suffer, being constitutionally weak, or from previous ill health.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with general orders of the 30th May and 23rd June last (the target practice excepted, hereafter referred to), and in the following manner :—

The *Governor General's Body Guard* performed its annual drill at head-quarters 16 days ; mustered very fairly, and drilled very well, both mounted and dismounted ; well mounted, very soldier-like.

This corps deserves more than ordinary credit, having imported from England the heavy dragoon helmet, at a cost of to the officers \$40 each, to the troopers \$9.54 each. In consideration of the extra services constantly required and performed by this corps at the opening and closing of the Legislature, at Toronto, and other duties, I beg to recommend that the officer commanding this troop may be permitted to recruit the corps up to 75 non-commissioned officers and men, with 15 sets of additional saddlery.

2nd Regiment of Cavalry.

Nos. 2 and 3 troops (Oak Ridges and Markham) formed into a squadron, performed annual drill with the 12th Battalion at Aurora, under canvas ; horses picketed, men soldier-like, well behaved, fairly mounted and drilled very fair.

The remaining troops, Nos. 1 (St. Catharines), 4 (Grimsby), 5 (Burford), and 6 (Queenston), performed their drill at their respective troop head-quarters, and were inspected by Lt.-Col. Villiers, Brigade Major, who reported favorably of their appearance on parade—arms and accoutrements in good order, and very fairly mounted ; special reference being made to No. 5 (or Burford) troop. No. 8 troop (Welland), not equipped, and not performed annual drill.

ARTILLERY.

Toronto Field Battery performed its annual drill—officers and men in barracks, horses in the stables, new fort, where there is ample accommodation. This battery is in good order. Lt.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major, being present at its inspection by Lt.-Col. French, Inspector of Artillery, reports very favorably. Lt.-General O'Grady Haly, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's forces in Canada, being present on this occasion, who expressed himself much pleased at the manner in which the field movements were executed, and the steady and soldier-like appearance of officers and men.

Hamilton Field Battery performed its annual drill at Hamilton. Mustered as usual, very strong. General appearance of this battery very creditable ; well horsed ; field movements well and smartly performed.

Toronto and Collingwood Garrison Batteries.

These corps performed their annual drill ; the former in barracks, at the New Fort, Toronto ; the latter under canvas at Collingwood. Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major, who was present at the inspection of the corps by Lieut.-Col. French, reports favorably of these corps.

Infantry.

The 12th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 38th, and 77th Battalions performed their annual drill, under the general order of the 23rd June, in eight consecutive days under canvas, (less one day moving into and out of camp), at their respective Battalion Head Quarters ; excepting the 12th Battalion, which assembled at Aurora, instead of Newmarket,—the former place considered more available and preferable.

It is very creditable to the commanding officers of corps to be able to report that their camps were well situated, dry and healthy, without exception ; well supplied with water, tents well pitched, rations good ; no complaints. General appearance of the men soldierlike ; and considering the short period, drill, field movements and skirmishing very fair ; arms, accoutrements, and clothing in fair order.

I am sorry to say the 37th Battalion mustered weak.

I regret to observe that the 38th Battalion did not appear to be in as healthy a state of organization as I could wish.

Although, I believe officers commanding Battalions used every exertion to carry out the general order of the 23rd June, with reference to target practice, when it is considered that one day is taken up in moving into and out of camp, &c., seven days is too short a period for a battalion to carry out its regimental duties, drill, preparation of ranges for target practice (40 rounds, per man, at four different ranges), efficiently. It is due to the 35th and 37th Battalions to report that the companies of these corps fired the 40 rounds, per man, at the four ranges required ; No. 4 Company, 37th Battalion, very weak, was attached to another Company for that purpose.

The 20th Battalion and four companies of the 44th Battalion performed their annual drill under the general order of the 30th May, at their respective Company Head Quarters.

