

# REPORT

ON THE

## STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

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

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OTTAWA :

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1876.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, February, 1876.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1875, which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's consideration.

W. B. VAIL,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

His Excellency  
The Governor General,  
Ottawa.



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ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE  
STATE OF THE MILITIA  
FOR  
1875.

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HEAD QUARTERS,  
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1876.

The Honorable

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

SIR,—The usual period for submitting the annual report on the Militia has again approached, it becomes therefore my duty to touch briefly on the various points upon which the Government should be informed.

In the course of the past year I have had the pleasure of inspecting several Brigades and of making myself thoroughly acquainted with the Dominion of Canada from the shores of the Atlantic to its most westerly confines on the Pacific Coast.

My report to the Honorable the Minister of Justice upon the general condition of the North West Mounted Police, and other subjects connected with the North West Territory, under the official instructions I had received from him, embraces a short sketch of my journey through the country and across the Rocky Mountains to British Columbia during the Summer and Autumn of this year. The report (B) is annexed.

Two other reports to the Honorable the Secretary of State having reference to the result of my conferences with the general officers of the U.S.A. commanding in Montana, Washington and Oregon Territories, to whom I was accredited by the American Government, have also been duly submitted.

These reports (A) were prepared in pursuance of instructions I received from the Secretary of State to confer with those officers in the course of my official tour, on the subject of the repression of crime and capture of criminals along the international line. They are also annexed.



The very friendly reception I met with from all the American officers with whom I was fortunate enough to become acquainted, in the course of that duty, will be seen in my special report on that subject.

My official tour between the 24th of May and the 15th November embraced a distance by the route travelled in going and returning of about 11,000 miles, of which over 2,000 miles were performed on horseback, and 600 with pack animals.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

On reaching this Island through the province of New Brunswick I found the Militia had not been reconstituted since Confederation and that considerable misconception existed on the subject.

In the year 1851, it had been disbanded, but at the time of the Fenian commotion a few independent companies were organized in consequence of a despatch from the Secretary of State—these were kept together until July 1873. I found considerable apathy existed when I arrived.

The quota for the Island is 700 men in 4 regimental divisions, with 4 batteries of Artillery and 12 Infantry Companies.

On my arrival I found there was a hesitation to enrol under apprehension that the companies might be liable to be sent into camp on the mainland, for which they could not afford time, but on my assembling as many officers as I could collect I set their minds at rest on that point, upon which I received assurance that no further obstacle existed. Permission was also given to carry out the drill at Company Head Quarters for this year.

Some dissatisfaction had existed on account of vested interests as to officer's rank in the Provincial Militia, not having been observed in the reconstruction after Confederation. This has been satisfactorily disposed of.

I also heard complaints at no salute having been fired on the Queen's Birthday. There is a battery of 6-pounder brass field guns in excellent order, also an earthwork to command the entrance of the Bay of Charlottetown armed with 3 32-pounder guns and an old iron 6-pounder, but there was no powder in store. This has since been remedied.

Misconception also existed as to furnishing Guards of honor for the opening and closing of the Provincial Parliament. It was believed that such guards could only be furnished by Infantry. I desired it might be clearly understood in future they could be supplied by any available arm of the service, and that requisitions from the Lieutenant Governor should henceforth be punctually attended to, under provincial regulations for payment.

The Paymaster's Department required re-adjustment, which has been done.

In fact, from a very unsatisfactory state of things, I believe that since my visit, the Island Militia is restored to a proper footing, clothing for all the troops has since been supplied, and the greater portion have been trained in the past season.

It is suggested that a new platform for the 4 gun battery, referred to, should be laid down, to render it serviceable, and that some repairs be made to the parapets of the earthwork.

It is desirable that a school of instruction should be opened at Charlottetown for young officers and men. There are only two drill instructors for Infantry and one for Artillery in the Province, but few of the old Volunteer Officers will serve again, therefore those now appointed will require equal instruction with the men.

There is a District Adjutant at Charlottetown who was a Captain in the Army and retained since Confederation. I suggest he be confirmed; he would be useful in the Military School for giving general instruction, under the Deputy Adjutant General.

There are three drill sheds, viz: at Charlottetown, Summerside, and Georgetown in very good repair; that at Charlottetown is one of the best I have seen.

I suggest that the 6-pounder field guns in store at Charlottetown be distributed for practice, two to each battery of Artillery.

Returning by the Gulf of St. Lawrence I visited Gaspé, where an Artillery Company is formed, but without battery or guns. I suggest two 24 or 32-pounder guns should be supplied and mounted for practice; there is an excellent position for them at the entrance of the river.

Passing through Quebec and Ontario where I made inspections of several Brigade Camps, alluded to hereafter, I went by Lakes Huron and Superior, and so reached Manitoba.

For military purposes in years to come as well as for commercial intercourse with the North-West, it will doubtless be found necessary to cut a canal on Canadian soil at the rapids of Sault Ste. Marie. The present canal, on the American side, has a depth of 12 feet, it could not, however, be used for the passage of armed Canadian troops. On the opposite side of the rapids, by cutting through a narrow neck only 500 yards broad, a canal would be approached at both ends by water deep enough for large vessels.

This will naturally become the highway to Manitoba, and the North West, when the railroad now in progress of construction from Fort William on Kaministiquia River in Thunder Bay, is open, even as far as the Red River.

On the South West side of St. Joseph's Island, and close to Neebisch Rapids, there is some Ordnance property which is valuable as affording a suitable position for a battery to command the narrows between Lakes Huron and Superior.



## MANITOBA.

When I reached Fort Garry, the provisional battalion consisted of only a few men, those whose time had expired had just gone, and the recruits had not come up. There is an excellent barrack half a mile west from Winnipeg, but a magazine is very much needed.

The Garrison now consists of only 100 men of whom 25 are Artillery, with two 9-pounder rifled guns, and two 7-pounder mountain howitzers; two of the latter description have also been supplied to the Winnipeg battery of Militia Artillery.

The Militia of Manitoba is composed of two companies of Infantry and the battery of Artillery, the latter is in fair condition, while the Infantry has but little solidity. The Deputy Adjutant General was about to reconstitute the Infantry companies which he hoped to render more serviceable.

Owing to the fluctuating character of the population of this new province, however, I am not much impressed by the stability of the Militia at the present time.

I venture to make some observations here from reliable information given me on the spot, relating to the beneficent results arising from the presence of a military force at Winnipeg, since the troubles of 1869-70.

Since a force has been established in their midst, regularity and peace have prevailed, with protection to life and property, the presence of the military and their influence on the minds of the people are guarantees of good order.

Comments no doubt are made upon the expense of keeping troops when their services are not ostensibly required, but such remarks though reasonable enough from persons who don't thoroughly know the country are at variance with the opinions of good and true thinking men on the spot who desire peace and have interests at stake, looking to the security of the Community and the ascendancy of trade and commerce over strife and disorder. True enough there has happily been no occasion for calling on the intervention of these troops, except during a Fenian bubble, and though no troops can be maintained without expense, yet the money so expended gives security and is for the most part spent among the tradesmen of the Province.

Their being only once called out is hardly a criterion as to their use or uselessness. They are always ready and efficient when required and their presence alone is quite sufficient to keep order in a mixed population composed of different nationalities and prejudices, situated so close to the boundary line of a foreign State that the Province as yet continues a refuge for persons of lawless character from the other side, seeking as a pretext, employment in various capacities.

The withdrawal of troops at present from Winnipeg would cause a feeling of alarm and insecurity, and I am led to believe might result in disturbance among

the cosmopolitan and as yet only partially settled population of that young but thriving province.

Some idea may be formed of the rapid increase of population in Manitoba by the fact that in 1872, the inhabitants of Winnipeg hardly numbered 600 souls, while now there are about 5,000.

But recently, an application has been made for military protection at Portage La Prairie, about 100 miles west of Winnipeg, based upon a Minute of the Provincial Council, in pursuance of a report of the special commissioner ordered to inquire into the murder of a Sioux Indian by one of his tribe.

Many of the Sioux Indians have pitched their lodges in various parts of the country, having Portage La Prairie as a centre. They are considered a treacherous tribe and sought refuge on British soil after committing diabolical atrocities in Minnesota some few years ago, when numbers of persons were massacred. I don't therefore, doubt that an armed force, whether civil or military, would be very acceptable to the scattered settlers in that locality, which is about 90 miles from the nearest Mounted Police station at Shoal Lake.

I am not prepared to recommend that any military force should be placed there consisting of less than 50 men in a defensible post. The reduced corps at Winnipeg cannot now spare men for any detachment and the wood cutting party alluded to in the memorial no longer exists.

The proper arm for the objects in view is in my opinion a police force which can always enforce the law upon any emergency, while troops cannot interfere except on the requisition of a Magistrate, nor proceed to extremity without his personal orders.

