

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

1874.

HEAD QUARTERS, OTTAWA, January, 1875.

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

SIR,-The Militia Reports which have been presented to Parliament for several past years, have treated exhaustively the question of its organization and development.

It will therefore be my duty to confine myself to a few condensed remarks, as to the probable improvement of the Dominion Forces.

I approach the subject with hesitation, having so recently arrived for the first time in Canada. I would hardly do so at all, but from the experience gained in my late journey through the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

To Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I am still a stranger, as well as to Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia; but these I hope to visit in turn as soon

The very able and valuable professional opinions which have from time to time been published, viz :- that of the Defence Commissioners, of Colonel Sir William Jervois, by Major-General MacDougall in various forms, as well as by others of experience and repute, and more recently by Colonel Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, in a pamphlet distinguished by its acute and practical examination of the conditions applicable to the Canadian Militia of to-day, leave me no room for new matter, the whole question having been already so comprehensively discussed.

I commend this admirable review of the Militia to the consideration of the Government, and to the perusal of the Members of the Legislature—if his principle were adopted my work would be simple, details alone would require to be filled in.

I may therefore be pardoned if in the few following suggestions I am found occasionally reiterating what has been already forcibly dealt with.

The first question which presents itself to ask, is: how are the officers, the sergeants, and rank and file of the Militia instructed and grounded in every quality that creates a soldier?

It is replied, we have officers and sergeants who were educated at the Army Schools, who received certificates of classification, and many of whom are animated by military proclivities, and take every opportunity to improve themselves.

All very true, but what opportunity have they had to improve their information since the recall of the Royal Forces?—they cannot all go to Europe; they cannot improve themselves without practice here. I have met some very cultivated officers with many military attainments, and full of zeal, but in the condition of things their number must be limited, and Military Schools no longer exist.

Therefore, how is the supply to meet the demand for the time to come? What provision is there for a future flow of officers and sergeants qualified to instruct the remainder?

Certainly there are camps of exercise, and very pleasant holiday gatherings no doubt they must have been; but, with some few exceptions, who among them can be qualified to give the necessary and desirable instruction?

Now, it is evident that, since the withdrawal of the Royal Troops, military example emulation in discipline and instruction, with all that is inseparable from making men into soldiers, are no longer a reality. The buccaneering raids of Fenians, which roused the anger and the military ardour of the people, have passed away into oblivion; peace, commercial prosperity and contentment prevail.

In a ratio, therefore, with the annual diminution of the instructed element, the military spirit languishes in a measure throughout the country, and unless some means of attraction or incentive are produced may decline into a blank.

Notably a few who do not look beyond the present are content with the happy thought, that, should alarm arise, regiments of men could be at once clothed in military garb, and with rifles in their hands be sent forth to fight!

But soldiers cannot be extemporized in such fashion; neither the work of war, nor even the subduing of a street riot could be confided with any safety to the efforts of undisciplined bodies of men.

Wars and commotions in these days we live in, come in surprises, suddenly, and often destructively.

It must not be lost sight of, in the midst of increasing opulence and commercial prosperity, which so often tend to put out of sight the possibility of danger, that the

Government of Canada has undertaken the control of a vast territorial Dominion, extending over half a mighty continent, and with an enormous frontier line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, embracing within its western confines wild races of Indians to the extent of at least 60,000, many of whom are of predatory habits, semi-warlike and barbarous in their nature.

Also, that this great Dominion cannot expect to be more exempt than other populous and rapidly expanding countries from the usual causes of internal dissention or commotion.

Progessing therefore in opulence and population, with every prospect of growing into a great and influential nation, Canada must at no distant time have power to protect its industry, its commerce and its soil; it must, in the natural course, possess material force to make itself secure and respected among nations by resort to arms if necessary. Permanent military institutions must grow with the growth of the country, as all past history of nations teaches us.

Meantime, the sum voted annually for the Militia must be applied to the best advantage and full value obtained for the money expended,—that is by devoting a portion to bestow ing a sound practical military education upon officers and non-commissioned officers, who are the very essence and foundation of all armies, and without whom masses of untaught men, be they ever so well equipped or gaudily clothed, are only a helpless mob.

To this end, therefore, it behaves us to lose no time in creating a substitute for the military schools of the past.

The successful experiment of enrolling two batteries of artillery as training schools for that arm, under two very capable officers of the Royal Artillery, invite us at once to convert these into Brigade Schools for the three arms.

The expense of purchasing cavalry horses might, perhaps, impede the adoption of this plan, I therefore reluctantly omit the cavalry branch for the present; but, as a temporary substitute, it would answer a good purpose to obtain the services of a paid drill instructor for each regiment from the regular cavalry, who should be rated as Sergeant Major.

I therefore submit that a company of Engineers and three companies of Infantry be forthwith embodied, the former in half companies, attached to the Artillery at Quebec and Kingston. The Infantry, one company at Toronto in the New Fort, one at Ottawa as the seat of Government, and one either in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, each to have a highly proficient instructor from the Royal Army, but otherwise officered from the militia.

The effect of these Infantry Schools would be to infuse a rapid supply of trained officers and sergeants throughout the Militia of the Dominion, qualified to give instruction and provide against a want already seriously felt and annually increasing.

Its immediate important effect would be to supply the most serious defect in the Militia organization:—officers and segments qualified to form a permanent regimental, staff, without which battalions are as anothing without propellers.

In the British Militia this staff, in ten company battalions, consists of two officers

and thirty-six sergeants and buglers, but even one officer as Adjutant and Quartermaster with a sergeant-major and a bugler, would be of the very first importance to the Canadian forces; it would, doubtless, be better still that, in the outset, the Adjutant should be taken from the regular army.

By these means proper instruction would be certainly afforded; arms and clothing would be carefully preserved where, at present, loss and waste occur; the pay of caretakers would be saved; a responsible officer would be permanently at headquarters of the bat talion; a nucleus for elementary training always on the spot; a military system, cohesion, order and regularity, as well as new life and animation, would be infused into the whole organization.

As I had the honor to report to you, on my return to Ottawa, not only on the various duties which would devolve on such a regimental staff, but also on the moral obligation which officers of every degree would feel to become masters of their professional duties at these training schools, I need not enter into detail here.

The staff would, apart from drill, have varied and important duties in the several districts; their execution ensured by monthly reports to headquarters, and, together with the schools, would remove the apparent blank to which, without these means, we may be imperceptibly drifting.

Camps of exercise with this all important element would then become of real and substantial value, as they are admittedly better for teaching troops the varied duties of a soldier's life, and of inspiring a wholesome rivalry and military emulation between regiments, than mere mechanical barrack drill, but only as a consequent upon it.

The formation of an Engineer Company I look upon as no less a necessity than the infantry already treated of. Their duties are peculiar, and require scientific study; an organized force of skilled artizans is indispensable to keep in repair and preserve from decay the valuable forts, batteries, magazines and other costly military works and buildings which embrace some of the most modern improvements. I only mention these among the many duties which fall into the wide sphere of an Engineer's attainments.

I have proposed a half company for Kingston; owing to its central position from whence working parties could be detached east or west when required; and a half company at Quebec, owing to the extent of its fortifications and works.

I therefore venture to urge the formation of Brigade Schools on your serious consideration.

The intention of the Government to create a Military College at Kingston must be productive of future advantage. The course of study proposed for cadets at that college will, however, be of a higher and more scientific order, and their attainments will qualify them for a wider sphere than the more mechanical instruction of cavalry and infantry in the minutiæ of discipline, drill and interior economy, which is immediately wanted.

No doubt the future staff of the Dominion will find room for many talented and intelligent young men, who will commence their career at this College.

ARMS.

The information acquired in my late journey, as well as from experienced officers convinces me that in many instances the rifles are badly cared for. In my casual inspections, I invariably found the arms in good order and well looked after at the headquarters of battalions of infantry; in all cases so with cavalry; but in some country companies of infantry and one small battery of artillery, the reverse—for instance, arms badly oiled or greased, placed in stands for the winter at full cock, with open breech blocks, or leaning against walls, injuriously to the adjustment of the foresight.

As there are about 370 detached companies, besides 39 independent companies of infantry—and n my rapid journey I saw but few—I can hardly think those I did find irregular can be the only exceptions.

Moreover, there is little doubt that men are not prevented from using their arms for sporting purposes, and, therefore, possibly, in other ways. I am even informed that the foresight is sometimes removed from the rifle.

Discipline, good order and efficiency, can be little observed when such gross irregularities are even possible.

The cause arises from arms of country companies being retained at company head-quarters, nominally in charge of the captain, who receives a contingent of \$40 a year.

The captain, being usually a gentlemen with private or professional occupations, deputes a caretaker, in some cases conspicious for neglect or ignorance.

In one place I went all over a company's store house, containing several hundred pounds worth of Government property, without the caretaker being aware I was in the town till afterwards.

All this is subversive of efficiency and requires remedy.

The remedy possibly, touches delicate ground. I am told—remove the company arms and stores and you dissolve the company; their pride is, to be seen and to use their arms and military clothing among their friends and associates; also, it is presumed advantageous to have arms available for the practice of the men when so disposed. Granted: but better remove the arms and stores to battalion headquarters than countenance known irregular practices, attended with injury and loss of public property.

I submit, therefore, that as some commanding officers coincide in the opinion, each officer commanding a battalion should be directed to use his discretion in removing, as soon as may be convenient, to battalion head quarters, the arms, clothing and stores of rural companies. The several caretakers annual allowance of \$40 each would be saved, as the duty would fall upon the permanent staff, and the saving could be applied on improving regimental armouries, drill sheds and store rooms, with lockers for the men's uniforms, in which the clothing of each man could be kept separately, and marked.

MILITARY STORES.

I have inspected the military store depôts at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec; I found them in thoroughly good order.

A searching inspection will in future, be made in each January, of all works, forts, magazines, arms, powder, ammunition and Government stores of every description, throughout the Dominion, by boards of officers of which the Inspectors of Warlike Stores will be members.

These boards will, among other duties, report the number of obsolete guns, carronades, mortars and other sorts of ordnance, mounted and dismounted, with a vie w to their being sold and replaced by modern rifled cannon.

RESERVE OF RIFLES.

In addition to several other descriptions of arms, there are about 60,000 Snider-Enfield rifles in the country. I recommend that the War Department be requested to retain for the Dominion at least 60,000 more, to be bought year after year as funds may be provided. The price of these rifles is £2 10s. each, while the Martini-Henry costs about £4. The former excellent weapon may be considered well adapted for this service-

It is necessary that one skilled armourer, at least, should be attached to each military store depot, not only to keep in order the spare arms, but also to repair the regimental arms, many of which are, and some have been a long time, unserviceable in every infantry battalion and company in the Dominion; there should be not less than four additional armourers provided as soon as possible, and the arms put in thorough repair.

AMMUNITION.

There is at present in Canada, an insufficient number of rounds of Snider ball cartridge per rifle for the establishment of active militia; this will be augmented shortly, but there should not be less than 400 rounds per rifle, and, when possible, a reserve of double that quantity. The amount of powder in store is 200,000 pounds, besides the service ammunition in charge of "A. and B." batteries.

CLOTHING.

The care of clothing calls for immediate attention, as well as the care of arms.

I find it not unfrequently occurs, that men are permitted to take their clothing to their abodes, and the result is, that clothing is often abused or lost, and the great coat frequently used for common wear. The captain is nominally, and by law actually responsible; but the law is not enforced, and public property is often wasted.

Therefore, all stores should, I consider, be concentrated at battalion head quarters under the responsible permanent Adjutants.

The heavy cloth tunic has been found too hot for summer drills; a serge frock, to, last for three years, made of excellent material manufactured in Canada, will be substituted; a saving will thus be effected.

TRAINING.

The annexed reports from the Deputy Adjutants-General of the Military Districts give full details of the training of the past season.

In consequence of the sum appropriated for training the Militia being only sufficient for 30,000 officers and men this year, a very simple method was adopted: to apply the amount in equitable proportion to the population of the Military Districts.

The population of the whole Dominion by last census was 3,609,782 souls; it is now approximately 4,000,000.

The following table will show the numbers trained this year in each Province, corresponding with the population, viz :—

	Population.	Quota trained.	
Ontario	1,620,851	13,457	
Quebec	1,191,516	9,902	
New Brunswick			
Nova Scotia	387,800	3,225	
Manitoba	15,000	126	
British Columbia	15,000	126	
Prince Edward Island	94,021	788 (provisionally	7)
a trained amounting to about	3 per cent.		

The Active Militia enrolled, (including this year, Prince Edward Island,) is 43,000, being 1½ per cent. of the population, to which must be added the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade of 2,128, very efficient men.

quota

The Reserve Militia, divided into three classes, amounts to 655,000, making a total of 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60, liable by law to be called out in defence of their country.

It is a matter of vast importance that the rolls of the Active Milita should be kept complete to the full number provided by the Statutes, even if the sum voted only admits of a portion being annually called out for training; the remainder being assembled for muster, if only for one day in each year at battalion head quarters, taking by turn to come out for training consecutively.

By these means combined, the advanced guard of the main Canadian Army, or regular Militia, would be kept complete, and capable of being rapidly made effective for the field.

RECRUITING.

The Reserve Militia is enrolled by officers duly appointed, only once in four years; but it would be desirable that the officers and sergeants should be annually trained, either by attaching them to regiments of the Active Militia, temporarily for that purpose or preferably, at convenient times, by the permanent staff of those regiments when appointed.

The Active Militia is raised by voluntary enlistment for three years, and in the country generally there appears no want of men to volunteer for its ranks, so much so that this year, in some districts, disappointment was expressed when the strength of the companies was reduced from 55 to 42, in order to fit the number into the amount of money disposable

Of course in Canada generally, comprising, in some parts, a floating population, conditions as to voluntary service vary according to circumstances in different provinces, districts and cities.

I am not sufficiently experienced in the country to express any strong opinion upon the most effective mode of recruiting, but it is apparent that it admits of improvement in times of peace.

In the event of alarm or danger affecting the Dominion, few who could carry arms would be found absent from their post, and the hardy, manly life to which the bold enduring people of Canada are accustomed from boyhood, would render them a very formidable army when properly disciplined.

It appears that under the present system, in rural districts recruiting depends much on the popularity of the captains, by whose exertion and influence the company is formed and kept together.

Manifestly this is wrong in principle, because a popular gentleman may be an incompetent officer; but notwithstanding incompetency he is retained, being popular with the company, which it is assumed would disperse were he removed.

I conclude this applies only to rural, and chiefly to what are termed independent companies.

A means might be substituted to raise and maintain the desired numbers on another principle, when permanent Adjutants are appointed, viz:—through the County Wardens and their Reeves at their usual monthly meetings; the quota or proportion to population being observed as now. The Reeves have rolls of townships, and the able bodied men could be noticed on the Adjutant's application to the warden for the number required to replace casualties, or they could have the option of paying a small annual sum for three years in lieu of attendance. This applies to the Province of Ontario, but could of course be carried out in other provinces under their local systems.

In the United Kingdom all militia enrolments are made by Adjutants, and why not so by this means in Canada, the system being, as at present, voluntary service in the militia of the Dominion?

This plan, under regimental staffs, would give the whole force a tone of consistency, and of reliable organization which it hardly presents now; and the country would receive a certain equivalent in trained men for its annual expenditure.

Furthermore, it might be considered desirable to abolish the rule of permitting men to become entitled to discharge upon giving six month's notice, which is said to be abused; and discretionary power might be given to commanding officers to grant discharges to men quitting the district for a change of residence or occupation.

There are 662 companies of Infantry, comprised in ninety-three battalions, twelve of which are however provisional, and there are thirty-nine independent companies.

Of the latter, three are in Manitoba, and four in British Columbia, as well as eight in New Brunswick; the majority of the remainder, about fifteen in number, might be broken up with advantage.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

There are seven brigades of Garrison Artillery composed of forty-five batteries, and there are sixteen independent batteries; altogether sixty-one garrison batteries. I have as yet been able to see but few; but those were good, with one exception.