The muster of these corps was good, rather above the average muster. The physical appearance of the men was very good and soldier-like. The condition of their arms, accoutrements, and clothing was very fair. Their company drill was as good as might be expected. This Battalion (the 20th) fired 40 rounds, per man, at the four different ranges. It is due to No. 4 Company (Norval), Captain Currie, of the 20th Battalion, to report that on the morning of my inspection there stood 2 officers and 55 N. C. officers and men in the ranks—their full strength, less the ensign not appointed.

It is due also to No. 7 Company (Milton), Captain Rixon, 20th Battalion, to state, although the Company was not strong in numbers, yet its appearance on parade was very creditable. The arms, accoutrements, and clothing were very clean and in good order. This public spirited officer does not meet with that support which he deserves—the feeling in the vicinity of Milton being decidedly opposed to volunteering. This officer has purchased and paid for a good sized building and ground, previously used as an Orange Lodge, at a cost of over 200 dollars, which affords ample accommodation for his company. I beg to recommend that this officer may be re-imbursed the above amount.

The 4 companies of the 44th Battalion were inspected by Lt.-Col. Villiers, Brigade Major, who reports that the companies mustered well. The men were smart and soldier-like ; arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order.

The Independent Rifle Company at the Sault Ste Marie—Captain Wilson. This company, although it did not muster very strong when inspected, is composed of a very fine body of young men, whose occupation at certain seasons of the year obliges them to leave. The arms, accoutrements and clothing in very good order, and reflects much credit upon the officer commanding, who takes great interest in all that appertains to the welfare and efficiency of his company.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Number of cadets admitted during the past year	72
Number of cadets who obtained first class certificates.....	4
Do. who obtained 2nd class certificates.....	54
Withdrawn with permission to re-enter Military School.....	14
Total	72

Of the above number twenty-seven were officers of the active militia, 14 were non-commissioned officers, the remainder were young gentlemen, several of whom have since received commissions in the force.

Average number of days required to obtain 2nd class certificate ..	57
Do. do. required to obtain 1st class certificate	72
Adjutant to the School—Lt.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major.	
Drill Instructor—Sergeant-Major Cantlin.	

The above officer and N. C. officer have been unremitting in their attention to, and discharge of, their respective duties.

I beg leave to forward the accompanying inspection report of corps having performed their annual drill of the year 1873-4; also return (A) of corps which have not performed their annual drill up to this date.

It gives me much pleasure in being able again to report for your favorable consideration the able support received by me at all times by the staff officers of the District :

Lt. Colonel Denison, Brigade Major; Lt.-Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major; and Major Alger, District Paymaster.

I much regret to state that the Active Militia Force of Toronto, still labours under the great disadvantage of having no drill shed. A want seriously felt, especially during winter months, there being no convenient place where sufficient accommodation can be obtained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. S. DURIE, Lt.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 2.

The Acting Adjutant-General of Militia,
Head Quarters, Ottawa.

OLD FORT, TORONTO,
20th November, 1873.

[MEMO.]

(A)

The undermentioned Corps in Military District No. 2, have not performed their annual drill for 1873-74, viz. :—

ARTILLERY.

- 1.—Welland Field Battery
- 2.—St. Catherines Garrison.

INFANTRY.

- 3.—2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles.
- 4.—10th " Or Royals.
- 5.—13th "
- 6.—19th "
- 7.—34th "
- 8.—36th "
- 9.—39th "
- 10.—44th " 4 Companies.

WM. S. DURIE, Lt.-Colonel,
Military District No. 2.

The Acting Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 3.

KINGSTON, December 12th, 1873.

SIR,—In conformity with the instructions contained in your "Circular Memorandum," dated Ottawa, October 24th, 1873, I have the honor to enclose the tabulated returns of all the corps in Military District, No. 3, of Active Militia which have been inspected up to the present date; as well as a list of those corps which have not yet been inspected, not having performed the annual drill, but which intend to do so during the winter, or before the financial year expires in June, 1874.