Should any armed force be established, I consider Totogon a preferable position to Portage La Prairie, as more readily commanding a large sweep of sparsely settled country from White Mud River to the open plateau near Poplar Point, being respectively about 90 and 42 miles from Fort Garry, having also the advantage of water communication with the proposed line of the Canada Pacific Railway by Lake Manitoba. A police force there and another at Fort Francis west of Rainy Lake on the new line of railway, are much required for the security of the province.

My official route from Manitoba now led me 3000 miles to the remote west, along the spacious and beautiful prairies, in so many places rich with loamy alluvial soil, across deep and navigable rivers, over the rugged Rocky Mountains and through the dark glades of dense primeval forests, abounding with huge old giant monarchs of the woods as yet untouched by the hand of man.

I eventually passed by British Columbia to Vancouver's Island.

At Kootenay Village and Joseph's Prairie lying west of the Rocky Mountains I was specially solicited to intercede for some protective force. Their population amounts



to 75 white permanent residents besides about 50 miners, packers and others who make their living in the district, together with about 80 Chinese and 500 Indians.

The whites and Chinese are chiefly engaged in gold mining, while the Indians attempt farming on a very limited scale, no reservations having been yet set apart for the Kootenay Indians by the local Government. Their pursuits and manner of existence at present consist in hunting buffalo on the prairies of the North West Territory, as well as cariboo, elk, bear, deer, &c., and trapping fur-bearing animals in the woods and valleys adjacent. There are also some branches of Kootenay Indians located on American Territory and about the Tobacco plains on the border, numbering about 250 souls, as well as some of the Shushwab tribe at the Columbia Lakes, in the aggregate about 800 aborigines, all imbued with a common feeling whether for peace or war. The people of Kootenay District which comprises about 32,000 square miles, have on more than one occasion passed through a dangerous crisis in their relations with the Indians, who in the event of actual strife would sweep them off the earth.

Geographically, I think Kootenay at present one of the most isolated portions of the British Empire, on all sides enclosed by mountains, rivers and forests; and the scattered location of a sparse population in close proximity to 800 Indians whose number could be largely increased, renders it truly one of the most unprotected. It receives only six mails in the year from the capital of the province, 600 miles away.

The resources of Kootenay are ample, abounding in only partially developed gold mines and other precious metals in great quantity, which would fully remunerate industry; a healthy climate and soil in all the valleys and plains which are of excellent alluvial quality, capable of producing all the roots, fruits, vegetables and grain of a temperate climate in quantity and of good description; protection alone is wanted to ensure the presence of a large population. Militia is at present out of the question; but a police force of 50 men, whose presence and power would overawe the increasing insolence of the aborigines, would give security to the settlers, the remnants of the original pioneers of the country, who prefer to run desperate hazards rather than abandon the fruits of their industry.

Communication should also be opened through a known easy defile of the Rocky Mountains by the Elk River, by which means the produce of this productive soil would supply the N. W. Mounted Police more cheaply than at present, thus giving an impetus to the settlement and industry of the District, and through the consequent increase of the population, yield a revenue more than commensurate with the outlay.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

At Victoria and Nanaimo there are two Companies of Infantry clothed and equipped as Rifles, and in a very efficient state for any service. At New Westminster, on the Frazer River, there is a good Company of Infantry and also a Battery of Artillery. The latter I did not have the opportunity of inspecting as their clothing had

been only just received; the Rifle Company is in an efficient condition in every respect.

It is suggested that a battery be mounted at McCaulays' Point on the promontory which projects between the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt. In the absence of a ship of war which occasionally occurs, there is not a gun nor any kind of protection for the costly Naval Stores in the dockyard on the one side, nor for the City of Victoria on the other. A piratical cruiser of small force, entering by the straits of Fuca, could destroy the whole place.

On going over the dockyard, I found 2 7-inch and 4 40-pounder breechloading rifled guns about to be sent back to England as obsolete for Naval service. I requested these might be detained together with their shell and equipments, and have made application for their transfer to the Dominion Government for the purpose of arming the earthwork I propose, for McCaulay's Point.

This can be constructed at a trifling outlay for earth parapets and wooden platforms.

It is suggested an Artillery Company should be enrolled at Victoria to man this battery. There are plenty of willing and efficient men for the purpose, and an officer late of the Royal Artillery.

There are two bronze 24-pounder howitzers on travelling carriages in position at New Westminster in charge of the Artillery, as well as a quantity of shot and shell. The gun carriages require painting. I suggest that the usual ammunition for practice be allowed the Seymour Artillery, the cost of which has heretofore been defrayed by the commanding officer.

There is a first-class rifle range of 600 yards, which cost \$75, advanced out of the private funds of the Rifle Corps. Additional \$75 are necessary to complete the range to 800 yards with the view to competition for Wimbledon. I submit that an appropriation of \$150 is advisable in order that the range may become the property of the Dominion Government.

The drill shed was built by the Provincial Government in 1866, for the Volunteers, at a cost of \$1,400, and subsequently improved by private contribution of citizens of New Westminster. It requires a new foundation, the original being rotten and unsafe. The estimated cost for this is \$200. An armoury properly fitted for the arms, clothing and stores is also much required; this would cost about \$200; the men, several of whom served in the Royal Engineers, have expressed their willingness to contribute labor and money from the Corps fund.

There is also a Magazine here originally constructed by Royal Engineers upon the best principles, stone and brick with copper doors; the flooring is, however, rotten and the doorway dilapidated. \$100 are required to repair this.



The drill shed at Victoria is a very excellent one in good repair, but nearly useless from having no gas light which can be introduced for \$120. All drill in the shed being at night, the necessity for gas light is obvious. On the occasion of my inspection there were 24 candles and 10 coal oil lamps burning, and yet the place was in comparative obscurity. One of the spare rooms should also be fitted up at a cost of \$25, as an armory and clothing room.

There is a first-class rifle range here, rented by the Rifle Association for 7 years at \$25 per annum. They have spent \$250 on it from private funds, which are not affluent. It is suggested this range should be taken over for the Militia as they have no other place of practice.

There is a store keeper, and a man employed as caretaker, but not paid. I suggest this man should receive pay as armourer, caretaker and drill instructor combined, which would make up a suitable salary for him.

At Nanaimo there is no drill shed; the Company has constructed the rifle range of 600 yards at a private cost of \$100. The Vancouver's Coal Company will give a site for the former, if \$1,000 were forthcoming from public funds to erect the building, including armory, &c.

Drill Instructors are much needed, and the aptitude for drill shown by these Companies deserves encouragement. An Instructor from the Royal Marines at Esquimalt would cost about \$60 a month while so employed.

There are at present upwards of 700 stand of arms of obsolete pattern, Enfield and Brunswick, which were passed over to the Dominion Government at Confederation; also a large quantity of ammunition adapted for those arms in the Naval Magazine at Esquimalt. The Admiral has applied for the immediate removal of the latter, to give room for powder expected from England. I ordered a board upon it and suggest it be broken up and the powder used for practice or salutes, the arms should be sold, I am informed the Indians would readily purchase them for shooting large game. The proceeds of those arms if placed to the credit of the Militia Department would go far to execute many of the repairs now suggested.

Time did not admit of my ascending the Frazer River to visit Kamloops on the Thompson, though urged to do so by the Lieut.-Governor and other persons, but from inquiry I am of opinion it would be very desirable to enrol a small body of Militia at that point, where there are some 200 or 300 white people within a radius of about 20 miles. This corps should be mounted Infantry or Riflemen, who would furnish their own horses and be capable of any arduous service. Other small corps of 20 or 30 men could equally well be raised at Clinton, Cache Creek and Okanagan, all of which could drill independently once a month and assemble once a year at Kamloops, as the most central, as well as the most important point. Such corps would only require uniform and arms, with Camp equipment for general training. An organization of this kind would be most popular as well as effective, in case their services

were required. The interior of the country being isolated during the severe winter months such an organization would give rise to a feeling of general security for a small outlay; they would partake more of a Yeomanry than a Militia force and when the pass to which I have before alluded is opened through the Rocky Mountains, an almost continuous chain of communication and support if necessary would be formed with the North-West Mounted Police as well as with the Militia force of the West Coast.

I think it both practicable and advisable to organize very soon such a force in the interior of British Columbia for the security and protection of the population from any alarm that might occur to disturb the present peaceful relations between the white and colored inhabitants of the Country.

It is not, however, intended for a moment to convey the impression that any collision between races is probable, but it should not be overlooked that there are approximately 30,000 Indians in British Columbia whose land question is not yet settled and it is a duty to provide against possible contingencies, in the uncertain future.

#### TRAINING.

The training of the Militia during the past season may be considered as having in a satisfactory degree carried out the principles of the organization. With very few trifling exceptions, the various corps of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry assembled with their ranks complete, and I was informed that in the majority of Corps, double the number of men would willingly have joined, had it been possible within the limits of the parliamentary vote to have paid them. I am also led to believe that in most corps the officers and men would willingly have continued embodied for a much longer period than that, necessarily for the same reason defined by general orders.