There are also sixteen field batteries, six of which are already armed with the most approved new rifled field gun. Those I have had the advantage of inspecting were fully equipped with harness, and all in excellent order.

The artillery derive manifest benefit from the admirably conducted Gunnery Schools at Quebec and Kingston, whose commandants, lent from the Royal Artillery, take praiseworthy pains to instruct officers and men. The good result throughout that branch is as apparent, as would be that of the schools of the other arms if similarly organized.

There are three regiments of Cavalry, comprising eighteen troops, and there are three squadrons, viz: at Quebec, Port Hope and Kingston, as well as sixteen independent troops; in all, forty troops of Cavalry.

The arms, clothing and saddlery of those I have seen are excellent, and very carefully preserved. They have the advantage of some very accomplished cavalry officers in their ranks.

The mode of horsing both artillery and cavalry is defective, and a question somewhat difficult of solution; but I hope to have the opportunity of consulting officers of experience in those arms, with a view to its improvement.

As far as I can at present learn, a bonus of ten dollars a year for each horse enrolled and registered for three years, for field batteries, would in some degree lead to satisfactory results.

Cavalry being a very favorite service, I understand there is less difficulty in procuring horses—the property, generally, of the troopers themselves.

I invite your attention to the reports of the Commandants of the Schools of Gunnery; the benefits arising from these institutions, as I have already said, cannot be too highly prized. If it were possible, these batteries should be even upon a larger basis, uniting instruction in both Garrison and Field Artillery, the duties of which are widely different.

Branch Gunnery Schools at Montreal and Toronto, where detachments of these batteries are respectively stationed, would greatly extend their utility by enabling officers and volunteer gunners in those populous cities and rural districts adjoining, to attend for short course studies, which the great distance from Quebec or Kingston frequently prevents.

If the pay of officers attending for short or long course studies was increased from \$1 to \$1½ per diem, many more would be induced to take advantage of these schools, who now hesitate to do so, finding the allowance does not meet the obligatory expenses of living.

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Moreover, it would be signally advantageous to these schools if each Field battery consisted of four guns, completely horsed, instead of the present insufficient number.

The term Artillery Schools would, I think, be more appropriate than that of "Gunnery" as at present, and more expressive of the instruction derived there.

STAFF.

The country is very judiciously divided into Military Districts, of which there are twelve, viz: four in Ontario, three in Quebec, one each in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, one in Prince Edward Island, and one each in Manitoba and British Columbia; for each of these there is a Deputy Adjutant General, with a Brigade Staff. The whole under a General officer of the Royal Army, with a Deputy Adjutant-General at Headquarters. The voluminous correspondence and increased work of the Department has thrown a very undue amount of labor on this Staff Officer, and therefore there should be added as Deputy or Assistant Quarter-Master-General, a thoroughly trained officer, to whom should be entrusted the increased superintendence of the supply of clothing, as well as the various important other duties which apply to that Department, including a general knowledge of the local resources of the country, with its various lines and modes of communication which in case of active operations could not be dispensed with.

At such times confusion and fatal mistakes would inevitably occur, were an inexperienced officer hastily placed in a position of great responsibility, and in such a comprehensive sphere.

I submit that appointments to the District Staff should be based upon the rule long prevailing in the army: to last for five years, but eligible for renewal for competency

Regimental uniforms have in some instances been permitted to imitate minutely those of the Royal Army in ornaments and lace. In the British Militia this is carefully avoided and so the propriety and taste of deviating from that system is open to question.

With regard to military titles, it strikes a stranger on arrival in Canada what a superabundance of field officers exist throughout the Dominion.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which in the Royal army is only reached after twenty years, and often more—passed probably in remote countries and unhealthy climates, with every species of military experience, is in Canada obtained in half that time; the possessor probably having seldom or never held proportionate commands—possibly with little amount of military experience—and having spent the whole, or as much as he chose, of his life comfortably at home.

Consequently, military titles are so common as to be held in light esteem; they lose the weight and distinction accorded to them in Europe, and having been acquired so easily and so early in life, no higher distinction of rank remains to be obtained in reward for good, gallant and faithful services to the state.

This has been caused by a rule bestowing brevet rank, after each period of five years' service, which service probably amounts in the aggregate to some ten weeks training,

according to its duration, during the five years; a very undue proportion of promotion to superior grades has therefore resulted, and in case of the Canadian Militia acting with the Queen's troops the result would be very inconvenient.

A modification of this rule in the future is desirable. The period of five years carrying, as a matter of course, brevet rank under paragraph 56 of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia might be made seven.

No brevet rank to be given to subalterns, in accordance with the rules of the army.

Every officer seeking promotion to have a certificate of professional competency for the superior grade.

Captains and Majors to be eligible at all times for brevet promotion for conspicuous, good or gallant service or other special meritorious conduct.

Regimental promotion to continue as heretofore, the proposed alterations not to be retrospective.

I am afraid this report has assumed larger proportions than I anticipated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. SELBY SMYTH,

Major-General.

P.S.—In the foregoing report allusion is made to the staff of the militia in the Military Districts of the Dominion, to the effect that it would prove beneficial in practice if the system were adopted here, similar to that which it was found necessary to introduce into Her Majesty's service several years ago, restricting the duration of staff appointments to five years, but allowing re-appointments for special fitness.

It is only by zealous exertions and constant superintendence that the system of discipline and the reputation and success of any military organization can be maintained, and this specially falls to the duty of Executive staff officers.

Officers selected for employment in such positions should by their previous service as well as by their acquirements and character, be considered fully qualified to discharge with advantage the duties of a staff officer.

It is, however, necessary in the interests of the service, that qualifications and competency should not be kept out of view by suffering officers to be placed in such responsible positions through any local or other influence. In such an event, the officer may or may not be professionally qualified, possibly sometimes the latter, and so his duties may be slurred over.

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It is especially necessary that staff officers should be independent of local influence, that their energies should be devoted to the interests of the service under the Regulations, by which they are bound to abide, and responsible to execute.

Particularly in Canada this is necessary. The vast region of its territory renders it barely possible to administer effectually militia affairs by an exclusively centralized system at headquarters. Much must, therefore, be entrusted to the exertions of local Executive staff officers.

The effect of limiting such appointments in the Army to five years, is :-

- 1. To ensure a feeling that by energy, and proved competency the officer continues deserving of reappointment in the same, or some other post.
- 2. To prevent his growing indolent, careless, or falling under local influence, subversive of independent action.
- 3. To ensure a healthy flow of succession with new thought, and enlarged ideas in modern professional acquirements.

A permanent localized staff must in the nature of things in a great measure fall short in these points; they feel themselves fixtures, enter into local occupations, to which Military duties become secondary, and hence neglected.

Following upon this state of affiairs, the public remark that duties are negligently performed—their observation is probably attracted by the small amount of professional, compared with private occupation, and thus, conclusions injurious to the character and maintainance of the Militia engage their attention and give rise to unfavorable discussions, by which the force suffers.

The duties of the Brigade staff in Canada, so far as has yet come under my notice, are small for three-fourths of the year. During the training time they have occupation and before and after, but from what I can gather a good deal is incompletely performed. Hence occurs waste, loss of Camp and other stores, and sometimes even money.

Cases of this nature have already come under my notice, which possibly might have been prevented by more activity.

Arriving unexpected in a certain town, one night in January, I found the Militia stores in a disgraceful state. The Brigade Major resides in the town, and on being called to account he simply enough admitted, other armories in his brigade might be in the same condition!

Such a staff officer is worse than useless.

I have met several who are active and intelligent, but as I have not seen all, I cannot speak for all.

This I think undoubted, that too long a local tenure of office, with but little to do for several months of the year, has a tendency to render most men in such positions, less careful, zealous and active minded, if not actually neglectful, than is consistent with the public service, and therefore I consider the system admits of reform.

I am aware this requires careful handling, too long an undisturbed residence has allied some of these gentlemen, either by family ties or otherwise, with persons of local influence, and a change infringing on their comfortable tenure may cause remonstrance.

But such a position is not consistent with discipline or efficiency, and I am willing to bear the onus of responsibility, in carrying such reform as may be approved, into effect.

It is my duty to the Government and people, to represent what a life long experience assures me are defects, without regard to the interests of individuals.

I recommend that all district and brigade appointments be limited to five years, and that the officers be eligible to re-appointment for competency and zeal in the interests of the service.

That they be liable to removal from one district to another, if thought desirable.

That such reductions as may be approved shall take place.

And that these rules may take effect from the first of April next.

I believe the majority of the present staff are qualified for re-appointment, but the knowledge of their tenure not being indefinite, and being liable to removal, will be a beneficial incentive.

I suggest the Deputy Adjutant-Generals of Districts should, instead, be termed "Inspecting Field Officers." The former term being a misnomer inapplicable to positions of command.

The Inspecting Field Officer to be held responsible for the entire duties of executive command; as I was, myself, for six years with 43 regiments of various arms, without any Staff assistance, entailing annual journeys from 5 to 6,000 miles into every county in Ireland. I merely instance this to show how much can be done when made a point of duty, and more thoroughly by one than by several with divided responsibility.

To complete the reform, in this direction, permanent Adjutants and Sergeant-Majors should be appointed to each battalion of Infantry, and a Cavalry Inspector to each Province. The Artillery are already provided for.

Then old Brigade Majors might gradually be absorbed, reserving a District Adjutant only to assist the Inspecting Field Officer of each District.

To follow out this idea, the system would give opportunities to intelligent officers in which the Militia abounds, to perform the duties of Brigade Majors in Camps of instruction, receiving, perhaps, forage for a horse.

The knowledge thus acquired and the incentive to become proficient would tend to create an emulation productive of good amongst active young fellows who are soldiers at heart, and they would become practically qualified for those positions in war, after a course of instruction in an Infantry School.

The Military College will, in the future, also produce a scientific class of officers for such situations.

The Inspecting Field Officers would command, as now, the Districts and Camps at training.

The Infantry Schools would supply the Adjutants and Sergeant-Majors as well as drilled instructors in abundance.

The Adjutants would pull together the whole regimental machine—recruit—impart drill, keep accurate rolls, accounts and registers, and preserve the costly Government, property.

Considerable travelling expenses, inaccurate musters, "tramps," enrolled merely to make up numbers for training, waste and destruction of clothing, arms and equipment, claims to compensation from sickly men who should not have been taken on, and other improprieties would be abolished or reduced to a minimum. Thus solidity and a reality would replace what has tended to become a superficial and somewhat loose condition; a better value returned for the sums spent, and, I think, a general feeling of satisfaction would be stimulated by visible effects.

Assuming these ideas should be approved and put in force, you will, in consequence, for some time to come, only be able to afford to assemble for training comparatively few men each year; but those will be better recruited, more compact and reliable, as well as better trained.

Withal, the quota should be kept complete in each province, and be trained in turn, the rural companies joining headquarters occasionally not only for drill's sake, but for the benefit to be derived from association and knowledge of each other.

Under the above system you would have a flow of fresh material among the staff, with watchfulness, activity, and an interest in suggesting and introducing improvements, instead of the laissez aller which prevails.

A large and useful body of well instructed commissioned and non-commissioned officers by means of the school system.

A well compacted regimental system by means of the permanent staff.

A great saving in arms, stores and clothing.

In fact a substantial, instead of a somewhat shadowy condition of organization.

I see no other real or more substantial mode of reform [under] existing conditions, and I feel assured these means would eventually produce, to a certain extent, the sort of reliable nucleus which this country should possess, and beyond which it is not disposed at present to advance.

In the advocating permanent schools and regimental staff, without materially increasing the estimates I have also shown that, therefore, for some time to come, much fewer men can be annually assembled for drill than heretofore, but I believe the soldier like qualities of commanding officers and others will continue to inspire them with zeal to assist the Government in its reform, and that they will hereafter, as heretofore, make good use of leisure time by frequently imparting occasional hours of evening drill to their men in their drill sheds as the Volunteers do in England, in order that when called out they may be reasonably efficient for any service that may be required of them.

Head Quarters, Major-General.
Ottawa, February, 1875.

APPENDIX No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 1.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, LONDON, 21st December, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the enclosed Return of the Annual Drill of the District under my command for the year 1874.

The total force who performed drill for this year was-

One Regiment of Cavalry, 4 Troops, Two Batteries of Field Artillery, One Battery of Garrison Artillery, Ten Battalions of Infantry and Rifles,

being a total strength of 267 officers, 3,256 non-commissioned officers and men, with

eight guns, and 160 sabres.

The following corps did not perform drill for this year, viz:—27th Battalion Infantry. and Sarnia Garrison Battery, who obtained a special permission to postpone drill; also, one company 29th Battalion, two companies 32nd Battalion, and one company 33rd Battalion; these latter, though good companies, were restricted from performing their drill on account of their having been below minimum strength last year.

There were two brigade camps assembled in the district, the first held at Guelph for

12 days, commencing 29th June, consisting of-

The "Wellington" Field Eattery, under Captain Macdonald, ,, 28th "Perth" Battalion, under Lieut-Colonel W. Smith, ,, 29th "Waterloo" Battalion, under Major Peck,

", 30th "Wellington" Rifles under Lieut-Colonel Clarke, 32nd "Bruce" Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Sproat,

being a total of 78 officers, and 1,037 non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, 30th Rifles.

This brigade was formed from the 2nd Brigade Division, and was camped on the "Exhibition Grounds" near Guelph, having also the Race-course for drilling on. I was present there during four days and inspected the brigade, which turned out in a very efficient state, and had evidently made considerable progress in their drill during camp.

The County of Wellington and Town of Guelph not only showed the interest which they have always taken in their Militia Force, by many acts of kindness, but also, as in former years, voted a sum to augment the daily pay of their own local corps, while the ladies of Guelph most liberally provided an entertainment to every one in camp.

On the 7th September, another brigade, taken from the 1st Brigade Division,

assembled in camp near London for 12 days, consisting of— 1st Regiment Cavalry, under Lieut-Colonel Cole,

"London Field Battery," under Lieut.-Colonel Shanly,

7th Battalion "London Light Infantry," under Lieut.-Colonel McBeth,

22nd "Oxford Rifles," under Lieut-Colonel Hugh Richardson,

24th Battalion "Kent," under Lieut. Colonel D. Smith, 26th Battalion "Middlesex," under Lieut. Colonel Attwood,

being a total strength of 119 officers, 1,537 non-commissioned officers and men, with four guns and 160 sabres; under my own command, with Lieut.-Colonel Moffat, Brigade Major.

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This brigade is complete and fit for service, and though the greater part of the men were recruits, yet they improved so much in drill as to be able to go through a satisfactory brigade field day before the camp was broken up.

At both these brigade camps the regulated routine of camp duties was fairly carried on, and the general conduct very orderly and well behaved; the rations for both camps

were very good, in fact more satisfactory than at any previous camps.

Though the weather was excessively hot the sanitory arrangements were good, and

there was very little sickness.

Target practice was strictly and carefully performed under the efficient superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel R. Lewis (late 7th Battalion) for the London Camp, and of Captain Thompson, Goderich Garrison Artillery, who was equally attentive to his duties, for the Guelph Camp; and I venture to hope that the liberality of the Government in giving prizes for the best shots, as in 1872, will again be shown, and will not be confined to the grants to Rifle Associations only, at whose meetings but few of the volunteer force can attend.

I was present at the muster of each corps in these camps, and saw that every man on

the pay roll was present or duly accounted for.

With regard to the effects of the order issued previous to these camps, in which the strength of companies was reduced from 55 to 42 non-commissioned officers and men. I am of opinion that it is an advantage, by keeping the general strength of the companies more

equal, and allowing captains more choice of men to fill up their companies.

The enclosed Return, marked "A," of the six years during which the present Militia Act has been in force, shows the strength of the force in this district that have performed annual drill each year, together with the average strength per company or corps; and it will be noticed that the average of this year is three officers and 43 men, per company, the strength allowed being 42 mer, while the total average of the five preceding years is three officers and 47 men, with the strength allowed being 55 men.