The total strength of the forces mustered and paid upon inspection, up to the present time is :—

Officers	216
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	2661
Horses	469

The Cobourg Garrison Battery of Artillery did not assemble until 31st October, 1873, for eight days, and were inspected on the 7th November.

No corps have notified me since that date of their intention to perform the annual drill immediately, but I have reason to think that they will do so before the 30th June 1874, as "may be most convenient" under the General Orders (12.) 30th May, 1873

The following corps have so far performed the drill, and have been mustered and paid :—

Cavalry.

Northumberland and Durham Squadron.
Frontenac Squadron.
Napanea Troop.
Peterborough Troop.
Picton Troop.

Total, 7 Troops.

Artillery.

Kingston Field Battery.
Napanea Garrison Battery.
Cobourg Garrison Battery.
Total, 3 Batteries.

Infantry.

14th P. W. O. Rifles	Kingston	} Battalion Head Quarters.
15th Argyle Light Infantry	Belleville	
40th Infantry	Cobourg	
45th do. (except 3 Companies).....	Bowmanville	
46th do	Port Hope	
47th do	Kingston	
48th do	Napanea	
49th do (except the Madoc Company)	Belleville	
57th do	Peterborough	
Total, 9 Battalions.		

The following corps have not yet put in their drill :—

Cavalry.

Colborne Troop }
Lakefield Troop } 2 Troops.

Artillery.

Durham Field Battery	} 3 Batteries.
Port Hope Garrison Battery	
Trenton Garrison Battery ..	

Infantry.

16th Prince Edward Infantry	1 Battalion.
Madoc Company, 49th Battalion	1 Company.
Three Companies 45th Battalion	3 Companies.

Of those Corps given above which have been inspected, the following is a list of the places where they performed the annual drill:—

Cavalry.

Peterboro' Camp	Northumberland and Durham Squadron.
Kingston Camp	Frontenac Squadron.
Napanee Camp	Napanee Troop.
Picton Town	Picton Troop.

Artillery.

Kingston Artillery Park	Kingston Field Battery.
Cobourg Drill Shed	Cobourg Garrison Battery.
Napanee Camp	Napanee Garrison Battery.

Infantry.

Kingston Camp	14th P. W. O. Rifles.
Belleville Camp	15th Argyle Lt. Infantry.
Peterboro' Camp	40th Battalion Infantry.
Do	45th do
Do	46th do
Kingston Camp	47th do
Napanee Camp	48th do
Belleville Camp	49th do
Peterboro' Camp	57th do

By reason of the change in the orders for the carrying out the annual drill this year, and making it optional with corps to perform eight days' drill under canvas, or sixteen days' drill at their respective head-quarters "as might be most convenient," the instructions contained in the G. O., 30th May, 1873, that forty rounds a man should be expended at target practice during the 16 days, could not be carried out in the eight days, which latter nearly all the corps selected as the most convenient, having thereby a shorter time to serve, and double pay in proportion. The G. O., 30th May, gave six days out of the sixteen to rifle instruction and target practice, and ten other days to company and battalion drill, thus accounting for every one of the sixteen days. The corps which assembled for eight days only, in camps, gave up one day for coming and one day for going home, and had only six days left for every other exercise. And as the G. O., 23rd June, did not curtail the number of rounds to be fired, but rather insisted upon the instructions of G. O. 30th May, as to the drill and exercises being carried out in conformity with that order, the commanding officers were manifestly unable to comply with both orders, and were obliged to choose between drill exercises and rifle exercises, some chose one and some the other, while a few combined the two, and fired ten or any number of rounds as they could spare time. I have therefore not included in my tabular returns any particulars of target practice, as it is impossible to find a correct figure of merit from such varied and uncertain data. I propose at the conclusion of the year

(30th June, 1874) to call upon all commanding officers for an account of the ammunition they have received for this year's consumption, with the details of the target practice.