It is possible that this general willingness to attend training this year may in some degree be attributable to some temporary depression in the trade and labor market, but I believe it more probably foreshadows the increasing popularity of the Militia and the general feeling that a larger share of public interest is taken in the system which is year by year assuming in a marked degree the evidence of greater solidity and permanent endurance. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the many patriotic and zealous officers of the Canadian Militia who have from the infancy of the movement, in spite of discouraging difficulties at the beginning, resolutely applied their minds and devoted their energies to build up by slow but sure degrees what has now become a permanent and powerful Military organization. Amongst the many I may point to one who has worked at the root of the system from the outset and who so deservedly received the approbation of the Government and the Legislature this year by being promoted to the position of Adjutant General of Militia.



Difficulties doubtless still meet those who strive to prepare means of defence where the possibility of disturbance or of war is hardly believed, because never yet felt, and money is in consequence sparingly granted because it may not directly produce a tangible or visible return, therefore the solidity of the Militia organization may be still considered as hardly corresponding with the steady progress and increase of the Country. By patience and perseverance we may hope little by little to improve the means of national defence and add to the Military Institutions of the Country upon a scale becoming its growing importance. Happily the strong good sense of the people of this country is not to be swayed or distracted from its patriotic course by the idea of any who in sober earnest could aver they would prefer to teach their sons to be drunkards or gamblers rather than soldiers. What would this country now have been but for the soldiers of England in years gone by. What would have been the fate of Great Britain herself through all past time, but for those strong pillars of the Empire under which her influence and her commerce have flourished, and who have carried her flag and extended her Dominion into the remotest regions of the earth.

It is a mistake frequently fallen into by many, that an army and navy are necessarily conducive solely to purposes of war, and therefore they oppose them upon humanitarian principles, but whereas they are in deed and in fact more conducive to purposes of peace. The moral power of a nation without being backed by physical power would have but small influence if any, in the politics, and the councils of the nations of the world, but when supported by physical power, it must possess in a corresponding degree the weight which strength can command, and so tend to peaceful solutions of questions which might otherwise drift into an opposite direction.

And in this, none are perhaps so directly interested as soldiers themselves, for upon them falls the shock and the destruction of war. Seeking little reward, their duties and their lives are devoted to the defence of their Sovereign and her Empire; for the protection of their native land they freely risk their lives; but can it be, supposed that life is not as precious and as valuable to each of them individually as to any of those who are so ready to turn and condemn armies as barbarous institutions, forgetting or ignoring in their security what would be their own condition and that of their Country, but for the moral and physical power of those Military Institutions which the wisdom of the nation has experienced the necessity to maintain.

It is sometimes stated that training the Militia in camps, is productive of little value to Regimental Officers and still less so to the men, and that the Country is called on to pay too dearly without corresponding advantage. But what is the object of the training and discipline of bodies of armed men? Is it not that a certain number of men paid for by the civil population should be in a condition to serve their Country in whatever capacity they may be called upon for the preservation of peace or protection in war. The experience of all past history has shown that for such men

discipline is the main requisite. By discipline men are taught to subordinate self-preservation to the fulfilment of whatever service the State requires and to encounter readily, dangers and hardships which only a few men constitutionally bold would otherwise face. This system of discipline has in all past time varied only in trifling detail, and armies are found fit or unfit according as their training has imbued them with moral qualities which will enable the men to perform the duties required of them, in whatever form that requirement may occur. Habits of obedience and of order, with a strong feeling for the honor of his corps are among the first essentials of a soldier, inculcated by discipline, including careful preservation and training in the use of his rifle. To this end no doubt that moral qualities are of equal importance with physical qualities and the influence on the minds of men collected in large bodies originates habits of thought which cannot but produce the best results in turning their attention into trains of ideas connected with their profession.

Though I consider the annual camp trainings of the Militia fulfil in some important degrees the above conditions, and beneficially produce friendly rivalry and emulation, yet to give fair and productive effect I know it to be important that a proper system should be established to give early training in habits of discipline and the management of men to young officers and non-commissioned officers, without which the theoretical education derived from books alone, be the student ever so studious, will fail him in time of need.

Theoretical education supplemented by practice in dealing face to face with disciplined men under arms, subordinate to his orders and looking to him for example in times of danger or times of peace, is the only training of any value to constitute a commander of whatever rank or degree he may be.

The few days annual training of the Militia cannot fully produce the conditions necessary for the young officers or sergeants—the mainspring of an armed corps; and therefore I venture with all respect to repeat my proposition of last year for the establishment of two or three small enrolled companies as training schools for both Cavalry and Infantry, at which all the rudimental instruction essential for discipline and the management of armed men could be cheaply and sufficiently inculcated. Thus, and experience teaches us thus only, a constant current of instructed officers and men would flow into the ranks of the Militia capable of usefully imparting that instruction in the camps, and of handling their men with good effect on all occasions.

I need hardly again instance the excellent result, which the Dominion Artillery have derived from the two batteries which form model schools of instruction in that branch.

Exceptional opinions have been expressed, that the establishment of such training schools would be but the introduction of a standing army. It is useless to combat such vague opinions. A small standing army this Country, like all other countries desiring to hold a position in the family of nations, eventually in the nature of things



will have; but the occasion has not yet arrived, nor is the Country in a position as yet to maintain such a permanent establishment.

Failing the enrolment of such training schools as I have ventured to propose, on whatever ground they may be objected to, the next alternative is to have a batch of Garrison Instructors selected from amongst officers educated professionally up to the highest modern standard. Ten such officers, detailed through the Military Districts of this Country, would be an inexpensive and very valuable means of imparting military instruction to the rising young officers and sergeants of the Militia, although the most useful instruction of all—the practical management of bodies of disciplined men—would still be wanting.

In reverting to this plan for rudimentary regimental instruction I by no means wish to press my opinions obtrusively nor beyond the candid expression of views from which I know, by long experience, the Militia of this Country would derive very practical benefit.

Previous to my departure to the North-West I had the pleasure of inspecting several of the camps of exercise in Ontario. I only regret that owing to the assembly of the corps in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces at a later period it was not possible for me to attend their camps also. Those that I did inspect struck me with a high estimation of their attention, efficiency and general aptitude. I did not hesitate to state this at considerable length when addressing the various brigades in detail, and as the opinions I then expressed were accurately reported and no doubt read by those interested, I need not recapitulate them here. Briefly I may say, the impression formed was, that the Militia attracts great interest and is very popular, that the officers are zealous, intelligent and capable. Such of them as have had experience and opportunities are admirable soldiers, surprisingly up to the mark considering the long intervals without practice, many able commanders of battalions capable of handling brigades with the opportunity of more practice, the younger officers, soldiers at heart, anxious to learn but without the means, their few days of camp exercise should be employed in instructing their men; but how can they teach, who have but partially learned. Great zeal and enthusiasm distinguish the officers of all arms,—they certainly apply their minds to perform their duties with ability, requiring only time, which cannot be obtained.

The men are generally a very fine, robust, well-sized body—in only one battalion in the Camp at Brockville did I observe a few very undersized men. I made a remark at the time and expressed a hope the Medical Officer would reject such men in future. As any number of men can be obtained, why not select the most powerful in physique? Excellent material for soldiers are those hardy men. No finer troops could the world produce, were they drilled and disciplined for a sufficient time to inspire the brotherhood and mutual reliance among bodies of men in danger or in hardship which constant intercourse and acquaintance under difficulties can alone

produce. This makes the soldier *par-excellence*. Drill and discipline prepare the man to become developed into the fearless soldier by the bond of confidence in their comrades, and unhesitating obedience to their commanders, whom they have learnt by the respect inspired by superior knowledge, to obey.

My former suggestion for a permanent Adjutant on the staff of each battalion, I do not urge, though fully persuaded of the advantage, yet I find the idea not generally acceptable, besides being a greater expense than the estimates can at present afford. I still adhere, however, to the proposal for a permanent Sergeant Major, capable in the highest degree of instructing in drill, discipline, and the duties of guards and sentries, who could also be the caretaker of the armories and clothing-stores.

The care of arms and clothing is full of difficulties in the peculiar constitution of the Canadian Militia organization. I know they should always, with certain unavoidable exceptions, be kept at the head quarters of the battalion. When Rifle Matches occur in rural companies, a case of arms could easily be sent for the purpose and afterwards returned.

The rifles have been in use for so long without examination by an armourer, that I believe I am not exceeding the fact when I say that a large proportion of them are not fit for active service. This is really a very serious state of things—a soldier without his rifle or carbine would be useless. I last year urged the necessity for skilled armourers, who should examine every rifle in use once a year and effect the necessary repairs. I again draw serious attention to this most important defect, and earnestly advise that skilled armourers should be imported from the small arms factory. Whether they should go round the various battalions and rural companies to repair the rifles on the spot, or whether the rifles should be assembled at certain fixed stations, is a matter of detail easily determined by ascertaining the most economical method. But, pray give us armourers to render these delicate weapons fit for use.