The system of brigade camps continues the most popular with the force, and the officers and men generally have got so accustomed to these camps, that a great deal of the confusion at first incidental to the novelty of the life has worn off, and they now settle

down for their few days' drill without loss of time.

The two Batteries of Field Artillery are probably the most efficient corps in the district, much of which is due to the great attention which their respective commanding officers pay to their corps. The London Field Battery were allowed to perform four days extra drill, and they marched to Port Stanley for shot and shell practice with their muzzleloading rifle nine-pounder field guns, making satisfactory practice. I trust that both Field Batteries will be permitted extra drill for a like purpose next year.

The 25th "Elgin" Battalion performed their drill by eight days in battalion camp at St. Thomas, where I inspected them but regret that I cannot report finding the

battarion in so satisfactory state as I could wish.

The 33rd "Huron" Battalion also performed drill in battalion camp at Godrich. I found everything highly satisfactory at my inspection there. Drill very steady, as this corps always has been; and arms, accoutrements and uniforms in very good order.

I have to report that, being instructed to call out guards of honor to attend His Excellency the Governor General during his tour through this district, I found such a general desire among the force to turn out that my only difficulty was to keep the numbers within due limits, and I am happy to be able to report that His Excellency (who invariably inspected every guard of honor) was pleased to express himself well pleased with them.

I have, as on former occasions, much satisfaction in acknowledging the able assistance so willingly accorded me by Lieut.-Colonel Moffat, and by Lieut.-Colonel Service,

Brigade Majors, and by the commanding officers of corps in the district. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel, Depy. Adjt. Genl., Military District, No 1.

RETURN showing strength of the Active Militia in Military District No. 1, who have performed Annual Drill during the six years since the present Militia Act came in force, up to the end of 1874.

			WHO PE		AVERAGE STRENGTH PER COMPANY,		
	Year.	Com- panies or Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Officer Men	Manner in which Drill was carried out.	
2000	.870	78 65 74 83 49 76	305 242 311 325 176 267	3,662 3,174 3,952 3,978 1,867 3,256	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	49 53 47 38	Pattalion Camp, Local Head quarter 12 days, rigade camp for 16 days. Brigade Camp for 16 and 8 days. Divisional Camp at Windsor, til days Local Battalion Camps, 8 days; or 1 days at head quarters not in camp. Brigade Camps for 12 days—Companie reduced to 42.

JOHN B. TAYLOR. Lieut.-Colonel.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, OLD FORT, TTRONTO, 18th December, 1874.

Sir,-I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Major-General commanding, the accompanying Inspection Report of corps of Active Militia, in Military District No. 2, which have performed the annual drill for 1874-75, in accordance with General Orders, dated Otrawa, 3rd June, 1874.

The strength of these corps, which were duly mustered by the District Paymaster. Major Alger, is as undermentioned :-

	Officers.	N.C. Officers, and Men.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Men.
CAVALRY. Governor General's Body Guard 2nd Regiment of Cavalry—7 Troops	3 27	39 260	30	299
ARTILLERY. Field Batteries. Toronto Hamilton. Welland.	6 3 3	71 71 72	12	214

	Officers,	N.C. Officers and Men.	Officers,	N.C. Officers and Men.
Garrison Batteries.				
St. Catherine's (annual drill not performed 1st December, 1874).				
Toronto	1	42		
Collingwood	3	36		
Infantry.			4	78
2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles				İ
10 companies	24	460		
10th Royals, not required to perform annual drill.				
12th Battalion, York Rangers, 8 comps.	24	305		
13th Battalion, Hamilton 6 do	15	252		
19th Battalion, Lincoln 6 do	19	252		
20th Battalion, Halton 7 do 31st Battalion, Grey 7 do	23 22	269 290		
31st Battalion, Grey 7 do 34th Battalion, Ontario 7 do	20	248		
35th Battalien, Simcoe Fores-		-10		
ters 10 do	23	383		
36th Battalion, Peel 9 do	18	266		
(No. 1 Company absent.) 37th Battalion, Haldimand 7 do	6	145		
(Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 7, per-				
formed drill.)		-		
38th Battalion, Brant	8	74		
performed drill.)		133		
39th Battalion, Norfolk 8 do	24	290		
44th Battalion, Welland 8 do	16	244		
(Nos. 2 and 5 Companies absent.)				
77th Battalion, Wentworth 6 do	21	251		
Rifle Company, Sault Ste.				
Marie	2	48	oce	0 555
			265	3,777
Cavalry	30	299		
Artillery	16	292		
Infantry	265	3,777		
Total	311	4,368		

exclusive of the officers and non-commissioned officers employed on the staff of the brigade camp.

By reference to the above it will be seen, that the corps of all arms mustered well, most of the corps well up, some full—the 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles over the required number, as laid down in the General Order of the 3rd June last.

In the performance of the annual drill, the Governor General's Body Guard performed its drill at head-quarters, as usual; paraded for inspection, clean and soldierlike; well mounted and drilled well, officers and men.

Toronto and Collingwood Garrison Batteries performed their 12 days drill at their respective head-quarters, in compliance with No. 7, General Orders, 3rd June; were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Denison, Brigade Major, who made a favorable report of their general appearance, and heavy gun drill.

INFANTRY.

The 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Riflesperformed 12 days drill at head-quarters, Toronto. The physical appearance of the men of the Battalion, when paraded for my inspection, was very good; officers and men appeared well up in their drill, principally company drill; arms and accountrements in very good order; clothing somewhat deficient.

The four companies of the 37th Battalion, and the 39th Battalion Rifles, performed their drill at their respective head-quarters, under canvas; were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major, who made a very favorable report of both corps;—very steady under arms; battalion and skirmishing drill very fair; appearance of the men good.

The Rifle Company at the Sault Ste. Marie, under the command of Captain Wilson, was inspected by Lieut. Colonel Denison, Brigade Major, who reported arms, account and clothing in good order. Very useful company. Is in possession of three four-pounders, which the men handle uncommonly well.

The remaining corps were assembled in brigade camps.

The camp at Niagara was formed on the 23rd June last, under the General Order, for 12 days drill.

With reference thereto, I beg leave to refer to the report made by Lieut.-Colonel Skinner, herewith endorsed, marked "A."

Having been in the camp several days with Lieut.-Colonel Villiers, Brigade Major, who remained in camp during the drill, rendering all the assistance in his power, I must say the camp was very orderly and well behaved.

The duties, both staff and regimental, well carried out; the rations were uncom-

monly good; no complaints.

Although the time is, I consider, too short, I must bear testimony to the aptitude officers and men shew in acquiring their drill and places; and when the brigade was inspected by me on the 2nd July, nine days only in camp, the general appearance of the force, all arms, their steadiness under arms, and the manner in which the brigade movements were performed, were most creditable to all connected with the force in camp.

The two Field Batteries, Hamilton and Welland, well horsed, well commanded,

deserve more than ordinary credit.

The 13th Battalion, from Hamilton, deserves mention; strong in numbers, steady and soldierlike under arms; their skirmishing when covering the brigade in the field, all shew the regiment to be in good order.

CAMP, HOLLAND LANDING.

This camp was formed on the 29th September, (12 days drill) rather late, which was unavoidable, owing to the Provincial Exhibition taking place at Toronto the week prior. It was composed of the following corps:—Nos. 2 and 3 Troops, 2nd Regiment of Cavalry; Toronto Field Battery; the 12th, 31st, 34th, 35th and 36th Batalions of Infantry—in all 121 officers, 1,630 non-commissioned officers and men, 175 horses.

The camp was under my command.

Brigade Staff appointed temporarily—Superintendent of Drill, Lieut-Colonel Denison; Brigade Major, Brigade Major Bligh, 35th Battalion; Supply Officer, Major Selby, 12th Battalion; Musketry Instructor, Captain White, 34th Battalion: Orderly Officer, Cornet Clarence Denison, Governor General's Body Guard, with five Staff Sergeants.

As a brigade camping ground, especially in the autumn, Holland Landing offers many favourable inducements, holding a central position in the brigade division. Good water easily obtained by sinking wells; dry sandy soil covered with sod, with some fifty acres adjoining the camp ground for drill and exercise; excellent rifle ranges, (9 in all) with

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sunken marker's butts, radiating from a common centre in different directions; ground tree with easy access; all go to show it to be a very good place. I must not omit to mention the obliging services rendered by Mr. B. Thorne, Township Reeve, who obtained the free use of the rewnship Park (or reserve) enclosed, as well as clearing and levelling the adjoining grounds for drill purposes, free of expense. Although the weather was very inclement, constant rain and cold, principally at night, fortunately, the men turned out cheerfully and paraded three times a day. Squad and company drill for several days, before being put together as brigades, had a marked good effect, the weakest point being guard mounting and posting sentries, &c. Making all guards, brigade guards, and requiring all to parade every morning for the Brigade Major's inspection, had a very good effect.

The whole of the force was under canvas. I am happy to say, less average sickness than usual; no casualties worth mentioning; the men behaved well; the rations were well supplied and good. It gives me much pleasure to state that the attention, both on the part of the Brigade Staff, Regimental Officers and men, to their drill and duties, was very satisfactory, resulting in a brigade field day on the 8th October, which would have reflected

credit on much older troops.

Lieut.-Colonel Denison, as Superintendent of Drill, performed his duties very much to

my satisfaction, affording useful instruction when ever required.

Major Selby, 12th Battalion, as Supply Officer, Captain White, 34th Battalion, as Musketry Instructor, were most attentive in the discharge of their respective duties.

Target Practice.

I beg leave to forward the enclosed report of Ensign St. John, marked "B," 19th Battalion, a very efficient Musketry Instructor, showing the general average and working of the corps of Active Militia at the Niagara camp, by which it is satisfactory to find that there is a marked improvement this year, compared with that of 1872.

I glean the following from his report :-

Data I. C. C.	Figure of Merit.
Brigade figures of merit	15.31
Dest shooting Company, No. 5 Company, 20th Fattalion	25.63
Best shooting Troop of Cavalry, No. 4 Troop, Grimsby	20.81
Best shooting Eattalian, 20th Regiment	18-64
Best shot in Brigade, Private David Stock, No. 2 Compar	lV.
77th Battalion, score	. 60 points.

From the report of the target practice, at the camp at Holland Landing, I received from Captain White, Musketry Instructor, marked "C," enclosed, it appears that the brigade figure of merit stood 14.76.

Best shooting	Company, N	o. 4 Company.	35th Battalion	Figure 20	of Merit,
Best shooting	Battalien, 3	5th Regiment.	************	16	19
Best shooting	Proop, No. 2,	Oak Ridges, 2 1	Regiments of Ca	valry 16	.00
Best shot in l	Brigade, Berg	eant-Major Gri	gley, 12th Batts	dion,	
score	************	eteraria de agra.	A RECOGNICATION OF	47	points.

The average shooting at the Niagara camp, was evidently the better; the weather may have had something to do with it.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Number of	cadets admitted during the year	
Number of	cadels who obtained lat class certificates	77
110	who obtained 2nd chas certificates	59
With hour	by permission	0
	Twee communications	78

Of the above number, 20 were officers of the force, 20 non-commissioned officers, 16 were privates, 10 were cadets not belonging to the force, some of whom have since received commissions.

Average number of days required to obtain a 1st class certificate... 78
do 2nd class certificate... 65

Adjutant, Lieut.-Colonel Denison, Brigade Major.

Drill Instructor, Sergeant-Major Cantlin.

The above school closed, at Toronto, on the 31st May last.

I cannot close this report without bringing specially forward the march made by the Toronto Field Battery, commanded by Captain Gray, from the Old Fort to the camp at Holland Landing, and also the return march, a distance of thirty-eight miles, whose report, marked "D," I beg leave to enclose, giving the details; it shows what a Field Battery of the force can do when commanded by a smart and intelligent officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
W. S. DURIE, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 2.

[A.]

DUNELG, BEACHVILLE, 13th July, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Brigade Camp assembled at Niagara under my command on the 23rd June last, in accordance with District Order of the 11th ult. The force was comprised of the following corps:—

Corps.	Commanding Officers.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Total.	Horses,
Hamilton Field Battery Welland Field Battery 3th Battalion 9th do 6th do 8th do 4th do	Major Book Capt Smith Lieut, F. King Major and Bt. Lieut, Col. Irving Major McDonald Lieut, Col. Murray Lieut, Col. Patton Lieut, Col. Barnett Lieut, Col. Brown	10 20 3 3 16 23 22 8 15	6 197 71 72 263 252 269 82 204 262	16 217 74 75 279 275 291 90 219 281	217 555 57 4 4 4 4
the state of the s	Totals	139	1,678	1,817	354

The health of the several corps comprising the brigide was good, and neither accident nor cases of serious illness occurred during the continuance of the camp. Seven men had to be sent home, owing to illness contracted prior to marching from company headquarters, which was not discovered until the medical inspection to which every regiment was subjected the day after arrival. In this connection, and with a view to saving the country from unnecessary expenses, I would urgently recommend that commanding officers of corps be ordered to have all their men inspected by the medical officer of the battalion prior to marching out for active service or to camps of exercise.

The first six days after arrival was devoted to preliminary drill, as follows :-

Cavalry.—Sword exercise, mounted and dismounted drill.
Artillery.—Foot drill and field battery movements.

Infantry.-Squad, company, skirmishing and battalien drill.

- - - from 6.30 to 7.30. Forenoon ,, - - - - ,, 10.00 to 12.00. Afternoon ,, - - - - ,, 3.00 to 5.00.

The different corps were also practised in guard mounting and dismounting, and posting sentries, a branch of their duty of which a great majority of the men were entirely ignorant, and for which the time at our disposal was insufficient to get them thoroughly posted.

On the 30th June I ordered the first brigade parade, and was much pleased at the precision and promptitude with which the movements were performed, a large proportion

of the men having never taken part in a brigade parade before.

On the 1st July (Dominion Day) the brigade was paraded at eleven o'clock, and at noon a feu de joie was fired in honor of the day. In the afternoon I had purposed allowing the men a half-holiday, as is customary on this day, but at the request of officers commanding corps I took the brigade for a march out in column of route, throwing out advanced and rear guards of cavalry.

On Thursday, the 2nd of July, the brigade was paraded for your inspection, and a

very successful field day carried out under your direction.

I cannot conclude my remarks on drill without at least adverting to the inadequacy of the time in such short camps of exercise as those assembled for twelve days. The days occupied in assembling and returning, with the intervening Sunday, cutting down the actual time spent in drill to nine days, and even less in the case of artillery. All this time should be spent in preliminary drill, and say five or six more in brigade exercises.

The target practice was carried out regimentally under the supervision of Ensign St. John, Brigade Musketry Instructor, and twenty rounds per man expended. For any efficient instruction in this important branch of a soldier's duty, I have to remark as above

that the time allowed is altogether too short.

On Sunday, the 27th June, Divine service parades were ordered, and all the men

marched to their several places of worship.

The Young Men's Christian Association opened and maintained a booth on the camp ground, where religious services were held in the evening, and the troops were supplied with newspapers, pens, ink, and paper free of charge.

The conduct of the men, with one or two exceptions, was excellent, and I learned with satisfaction from the residents of the town and neighbourhood that they considered

the troops more than ordinarily well behaved.

In reference to the transport arrangements I heard no complaints, with the exception of the train which conveyed the 13th Battalion, which was delayed for five hours in the neighbourhood of Clifton, in a burning sun and without water. The natural advantages of the ordnance lands at Niagara for camp purposes is I think a fit subject for remark in this report. The climate is healthy, there is an abundance of excellent water, an expansive parade ground, capital shelter for cavalry and field battery horses, and rifle ranges not easily surpassed. Besides these natural advantages, there are many barrack buildings which can be utilized as hospitals, soldiers' quarters, mess and store houses, and prove invaluable to a camp of exercise. I would suggest that a small amount be expended annually to keep the buildings in repair, and would strongly urge that the ground and buildings be retained for military purposes.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge the efficient manner in which the several memhers of my Brigade Staff performed their duties, especially mentioning Captain Moore,

Brigade-Major, and Captain Boice, Supply Officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. A. SKINNER, Lieut. Col., Officer in Command of Brigade Camp at Niagara.

The Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 2, Toronto.

ST. CATHARINE'S, 21st July, 1874.

Sin, -- I have the honor to submit the nominal roll of those who made the highest scores in company and battalion of the Brigade Camp, Military District No. 2, assembled at Niagara for the annual drill of 1874-75.

The figure of merit of the brigade is 15.31; last camp it was 11.49; a very great

improvement.

The best shooting company is No. 5 Company, 20th Battalion, with the average of 25.63, being slightly better than the highest company figure of merit (in the District) of last camp, which was 25.12, obtained by No. 5 Company, 38th Battalion.

The battalion having the highest figure of merit is the 20th Battalion, being 18.64; last camp the best battalion of the Division obtained 17.62; a considerable increase. The best shot in the brigade is Private David Stock, of No. 2 Company, 77th Battalion,

with the score of 60 points. The figure of merit of the cavalry (2nd Regiment) is 17.77; the best shooting troop is the Grimsby Troop, with an average of 20.81; and the best shot in the regiment is

Private W. Martindale, of the same troop, having scored 58 points.

The number of men who fired the required number of rounds is, Infantry, 1,183; Cavalry, 184.

Of the thirty-seven making the highest scores, twenty-one are non-commissioned

officers, being over one-half.

I am glad to state that the suggestion of Major Dartnell, District Musketry Instructor for 1872, as to having but one marker in each butt, and having the markers permamently drawn from each battalion, was acted upon this year. I found it worked well, there being no complaints of inattention as during the previous camp.

The rules of firing were the same as those of last camp, and which seemed to give

general satisfaction.

I approve of the "Hythe position" at 400 yards, notwithstanding it has been objected to in former reports, for skirmishers are often prevented from firing lying down by reason of the lowness of the ground, therefore are compelled to fire from the knee; consequently, in becoming accustomed to the Hythe position, it will not come amiss.

I am glad to state no accidents occurred. The weather was not wholly favorable to

shooting, on account of the severe winds which prevailed.

Next camp at Niagara, I would advise the raising of targets Nos. 7 and 8.

In taking into consideration the marked improvement of the brigade shooting, it must be remembered that the 500 yards range was added to the ranges of last camp.

When it was definitely announced that there would be no prizes for those with the highest scores, I could not help but notice the disappointment expressed on the men's faces. It prizes are to be withheld, it will be found to have a prejudicial effect on the interest taken by the volunteers in rifle shooting

I desire to here make mention of the valuable assistance rendered me by Staff-Ser-

geant Dunford, of the Queen's Own Rifles.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, F. St. JOHN. Ensign, Musketry Instructor.

CAMP, HOLLAND LANDING, 9th October, 1874.

Sir,-I have the honor to report that, as Musketry Instructor to the Brigade, I have conducted the target practice according to the instructions received from you, and also that I found the ranges in the most convenient and satisfactory state, both as regards situation and safety.

Enclosed you will please find a tabulated return of each battalion, which I hope will give all the necessary information which you require.

In closing this report, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the course has been conducted without accident or hindrance to any person engaged. With the exception of the hinges on the trap-doors in butts, which were too light, and occasioned a little delay while being fixed, in all other respects everything worked satisfactory.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

JOSEPH WHITE, Capt .. Brigade Musketry Instructor.

Lient.-Col. DURIE.

Deputy Adjutant General, Commanding Camp at Holland Landing.

[D.]

Toronto, 2nd November, 1874.

SIR,-I have the honor to report that the Toronto Field Battery, under my command, assembled for annual drill on Tuesday, the 29th September, 1874.

On the same day at 10 a.m., the Battery commenced the annual ball practice. The target was moored in Lake Ontario, at about one thousand yards from shore. The firing was high at first, in consequence of the common shell not being charged,

as I had instructions not to use powder for that purpose.

Reducing the weight of the projectile by half a pound has a very great influence on its flight, and I would strongly recommend the propriety of not permitting artillery to engage in practice until they are deemed competent to use shell according to regulation.

Twenty-eight rounds hit the target out of forty-nine fired, the last round completely demolished the superstructure, leaving only the raft and anchor to be towed ashore.

The remainder of the ammunition I retained to be used on some future occasion. On Wednesday at noon the Battery started on the march for camp at Holland

A halt was made at Hogg's Hollow, eight miles from Toronto, to water and feed the horses; the men had dinner at the same time.

Arrived at Bond's Lake, twenty miles from Toronto, at seven o'clock p.m., watered

and fed the horses, and cooked supper for the men.

Arrived at Holland Landing Camp at forty-five minutes past three a.m., October 1st, performing a march of thirty-eight miles in less than sixteen hours.

The Battery walked forty-five minutes and trotted fifteen each hour on the march,

trotting five minutes at a time.

The men and horses were in capital spirits, the Battery going into camp on the trot. I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Denison, Brigade Major, who met the Battery and pointed out the position it was to occupy.

During the camp the Battery was under your immediate orders, and I trust and

believe performed its duty to your satisfaction.

Major Irwin, the officer commanding the School of Gunnery, inspected the Battery on Thursday, the 8th October.

The Battery marched out of camp on Friday, the 9th October, at eleven o'clock a.m., an I moved rapidly over the road, as I was eager to make the most of a few hours' daylight

A short halt, to feed and water horses, and to cook dinner for the men, was made at Aurora; I also balted the Battery five minutes during each hour, walked forty minutes and frosted lifteen; after dark I discontinued trotting.

I deemed it advisable not to halt for any length of time, as there was every indica-

tion of rain, the read already muddy and heavy to travel over, and a new coat of metal laid at intervals along the route.

The Battery arrived at the Old Fort, Toronto, at 11.45 p.m., Friday, accomplishing the march in thirteen hours, and proving beyond a doubt a Volunteer Field Battery can possess that faculty of nobility, without which it is a useless expense.

On Saturday the guns, arms, harness, and accoutrements were returned into store,

in a clean and proper manner.

The harness was placed in the harness room in a very creditable condition indeed, and this after continual wet weather, but this is owing no doubt to a couple of small prizes offered annually to the drivers by the officers of the Battery.

A prize also given to the smartest sub-division has the effect of keeping the guns at

all times thoroughly clean.

I find encouragement better than punishment.

I cannot close this report without noticing the zeal and ability of the officers under my command, and their untiring energy in the interest of the corps, before, during and after the annual drill.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN GRAY, Capt., Toronto Field Battery.

Lieut.-Col. DURIE, Deputy Adjutant General. Military District No. 2.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. KINGSTON, December 10th, 1874.

SIR, -I have the honor to forward, herewith, for submission to the Major Genera commanding, a tabular statement (Form 106), of my inspections in Military District No. 3 after the annual drill for 1874-75, together with this Report of the state of the

The force consists of the following corps :-

7 Troops of Cavalry.

2 Field Batteries...... Artillery. 4 Garrison Batteries ...

10 Battalions or 64 Infantry.

The total strength of these corps, as by law allowed, is :-

Corps.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Herses.	Guns.
Cavalry. Field Batteries Garrison Batteries Infentry	12	385 150 220 3,530	417 124 , 50	8 4
Total	HAVE .	4,285	591	12

In accordance with General Order (14) 3rd June, 1874, the nominal strength of each troop or company of Garrison Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, for the annual drill of 1874 75 was reduced to 42, exclusive of officers, and the total number entitled to drill under this order, was :-

Corps.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Cavalry, 7 Troops Field Batteries, 2 Batteries Garrison Artillery 4 Batteries Infantry, 10 Battalions Total	10	294 150 168 2,688 3,300	321, 124 50 495	8 4 12

The numbers who have actually performed the drill, and have been mustered, inspected, and paid up to the 1st December, 1874, are :-

Corps.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men	Horses.	Guns.
Cavalry, 7 Troops 2 Field Batteries 2 Garrison Batteries 8 Infantry Battalions of 46 Companies	27 7 6 159	313 132 76 1,833	334 97 37	8 2
Total	199	2,354	468	10

The excess of cavalry strength was caused by the mounted band of the Northumberland and Durham squadron being specially allowed in addition to the squadron strength, The following corps have not yet performed their drill, viz. :-

The Port Hope and Trenton Garrison Batteries.

14th Battalion, 1 company. 16th do 8 companies. 45th do 3 do 46th do do

making a total of two Garrison Batteries of Artillery and eighteen Infantry companies who have failed to muster so far this year.

Two brigade camps were formed simultaneously at Kingston and Cobourg, on the 22nd June, 1874, for 12 days' drill, composed of corps in the two Brigade Divisions respectively. The staff recommended and allowed for these camps was :-

1 Commandant..... 1 Major of Brigade..... 1 Supply Officer..... 1 Camp Quartermaster For each camp. 1 Musketry Instructor...

1 Provost Sergeant...... 1 Brigade Clerk.....

The senior officer of Militia in each camp took command as Brigadier. The Artillery and Cavalry were under the senior officers of their respective arms. The stuff was selected by the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the district, and submitted for approval to headquarters at Ottawa.

The Kingston camp was composed of the following corps :-Artillery.—The Kingston Field Battery.

The Frontenac Squadron. 3 Troops Cavalry Napanee Troop.

14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles. 15th Argyle Light Infantry.

47th Frontenac Battalion. 5 Battalions Infantry ... 48th Lennox and Addington Battalion. 49th Hastings Battalion.

Total strength of camp was :-Officers..... 113 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men 1,360 203 Guns

Lieut.-Colonel A. Campbell of the 15th Battalion, "Argyle Light Infantry," from Belleville, being the senior officer in camp, commanded the whole. The immediate command of the cavalry was assumed by Lieut.-Col. John Duff, of the Frontenac Squadron.

Lieut.-Colonel Campbell's Report, marked A., is attached.

The strength of the camp as given above was the actual number present at muster when the District Paymaster, in my presence, called the rolls of every troop and company there assembled, and each officer, man and horse was viewed by me personally on that occasion.

The Cobourg camp was composed of the following corps:-

Artillery .- The Durham Field Battery. The Northumberland and Durham Squadron. 3 Troops Cavalry Peterborough Troop. 40th Northumberland Battalion. 3 Battalions Infantry... 45th West Durham

do 57th Peterborough Total strength of this camp :-Officers..... 879 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men..... Horses 223 Guns

Lieut.-Colonel W. Smith, of the 40th Battalion, from Cobourg, being the senior officer

present, commanded as Brigadier.

In the absence of Lieut. Col. D'Arcy Boulton, of the Northumberland and Durham Squadron, then on leave in England, who is the senior officer of the Active Militia in the Military District No. 3, the immediate command of the cavalry in this camp devolved upon Lieut,-Col. Smart of the Port Hope Troop.

Lieut.-Colonel Smith's Report, marked B., is attached.

The same precautions were taken at this camp, as at Kingston, to ascertain the actual number present entitled to pay.

The other corps in this District who have performed annual drill at their own headquarters are :-

The Picton troop of Cavalry.

The Napanee and Cobourg Batteries of Garrison Artillery.

The total number of these mustered was :-Officers.... Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.... 115 42 Horses 2 Guns ...

Making with the camps a grand total of : -Officers..... Non-Commissioned Officers and Men..... 2,354 468 10

that have so far completed the drill for 1874-75, and have been mustered and paid.

As Deputy Adjutant General in command of the District, I gave my personal superintendence to these two camps alternately, and issued a scale of parades and exercises to be observed daily during the period of encampments, together with other orders for the better government of the force.

At Kingston the cost of supplies, in proportion to the numbers, was less than at

Tenders were obtained by public advertisement for the supply of rations, fuel and

forage, and those accepted were approved by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The contractors fulfilled their obligations to the satisfaction of the troops assembled. The total amount recommended to be paid for these supplies at Kingston was \$3,745.91 and at Cobourg, \$3,473.18.

The cost of forage, per daily ration, at Kingston, was 40 cents; and at Cobourg, 48

The cost of men's rations (without fuel wood), at Kingston was 16% cents; and at

Cobourg, 211 cents, per man, per diem.

The cost of fuel wood has not been taken into account in calculating the cost of daily rations, for the reason that a quantity of drift wood and old picketing was picked up in the vicinity of the camps which saved the men the labor of cutting up cordwood, and consequently the full allowance of cordwood was not drawn.

At Kingston 30 cords of wood were consumed at a cost of \$177, and at Cobourg 16

cords, costing \$96.

The total number of rations drawn during the camps was, at Kingston 15,812, and

at Cobourg 10,385.

No complaints of any kind were made as to the quantity or quality of the supplies furnished.

Owing to the short period allowed for camp exercises, twelve days only, including the days of coming and going and Sundays, the target practice was necessarily limited to 15 rounds, per man. The practice was performed at three ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards, at both camps, under the supervision of musketry instructors specially selected for that duty.

The returns of these officers will accompany this Report.

The cost of transport by waggen on the country roads, not traversed by railroals.

amounted to \$338.04 for Kingston and \$142.45 for Cobourg.

The remainder of the transport for both camps was by rail or steamboat, and was furnished upon transport requisitions signed by me, and paid on de and by the Militia Department in Ottawa.

The 16th "Prince Edward" and the 46th "East Durham" Battalions, have not yet

performed the annual drill for 1874-75.

The reason assigned by the 16th Battalion for neglecting to do so has not been made known to me.

The Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 46th Battalion reported that the last issue of clothing was worn out, and therefore the battalion could not appear in public. His application to be allowed to perform the drill at company headquarters was not approved. These two battalions are amongst the best in the District.

The Garrison Batteries at Port Hope and Trenton have also failed as yet to put in their drill this year. No reason has been assigned.

The Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Kingston accompanied me on my inspection of the other two Garrison Batteries at Napanez and Cobourg. He examined them in garrison gun drill, and expressed approval of the manner in which the exercises

were performed by the gun detachments, and in which his questions were answered; but they were recommended to attend the School of Gunnery in future, and obtain a more perfect and extended knowledge of artillery duties than their own limited means of instruction now enable them to attain.

The total amount of money distributed amongst the several corps for efficient bands

of music was :-

In the 6th Brigade Division	
Total in the District The amount granted in aid of the Rifle Associations was \$225, as 6th Brigade Division 7th do	follows:— \$75
Hastings Association	75
Total	\$225

The state of the arms and clothing reported upon in the tabular statement (Form 106 a.) refers to the equipment seen in the camps, and at the armouries of other corps only who performed drill and were inspected at their own headquarters, which is of course a

portion only of the arms and clothing in possession of the force.

In the month of October a report was forwarded to me of the loss by fire of the clothing of No. 2 Company, 15th Battalion "Argyle Light Infantry," at Belleville, on the 3rd of that month. This clothing was kept by the captain in his office in the market building for their better preservation, while the arms and accourrements of the company in the armoury were uninjured.

The report of the captain as sent to me is enclosed herewith.

The instructions issued for the recall of all arms and clothing in possession of the men are being carried out by commanding officers of corps, but up to the present date the half-yearly inspections by the Brigade Majors have not been completed, and I am therefore unable to make a more accurate report at present of the equipment generally.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. JARVIS, Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 3.

The Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Ottawa.

[A.]

THE CAMP, KINGSTON, July, 3rd, 1874.

Str,-I have the honor to report that the corps named in the margin Cavalry. have performed their annual drill, in the camp just ended, for 1874 and Frontenac 1875, under my command, as officer commanding the 7th Brigade Division, Squadron, Napanee according to the District Orders dated June 17th, 1874.

The Camp was laid out and was conducted in strict accordance with the regulations and orders for drill, guards, target practice, &c.