This may not prove a satisfactory or reliable method of finding the best shot and the highest figure of merit; as without proper supervision by disinterested parties appointed for the purpose, the returns may not be altogether correct, but as the firing of 40 rounds a man has been made the standard on which to judge these points throughout the country, I see no other way at present of arriving at a correct decision.

I regret to report the death, on the 20th September last, of Lieut.-Colonel Herchmer Hamilton, lately in command of the 47th Frontenac Battalion. His death occurred during the time the 47th Battalion was in camp, at Kingston. His loss will be felt by the County of Frontenac, and by the Militia Service of the Dominion.

The large camp formed in the vicinity of Peterborough, on the banks of the river Otonabee, composed of certain Corps of the 6th Brigade Division, under the command of Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton, of the Northumberland and Durham Cavalry, as senior officer, was very successful.

Camp equipage was issued to every Corps applying for it to go into camp, and the Corps composing the Peterboro' Camp caused all the equipage intended for them to be delivered at Cobourg or Port Hope, whence it was conveyed at their own expense, by private arrangement with transport companies, to the camping ground. All this equipage has not yet been returned to store, and it has been reported that some few tents and a considerable number of blankets are deficient. Although I directed that the Camp equipment for each Corps should be distinctly addressed to the several Commanding Officers, and that Bills of Lading should be made out for their signatures on delivery, I fear the directions were not observed in such a manner as to fasten the losses upon particular individuals.

The Brigade Major from Cobourg accompanied the Force to the camp at Peterborough, and remained there to assist the officer commanding during the period of the annual drill. But there was no recognised Staff Officer authorised to take charge of the equipment, as was done in the Camps of 1872-73, consequently we cannot now tell to which Corps the missing articles were addressed. And to prevent loss to the Militia Department, I beg to recommend that the damages, when assessed by competent officers, shall be charged proportionately amongst all the Corps interested.

I append a report (A) from Lt.-Col. Boulton upon the conduct of the camp, and would also remark that the system of forming large camps for the annual drill each year, with a properly organized staff should be continued, this being the most popular and effectual method of inducing the men to turn out, and of imparting to them the necessary instruction.

The only complaint made to me officially is one (B) by Lt.-Col. James Brown, M.P., commanding the 49th Hastings Battalion of Rifles, at Belleville, with regard to the state of the medicine chest issued to the corps under his command, from the District Stores at Kingston. I enclose the letter of complaint, supported by the certificate of the medical officer of the battalion. These medicine chests should be overlooked by a competent medical officer, employed for that purpose by the Militia Department, after each time of issue, and their contents replenished before they are again required for active service.

The batteries of artillery, which performed the annual drill, were inspected by the officer commanding the artillery in Ontario, at the same time that the general inspection and muster took place by the District Staff Officers. His report, I presume, will be forwarded direct to head quarters, as it has not been sent to me.

I observed in most of the infantry corps inspected, a number of rifles in bad order, some of them quite useless as arms of precision, for want of needful repairs to the locks, sights and barrels, and there are no means at hand to make such repairs, nor are there any skilled armourers attached to the Active Force for this purpose. It is generally understood that a certain number of small-arm armourers from England are now in Canada, paid and subsisted by the Dominion Government, but not under the orders or control of

the active Militia. It would appear desirable that these armourers should be utilized in repairing the damaged rifles, of which there must be now a great number throughout the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. P. JARVIS, Lt.-Col.,
D. A. G. Commanding Mil. Dist No. 3.

The Acting Adjutant-General of Militia,
Head Quarters,
Ottawa.

SUMMARY of the actual numbers of the ACTIVE MILITIA in Military District, No. 3, who performed annual drill for 1873-74, prior to 12th December 1873.