The new clothing issued this year is a failure. The shape of the frock is extremely unpopular, and the serge material very bad. A shower of rain reduces the scarlet to a neutral tint approaching black. Money is always badly laid out in purchasing cheap materials. Popular feeling must be respected in a purely volunteer force, encouragement must be given to maintain that feeling. One and all, I believe, condemn the serge frock, and for my own part, I think it looks unbecoming and proves unserviceable. All desire the cloth tunic, it is the uniform of the British Army which the Militia with becoming pride desire to emulate. I recommend the universal resumption of that dress.

The forage cap invented here, is equally unserviceable. Anything with paste-board in its composition is totally useless for a soldier's wear. The men complained that the former forage cap afforded no shade from the sun nor shelter from rain.



Militiamen are accustomed the year round at their ordinary work, to wear broad brimmed hats, and so they dislike the round forage cap; but I believe the Kilmarnock with a back and front peak, as formerly worn by some regiments of the line in India, would answer the purpose, affording both shade and shelter, and causing a circulation of air round the back of the neck. A headdress combining grace and utility is a matter of taste still far from decided on. The Glengarry cap is smart, but would be worn probably for general use, and the shako is not required for the short summer drills.

The following statistic table will show the numbers trained in each Province during the past season :

Quebec.....	8.168
Ontario.....	14.836
Nova Scotia.....	3.033
New Brunswick.....	2.124
Manitoba.....	
British Columbia.....	200
Prince Edward Island.....	484

The Reports Annexed, from the respective Deputy Adjutants General of the 12 Military Divisions will be found to explain the details of the several corps composing their brigades.

#### MILITARY COLLEGE.

The building is now ready for the reception of Cadets and will shortly be furnished.

Lieut.-Colonel Hewett, an officer of the Royal Engineers, arrived in September and has entered upon the preliminary duties of commandant. The staff has been for the present limited to one cadet officer and 3 professors, two of whom will be selected from the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; the number of cadets for the first year is not to exceed 22 who will compete for admission. Next year 36 will be added, viz: 3 from each Military District.

The benefits to be derived from this College are as yet too remote, to calculate upon for the immediate improvement of the Dominion Militia.

A highly educated and scientific class of gentlemen will after the first five years annually pass out of this Institution and the result in the future cannot but be highly favorable and advantageous to the Military establishment of the Country.

#### ARTILLERY.

The several batteries of Garrison and Field Artillery have been inspected. The reports are annexed and by reference to them it will be seen the Artillery in general is in a satisfactory condition.

There are now 50, 9-pounder rifled field guns in the Country 30 only of which are as yet issued to batteries; 10 more are in course of manufacture and will be distributed at an early date.

There are also fifty bronze field guns of various calibres, in every way serviceable, but the old smooth bore gun is not considered of much value for modern artillery. I do not recommend that any further addition should be made to the Field Artillery at present, but I propose the usual vote for ordnance should be applied to the purchase of converted Palliser  $\frac{3}{4}$  pr. rifled guns for the batteries of Quebec and Kingston. Proper armament is of much greater importance than fortifications, the latter can speedily be supplied for temporary purposes, the former cannot. I request attention to the condition of the armaments of these two citadels; except a few breech-loaders, there is not a rifled gun of any description. The breechloader will I believe be found useless in winter in Canada, as the screws freeze, and it has been found necessary to light a fire for an hour inside the gun before bringing it into action. The  $\frac{3}{4}$  pr. is not intended as a battering gun, nor would it go through the side of an ironclad *à fleur d'eau* by direct fire, but if a shell goes through the deck of an iron clad at an angle of 8° or 9° as it must do fired from the citadel of Quebec, it would also go through her bottom, which is unarmoured, or burst between decks.

In the present armed condition of the continent of Europe it is not possible to foresee when peace may be broken, nor what nations may become involved in war. Should such an event unhappily occur and Great Britain be a party concerned, enemies' cruisers would no doubt cover the seas as in former wars, and should a ship of war escape the British cruisers on the coast, it is quite within reasonable calculation that she might run up the St. Lawrence, place Quebec under contribution and proceed further to Montreal for the same purpose. We have not at this moment a gun at Quebec to forbid the passage of the River to any ironclad, and therefore I propose, if approved, to apply the Ordnance Vote this year for the purchase of converted  $\frac{3}{4}$  prs. guns of 56 cwt. which would fit our old 32 pr. cast iron carriages, without alteration. The cost per gun will be £136 12s. 5d. and each gun should in the first instance be supplied with 80 common shell and 20 shrapnel, costing approximately about £55 each gun. The 32 pr. case shot already in store would suit on emergency, if case shot were required.

Suggested that the vote for ordnance be applied for the purchase of 25 or 30 such guns with shell. A few, perhaps 5 or 8, to be mounted on Fort Henry, Kingston, the remainder upon the Citadel of Quebec. Lt.-Colonels Strange and Irwin, Royal Artillery and commanding the Gunnery schools will respectively superintend.

It might be thought questionable to arm old pattern works with new pattern guns, but the fortifications of Quebec and Kingston are not really old. Possibly from the vicinity of the former to the Plains of Abraham people might conjecture so and also because they have been fortified in various ways, since white



men first landed on these shores and round them have surged those contests which have decided the fate of Canada.

The modern fortress of Quebec Citadel, though chronicled in history is not yet 50 years old, the Point Levis forts on the opposite side of the river are but 5 years old. And what difference is there between the trace of their profiles and those of Quebec? A few sand bags, gabions, empty flour barrels,—a few days with plenty of willing hands and a professional head would give all the additions required.

The old cast iron carriages, platforms, side arms, stores, shot, shell and ammunition could be used with those guns which retain their 32 pr. calibre and exterior form. Such an armament, simple, serviceable, incapable of injury by rough handling or climate, requiring no complicated drill, would fulfil all requirements and command the approaches to Quebec or Fort Henry.

The Volunteer and Militia coast Artillery of Great Britain are almost entirely armed with these  $\frac{3}{4}$  pr. Pallisers and the government of India has also decided in their favor. The colony of Victoria, New South Wales, has purchased 20 of the same guns and they were probably in addition called on to pay for carriages and platforms, an expense which we can avoid.

I trust the armaments for Quebec and Kingston may be authorized, and the guns placed in position before next October.

There are 3, 7-inch rifled guns breech-loaders, at Quebec, they are intended for the salients of the 3 Point Levis forts; to carry them across the river and mount them would cost about \$180. I suggest they be mounted.

I regret that the Board of survey on public buildings which sat a few days ago, has been obliged to report that with the exception of the Richmond bastion and the Forts at Levis recently repaired, the fortifications, works and military buildings in Quebec City and District are rapidly going to destruction from want of attention and repair, and that unless immediate steps are taken to keep them in order the consequences will become serious. In addition there is much valuable property belonging to the Militia suffering from the same cause.

The Board recommends that one mason and one carpenter be attached to the Quebec Store Department, the Board further recommends the adoption of the suggestion in last year's annual report for the addition of a half company of Engineers to B. Battery to keep in repair these costly military works.

There are some hundred tons of obsolete old iron guns at Quebec and Kingston, I propose they be sold and the money applied to purchase modern armament. The price of old iron is about £4 a ton; there are likewise several smooth bore old bronze guns now obsolete, which if broken up would fetch about £50 per gun.

## MILITARY STORES.

These are in their usual good condition under the careful supervision of Lieut-Colonel Wily, an experienced and very painstaking officer. A considerable reserve of arms and ammunition as well as ordnance stores for the rifled guns in Western Ontario has this year been prudently added to the store at Toronto. A reserve of Camp Equipment has been likewise placed in depot there. The general reserve now in store throughout the Dominion is as follows:

Gunpowder.....	188,576 lbs.
Small arm ammunition.....	6,902,163 rounds
Snider Rifles, long and short.....	19,820
Camp Equipment, for about.....	50,000 men.

None regret more than myself that the Canadian Militia are not armed with the improved Martini-Henry Rifle with which the British Army is now equipped, but as we have already some 80,000 stand of the Snider in Canada, it would not be possible under the sparing Militia vote to attempt a re-armament. Several years would elapse before it could be accomplished, meantime we should labor under the dangerous defect of having arms of different patterns and two kinds of cartridges.

We may however feel satisfied that the Snider is a most efficient weapon whether for practice or for service, and perhaps on the whole better adapted for the rough handling it frequently undergoes from partially trained men, than would be the more delicately constructed Army Rifle.

## CAVALRY.

I have not yet specially referred to this useful arm, the District reports enter into the condition of these Regiments during the training. I include them when speaking of Militia generally. They turned out well this year, well mounted, horses without the advantage of a manege wonderfully steady; in the various field days the corps were well handled and some of them understood fairly the duties of outpost and feeling for an enemy.