The brigade field movements were very creditably performed.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report most satisfactorily on the conduct of every officer present, and that I was most ably seconded by 14th Battalion the officers in command of battalions,

The target practice was most ably conducted under the superintendence 47th of Captain Byrne, the Musketry Instructor.

The Supply Officer, Captain Gordon, was most attentive and diligent in the discharge of his onerous duties.

Troop.

Kingston Field Battery. Infantry.

do

do 48th do da

49th

To the Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. Phillips, I am indebted for much valuable aid and assistance in carrying out the various duties incident to the command intrusted to me.

The total actual strength of the force in camp is appended to this

Report.

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

ALFRED A. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col. Commanding Kingston Camp.

The Deputy Adjutant-General, Commanding Military District No. 3, Kingston.

[B.]

COBOURG, July 22nd, 1874.

Northumber-

SIR.—As senior officer and Commandant at the brigade camp for the land and Dur- present year, recently formed at Cobourg under the authority of District Lt-Col.Smart; Orders, dated June 17th, 1874, I have the honor to report that the camp Peterboro' composed of the corps with commanding officers as named in the margin, Rogers; Dur was duly formed on the 22nd ultimo.

The ground, selected just outside the northern limits of the town, was Battery, Capt. well adapted to purposes of encampment, being convenient, cheerful and remarkably healthy; there being very few cases of sickness, and those of only

Major Elliott; the mildest type.

The drill and exercises were conducted, as nearly as possible, in bitt; 57th Bat- accordance with the directions laid down in the District Order, and general Lt.- camp duties and routine were carried on with as much strictness as can be in the case of raw troops brought together for so brief a period.

Of the general conduct of officers and men I cannot speak in too high terms, and, considering the shortness of the time afforded for actual work (only nine days, exclusive of Sunday and the days of marching in and out), and the comparatively large number of the recruits in the ranks, the progress in drill was very satisfactory. Indeed the change made in the Field Battery (at field drill for the first time) was something remarkable.

In this connection I might say that the reduction in the number of men per troop and company for drill purposes I strongly approve of, and would wish to see the reduction carried still further, provided it could be accompanied with a corresponding increase in the number of drills and the greater consequent efficiency of the company and battalion staffs.

The difficulty experienced in horsing volunteer batteries, a subject of general complaint amongst Artillery officers, was entirely absent in the case of the Durham Battery; indeed Captain Graham brought with him more than the regulation number of horses. With the battery there were some very fine teams, and in general its horses, and those of the cavalry in camp, were all that could be desired.

From the Brigade Staff I received every assistance, each of its members seemed the right man in the right place. The prompt and satisfactory issue of supplies by Captain Van Ingen could not have been better performed by any Control Officer in the regular service. Captain Johnston is a most painstaking and intelligent musketry instructor, and on this occasion proved the value of the special training received by him some years ago; while Major McDermid discharged the duties of Camp Quartermaster in a way that showed him to be a reliable and trustworthy officer.

The relationship existing between the Brigade Major and myself forbids

any reference to him, beyond the fact that the credit of any success arising from preliminary arrangements is altogether his.

To the officers commanding corps my thanks are due for the cheerful. ready, and soldier-like support which on all occasions I received from them.

The supplies were of the best that the season could afford. The meat, though thin, was always sweet and of good quality, and the bread, furnished by Shepherd, of Port Hope, was excellent. Indeed, as regards the supplies, no complaint whatever was made.

The transport arrangements, both by the Grand Trunk and by the Cobourg and Peterborough roads were all that could be desired, securing, as

they did, early arrivals and departures.

There was no casualty of moment to report. The weather during the whole period was very pleasant, and on marching out all ranks seemed well satisfied with the camp and everything connected with it.

The payment of officers according to rank was appreciated, as was also

the increase of ten cents a day in the pay of the rank and file.

With respect to the conveniences provided for the troops it may not be amiss to say that at the commencement of the camp a post office was established at the Brigade Office under the immediate charge of the Brigade Clerk, the transport branch of the service being performed by a mounted orderly, with mail bags kindly lent by Mr. Sykes the obliging Cobourg Postmaster. Postage stamps too were kept on sale, and everything done to secure prompt and satisfactory communication with home and friends.

The Montreal Telegraph Company, with characteristic enterprise and at no small expense, laid a wire in connection with the line on the Peterborough Railway, and established an office in one of our circular tents lent them for the purpose; this, I need hardly say, proved a great convenience to many.

I should fail in my duty did I not mention the very great pleasure and profit afforded to all ranks in camp by the Cobourg Young Mens' Christian Association who, at considerable cost to themselves, erected a building on the ground, and supplied, gratis to all, an abundance of reading and a liberal stock of writing materials, with all necessary facilities for correspondence; and I am happy to say that very many of the men availed themselves of this kindness, and also attended in large numbers the evening religious meetings held in the Association building. I would recommend that an appropriation to assist and encourage this object should annually be placed in the Militia estimates, and that steps should be taken to give such certainty and permanence to these rooms as would make them a part of our camping system.

I beg to close this imperfect report by recommending that the month of June be fixed for the drill period in this section of the Dominion. All interests considered, no other month of the year is as convenient for the the employer and employed, and no other month affords as good practical results in respect to the comfort of the men and the economy of the time set aside for the training. I have said that this month should be fixed, that is, the members of the force should, months before, know when and where the drill is to take place, so that arrangements may be made early, and the

doubt and uncertainty of the past few years removed.

Accompanying are the target practice returns and a summary of the field states at your inspection on the 2nd July.

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

W. SMITH, Lt.-Col. 40th Batt.,

Commanding Camp.

The Deputy Adjt.-General, Military District No. 3, Kingston, Ont. 6 - 3

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 4.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, BROCKVILLE, 18th December, 1874.

Sir,—Pursuant to General Orders, dated 3rd January, 1874 I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the operations of the Active Militia in this District for the current year. I also enclose "Abstract Inspection Report" and "Brigade Target Practice Returns."

The total numbers which have performed the Annual Drill for 1874-75 are as

follows :-

Officers 141, N. C. officers and men 1684, horses 226.

Total officers and men 1825.

Relieved by General Orders and special authority, from performing the annual drill, 453 officers and men.

A Brigade Camp was formed at Ottawa on the 22nd June, composed of the following

corps and strength.

or order		N. C. Officer	8
	Officers.	and men.	Horses.
Staff	. 6	6	6
Cavalry.			
Prescott Troop	3	42	42
Ottawa do	3	42	44
Artillery.		o or sody at b	in the same
Ottawa Field Battery	. 6	66	69
Infantry and Rifles.	100	de la compara la compa	that a govern
2 & 5 Cos., 18th Battalion		66	2 3
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Cos., 41st Battalion	. 15	188	3
2, 3, 5, 6 & 7 Cos., 42nd do		210	4
3 & 6 Cos., 43rd do	. 6	67	
1, 2, 4 & 7 Cos., 56th do	13	156	2 4
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 Cos., 59th do	22	295	4
		THE PARTY OF	
	95	1138	176
Total officers and	men		12

The following corps performed the drill by special permission or under the orders relating to City corps.

LA stowed of the	Officers.	N. C. Officers and men.	Horses.
Gananoque Field Battery. In Camp at Local Head-Quarters 1, 2, 4 & 6 Batteries, Ottawa.	. 5	60	50
Brigade Garrison Artillery at Local Hea Quarters		156	
(Special organization) do do say	. 26	330	
Total officers and men	46	546	50
		1233	176
Total number drilled		1825	226

The following Batteries and Companies were allowed by General Orders, or by specia permission, to dispense with drill for the present year.

Nos. 3, 5 & 7 Batteries, Ottawa Brigade	Officers	N. C. officers and men.
Garrison Artillery, say	9	126
Nos. 1, 2, 7 & 9 Cos., 43rd Battalion Nos. 3, 5 & 6 Cos., 56th do		168 126
1103. 0, 0 60 0 0031, 0 001		
Total officers and men	33	420

Having witnessed for many years the great waste of a amountion by men being sent to the targets without sufficient (in many cases none whatever) instruction in position and aiming drill or the theoretical principles of Musketry Instruction, I deemed it best to order the course of Target practice to be confined to ten rounds per man, five to be fired at 200 yards and five at 400 yards, which number was accordingly fired by each man in camp. The great number of misses at these short ranges, is, I think, sufficient proof that the arrangement was a wise one, and trust it will meet with your approbation.

In addition to the tabular inspection returns, and target practice abstract herewith submitted, I have the honor to bring before your notice each corps in the District.

Cavalry.

Prescott Troop, Major Walsh, (on leave). Officers in camp, Lieut. Raney and Cornet

Satchell; Ottawa Troop, Captain Sparks.

By special permission I secured the services of Lt.-Col. Lovelace to take charge of this arm of the service while in camp, consequently the two troops were formed into a squadron and placed under that officers command, to whose efficiency and exertions, ably assisted by the zealous officers of the respective troops, is due, for the marked improvement and general efficiency attained. Both officers, non-commissioned officers and troopers are zealous workers, clean and soldierly. The horses are very fair, and improvement in drill as detailed in tabular return very satisfactory.

Artillery.

Ottawa Field Battery,-Captain Stewart.

This Battery mustered in its usual efficient manner, and carried out the ordinary camp duties, taking part in all field days, route marches etc., but owing to the large number of rafts in the Ottawa River, it was impossible to carry out the usual course of shot and shell practice. The inspection of this corps was made by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

I may here mention that on my recommendation, Lieut. Harris, O. B. G. A., was appointed Veterinary-Surgeon for this encampment. His services were highly appreciated, and by the inspection and treatment of all horses in camp, prevented any claims for sickness or injury, consequently much trouble and expense was doubtless saved. Now that we have such a large number of horses going through drill annually, I think a Veterinary-Surgeon should be appointed to either the cavalry or artillery of the District.

Gananoque Field Battery, Captain McKenzie.

This corps is in possession of part of the necessary equipment only, viz:—Three guns and one Howitzer with carriages and limbers, (no caissons). Harness for twenty four horses, saddlery for the non-commissioned officers and clothing complete. As these stores were not issued until towards the end of the summer, permission was given for the annual drill to be performed in camp at local head-quarters. The camp was formed on the first day of September, and continued for twelve days, during which, shot and shell practice was carried out at 1,000 yards and 1,700 yards. Best shot in Battery, Gunner Birmingham.

6-31

The inspection was made by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, accompanied by the Brigade Major of the Division, the latter officer reported everything correct regular and satisfactory.

Previous to the encampment I personally inspected the harness and store rooms, and found the harness correctly put up and properly cared for and other stores in good order Captain McKenzie deserves special mention for the energy displayed in the organization of this Battery.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. Egleson.

The city Batteries (Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 6) performed the drill under the general orders relating to city corps, at local head-quarters; Nos. 3 and 5 Batteries being rural corps, had special permission to dispense with drill for the present year; No. 7. Battery performed no drill. I inspected the four batteries on the 11th December, (extension of time being authorized). The men paraded clean and soldierly, and performed proving in fours and manual exercise indifferently. A detachment from each Battery performed big gun drill satisfactorily.

I noticed an improvement in the physique of the men, and the morale is ev idently improving. The officers are zealous, and I have no doubt but the whole Brigade will be

efficiently organized in time for next year's annual drill.

The Band of twenty-six musicians is very efficient and reflects much credit on the

COTUS.

Owing to the impossibility of the officers leaving their civil occupations to attend the school of gunnery, promotion has come to a stand, which is operating very injuriously, If an instructor were sent to the corps from "A" Battery for a few months, and if the assistant inspector of artillery could, during that period deliver a few lectures to the officers, there is no doubt but they could prove their efficiency sufficient to ensure their promotion, I therefore trust that some means may be devised to overcome this difficulty.

I am not in favour of corps performing drill at local head-quarters, but where instruction in big gun drill is necessary, this cannot well be avoided in this district. But as Garrison Artillery require to understand Battalion drill as well as big gun, I think that an annual drill performed occasionally in brigade camp would be advantageous to

the corps, as well as to the District at large.

I take the liberty of again calling attention to the very inadequate Drill Shed accommodation at Ottawa. The armories are very open and the roofs leak in winter, the drill room is quite too small, and from its peculiar construction is not adapted to the purpose intended. The force at the capital is, I think, deserving of much better accommodation.

Infantry and Rifle Corps.

The Governor General's Foot Guards (6 comps.) are organized under special regulations, and communicate direct with head-quarters; but I presume that they are on the numerical strength of this District, consequently I have added their number to the total strength. Although I have not officially inspected this corps, I have seen sufficient of it to know that it is well organized, and presents a fine soldierly appearance on parade.

18th Battalion (Inft.) County of Prescott, (6 companies.) - Lieut.-Col. Urquhart.

This Battalion has not mustered since September, 1871 (at which time it was one of the best in the District) consequently it is now very much disorganized, a special report on this subject was forwarded some time ago.

Nos. 3 and 5 companies were present in camp this year, and were attached for drill and discipline to the 42nd Battalion, I may add that, these two companies were present at the previous Brigade Camp.

41st Battalion, Brockville Rifles (6 companies.)—Lieut.-Col. Cole.

This battalion was present in camp, except No. 6 company which failed to join. This I attribute more to the officers than the men, several of whom assembled but could get no officer to take charge. This has been fully reported, and as an effort has been made to secure a change of Officers without avail, no doubt the company will have to be disbanded.

The five companies mustered fairly, but like the generality of corps were largely composed of recruits. The physique however, was, so far as I could judge, better than last year. This may be said of all corps in camp. The drill as detailed in tabular return was very fair and general improvement satisfactory. There was an efficient Band attached.

42nd Battalion, Brockville Infantry (7 companies.).—Lieut.-Col. Buell.

Five companies of this corps joined the camp, Nos. 1 and 4 Companies failing to do so. These last two companies have however, been re-organized, and there is every reason

to believe that in future they will be present when required.

This battalion was likewise largely composed of recruits, but maintained its former reputation for cleanliness and soldierly appearance. No. 7 Company (Pembroke) deserves special mention for their general appearance and efficiency. The drill, as detailed in tabular return, was fair, and general efficiency satisfactory. There was a gool band attached.

43rd Battalion, County Carleton Infantry, (6 companies.)—Lieut.-Col. Bearman.

Only Nos. 3 and 6 Companies joined the camp. The remaining companies were relieved from performing the present year's drill by general orders. These two companies were attached to the 42nd Battalion for drill and discipline, and united with the two companies of the 18th Battalion for rations. The men are not clean or soldierly in their habits, and there appears to be a want of esprit-de-corps. I fear the officers do not sufficient inculcate (by advice and example) discipline and implicit obedience to orders. The improvement in drill, however, was much more satisfactory than on some former occasions. There was an efficient band with these compa ies.

56th Battalion, County Grenville, "Lisgar Rifles," (7 companies.)—Lieut.-Col. Jessup.

Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 7 Companies joined the camp, Nos. 3, 5 and 6 Companies were

relieved by general orders from performing the present year's drill.

The interior economy of this battalion is good, and although composed like all other corps, of many recruits, a certain amount of esprit-de-corps is always maintained. The drill, as detailed in tabular return, was fairly executed. No. 7 Co. (Spencerville) was particularly good. No band was present this year.

59th Battalion, Stormont and Glengarry Infantry. (7 companies.)—Lieut. Col. Bergin.

This corps turned out with every company full, but were composed principally of recruits. The progress in drill was steady and fair, and through the energy of the officers the men improved very much in cleanliness and soldierly appearance. The drills as detailed in tabular return, was fairly executed. There was an efficient band attached.

The whole force attended divine service on the Sunday in camp. His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jones, kindly held a special military service on the field for all Protestants, at which time the Rev. Dr. Jones distributed gratuit-

tuously to the men, about seven or eight handred hymns and responses.

The Rev. Father Pallier held a special service in St. Joseph's Church for the Roman Catholics.