CORPS.	Actual Muster.			Bands (included in Rank and File.)	
	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Horses.		
CAVALRY.					
Seven Troops	27	336	363	15	Northumberland and Durham Squadron.
ARTILLERY.					
1. Field Battery } 2. Garrison Batteries }	7	142	62	nil.	
INFANTRY.					
14th P. W. O. R.	14	196	5	25	
15th Argyle Light Infantry	23	224	5	12	
40th Battalion	28	329	5	18	
3 Companies, 45th Battalion	14	146	4	22	
46th Battalion	22	266	5	22	
47th do	20	293	5	21	
48th do	21	273	5	23	
49th do	17	203	5	18	
57th do	23	253	5	20	
Total Infantry	182	2,183	44		
Grand total	216	2,661	469		

CORPS which have not yet performed annual drill for 1873-74, but intend doing so before the 30th June, 1874.

CAVALRY	{ Colborne Troop. Lakefield Troop.
ARTILLERY	{ Durham Field Battery. Port Hope Garrison Battery. Trenton Garrison Battery.
INFANTRY	{ 16th Prince Edward Battalion. Madoc Company, 49th Hastings Battalion. 3 Companies, 45th West Durham Battalion.

S. P. JARVIS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
D. A. G., Mil. Dist. No. 3.

KINGSTON,
Dec. 12th, 1873.

[A.]

COBOURG, Sept., 1873.

Lt.-Colonel Jarvis,

Deputy Adjutant-General, Kingston.

DEAR SIR,—Having taken advantage of the permission granted to perform the annual drill at Peterboro' simultaneously with the infantry of this division, as senior officer of the brigade in command, I beg to submit a report of the camp.

The corps present were the Northumberland and Durham squadron, and the Peterboro' troop of cavalry. The 40th, 45th, 46th, and 57th Battalions of Infantry.

The camp was laid out and conducted in strict accord with the regulations for drill, guards, target practice, &c. The Brigade field movements were very creditably performed.

The conduct of the force in camp was good. The situation was spacious and well selected by Colonel Poole, of the 57th, upon the side of the Otonabee river, three miles from the town.

As this was the first Brigade muster under the Militia Officers of the Brigade Division, it affords me pleasure to be able to report satisfactorily in every respect, and to add that arrangements, commissariat and otherwise, were satisfactory to officers and men alike.

The cavalry marched to and from camp without accident. The Infantry arranged for their own transport.

The muster in Brigade was more approved by the several corps than separate regimental musters at the head quarters of the various corps, and the feeling was generally expressed of a desire to continue next year the same system.

It was impossible to fire 40 rounds of ball practice without dispensing with all drill. Each corps fired as much as the time would permit, and dispensed 10 rounds each.

Brigade Major Smith joined camp, and was the only staff officer present. I have no casualties to mention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. E. BOULTON,

Lt.-Col. Commanding.

[B.]

HEAD QUARTERS, 49TH BATTALION,

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 30th 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to enclose (C) the Medical Report of the Battalion while in camp, and also to add that the sending of a medicine chest, for actual use, in such a condition is simply disgraceful, and reflects strongly on the officer in charge of this department, (see account of medicine at foot of report, and order a remittance.)

The Battalion which consisted of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 companies mustered 208 rank and file, with 16 officers. No. 4 Company, (Madoc,) declined to turn out in accordance with Battalion orders. The camp was formed on the 8th inst. and broke up on the 16th, and on the 15th was inspected by Lt.-Col. Jarvis, D. A. General, who made a thorough and close examination of the men, the clothing, accoutrements, and camp, and have great pleasure in stating that the conduct of the men throughout was highly creditable. No body of men could have behaved better during the period of drill. I beg to state, however, that 40 rounds per man to be fired at target practice is in my opinion altogether too much, as in the space of 8 days there is not sufficient time left for instruction in the use of the rifle. The target practice returns accompany this report, duly certified.

I have also to report that the clothing of the battalion having served the allotted time, has now become almost unserviceable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BROWN, Lt.-Col.

The Brigade-Major, Kingston.

(C.)

FRONT OF SIDNEY, Sept. 16, 1873.

Report of State of Health of the 49th Battalion while in Camp.