One or two corps are desirous of being equipped as mounted Riflemen. I should be glad if this could be carried out on a considerable scale, because in this Country, mounted Riflemen who could move rapidly from point to point to take up positions would naturally be more useful than dragoons, owing to the wide sphere and the intricate, wooded character of the scene of any operations on active service. Several times applications have been preferred for an increase to the corps termed the Governor General's Body Guard at Toronto. These have failed hitherto, owing to the outlay for Cavalry equipments and from the fact that the quota in Ontario as everywhere, is already complete. I submit, however, it would be desirable to make an exception in this case even if the entire corps were not trained each year, the Body G is very popular, very efficient and the addition would give us the services of o



the foremost cavalry officers in the Dominion, Lieut.-Colonel George Denison, who has made cavalry his study theoretically and practically, for a time in the field during the American civil war, and the author of an able book entitled "Modern Cavalry." A work which I believe has been translated into several European languages.

May I request special attention to a very practical letter and scheme for the improvement of Cavalry which has been addressed to me by Captain and Adjutant S. W. Spillette, late Troop Sergeant Major 9th Royal Lancers. As to the experience of this officer in Regimental detail, the position he held in the 9th is a guarantee. His remarks are worthy of consideration, especially the reasons which he gives for the necessity of a permanent staff officer in each Regiment, an opinion from which no practical soldier can dissent, although as I have before stated I believe the idea is not supposed to be generally acceptable here—and so I have refrained from again urging it. The letter will be found in the appendix No. 7.

Two Provincial Cavalry Inspectors are again recommended.

#### ENGINEERS.

There are but two companies in the whole Dominion. An application made by Lieut.-Colonel Scoble, through Lieut.-Colonel Gzowski last spring, for the creation of a company at Toronto was conditionally acceded to if the quota was not exceeded. The quota of men is complete, but I submit this company should be enrolled unconditionally as to quota, to the extent of 70 men, because engineers are difficult to obtain, must be skilled artificers and artisans and form an indispensable ingredient of every army corps. The names of the two well known officers I have mentioned ensure the efficiency of such a company.

#### GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

As the annual inspection was made by yourself I need not allude to this battalion, beyond expressing that whenever I see them they perform the special duty for which they were raised in a manner reflecting credit on Lieut.-Colonel Ross and his officers.

#### SALUTING BATTERY AT OTTAWA.

The want of a saluting Battery has been long felt in Ottawa. Frequently during the year salutes are required, and notably at the state ceremonial of opening and closing the Houses of Parliament. This occurs at the most inclement period of a Canadian winter. Hitherto Captain Stewart's Field Battery has turned out efficiently to fire these salutes, and last year during a violent storm with some 70° of frost most of the men were frost-bitten. I had arranged previous to my departure across the continent, for the construction of a platform battery on the north point of the promontory dominating the River and in rear of the Parliament Buildings, a com-

manding and picturesque site; the guns were placed there and remain, but not in position. I request authority to have this wooden platform completed when the snow melts off.

There would be a saving of expense as the cost would not exceed the amount paid in any year to the Field Battery for turning out on occasion, and salutes could be fired on the Queen's Birth Day, and on all usual occasions by turning out a dozen men of the Garrison Artillery.

Two Sevastopol trophy guns have never yet been mounted. They are now among the guns collected for the proposed saluting battery. I submit they be mounted in a prominent position in front of the Houses of Parliament in a manner similar to those at Toronto.

#### SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

I have left mention of these till the end, hoping to see the reports of the commandants, Lieutenant-Colonels Strange and Irwin, two officers of the Royal Artillery whose high professional education and practical experience have enabled them to devote their talents to the development of these valuable schools in whose interest they spare neither pains nor labor.

The good results produced by these two "A" and "B" batteries, through the various garrison and field batteries of the Country, are very marked; the presence in their ranks of volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners who have received instruction in these schools is in the highest degree beneficial. These results were very apparent in the handling and drill of the various batteries I saw in the camps of exercise this season, there was no apparent hesitation, orders were understood and executed with promptness and precision, and positions taken up rapidly and with judgment.

The steadiness of the artillery horses was a remarkable feature. Even when the guns were in action they appeared as quiet as old artillery horses. The guns were in general well horsed.

The scanty attendance of officers for short course instruction is unfortunate, their hesitation to come forward may be attributable first to the costly mess uniform; second, being obliged to provide barrack furniture, third, the pay being limited to one dollar per diem, and fourth, the difficulty professional or commercial men find in sparing time.

It is suggested that, for such officers a serge jacket be substituted for the present expensive patrol jacket—and the optional use of tunic or mess jacket—that the store department should supply sufficient barrack furniture, in the quarters of "short course" officers and that their pay while attending the course be on the scale of their rank.



It is suggested that a branch school be recognized at St. Helen's Island, and that during the summer, classes of instruction under an officer from a school of Gunnery be formed at Ottawa, Toronto, or, wherever required, to disseminate instruction among those who have not time to attend the battery schools.

It is suggested that for the preservation of the valuable new Forts at Levis a proportion of old non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery should be engaged and added to "B" battery as permanent caretakers for those Forts and the towers on the plains of Abraham.

It is suggested the two batteries should be termed "Artillery" instead of Gunnery Schools, as more suggestive.

A Canadian Artillery Association is now in progress of formation under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General. This association will doubtless contribute much to emulation among Volunteer Artillery and will conduce to efficiency. The rules will be drawn up by Lieut.-Col. Strange who with his habitual activity has applied his mind to this very useful scheme.

#### STAFF.

In the postscript of my report last year I drew special attention to this important element of army organization.

My subsequent experience in Canada has given me no reason to alter the opinions then ventured on. I shall very briefly recapitulate some points, viz: Restriction of District Staff appointments to 5 years,—allowing re-appointments of officers of proved qualification.—Selection on account of professional qualification, apart from any claim on account of local connection or influence, where the latter is applied, the best material is not always supplied, and the efficiency of the service suffers. The wide sphere of Canada requiring intelligent, active, well-informed staff officers in whom full professional reliance can be placed.—Partial reduction of brigade staff.—Some of the districts are overstocked with staff, most of whom have almost a sinecure for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the year. The distribution also is unequal.

It is suggested that the brigade staff should be absorbed, as vacancies occur leaving one Brigade Major to every 3,000 men of the quota on the active establishment of each Military District.

The money thus saved might be devoted to purposes more advantageous to the force.

It is proposed that no appointments to the staff, unless in case of re-appointments, should be made without the officer having previously passed a qualifying examination and received a certificate of fitness from Head Quarters.

The above reduction would leave ample and to spare for general purposes, it would give those left a more active life and impress them with more responsibility. It would leave room for the temporary training of intelligent young officers, soldiers at heart, acting on the brigade staff at camps of exercise.

Some of the brigade staff have but slight qualification, and some are unsuited for the position. Two of those could be immediately spared without being replaced.

It is suggested the term Inspecting Field Officer should be substituted for Deputy Adjutant-General.

A Deputy Adjutant-General of long service and good reputation, recently promoted Colonel in the Army though holding his qualifying appointment in the Canadian Militia 5 years, is about to vacate that position in accordance with Article 15 of the Royal Warrant. Colonel Jarvis has done good service during his temporary occupation in Canada, an officer of sound judgment and application to his duties, and I think on his departure after nearly 10 years useful employment in the militia, he deserves that his services should not be passed without even this brief notice.

His place is temporarily filled by Lieut.-Colonel Worsley, the senior District Brigade Major, a highly trained officer, for some years on the Staff of the 4th Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, which under Colonel Hawley, stood among the foremost for smartness in the Army. He is in all respects eminently qualified for confirmation in the position he temporarily occupies.

I think I have referred to all points of most importance and shall therefore only further observe that the militia organization of Canada continues to progress and though in some degree, notably in the method of recruiting, still somewhat meagre in comparison with the growing importance of the country, yet it is in such a state as to be easily and quickly built upon, compacted and expanded, the material of officers as well as men being unexceptionally good, and the spirit displayed by them, exhibits military proclivities of more than ordinary excellence.