The duties in camp were carried out (so far as practicable) in accordance with the regulations for the annual drill for 1872-73. Many persons visited the camp during the period, including several Ministers of the Crown, viz: Honorables Messrs Mackenzie, Scott, Ross (Minister of Militia), and others who I cannot name; also Lieut.-Colonels Powell, Fletcher (Military Secretary), Macpherson, Wily, Brunell, Ross, and many others.

On the 1st July (Dominion day) the Brigade was inspected by the Acting Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Powell, at which time there was a general field day and march out.

This was witnessed by a large concourse of people, and I think passed off satisfactorily, showing conclusively that the short period of drill had been utilized to the fullest extent.

I notice a general falling off in the average shooting of the brigade, which is doubtless attributable to the large number of recruits who receive no preliminary drill or instruction in the theoretical principals of musketry. I cannot well see how this may be obviated under our present system of drill, unless sending more competent instructors to the several companies, and distributing an annual money grant as prizes direct to the companies, under such regulations as will induce the greater number of non-commissioned officers and men to attend practice at their company head-quarters. Ammunition should be supplied, and no man allowed to take more than one or two prizes, and the officers excluded altogether. I think some such system as this would induce a large percentage of the men to practice. At present only a very few men who have the name of being "crack shots" attend the prize meetings of the organizations now in existence.

Best shot in District during this year's course, Private W. Atcheson, No. 1 Com-

pany, 56th Battalion, 32 points.

District average figure of merit 9,76—(For names of best shots and other averages I

refer you to the District Target Practice Returns.)

The health of the men while in camp was, on the whole, excellent. Two accidents of a rather serious nature however occurred—one man had his ear shot off, and one got his own bayonet run through his leg while skirmishing. This latter was a very unusual occurrence, and could not be attributed to carelesness. I at the time convened Boards of officers to enquire into the particulars of these cases, whose reports have already been forwarded.

The General Hospital at Ottawa proved of great value to us, four severe cases had to

be sent there, for which the charges were very moderate.

The discipline on the whole was fair, but it was necessary to have a regimental court martial on one man, who was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment at hard labour.

This sentence was carried out in the common gaol of the County of Carleton.

It being actually necessary that the men have a meal after reaching camp on the first day, I think authority should be given to issue a sufficient quantity-of rations for that purpose. As many companies do not require the full ration on the last day, the officer commanding the camp might be authorized to issue on that day such quantity as he may consider actually necessary. By this arrangement the twenty five cents in lieu of rations on the first day would cover the deficiency of rations on the last day, and the stoppages would ensure the Department against loss.

The present forage cap is neither suitable for summer or winter, and as it is held in utter contempt by the great majority of the men it becomes a serious matter of discipline

to enforce its use.

It becomes my painful duty to report the death, on the 28th November, of Lieut. Col. Duncan MacDougall, District Paymaster of this District, and favourably known throughout Ontario as having occupied several important positions in connection with the Active Militia, during a period of about nineteen years.

Major Mattice, Brigade Major, and the following officers who were appointed temporarily to serve on the Staff, viz: Captain Butterfield, Supply Officer; Captain Weatherley, Musketry Instructor; Captain Jones, Camp Quarter-Master, and Lieutenant Supple, Orderly Officer, rendered me valuable assistance during the encampment.

During the past few years there has been so much said and written on the subject of improving the Militia system, that one might well be deterred from alluding to so important a matter, but as has heretofore been the custom, in compliance with the instructions of the

late Adjutant-General, and as I think considerable improvement can be made without any radical change in our present system or organization, I venture to submit for consideration the annexed crude memorandum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 4.

The Deputy Adjutant General of Militia.
Ottawa.

Memorandum.

Since the departure of the Imperial troops, the Active Militia in the greater part of Canada have had no pattern soldier to copy, and if this state of things is allowed to continue for a long period, the force must necessarily, under our present system of short drills, very much deteriorate. In order to obviate this difficulty, so far as practicable without a large increase of expenditure, the following is suggested.

Abolish the present system of company drill instruction and care of arms, in lieu of which, give each captain (who should be bound, as at present, to provide a properly

fitted up armory) fifty dollars per annum.

Appoint from the regular army, one paid non commissioned officer (married if possible) to each corps or battalion, as drill instructor and caretaker. It would be his duty to take general supervison of all stores, and keep all arms, &c. clean; to be constantly in uniform, moving about between the several company head-quarters, cleaning and regulating the

whole of the Government stores at each visit.

The appearance of even this small number of regular soldiers constantly moving about the country, would naturally foster and keep alive a military spirit among our rural population, as well as act as a pattern for the volunteers. The expense would be but little, if any, in excess of the present system, and a large annual saving would be effected by preventing deterioration in battalion stores. Considerable drill and target practice would doubtless be carried out at company head-quarters, which at present is wholly neglected, and there is no doubt whatever but the efficiency of the force would be much increased. The system to apply to all arms of the service.

In order that these instructors might not lose there soldierly appearance, habits and efficiency, it is proposed that they be assembled annually, and attached to "A" and "B"

Batteries for one month, to go through a course of drill and instruction.

An increase of pay to the rank and file, would, in the opinion of a great majority of the officers, facilitate recruiting, as also tend to secure a better class of men. In fact, it appears to many that if the force is to be maintained wholly by volunteering that this is actually necessary.

W. H. Jackson, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 4.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL, 16th December, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that all the corps in the District not precluded from drilling by the General Order of June 2nd, 1874, have, with the exception of the companies named below, performed the annual drill for 1874-75, as follows:—

1st BRIGADE DIVISION.

The St. Andrew's Troop of Cavalry, and 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers," drilled

in camp at St. Andrew's under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major. These corps went into camp on the 29th June, and drilled for 12 days. The camp was pitched on a suitable piece of ground on Mr. Simpson's farm, where a good supply of water was available; good order and discipline was maintained during the camp. The corps mustered: Cavalry, 3 officers, 40 non-commissioned officers and men and 43 horses; 11th Battalion, 17 officers and 198 non-commissioned officers and men. Officers and men presented a fine soldierly appearance at inspection. The cavalry were well mounted; they drilled as a squadron, and went through the movements and sword exercise in a creditable manner. The infantry showed good proficiency in drill; the parade, field movements and skirmishing were well done. The rations were of good quality, and gave satisfaction. 20 rounds per man were fired at target practice.

The City Corps in Montreal drilled at their own headquarters, and mustered stronger than they did during the previous year; a healthy spirit exists this year in the Montreal force—the corps are all full, and two additional companies each are offered to be raised for the 1st Battalion (or Prince of Wales' Rifles) and 6th Battalion (Hochelaga Light Infantry). The corps belonging to Military District No. 5, viz.: Troop of Cavalry, Brigade Garrison Artillery, No. 1 Company Engineers, 1st Battalion Prince of Wales' Rifles, 3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles and 6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry, paraded under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bacon in the afternoon of the 14th November, for the inspection of the Major-General commanding the Militia. They turned out strong considering the busy season, and looked well and soldier-like; the General was pleased to compliment them upon their appearance. The bands of the Garrison Artillery, 1st, 3rd and 6th Battalions were present, and added to the effect of the parade. These bands are all in an efficient state.

The Field Battery of Artillery did not parade, owing to the illness of the officer commanding, and one of the subalterns; this cause has also prevented the battery from performing field drill. The corps has gone through gun drill in all its details.

The strength of the City Corps at annual drill is as follows :-

Cavalry	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men, 28	Horses.
Field Battery	3	72	***
Brigade Garrison Artillery	15	192	4
No. 1 Company Engineers	2	40	***
1st Battalion Prince of Wales' Rifles	18	244	5
3rd Battalion Victoria Volunteer Rifles.	13	193	4
6th Battalion Hochelaga Light Infantry.	13	175	3
	-	-	-
Total	66	944	46

Independent Companies.

The Aylwin Infantry Company drilled at its own head quarters, and also the Wake field Infantry Company; they were both inspected by Lieut.-Col. Bacon on the 21st and 28th September respectively, and reported efficient. Their strength was:—

Aylwin Company, 2 officers and 46 men Wakefield Company, 2 officers and 34 men.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.

A brigade camp of all the corps in the 2nd Brigade Division (with the exception of the St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery) was formed at Laprairie on the 14th September. The camp was under the command of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District. The tents were pitched on the rising ground above the barracks. The staff officers were efficient in the discharge of their duties. The thanks of the commanding

officer are given to Major Hon M. Aylmer, Brigade Major; Lieut.-Col. McLeod Moore. Camp Quarter-Master; Captain Smith, Supply Officer; Major Maclaren, Orderly Officer; and Captain Atkinson, Instructor of Musketry, for their valuable services in carrying on the duties. The officers commanding corps gave their willing aid in maintaining order and discipline through the camp. The liberal scale of rations allowed by the department was found ample for the sustenance of the men. The quality of the rations furnished was good. The corps made good progress in drill; special attention was given to the instruction of the infantry in skirmishing, advance and rear guards, and guard mounting. The target practice was efficiently carried through under the superintendence of the Instructor; ten rounds per man was fired. The three troops of cavalry were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, and were well mounted. The good progress made by these troops, as shown at the field day, held on the last day of the camp, proved that the officers and men had profited largely by the instruction given by their commander. The Shefford Field Battery, under the command of Major Amyrauld, marched into camp in full strength, with their complete camp equipage, a distance of fifty-six miles, over rough roads. The officers and men of the battery were unceasing in their attention to drill and duty. The gun practice was very good, particularly at the long range; the battery was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Strange, R.A., Inspector of Artillery, who expressed himself well pleased with the efficient state of the corps.

On the day before breaking camp a field day was held. The brigade movements were well done; the skirmishing and firing showed that the officers and men understood the object of that important part of drill. The want of good buglers was greatly felt on this occasion; this want is felt throughout the District.

The weather for part of the time was wet and cold. The end of September is too

late in the season for holding camps, -besides, it interferes with the harvest.

The following is the strength of the corps in camp :-N. C. Officers Officers. Horses. 38 35 . Huntingdon Troop of Cavalry..... 38 35 Missisquoi do *********** 38 35 do Brome 60 56 Shefford Field Battery 46 21st Battalion..... 122 ************************* 302 51st 213 52nd do 222 18 60th do 248 26 79th Total 124 1,318 192

The only corps in this Division that drilled at its head quarters was the St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery. This battery is in a good state of efficiency; it was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Strange, who will no doubt report as to its state. 3 officers and 40 non-commissioned officers and men performed the annual drill. A course of target practice was gone through with: 30 rounds per man were fired.

3RD BRIGADE DIVISION.

The annual drill of corps in this Brigade was performed in three camps, in October, at the following places:—Melbourne, Cookshire and Stanstead. The camp at Melbourne was composed of three companies of the 54th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lord Aylmer, numbering 12 officers and 106 non-commissioned officers and men. The camp was in good order, the men looked well, and at inspection showed good progress in drill. Target practice was carried on: 15 rounds per man were fired. This battalion is famed as a good shooting corps. The waist belts of two of the companies are old—some

of them unfit for service. Two companies of the battalion were not allowed by the General Order of June 2nd to drill this year, and one company failed to muster for drill.

The camp at Cookshire was composed of nine companies of the 58th Battalion, and one company of the 53rd Battalion, mustering in all 30 officers and 406 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cook of the 58th. The camp was held in a fine field on the farm of the officer commanding the camp; a clear brook running through the farm supplied the camp with good water. The camp presented a good appearance—everything in order about it—the companies were full and are composed of active able-bodied men, mostly farmers. At inspection battalion drill was fairly performed, but skirmishing had not been practiced; this most necessary part of drill seems to be lost sight of by many of the corps, owing, no doubt, to a lack of knowledge of the practice and principles of the drill on the part of the officers. Target practice was carried out: 10 rounds per man were fired.

The camp at Stanstead was formed of cavalry, four troops, viz., the Cookshire, Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Compton Troops. They work together as a provisional regiment, under the command of Major Taylor, who commanded the camp. Lieut-Col. Lovelace was drill instructor. The strength of the camp was 11 officers, 155 non-com. missioned officers and men, and 166 horses. The members of these troops are all able, active and intelligent men. They are well mounted; some of the horses were very fine. The corps made a fine appearance at inspection—troop and squadron movements and sword exercise were performed very creditably. The men went through a course of target practice, of 10 rounds per man. The swords and belts of the Sherbrooke Troop are old and unfit for service; I beg to recommend that they be exchanged for new ones. The weather was cold and wet during the camp, and the horses suffered from exposure at night; the season was too late for camping—October weather cannot be depended on.

It would be well if all the troops in the District were formed into a regiment, to be known as the "5th District Regiment of Cavalry." The regiment could easily assemble in camp at some central place for the annual drill. Such a camp would give the officers and men a more thorough and extended knowledge of cavalry drill and duties than when working in small bodies.

Recapitulation of strength of corps at annual drill by Brigades ;-

FIRST BRIGADE.

0	fficers and Men.	Horses,
Cavalry	. 73	73
Artinery	. 283	4
angineers	4.9	00
Rifles and Infantry	. 955	16
		-
Total	. 1,352	93
	The same of the sa	-
SECOND BRIGADE.		
Cavalry	. 114	114
	. 108	50
Infantry	. 1,273	27
	Septio Course	AND ADDRESS
Total	. 1,495	197
	-	Street, Tr.
THIRD BRIGADE.		
Cavalry	. 166	166
Infantey	554	7
	******	Name of Street
Total	720	173
	F	210

TOTAL DRILLED IN THE DISTRICT.

	ers and Men. 353	Horses.
Cavalry Artillery	390	60
Engineers	42	00
Rifles and Infantry	2,782	50
Total	3,567	463

List of companies that were not allowed to drill by the General Order of the 2nd June, 1874:—

No. 4 Company, 11th Battalion.

Nos. 2 and 5 Companies, 50th Battalion.

Nos. 1 and 2 do 54th do

Drummondville Company.

Eardley Company,

seven in all.

The following companies were permitted to drill, but failed to muster for annual drill:—

Sherbrooke Battery Garrison Artillery.

No. 2 Company, Engineers, Montreal.

No. 8 do 11th Eattalion.

Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, 21st Battalion.

No. 8 Company, 50th Battalion.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Companies, 53rd Battalion.

No. 3 Company, 54th Battalion.

No. 8 do 58th do

13 Companies in all.

The reasons given for the non-attendance of the rural companies at camp, are that the late harvest prevented the men from mustering for drill; but no excuse can be given for the failure to drill of the Sherbrooke Battalion and No. 2 Company, Engineers, Montreal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

State of the Arms, Accountrements and Clothing.

The arms and accourrements are in a fair state and serviceable order, with the exception of a few rifles in each of the country corps that need repairing. The most economical way of getting them repaired would be to send an armourer through the District, and have the work done at the armouries. If buttalion sheds and armouries were erected at the headquarters of battalions, and the arms and stores placed there under the charge of a paid officer, the arms would be batter kept than they possibly can be, scattered about as they are in the company armouries. A paid adjutant or instructor to such country battalion would be a benefit to the force; such an officer could take the responsibility of looking after the arms and stores, and make the system of drill more uniform and efficient through the battalions.

Clothing.

The serge trousers issued now are supposed to last three years, but it is found by experience that they will not last over two years' service in camp; the consequence is, that in the third year the men are without military trowsers. Another cause of complaint is, that new men joining a corps will not take an old pair of trousers; no objection is made to wearing an old great-coat or tunic. Serge trowsers would be required to be renewed every two years to corps that perform their annual drill in camp. The forage

cap in use is not liked, it is unshapely and gives no protection to the eyes. The best head dress, if it was not too expensive, would be a light helmet, it would last longer than the forage cap.

It is noticed in some of the corps, that newly appointed officers are often dilatory in procuring their uniforms, swords and belts; it would be well if an order was issued, defining a time after their appointment to provide themselves with their proper equipment.

Drill Sheds.