The health of the men was good, no doubt owing to the position of the camp, and the temperate habits of the men. I attended three cases of intermittent fever, for which I had to purchase quinine, the medicine chest had not that or any drug in it. In fact, it might as well have been in the store at Kingston, it not having been refilled since last years' camp. I hope this will be remedied in the future, quinine being such a necessary drug in a camp.

ROBERT TRACY, Assistant Surgeon.

49th Battalion,

Dr. to R. Tracy, M.D.

To quinine purchased for use of men \$1.80

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 4.

BROCKVILLE, 1st November, 1873.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit this my report on the operations of the Militia in Military District No. 4, during the past four months, viz.: from 1st July last, to date.

June seems to be the most favorable month for the great majority of the corps in the district to perform the annual drill, consequently, as the general orders authorizing the drill for 1873-4 did not permit the same to commence before the 1st July, there was but one troop and one company which availed themselves of it, previous to the harvest.

I would here mention that, if corps could be allowed to commence the annual drill, say about the 15th June, for the year following, it would, I think, be largely availed of, and would also give plenty of time to wind up the year's operations, without hurry just at the close.

Owing to the uncertain date at which the harvest is gathered, together with the short days and cold nights after the 1st September, there is a general aversion to going into camp during the autumn, hence the desirability of allowing the drill to be performed as before suggested.

In addition to the "Tabular Inspection Returns" and "Abstract Target Practice Returns" herewith enclosed, permit me to report on the several corps in order of seniority—firstly, on those which have performed the drill, and secondly those which purpose doing so by the end of June, 1874.

Prescott Troop of Cavalry.

The Prescott Troop of Cavalry—Major Walsh—mustered three officers, forty-two non-commissioned officers and troopers, and thirty-nine horses, by special permission from head-quarters, went into camp at Prescott on the 2nd July, and performed the drill and target practice in eight clear days. I may add that, in twenty four hours after the authority was received, this troop was under canvas, which speaks volumes for the energy of the officers, and the zeal of the men.

I inspected the troop on the 10th July, when I found everything to my entire satisfaction. The horses were very fair; the men, both in physique, appearance and cleanliness, were unobjectionable; and the drill as detailed in the tabular return, most creditably performed.

Ottawa Troop of Cavalry.

The Ottawa Troop of Cavalry—Captain Nicholas Sparks—mustered two officers, forty non-commissioned officers and troopers, and forty-two horses, went into camp with other corps at Ottawa, on the 9th September, and performed the drill in eight clear days. I inspected this troop on the 15th September. The horses were very good, the men clean and soldierly, and paraded most creditably, showing marked improvement since last year. The drill as detailed in tabular return, was very fairly performed. The day being exceeding wet, and pouring rain during the inspection, the troop had not a fair chance to show all, or what they really could do. Owing to the repairs which were going on at the rifle ranges, preparatory to the meeting of the "Dominion of Canada Rifle Association," this troop had not an opportunity of performing the prescribed course of target practice. The day after my inspection, I saw the men being practiced at dismounted skirmishing drill, with blank ammunition. They are of a superior class, and the troop reflects much credit upon all connected with it.

Before leaving the cavalry, I would remark that, it is a very popular arm of the service, and as a rule, filled by the yeomanry of the country, who ride their own horses, and as it appears to be very desirous to secure the services of this class of our population, I beg to again urge that permission may be given to organize a sufficient number of troops in this district to form a regiment.

Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery.

The Ottawa Field Battery—Captain John Stewart—mustered three officers, sixty-nine non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers, with fifty horses, went into camp with other corps at Ottawa, on the 9th September, and performed the drill in eight clear days. Accompanied by Lieut.-Col. French, Inspector of Artillery, I inspected this battery on the 16th September. When I say that the corps more than maintained its former reputation, is perhaps all that need be said. The driving, the field movements and standing gun drill as detailed in tabular return, together with the route marching over rough ground, was most creditable, while the shot and shell practice returns, show the men equally efficient.