Permanent regimental staffs form the groundwork of every Regiment. I only allude to, without pressing the question, as it is I believe beyond present means expensive. Regimental Sergeant-Majors, however might be afforded, their pay would be almost covered by the preservation of arms, accoutrements and clothing. Schools of instruction in management of men, discipline and interior economy every soldier will understand the necessity for, even could 50 men be added to each of the present gunnery schools, they might be used in training the three Arms of the service with good effect. Before any man can command he must himself have learnt to obey, respectful obedience is the only true principle upon which discipline can exist. How essential therefore it is that all officers should be thoroughly well grounded in their duty, to inspire in men the confidence and respect which superior knowledge always commands, not only in the drill and discipline of the body but of the mind, which is



of vital importance to the efficiency of soldiers; but to gain the mastery of this invaluable attribute it is necessary to have some more permanent and solid means for its acquisition than can be found in the bustle of a short Camp of Exercise however useful and instructive Brigade Camps admittedly are.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. SELBY SMYTH,

*Major General.*

[A.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 17, 1875.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having returned on Monday last from my recent expedition across the continent on a tour of military inspection, it becomes my first duty to report to you that, in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter to me, dated 24th June last, I visited the several outposts occupied by the United States Army in Montana as well as in Washington and Oregon Territories, with the view of conferring with the General Officers commanding, respecting the repression of crime and capture of criminals on both sides of the International boundary, and of obtaining their cooperation on this important question. I reached Fort Shaw in Montana previous to the receipt by Brigadier General Gibbon of any instructions from the American War Department regarding my proposed official visit.

On my arrival, some weeks later, in the Washington Territory, Major General Howard had received notice of my probable visit, from the United States Army Head Quarters.

The result of my conference with these General Officers I shall shortly report to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General as directed.

My object in addressing you now, is to take the earliest opportunity of expressing the extreme kindness, and polite attention, officially as well as socially which were warmly and cordially extended to me and my staff by the Generals and other officers of the United States Army, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure and good fortune to make.

At Fort Shaw, though not there officially accredited as I have stated, Brigadier General Gibbon offered me the hospitalities of his house and readily entered into an examination of the subjects which I laid before him.

At Walla-Walla Major General Howard at once called upon me officially, attended by a numerous suite of Officers, and upon my returning his visit next day, the usual

salute for a Major General was fired from the battery on the Fort. The officers of the post gave me a hospitable reception in the evening, their band playing "God save the Queen."

I had the pleasure of travelling afterwards for several days with Major General Howard, and on passing Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River, the usual salute was fired from a Field Battery, all the Officers of the Garrison assembling on the landing-place in full dress to receive me and my staff, the bands here and as well as at Walla-Walla playing the British National Anthem.

I feel it my duty and especially a great gratification to place on official record the warm and friendly feeling exhibited on every occasion of my tour by the American Officers to the first British General who had ever visited the remote N. W. Territories of their country on official duty.

My hearty thanks are due to them as an English General Officer and as a friend, and in officially recording these very gratifying reminiscences I trust His Excellency will do me the honor to convey to the American Government my sincere appreciation of so much kindly good-will on the part of their Army which I entirely reciprocate.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. SELBY SMYTH,

*Major-General.*

OTTAWA, 19th November, 1875.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State.

SIR,—In obedience to the instructions conveyed in your letter of 24th June last. I have now the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and the Dominion Government that in the progress of my Official tour of inspection through the North West Territory and British Columbia, I visited the Head Quarters of the United States General Officers Commanding in Montana and also in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, with the object of conferring with them according to your desire regarding the repression of crime and capture of criminals, as well as the questions relating to the peace of the frontier of the Canadian and American possessions.

I proceeded from Fort McLeod at the base of the Rocky Mountains to Fort Shaw in Montana, a distance of 250 miles, accompanied by Assistant Commissioner McLeod commanding the detachments of the Mounted Police in the western division of the North West Territory, and from him I learnt the nature of the measures most likely to conduce to a more settled state of affairs along the frontiers.



Brigadier General Gibbon commanding in Montana had not then received instructions respecting my visit from the U. S. War Department, he nevertheless received me cordially and conferred with me frankly.

The following is the result of our conference ;

1. It is desirable that stealing of horses or other cattle or stock of any description should be included in the Extradition treaty.
2. To simplify the mode of procedure in the apprehension and custody of fugitives from either country.

The complicated and dilatory practice now in use is as follows—for instance in the case of an offender against Canadian laws who may have taken refuge in the United States :

On representation to the Canadian Government by one of their magistrates, an application has to be made to Washington Government to obtain an order to have the fugitive extradited and apprehended, then the Canadian Government appoints an agent to have the extradition carried out, this agent then applies through the American Civil authorities for a warrant to arrest the fugitive. On this being effected an examination takes place before a Judge or Commissioner who makes a preliminary examination as to whether there is sufficient evidence to commit the prisoner for trial. If he considers there is sufficient evidence then he commits the fugitive to gaol where he can be held for two months pending the order of the Washington Government for extradition or release, the evidence taken having been sent to the Washington Government or their Law Officers for consideration as to the amount of evidence and whether the alleged crime comes within the terms of the treaty; the prisoner is then, as the case may be, released or handed over to the Canadian authorities on demand and tried in the country where the crime is alleged to have been committed.

But an American Commissioner has lately held that in such cases it required the same amount of evidence for the first committal of a prisoner under extradition as it would in ordinary cases for conviction. In a country so vast, with communication so slow and interrupted it would be nearly impossible to effect this and the ends of justice would therefore as a consequence be frequently defeated ; moreover it would, appear by United States Revised Statutes, Sec. 5271, that copies of depositions may be received in evidence of the criminality of persons so apprehended, which of course could not be received in a final trial, and therefore it is very necessary that clear and definite instructions should be issued upon such questions.

To simplify the foregoing complicated and very dilatory method of procedure which at the shortest occupies 3 months before any steps can be taken even to apprehend the fugitive, who may in the meantime escape to some remote or inaccessible region and so elude pursuit, it is proposed that an Officer of the Country in which the crime is alleged to have been committed shall have full authority to apply

at once and direct to the nearest available Civil or Military Officer or Indian Agent of the country to which the fugitive escapes for his arrest and that the preliminary examination shall take place immediately thereafter, the amount of evidence to hold the prisoner being regulated by the statutes of the respective countries, and it should be distinctly enacted that the amount of evidence required to commit a prisoner for extradition should be the same only as that required, by a Justice of the peace in ordinary cases to commit a prisoner for trial, and should be so defined as to admit of no doubt.

The same change in the law is very desirable to apply to the countries lying along the whole frontier from Ocean to Ocean.

Assistant Commissioner McLeod, who has had much experience already as to the repression of crime and the great difficulty attending the capture of fugitives from Canada, assures me that if these suggestions were adopted by the two governments, the difficulties now attending the capture of criminals would be removed as far as it is practicable in such a spacious country, prompt action against marauders and certain capture and punishment being so conducive to the prevention of illegalities of every kind and the establishment of law and order.

In the foregoing opinions and suggestions Brigadier General Gibbon coincided with me.

A few weeks later in the month of October, on my passing through the Washington and Oregon Territories, I had the pleasure of meeting with Major General Howard who commands that department, and with him I had intimate relations and frank interchange of views during several days travel together. He is of opinion that in addition to the foregoing propositions, in which he also concurred, desertion from the Military and Naval services of both Countries should be included in the extradition treaty, and that the suggestions for simplifying the capture of fugitives should be extended to that crime.

In Alaska for instance, it frequently occurs that American criminals escape into British territory, and the impossibility of recapture actually induces and fosters crime in that Country. The military officer is *ex officio* Indian Agent and if he could apply directly to the nearest British official for the capture and preliminary examination of the fugitives, the course of justice would be immensely facilitated and crime through fear of certain capture and punishment would be correspondingly diminished. Precisely the same circumstances apply to the whole frontier of British Columbia.

It would be very desirable if an arrangement could be mutually agreed upon by the two Governments by which the civil authorities of either Country actually in pursuit of a suspected criminal should have authority upon reaching the boundary line to cross it and on making the capture to hand the prisoner over to the nearest known authority of the Country in which the capture is made. This should of course only apply to the as yet thinly peopled and only partially settled portions of



the Country along the western frontiers, perhaps defined from Lake Superior along the whole line west to the Pacific and thence North to Alaska. By these means many a well known offender of either Country who now runs across the frontier and sets his pursuers at open defiance would be brought to justice and the knowledge that such power was possessed by the Authorities of the Law would of itself diminish if not entirely extinguish illegal practices, on both sides of the international boundary.

With reference to our relations with the outlying American territory of Alaska, I may here adduce a case which occurred a few days before my arrival at Portland (Oregon) and which was brought to my notice by Major General Howard, U. S. A., at Portland, in support of his suggestion.

The Officer of the U. S. Army in command at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, reported in September last the arrest of Henry Landerson, Edward Flannery and Col. Mandeville for violation of Acts of Congress regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes and prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian settlements in Alaska.

The prisoners were forwarded under a military escort by steamship "California" to Portland (Oregon) with certain documentary evidence to be delivered to the United States Civil Authorities, in proof of their crime, and to be used at their trial.

On the arrival of the ship at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island, under the apprehension the prisoners might escape to British soil, they were ordered below between decks. All complied except Mandeville, who then and there for the first time claimed to be a British subject and demanded to be released, at the same time refusing to obey the order to go below. The prisoner appealed to the Collector of the port of Nanaimo and to Captain Hayes, of the "California," demanding his release and threatening prosecution in case his demand was not complied with. He endeavoured to create sympathy among the inhabitants of Nanaimo and the miners and passengers on board to induce them to assist him. He was then handcuffed and placed in the steerage. There were many passengers including 80 miners on board the ship, and to them Mandeville stated he was a British subject and had been arrested by the Military Authorities of the United States.