The corps in Montreal suffer at present for want of a drill shed. The corps have had to drill in such rooms and places as their commanding officers were fortunate enough to get their corps into; in many cases at a distance from the armouries, obliging the men to go a long way for their arms, march to their drill rooms, and then back again to the armoury with the arms. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the city corps have maintained their organization with spirit, and performed their drill efficiently and with increased strength. A cheap form of roof, with a double row of supports, could be put on the drill shed, but so far the corporation have not shown any disposition to re-roof the building. It is to be hoped that a proper shed or sheds will be erected, to enable the corps to perform their drill for 1875.

A gun and drill shed is required at Granby for the Shefford Field Battery and headquarters of the 79th Battalion. The village corporation have offered willingly to do their share of the work and expense of building the shed; they are waiting now the action of the Department of Militia and Defence on their application for a grant of money.

Rifle Associations.

There are ten Pifle Associations carried on efficiently in the District. These Associations have been proved by twelve years' experience to be one of the best means of keeping alive the volunteer movement, and of teaching the men the value of the excellent weapon placed in their hands. A large proportion of the competitors at the Quebec Provincial Matches are from the 5th District, and some of the most successful at the Dominion Matches at Ottawa were from the border men of the District. One of them, Ensign Wright, of the 50th "Huntingdon Borderers," carried off the Dominion prize; and Lieutenant Whitman, 60th Battalion, Missisquoi Infantry, took the Governor General's medal.

I take this opportunity of reporting, for your favourable consideration, the very able and cordial support received by me from the Staff Officers of the District, and to express my heartfelt thanks to them for their efficient aid in carrying on the work of the District : Lieut.-Col. King, Brigade Major; Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major; Major Hon. M. Aylmer, Brigade Major, and Major Amyrauld, District Paymaster.

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

JOHN FLETCHER, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Adjutant General, Commanding Mil. Dis. No. 5.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

Montreal, 11th December, 1874.

SIR,-In forwarding you my report for the present year, on the state of the Militia in Military District No. 6, under my command, I have little or no change of importance to note.

In the 4th Brigade Division, the battalion of Beauharnois, under Lieut. Col. Rodier; the Beauharnois Company (Independent), Captain Beaudry; the St. Jean Baptiste Independent Company, Captain Simpson, have not performed their drill for this

The 65th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Mont Royal," under Lieut.-Col. Beaudry, have performed their annual drill at their own headquarters. They were inspected by me on the 24th November last. There were present at inspection-236 non-commissioned officers and men, and 16 officers. Many of the men wanted part of their uniforms.

The movements gone through at inspection were,—the general salute, marching past, manual and firing, breaking into column and wheeling into line, closing column on the right, and opening column from the right company.

These movements would have been better performed had the volunteers in Montreal a good drill shed. This battalion was forced to drill in a small room of the old barracks, and the day I inspected it we took possession, for the occasion, of the large hall on the Bonsecours Market. Without this change of locality it would have been impossible for the battalion ever to have formed into line in the small room of the old barracks.

It is a great pity that a great city like Montreal should be without-a drill shed.

The old drill shed was the point de ralliement of the volunteers in bye-gone days. There they met every evening, either for drill, hearing of the bands, or for other purposes-but still, there they met. Then the "uniform" could be seen every evening. In those days one could feel that there existed such a thing as a Volunteer Force in Montreal. Since the fall of the drill shed the spirit of "Volunteerism" seems to have been crushed with it. The use and advantage of the drill shed were never so well under stood as now that it is no more.

On the 16th July last, the 76th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Rodier, was inspected at Ste. Martine. They performed their drill in camp. There were present at inspection -189 non-commissioned officers and men, and 17 officers. General movements; drill fair.

On the 30th November last the Independent Infantry Company of Laprairie, Captain Brosseau, was inspected. Present at inspection-41 non-commissioned officers and men, and three officers. This company is very efficient and well drilled.

The nature of the movements at inspection were, -General salute, manual and firing-proving and inspecting a company, counter marching, company square, forming right and left, wheelings. This company is certainly a credit to the force.

The volunteer spirit is still alive within the hearts of the inhabitants of the flourishing village of Laprairie, for offers are made for immediately raising a whole battalion. and also a "troop of cavalry," if the Government will consent. I strongly recommend Government to accept these offers, and I feel assured that one of the finest and most efficient battalions and "troop of cavalry" can be raised in that section of the country.

On the 17th July last, I inspected the Joliette camp, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hanson, Brigade Major. This camp was formed of two Provisional Battalions and two Independent Companies.

The Joliette Provisional Battalion of four companies, under command of Major Shepherd. Present at inspection-146 non-commissioned officers and men and 13 officers.

Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, under command of Major Lambert. Present at inspection-144 non-commissioned officers and men, and 13 officers.

Independent Companies of Rawdon-No. 1, Captain Quinn. Present at inspection -40 non-commissioned officers and men, and three officers; No. 2, Captain Sharp.

Present at inspection-41 non-commissioned officers and men, and three officers.

Nature of movements at the inspection of the camp: General salute, marching past, manual and firing, column and line movements, skirmishing. I regret to have to report one serious accident at this camp. One poor young man was lost by drowning. He went to bathe without permission-fell in deep water and was lost. The general conduct of the different corps at this camp was, I am happy to say, very good.

In the 6th Brigade Division, the 55th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. King, was inspected on

the 7th July last. The battalion drilled in camp, was composed of six companies; but one, the No. 5

Captain Blanchard, did not drill. Present at inspection-non-commissioned officers and men, 194, and 16 officers,

Nature of movements! General salute, marching past, manual and firing, column

and line movements, skirmishing. General conduct of corps, good.

The four companies of the Provisional Battalion of St. Hyacinthe drilled at their own respective headquarters, and were inspected at different epochs in the month of October last.

Present at inspection in the No. 1 Company, Captain Doherty-40 non-commissioned officers and men, and two officers.

No. 2 Company, Captain Morin-34 non-commissioned officers and men, and three

officers.

No. 3 Company, Captain Sylvestre-40 non-commissioned officers and men, and three officers.

No. 4 Company, Captain Paternaude-37 non-commissioned officers and men, and two officers.

Nature of movements: Squad and company movements, manual and firing, skirmishing. The arms and accoutrements are good, but clothing is wanted.

On the 5th of November last the Company of Captain Beaubien was inspected. Present at inspection-non-commissioned officers and men, 40, and two officers.

On the 6th November the Company of Captain Pratte was inspected at St. Gregoin. Present at inspection-non-commissioned officers and men, 35, and three officers.

On the 4th November the Company of Nicolet, Captain Giroux, was inspected. Present at inspection-non-commissioned officers and men, 36, and three officers.

On the 7th November the Company of Becancour, Captain Landry, was inspected.

Present at inspection - non-commissioned officers and men, 40, and two officers.

On the 8th November the Company of Gentilly, Captain de Foy, was inspecte l. Present at inspection-non-commissioned officers and men, 39, and two officers. On the same day the company of St. Gertrude, Captain Moussette, was inspected. Present at inspection-non-commissioned officers and men, 40, and two officers.

Five other Independent Companies, that is to say, the Companies of Wolfeston, Captain Baron; of Wotton, Captain Richard; of Arthabaskaville, Captain Quesnel; of St. Norbert, Captain Roy; and of Bulstrode, Captain Dauth, have not as yet performed their drill for

It is useless to repeat here all I have said in former reports upon the urgent necessity of enforcing the ballot; still I cannot retrain from remarking here that in a case where a volunteer company cannot be kept up to its nominal strength, the captain should be allowed to ballot from the reserve for the men wanting to complete the number.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. DELOTBINIERE-HARWOOD, Lieut,-Col., Deputy Adjt.-General, Mil. Dis. No. 6.

The Deputy Adjutant-General at Headquarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

QUEBEC, 12th December, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith enclosed, in the absence by sickness of the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District No. 7, the tabular report of inspections of Corps for annual drill of 1874-75. These inspections were made by

the Deputy Adjutant-General and the Brigade Majors, whose reports in writing are heres unto annexed. I have refrained from making a detailed report of the brigade camps which took place this summer, as I was not personally concerned in any of them, and that the inspections of these different camps were made by the Deputy Adjutant-General in person, who was in position to judge of the beneficial results likely to accrue by their future formation.

I have also included the reports made from time to time by the Brigade Majors since the 1st of January, 1874. I beg to state that during the divisional camps of 1872, an inspection of the whole of the arms of the division was made by the Armourer Sergeant attached to "B" Battery School of Gunnery, who noted all the deficiencies and repairs necessary to be made to those arms. Since then no orders have been received to have them returned into stores for repairs.

Deficiencies.

A good many articles issued to volunteer corps have been lost or injured, and this may be attributed greatly to the carelessness and inexperience of raw recruits. Most deficiencies have been caused during the several camps of exercises, and in going and returning from these camps; and no means have been found available for the recovery of the same, in consequence of the men being paid before leaving camp. The captains of companies have been unable to recover missing articles, and therefore are held responsible for deficiencies. The only means, if I may be allowed to suggest to prevent further losses of Government property, would be to build, at each battalion head-quarters, suitable armouries where all the arms and other stores belonging to the battalion would be kept and safely guarded by proper care-takers appointed and paid by the Government.

Musketry Instruction.

The period for musketry training is extremely short, and very little time can be consecrated to the preliminary drill. I would recommend that in future militia corps should be made to undergo the recruit training at musketry instruction, and not be allowed to fire at any but the following distances, viz: 50, 100, 150 and 200 yards, five rounds at each distance. Any man proving himself a good shot, and making 36 points, to be allowed to pass in the second class and to fire at greater distances. The general average heretofore made by corps will convince the most sceptical of the necessity of improving the training of our militiamen at target practice. Up to this period no marked advantage has been derived from target practice in camp or at headquarters, and crack shots who have been able to give themselves the luxury of extra ammunition, have solely reaped benefits. This individual firing I do not consider advantageous, and likely to create emulation among the militia force in general. Some means must be obtained to put within reach of every militiaman the many advantages hitherto in the hands of their more fortunate comrades. Good shots in remote rural parts who could compete at the different rifle meetings are prevented from doing so on account of heavy expenditure to be incurred in travelling there and back.

Gaspé Battery of Garrison Artillery.

Before concluding my report I beg to remark that the battery of Garrison Artillery at Gaspe Basin, although formed for more than a year, has not yet received guns, stores and ammunition necessary to carry on their artillery exercises. One officer and three non-commissioned officers have been through the Gunnery School and obtained first-class certificates. I can fairly say that with regard to intelligence, physique and efficiency in

squad and company drill, this battery is second to none in the Dominion. I would recommend that it should be equipped as soon as convenient, as it is now the only available battery of artillery in the 7th Brigade Division.

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

T. J. DUCHESNAY, Lieut.-Col,
Acting for Deputy Adjutant-General,
Military District No. 7.

The Deputy Adjt.-General of Militia, Headquarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, N.B. 21st December 1874.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in General Orders (14) of the 3rd June last, I have the honor to submit this, my report, on the state of the militia of the District under my command, for the military year 1874-75.

The total nominal strength of the force in the District, as reduced in General Orders

above quoted, is 150 officers, and 2,028 non-commissioned officers and men.

One corps having been under 30 non-commissioned officers and men at the drill of the year 1873-74, has not completed its annual drill for 1874-75, not having been entitled to pay for the same.

The total actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill

for 1874-75, was 148 officers, and 1,897 non-commissioned officers and men.

There are no officers, and 89 men wanting to complete corps at above shewn nominal strength.

The Active Militia of the District consists of the following corps, which at the time of the annual drill turned out as follows:—

Corps,	officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
8th Regiment of Cavalry.		Omcers and Men.
LieutCol. Saunders (7 troops)	21	278
Newcastle Field Buttery of Artillery.		
Brevet-Major Call	5	70
Woodstock Field Battery of Artillery.		AND A DEMANDE
Captain Donnell	4	70
New Brunswick Brigade, Garrison Artillery		
LieutCol. Foster (5 Batteries)	- 21	199
New Brunswick Engineer Corps.		one a selden for
Captain Perley	1	32
62nd Battalion, St. John Infantry.		
LieutCol. MacShane (6 Companies)	16	163

	fficers.	Non-Commissione Officers and Men
67th Battalion Carleton Light Infantry.		
LieutCol. Upton (10 Companies) 9 companies		
drilled	30	411
71st Battalion of Infantry, York.		
LieutCol. Marsh (5 Companies)	18	228
73rd Battalion Infantry, Northumberland		
Major Sheriff (5 Companies)	13	180
74th Battalion of Infantry.		
Lieut. Col. Beer (4 Companies)	14	160
INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.		
Dalhousie Infantry Company.		
Captain Barbarie	2	31
St. Stephen Infantry Company.		
Captain Hutton	2	35
St. George Infantry Company.		
Captain McGee	1	40
		-
Total	148	1,897

There have been several offers of new companies to complete any deficiency in the quota of the District.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders (13 and 14) of the 2nd and 3rd June, 1874, for the most part in brigade camps, of which there were three—at St. Andrews, Shediac, and St. John respectively.

In considering the steps taken during the past year to ensure the better efficiency of the Active Militia, it must be remembered that this was amongst the important subjects adverted to by His Excellency the Governor General, in his speech from the Throne on the opening of the last session of Parliament, and the following unquestionable improvements have since been effected:—

(1.) An Act passed "to establish a Military College in one of the Garrison Towns of Canada," which provides for "the education of cadets and officers of militia in military knowledge and scientific pursuits connected with the military profession."

(2.) The daily pay of the rank and file has been increased from 50 cts. to 60 cts.

during the prescribed period in camp.

(3.) The brigade camp system, which had been discontinued for one year, 1873-74, is now re-established, while such corps, chiefly those in cities, as it may be considered impracticable to assemble in camp, are permitted to perform the annual drill at local

head quarters, under special orders for their guidance.

Having put myself in communication with officers in command, I ascertained that the end of June would be the most convenient time to assemble the corps of the western and eastern counties, and St. Andrews and Shediac respectively were decided upon as the most suitable places for camps; while the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, and the 62nd St. John Battalion requested to be allowed to assemble in camp at St. John about the 23rd of July, that being the only place in the District at which the former corps could perform its shot and shell practice, and the time for assembly in other camps, above referred to, would not have suited the latter corps. St. Andrews and Shediac proved

to be admirably adapted for assembly of troops in brigade camps, having, at both places, good facilities for transport, and grounds available for drill and field manœuvres on an extended scale.

Besides this, owing to the abundant supply of excellent water, and the heat of these places situated on the sea coast not being so great as at inland places where our camps have heretofore been held, the sanitary condition of the troops was all that could be desired.

It was only to be regretted that the Newcastle and Woodstock Field Batteries of Artillery were prevented from joining these camps, in consequence of delay in re-enrolment of men and horses in the former case, and in the latter, delay in transport of guns and equipment from Quebec, on its being changed from a Garrison to a Field Battery.

It must be stated, however, that both these corps subsequently performed their drill and practice in the most satisfactory manner at isolated camps. Vide Inspection Report

hereto appended.

Lieut. Colonel Otty, Brigade Major, was appointed Brigadier at Shediac. That officer's

report is also appended hereto—and I took command at St. Andrews.

I now proceed to refer to the above named camps in detail, and to the corps of each Brigade Division separately.

1st Brigade Division.—Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Inches.

Camp Tilley, St. Andrews.

Brigadier Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Colonel Inches, Brigade Major; Captain McKenzie, Supply Officer; T. H. Hogg, Esq., 71st Battalion, Musketry Instructor; Quarter-Master H. Emery, 67th Battalion, Camp Quarter-Master; T. P. Robinson, Esq., Orderly Officer.

67th Battalion, "Carleton Light Infantry," Lieut.-Colonel Upton; 71st "York" Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Marsh; St. George Infantry Company, Captain McGee; St.

Stephen Infantry Company, Captain Hutton.

The corps from York and Carleton Counties, having proceeded from their headquarters by European and North-American and Canada Railways, respectively, arrived at their destination at five o'clock p.m., on the date ordered for assembly: 30th June (several of the country companies having left their company headquarters on the previous evening to enable them to do so).

The Charlotte companies were conveyed by steamboat.