I may here state that, the authorized number of horses are not considered sufficient to work a battery of this description.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Nos. 3 and 5 Batteries of the O. B. G. Artillery, being rural corps, were, by special permission, allowed to perform their drill in camp at Ottawa, with other corps. The other five batteries of this brigade, being city corps, are performing the drill at head quarters, and will probably not have completed before the end of June next.

These two batteries went into camp on the 9th September, under the command of Major Egleson, whose staff was composed of Captain Cluff, Acting Adjutant, the assistant Surgeon, and three Staff Sergeants.

No. 3 Battery—Captain Cummings—mustered three officers, and fifty-five non-commissioned officers and gunners. No. 5 Battery—Captain Hopper—mustered two officers and thirty-five non-commissioned officers and gunners. These numbers were exclusive of four boys, who were not considered sufficiently strong, and were consequently struck off, and their pay withheld. Accompanied by Lieut.-Col. French, Inspector of Artillery, I inspected these two batteries on the 15th September. The arms were clean. The accoutrements required pipeclay and blacking. With the exception of the boys above referred to, the batteries presented a creditable appearance. Having the 43rd Battalion to inspect at this time, I handed the two batteries over to Lieut.-Col. French, who had them go through big gun drill. He will doubtless report as to their efficiency.

No. 3 Battery performed the target practice with the Snider rifle, at the three first ranges. No. 5 Battery completed at all the ranges.

41st Battalion, Brockville.

Lieut.-Col. Cole, commanding 41st Battalion, six companies strong, has approved of the several companies performing the drill at their local head quarters under the general orders of 30th May last.

No. 3 Company (Frankville), Captain Larder, mustered three officers and thirty-five men. Through a misinterpretation of the orders, this company was placed in barracks on 1st July, and performed the drill in eight clear days, which was subsequently approved of, and the pay authorized. I inspected this Company on the 7th July, and found that the officers and men had quartered and subsisted in the agricultural buildings, the same as if in barracks. The full number of rounds of ammunition had been expended at target practice, which consumed so much time, that with many recruits as there were, prevented a great amount of efficiency in drill being acquired. The men are of good physique, and with more drill will make a smart company. Arms and other stores clean, and in good order.

No. 5 Company (Carleton Place), Captain R. W. Bell, performed the drill during the summer at the local head quarters. I made the inspection on the 14th September; three officers and forty-three non-commissioned officers and men present. This is a very smart and soldierly company, and performed the drill as detailed in tabular return very satisfactorily. Arms and other stores very clean. There being no six hundred yard range available, the three first ranges only of the target practice could be fired.

43rd Battalion, County of Carleton.

The 43rd Battalion (County of Carleton), Lieut.-Col. Bearman, seven companies, went into camp with other corps at Ottawa, on the 9th September, and performed the drill in eight clear days, with the following strength:

	Officers.	N. C. Officers & Men. (Five horses).
Staff	8	5
No. 1 Company, Capt. Kemp	3	28
" 2 " " Holmes	2	13
" 3 " " Morgan	3	44
" 5 " " Good	1	7
" 6 " " Garvin	2	31
" 7 " " Cook	3	24
" 9 " " McGregor	3	24
Total	25	176

Owing to the repairs which were going on at the rifle ranges, preparatory to the meeting of the "Dominion of Canada Rifle Association," but part of the target practice could be completed while in camp; the several officers promising to complete it at their local head quarters.

I inspected this corps on the 16th September, and cannot report any improvement since last year, in fact there is rather a deterioration. The men not clean or soldierlike, and the physique is much below the usual standard of this corps. The drill as detailed in tabular return was indifferently performed. There is evidently a want of discipline in the corps, more particularly in the companies.

I noticed that the band of this corps, 15 strong, had improved very much during the past year.

You will doubtless remember that Nos. 4 and 8 companies of this battalion were Gazetted out during the year.

The weakness of No. 2 Company may probably be accounted for by the Captain being in Manitoba. The few men present were mustered by the Ensign.