Upon arrival at Portland these men were all discharged by Civil Authority. The United States District Attorney stated they had violated the law, still the offence was so purely technical they were not held. Mandeville has consequently brought an action against Lieut. Boyle and the guard for false imprisonment, damages at 25,000 dollars.

The whole question of the legality of arrest of residents in Alaska, whatever Country they may belong to and of their delivery to the United States Civil Authorities in Portland, under the statutes of Congress relating to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, especially under the sections relating to

the introduction of spirituous liquors, is very likely to come up in the trial of this case. Major General Howard was therefore anxious this case should be referred to in my report in order that precise and definite rules should be adopted by the two governments, not only respecting the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian Territory of Alaska, through British soil, but also as regards the capture and detention of British subjects found violating the laws in Alaska, in the hope that military officers who in pursuance of their duty capture offenders other than American subjects, may not be liable to prosecution at law merely in retaliation. And this applies equally on both sides, for I believe at this moment Lt.-Colonel McLeod is subject to a similar prosecution by a citizen of the United States for making him a prisoner upon a charge of which he was acquitted in a United States Court at Helena, through some legal technicality, though little doubt existed at the time as to his guilt.

More simple laws are required for the capture and punishment of criminals, and offenders against the laws, upon the vast and spacious prairies of the North West and in the mountainous and densely wooded countries of British Columbia and Alaska, where the population is very sparse and cosmopolitan, than in more settled and populous regions where the arrest of offenders is more easily effected, the attendance of evidences more easily procured.

Lt.-Colonel McLeod will in the case in point be obliged to attend personally at Helena, a distance from his post of full 400 miles across the bleak prairies, along the spurs of the Rocky Mountains in the depth of winter, to defend himself against a prosecution for an act which occurred in the execution of his duty, and so his useful services with his force will be lost for several months.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. SELBY SMYTH,

*Major-General.*



[B]

OTTAWA,  
November 27, 1875.

SIR,

1. In compliance with the instructions contained in your confidential letter to me dated 24th June last, wherein I am directed in the progress of my tour through the North West Territories to visit as many as possible of the Mounted Police Posts and to make special inquiry into certain points therein detailed, bearing upon the organization, equipment, distribution, and general efficiency of the Force, I have now the honor to report to you that after my return in June from reorganizing the Militia in Prince Edward Island, and having proceeded Westward, to inspect the various Brigades of Militia encamped in Ontario, I embarked at Sarnia on the 2nd July and, passing up Lakes Huron and Superior I reached Fort Garry by way of Duluth, Moorhead and the Red River on the 15th, and after making the necessary inspections there, I finally departed for the Prairies on the 19th of that month, travelling the first 200 miles in vehicles which had been provided for myself and staff as far as Shoal Lake, where I met with the first outpost of the Mounted Police.

2. From this point I travelled throughout the North West Territories and across the Rocky Mountains, full 1500 miles, escorted by a party of the Mounted Police until they were relieved at Joseph's Prairie in the Kootenay district under arrangements made by the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia for my further progress to Vancouver's Island.

3. As I have referred in the outset to my general summer's tour of inspection, I may say shortly, it embraced a distance, by the routes travelled in going and returning, of full 11,000 miles, of which upwards of 2000 were performed on horseback.

4. The general opinions I have been able to form of the North West Mounted Police, have been greatly influenced by the experience I acquired of them on my line of march through the country, I shall now therefore shortly allude to it.

5. From Shoal Lake post I proceeded direct to Swan River, about 140 miles, and on the morning of my arrival there I was overtaken by Lieutenant Cotton, an officer of the Manitoba Artillery bearing despatches to me from the Lieutenant Governor of that province.

6. The nature of these despatches was such that after a conference with the commandant, Lieutenant Colonel French, I determined to take a force of 50 Mounted Police from Swan River to Carlton, as a party of observation.

7. My reason for coming to this decision arose from the important nature of the information conveyed in the despatches, and though my impression was that the report was somewhat overdrawn, I had no possible means, so far removed from

telegraphic or postal communication, to test the facts of the case except by going to see for myself.

8. I accordingly marched the following afternoon accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel French and 50 of his men. We crossed the south branch of the Saskatchewan and reached Carlton House on the 8th day, a distance of 270 miles from Swan River, being the first armed force which had ever appeared there, or crossed the Saskatchewan.

9. The result of my investigation, I had the honor to report to you at the time, I shall therefore only say that I consider the sudden and unannounced arrival of this force had the best possible moral effect, proving so convincingly that power lay within easy reach to enforce the Laws upon the slightest infraction, a fact of which the inhabitants of St. Laurent and other settlements around Carlton were up to that time in ignorance.

10. Leaving the troop of Mounted Police at Carlton, I crossed the North branch of the Saskatchewan the following day, and proceeded by way of Forts Pitt and Victoria towards Edmonton, 400 miles; but being delayed a day at Sturgeon Creek, a deep and rapid stream, in order to construct rafts for its passage, I recrossed the Saskatchewan the same afternoon at the new post established by Inspector Jarvis.

11. From thence Edmonton lies about 20 miles south; the reasons why the Police Post was fixed at this point I shall refer to further on.

12. Proceeding south, 120 miles, I crossed the Battle and Red Deer River, and at the latter found another troop of Police which had been with judgment moved to that point on learning the rumours afloat about the Carlton affair.

13. I inspected this troop the same afternoon, and next morning, marching south, Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, the Assistant-Commissioner who had been waiting for me, detached the troop to a position on the Bow River, where a new police post is now established.

14. Approaching Bow River I crossed the line of route of a band of about 200 Blackfeet Indians, amongst whom were Crowfoot, the paramount, and four other chiefs of more or less note. They at once, on perceiving me riding with the guide some miles in advance of my party, galloped towards me, and, on ascertaining who, I was, welcomed me with every expression and sign of sincerity and good will.

15. Crowfoot begged me to encamp there with his people to have a talk, but I declined, urging my desire to reach Bow River that night, on which the Chiefs determined to accompany me, and they did so, after dressing themselves in their best apparel.

16. Round a large council fire on the high cliffs, at whose base runs the broad and rapid Bow River, these Chiefs received myself and staff after night fall, and with the solemn dignity of their race they each in turn delivered a speech, the sum of



which was in effect the great satisfaction they derived from the presence of the Mounted Police in their country, the security and peace that had succeeded to anarchy, disorder, and drunkenness, the prosperity which had replaced poverty and want;—that whereas in former times their young men were the victims of unscrupulous traders who bartered ardent spirits for their horses and buffalo robes, by which they were reduced to squalor, misery and crime—now that the infamous liquor trade had been completely put an end to by the presence and activity of the police, all this was changed for prosperity and contentment as well as security for life and property, horse-stealing had become rare, because now the young men could procure what horses they required in exchange for buffalo robes, they could lie down in their lodges at night feeling security from depredation.

17. All this and much more did these calm and thoughtful old chiefs express to me, indicative of the respect and high estimation in which they held the new force the Government had been pleased to send among them.

18. They asked me in turn to speak for them to the Government in order that the Land question might be settled and treaties arranged, such, as they understood, had been granted to the Eastern Prairie Indians, and this I promised them to do, giving them distinctly to understand that "Mahagauensuma," the "Great Soldier Master," as they termed me, was not charged with questions of that nature, but that I should be most happy to be the medium of expressing their wishes to the Government, whose great aim and object was to extend uniform justice and deal fairly by all the Indian tribes in whom Her Majesty the Queen took a great interest.

19. They were pleased and contented, and after expressing their gratification at seeing myself, the first General Officer who had ever passed through their land, and offering to make a new road for me if I should return next year, I bid them goodnight, they had their supper and tobacco close to my tent, upon which the British flag was flying, and before day-light in the morning they had all departed.

20. But a short time ago the Blackfeet Indians would have been very unwelcome guests in a small camp during the dark hours of the night.

21. The passage of the Bow River occupied the whole of the following day, it is broad and rapid and crossing camp equipment and men by means of temporary rafts is attended with much delay and considerable risk, in fact on this occasion two men narrowly escaped drowning owing to the sinking of one of the rafts, in the middle of this violent torrent.

22. Proceeding south I passed over a bleak and rather barren prairie land entirely devoid of timber or even shrubs, our camp-kettles being boiled on fires constituted of buffalo chips only.

23. After 200 miles travel over this pathless waste and crossing several minor streams by the way, we reached Fort McLeod, the most remote of all the Police posts,

situated on the old Man's River, a few miles south-east from the Porcupine Hills, and 50 miles due east from the entrance of the so-called Kootenay Pass, through the Rocky Mountains.