The usual instructions for pitching tents, mounting guards, detailing piquets, &c., were carried out, and the troops settled down to camp life in the most orderly manner, shewing that the experience derived from previous camps had not been lost on them. Company drill commenced next morning, followed by battalion drill.

I may here state that the camp was styled "Camp Tilley," in honor of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who has at all times manifested a deep interest in the militia, and, besides being a frequent visitor at the camp, entertained in the most hospitable manner, all the officers of the brigade at his residence at St. Andrews.

On the 1st July, Dominion day, the corps paraded as strong as possible, and being formed as a brigade in line, a feu de joie was fired, and, afterwards, some simple brigade movements were creditably performed, considering the short time then in camp.

Officers commanding corps were directed to see that their men were exercised as much as possible in squad and company drill, preparatory to battalion drill, and subsequently in battalion drill preparatory to brigade drill and field maneuvres, and I attribute, in a great measure, the success that attended their efforts in carrying out these directions, to the presence of a large number of Military School cadets, who have given valuable proofs of their ability to impart instruction in drill. I must state, however, that the absence of one guide per company, on the strength of officers thereof being reduced to two per company, was felt in some instances in which the non-commissioned officers were not qualified to perform the duties of guides.

The camp was beautifully situated on a table-land near Joe's Point, overlooking the bay, about two miles from the Town of St. Andrews, which place is a well known military position, and, it may be added, when Fenian maranders threatened to invade New Brunswick, St. Andrews was their selected point of attack. Invasion, however, was prevented by the preparations of defence there made.

Not only was the site of the camp all that could be desired in a sanitary point of view, as regards facilities for transport, and affording an excellent parade ground for each corps and for the brigade, but permission was obtained through the Honorable the Surveyor General to exercise the troops in different directions over a large extent of open

country of varied features.

Field manœuvres were commenced on the 8th of July, and on the 9th the brigade was exercised in the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Dr. Tupper, M.P., and a large number of people of the place, when the following movements were performed in a manner which shewed that much attention had been paid to the preliminary drills. The brigade had been formed in line of quarter columns, facing the south-east on the grounds adjoining the camp, and on receiving intelligence of the landing of a supposed enemy on the beach in front, skirmishers, with their necessary supports, were quickly thrown out from the right (the 67th Battalion), while the rest of the brigade deployed; and a rapid advance was made, and attempt was then made on the part of the enemy, to turn our left flank, and at the same time to gain a high position in that direction. To defeat their object a change of front was at once made by the brigade, fresh skirmishers were thrown out from Charlotte corps, and a steady fire was opened upon the enemy, who, being unable to accomplish either of their desired objects, hastily retreated towards Rocky Point, on the banks of the St. Croix River, where they expected to receive reinforcements. Our advance was first in line, and afterwards, on approaching broken country, in fours from the left; fresh skirmishers were again thrown out from the 71st.

A lengthened march was made in that direction (the west), and on again coming in contact with the enemy on the commons (so-called), a well directed fire, first from the skirmishers, and then from the brigade in line, produced the desired results, viz., the impossibility of an enemy, even of superior strength, holding this position in our front.

During these manceuvres—thus briefly described—the men displayed much intelligence in taking advantage of the local features of the ground, and the officers in acting with promptitude, even when not within hearing of the brigadier, on observing a signal to advance or move in some required direction. And, I must add, that although the men had been kept under arms for several hours on this occasion, and had a somewhat long march, they returned to camp apparently but little fatigued, and not a man fell out of the ranks.

On the 10th of July the brigade having been formed as on the preceding day, in line of quarter columns, marched in column of route, with the customary advance and rear gurds, to take up a position to defend St. Andrews from attack on the north-eastern

ccast, in the neighborhood of O'Neill's farm.

On reaching the open country, near the new hotel, the advance guard having become a line of skirmishers, with its support, was prolonged and reinforced, and the brigade formed into mass of quarter columns, and subsequently deployed, when the skirmishers opened fire, and a steady advance was made until the high ground near the railway was reached, where the brigade in line opened fire.

The position was an admirable one, and the way in which the 67th Battalion had thrown out its skirmishers and supports, and the St. Stephen corps had performed the duties required of it as a rear guard, received a word of commendation from the Brigadier.

Subsequently the troops were put through a variety of movements in brigade drill, in line, column, echelon, &c., to test their steadiness, and to mark the difference between drill and field manœuvres, requiring accuracy in the former, while in the latter "accidents" of ground should be studied rather than mere precision.

On our return to camp His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor presented the money prizes kindly contributed by friends of the brigade for the best shots at target practice.

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And here I must bear testimony to the careful manner in which the Musketry Instructor (Mr. Hogg.) himself a skilful marksman, carried out the target practice regulations, and with excellent results. That officer's report is enclosed herewith and peaks for itself.

A canteen had been opened in camp on the day of assembly under the usual regulations, not allowing the sale of spirituous liquors, but finding it desirable it was removed, men being able to purchase in town such articles as they required for their comfort. The field officer of the day (Lieut-Colonel Raymond) reporting on the subject, and having adverted to the satisfactory state of the camp as regards order and discipline, added "I think it is clearly demonstrated that the men of this country do "not require ale or beer (not being accustomed to it at home) which in many cases only creates a thirst for strong drink."

The tents were struck at an early hour on the morning of the 11th, and the troops returned to their homes in the same orderly manner which had marked their stay in camp during the whole period of training. The following brigade order was read on parade previous to the breaking up of the camp.

"Camp Tilley." Saint Andrews, 10th July, 1874.

Brigade Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, D. A. G., Brigadier.

(No. 6.) "Camp Tilley" will break up to-morrow, the different corps composing it having completed their annual drill and target practice.

The Deputy Adjutant General commanding, offers his sincere thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which duties have been performed and orders have been obeyed, while the conduct of the men has been most exemplary, not a single instance of crime having been reported to him.

Where all have done their best, and done it so well, it appears invidious to make any distinction; but having commanded three camps in succession—at Fredericton, Woodstock and St. Andrews—in which the 67th and 71st Battalions have assembled their full authorized strength, the Brigadier must here advert to the fact, and will report favorably thereon, as reflecting high credit upon the Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Inches, Lieut.-Colonels Upton and Marsh, and those under their command, as well as affording another proof (if such were needed) of the loyalty and patriotism of the people of Carleton and York Counties.

The efficient corps from Charlotte County, under command of Captains McGee and Hutton have been attached to the 71st Battalion for drill purposes, with the best results.

The numerical strength of corps permitting it, a brigade comprising four battalions, Lieut.-Colonel Raymond, and Major Morris commanding two temporarily formed Battalions, has been exercised with advantage in drill and field manœuvres.

The medical officers report the sanitary condition of the troops as "most satisfactory,' owing to the healthy situation of the camp, the excellent rations, and the abundant supply of good water.

Finally, in offering his best thanks to the staff, from the Brigade Major downwards, for a continuance of their valuable assistance and support, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell hopes that as these brigade camps are annually becoming more and more appreciated socially by officers and men, affording, as they do, opportunities of seeing acquaintances and making friends, the practical knowledge of the routine of camp duties here acquired, obedience enforced, discipline maintained, may be productive of much good.

(Signed,) By order, J. A. INCHES, Lieut.-Colonel, Brigade Major.

"CAMP APPLEBY."

Woodstock Field Battery .- Captain Donnell.

Circumstances prevented me from inspecting this corps with Lieut.-Colonel Foster on the completion of the annual drill. But having seen the battery on parade on the 2nd September, a few days after its assembly. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the remarkable progress in drill then made, and in concurring with that officer in his remarks as to the excellent class of men of which the corps is composed, and as to the superior horses, for which, as Col. Foster states, the County of Carleton is celebrated.

Lieut.-Colonel Foster adds, that "after he had made a careful inspection of the battery, it was put through a variety of field movements, all of which were executed in a style highly creditable to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and the progress made in such a short time was far in advance of what he had expected to have seen." Colonel Foster "attended the ball practice on the afternoon of the 9th, and morning of the 10th, at a place about two miles above Woodstock, and had an opportunity of seeing some good exhibitions of standing gun drill. The ball practice, as the accompanying report will shew, was good, but the locality would not admit of shell practice."

Lieut.-Colonel Foster also adverts to the very handsome presents given by friends of the battery in general, and Mr. Appleby, M. P. in particular, to be competed for at the target practice.

67th Battalion, Carleton, Light Infantry.

Nos. 6 and 7 Companies, Captains Bossé and Baker, owing to the long distance of the local headquarters of these companies from camp it was not deemed expedient to order them to attend it, much to the disappointment of both officers and men. The Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Inches, subsequently inspected them on completing their annual drill, and that officer reports favorably as to the efficiency of these companies.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.—Lieut.-Colonel Otty, Brigade Major. CAMP SCOUDOUC.

A brigade, composed as follows, assembled in a camp of exercise at Shediac on the 3rd of July.

Brigadier Lieut.-Colonel Otty, Brigade Major; Lieut.-Colonel McCulley, Brigade Major; Lieutenant Ewing, Garrison Artillery, Supply Officer; Captain F. B. Hazen, 62nd Battalion, Orderly Officer; Captain E. Arnold, 74th Battalion, Musketry Instructor; Quarter Master Hallett, 8th Regiment of Cavalry Camp, Quarter Master.

8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel, J. Saunders; 73rd Buttalion, Major Sherriff; 74th Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel E. Beer.

On the 13th of July I inspected this camp and the different corps composing it.

The Brigadier, Lieut. Colonel Otty, had exercised great judgment in his selection of of the site for the encampment, it being all that could be desired, a most picturesque place overlooking Shediac Bay, about four miles from the town of Shediac, on the main road to Buctouche, with a wood close to the camp, affording shelter for the cavalry horses, and having an abundant supply of excellent water. The grounds for parade and field manouvres were very extensive.

Besides the ability displayed by Lieut.-Col. Otty in handling troops on parade, I noticed with much pleasure that great attention had been paid to the practical instruction of corps in the routine of camp duties.

At inspection parade, after the usual marching past, deployments, &c., the brigade was exercised in most interesting and instructive field manœuvres, in a manner creditable alike to officers and men.

It is but just, however, to make special mention of the great improvement in drill displayed by the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Saunders. Lieut.-Col. Otty's report with respect to this camp will be submitted at an early date. The following is Lieut.-Col. Otty's Brigade Order, on the breaking up of the camp.

" CAMP SCOUDOUC." Shediac, 13th July, 1874.

Brigade Orders by Lieut.-Col. Otty, Commanding.

(No. 8.)-The Deputy Adjutant-General commanding the District desires to express to the troops assembled at Camp Scoudouc, his gratification for the manner in which, at his inspection to-day, the troops manouvred on the field, and for the soldier-like appearance of the officers and men, as well as for the report received of their exemplary conduct during their stay in camp. Lieut.-Col. Maunsell noticed with much pleasure that great attention appears to have been paid to the practical instructions of corps in the routine of camp duties.

The Brigadier commanding the camp takes this opportunity of thanking the officers and men under his command, for the willingness and alacrity which has been invariably displayed in carrying out the discipline and interior economy of the several regiments composing the brigade. His thanks are particulary due to the brigade staff, for the efficient manner in which they have performed their several duties, and hopes that should another brigade be under his command he may have as efficient aid as he has had on this occasion, and he may have officers as well qualified to assume command of their respective corps, and as steady and efficient men to carry their orders into effect.

> By Order. (Signed,) C. McCULLEY, Lieut.-Colonel. Brigade Major.

In connection with the better efficiency of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry assembled at this camp, I again respectfully submit the following suggestions as deserving special consideration—(1) the want of a fresh issue of saddlery, vide Report 1873, page 26, and (2) the necessity for the issue of a medicine box, furnished with medicines for horses, Report, 1873, page 32.

"CAMP DUFFERIN," ST. JOHN.

A brigade composed as follows assembled in camp at St. John, on the 23rd July :-Brigadier Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. Otty, Brigade-Major; Ensign Smith, 62nd Battalion, Supply Officer.

New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Foster; 62nd Battalion

Infantry, Lieut.-Col. MacShane.

The authorities at headquarters are well aware of the difficulties attending the performance of the annual drill of city corps in general, and those of St. John in particular ; they are clearly pointed out by the Acting Adjutant-General in the Report for 1873, page 8-and it is there stated, besides, that a "preference is shewn for drill on different days during the year as circumstances may permit." However, to carry this out successfully the erection of a suitable drill shed is the needful thing, and the question of a site therefor in a central locality has to be decided. It is the more necessary, moroever, at the present time, as the premises in the Custom House at St. John, heretofore at the disposal of the Active Militia, being required by the Customs Department, have to be delivered over to the Collector of Customs at an early date. I may add that Captain Perley, New Brunswick Engineers, has recently submitted a valuable plan for the crection of a drill shed at St. John, and memorandum relating thereto, all of which may, I hope, be favorably considered by the authorities at head-quarters, and terminate in a satisfactory solution of the matter.

The camp of the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, formed on the barrack grounds at St. John in 1872, having proved most satisfactory in every particular, on general orders for the annual drill this year being published, the officers commanding both artillery and infantry grasped the opportunity to assemble at the same place, and the 23rd July was decided upon as the time of assembly. In compliance with orders issued, the respective

corps assembled on that date, and drill was duly commenced.

Being unwilling to withdraw the garrison artillery from their legitimate duties-shot and shell practice-and the infantry having, necessarily, to occupy much time at rifle practice, the range being about four miles from camp, there were but tew opportunities for brigade drill. On one of these occasions (on the 30th July) His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was present.

After inspection in line the troops marched past in quick time, in column and quarter

column, and afterwards in quarter column at the double.

Some simple brigade movements were then performed as satisfactorily as could be expected under the circumstances. The artillery subsequently proceeded to shot practice, and the infantry to battalion drill, with all of which the Lieutenant Governor expressed himself much pleased.

On the 1st August the brigade marched from camp, in column of route, a distance of three or four miles, rain preventing a longer march. The different denominations of the brigade were marched to their respective places of worship on the 25th July, and 1st August, respectively, the Church of England party attending divine service at St. Paul's Church

on the former date, and Trinity on the latter.

Lieux-Col. Foster, in his report hereto appended, referring to the manner in which duties were performed in the artillery, &c., in which I concar, states: "During the whole "period of its existence the objects for which the camp was formed were carried out in the "most systematic manner, and I believe with highly satisfactory results.

"The shot and shell practice extended over a period of six days, and, as the accom-

panying report will show, was highly creditable to the corps.

"Several handsome prizes for the annual competition were presented, a list of which,

" with the names of the donors, is annexed :

Colonel Foster adds: "from the commencement of the camp to its close, every "officer, non-commissioned officer and ganner did his duty."

The following is the Brigade Order on the breaking up of the camp :-

"CAMP Dofferin."
St. John, 2nd August, 1874.

Brigade Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant-General Commanling.

(No. 1.) -The.St. John Brigade Camp will break up to-morrow, at the conclusion of

annual drill and target practice of the different corps.

The Deputy Adjutant-General Commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the manner in which duties have been performed, and discipline has been maintained, as well as with the stealiness on parade of the troops, considering the brief period allotted

That the Active Militia of St, John should assemble in camp but little below its full numerical strength (in one instance, that of the artillery, the full strength is present) at this busy season is proof of the desire existing, on the part of members of the force, for information in the knowledge and practice, not of drill alone, but of those various camp duties, the correct performance of which is of the greatest importance to the soldier in the field.

The target practice of the 62nd Battalion has been carried out by captains of companies with good results; that of the artillery, at all times remarkable for its accuracy, has been excellent, and it is only to be regretted that Lieut.-Colonel Jago, who has done much for the efficiency of the brigade, is prevented from witnessing it.

It is due to that officer to say that, so strong was his desire to attend this camp, he expressed his willingness to forego his leave of absence, at no small personal sacrifice to

enable him to do so.

In conclusion, Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell offers his cordial thanks to Lieut.-Colonels