24. I shall refer specially to this and the other Police posts further on.

25. Leaving my staff to proceed towards the Kootenay Pass to await my return, I proceeded after one day's halt, in company with assistant-commissioner McLeod, to pay a visit to the United States General Officer commanding in Montana, in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State, to whom I have had the honor to furnish a special report on the result of my conference with Brigadier General Gibbon at Fort Shaw, 250 miles from Fort McLeod, as well as my further conference with Major General Howard some weeks later, on passing through his department in the territories of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

26. I refer to this subject here, as the questions on which I had to treat related to the suppression of crime on the frontier, and the capture of criminals and plunderers on both sides of the International boundary, a duty in which the Mounted Police are largely interested.

27. I am in great hopes the result of my conferences may tend to facilitate and simplify the duties of this force which has already proved so efficient by the moral effect of its presence as well as by the keen activity and prudence of some of the officers in command.

28. Returning with Lt.-Col. MacLeod towards the passes of the Rocky Mountains, along their eastern slopes, and past the base of Chief Mountain we saw some of the monuments erected recently by the Boundary Commissioners; these, constructed of loose stones, have been nearly demolished by the buffaloes. We threw as many of the stones on their piles as time permitted, but I venture to mention that unless more durable monuments are quickly erected, the buffalo will soon leave few to mark the spots.

29. In crossing Birch Creek in the vicinity of the Marias we found 170 lodges of South Peigan Indians, numbering about 700 people. With these I passed an evening similar to that with the Blackfeet and heard nearly the same sentiments towards the Police and myself. They were going north to hunt the buffalo, and spoke in loud praise of the now settled and peaceful state of the Country north of the boundary line. A treaty of peace has recently been formed between these people, the Assiniboinés and the Blackfeet, through the instrumentality of Inspector Walsh at Cypress Hills, which these Indians assured me they intended to observe inviolate and which will produce a prospect of peace probably unknown in that country through all past time.

30. At the eastern entrance of the Kootenay, or, as it is generally termed there, the Elk River Pass, we reached our standing camp, where our transport wagons were



exchanged for pack-horses of the Mounted Police, by means of which we penetrated the mountains, and after a rough journey of 200 miles through dense forest, over two precipitous mountain ranges, amidst a network of fallen timber, intersected by dangerous morasses, we eventually crossed the Elk and Kootenny Rivers, and reached Joseph's Prairie, 12 miles from Wild Horse Creek, where the duties of the Mounted Police, as regarded our further progress, ceased. We crossed from thence to Vancouver Island by arrangement of the Lieutenant Gouverneur of British Columbia, but finding from all sources of information at Kootenay, that it would be dangerous, if not impracticable to attempt to cross many miles of quagmire and muskeg, and to climb the rugged and broken passes of Shepherds Mountain, which lies between the bends of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers, moreover without any means for crossing those turbulent rivers on that route, it was therefore necessary to proceed 200 miles south to Spokane, in United States Territory, in order to turn this mountain and morass. I consequently determined with the view of saving expense to the Government for transport and hired packmen to strike south 200 miles, further to Walla-Walla, rather than to return 200 miles north from Spokane for the sake of passing through the only 140 miles remaining of British Territory, between the point where the boundary line would be intersected and Hope on the Frazer River.

31. Captain Ward, one of my Staff for the expedition, kindly undertook to proceed by that route at his own expense from Spokane and to make me acquainted with any items of consequence, but I found on his rejoining me at Victoria, that there was nothing of any importance to relate.

32. By taking the Walla-Walla route by the line of the Lower Columbia, I was fortunate enough to have much interchange of opinion with Major General Howard on the subject of mutual action against criminals of both countries.

33. Before quitting this little narrative of my journey with the Mounted Police, may I be permitted to record how very completely the considerate, and well matured, arrangements of the Department of Justice for the progress of myself and Staff, were executed by the Officers of the Mounted Police and by the men and horses of the escort which accompanied me for about 1500 miles over a rough country interrupted frequently by deep rivers, by rugged hills and precipitous ravines, by swamps and morasses, trying to horses as well as men.

34. Through all that long and toilsome march, day by day, this escort never flagged, always ready, willing, and obedient, untiring in their exertions, which sometimes called for much endurance. If I were to judge of the Mounted Police force as a body, by that little escort, which was not composed of selected men, they deserve a very high character from me.

My staff on the expedition was composed of Captain the Honorable M. Stapleton Coldstream Guards, A.D.C.; Captain Ward, A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor

General, and Lieutenant the Honorable T. Fitzwilliam, A.D.C., Royal Horse Guards, and afterwards joined by the Honorable Evelyn Ellis, late Royal Navy.

THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE FORCE IN RESPECT OF NUMBERS, DISCIPLINE, AND EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING HORSES, ARMS, SADDLERY, MEANS OF TRANSPORT, &c.

35. The Force consists of 29 officers and 300 men and horses; the Commander is termed Commissioner, and his second in command, Assistant Commissioner, the remaining officers are respectively inspectors and sub-inspectors, and the men designated constables and sub-constables, the former answering to the status of non-commissioned officers.

36. The Force is divided into 6 Divisions of 50 men each; it may be considered fairly sufficient for the duties it is at present called upon to perform.

37. The moral effect of its presence has already produced a wholesome improvement in the condition of the wandering tribes of the prairies, and the nomadic inhabitants of the North-West generally, and caused a feeling of security throughout the settlements of the Territory.

38. For a newly raised force, hastily enrolled and equipped, it is in very fair order—its organization is based upon sound principles, but there is room for improvement in several respects on which I represent herewith a confidential report.

39. It will be readily understood that in the detached state of the Force so much time having been occupied in providing shelter for men and horses it has hitherto been next to impossible to bestow proper attention on discipline, interior economy equitation, the care of horses, saddlery, equipment and the duties of constables—all of which are quite indispensable.

40. I consider that men should be recruited from the rural districts, a few only for clerks &c., to be taken from Towns. The decayed gentleman is a failure. They should be active young men, sons of farmers accustomed to face all kind of weather and rough work as well as to the use of horses, this element is badly wanted in the Force.

41. I might also observe that many of the men at present are of too heavy a build for the strength of their horses.

42. The horses are however a very fair average lot. They have been generally purchased in Ontario.

43. I should much prefer selecting them from rural districts than from horse dealers and sale stables. A better, sounder, and cheaper description of horse could thus be obtained.

44. There are some native ponies, and though these animals cannot be expected to carry men with arms and accoutrements for any great distance, yet they are useful for various purposes, particularly late in the fall or in the winter.



45. I think a useful and cheap sort of horse can be procured in Montana and also in Washington and Idaho territories.

46. I used some excellent sure-footed and good constitutioned Mountain Galloways in British Columbia this year which cost only 50 dollars a piece at Walla-Walla.

47. The necessity of carrying oats for horses is one of the weakest points of the force. Without oats, horses soon fall out of condition, become weak, and knock up; grass alone is not sufficiently nourishing for horses accustomed to oats, when hard worked; some of the prairie grass is dry and without nutriment, in other parts it is rich and mingled with wild vetches.

48. It is absolutely necessary to grow oat crops as largely as possible in the North West. Every post should have some hundred acres under tillage for producing cereals and vegetables.

#### TRANSPORT.

49. The question of transport is one of considerable importance not only as regards the efficiency of the force, and its readiness to take the field at any moment, but also in respect of supplies of every kind, which at present, including oats, have to be carried many hundred miles, through a country which is only open for wheel transport for 6 or 7 months of the year. My suggestions on this subject are also contained in the confidential report.

50. I am persuaded it will be found necessary very soon to establish a large supply granary and depot in some central position in the North West, from which not only the police, but all the Government surveying, and exploring parties, as well as those engaged in geological research, running telegraph lines or building railways, could obtain supplies.

51. The time lost in drawing supplies in small quantities over the many hundred miles from Winnipeg would be saved if one or two years supply was always in the Central depot, its position being the only question to decide.

#### DISCIPLINE.

52. Till the recent changes in the law, the proper maintenance of discipline was attended with difficulty, flogging being the only means of punishment. There are now full powers to fine or imprison ill-conducted men, consequently the general conduct of the men is very satisfactory, and punishment need rarely be resorted to.

#### COMPLAINTS.

53. I took occasion whilst among the police to enquire whether there were any complaints. I publicly on parade, after inspections, asked the question, not a man ever came forward, but on going round the men's dinners at Fort McLeod, when asking the usual question, I was told there was a claim to which the men thought themselves entitled. It was this, last winter, when 3 troops were left on Old Man's River to house themselves and their horses, they were obliged to purchase extra clothing, the blankets and clothing supplied by the Government were not sufficient protection against the rigorous weather to which they were exposed before getting lodged in the huts which they built, the labour of building and hewing wood was severe on the clothing also, which had been bought in Montana.

54. In other respects I think the men generally are contented, all that I saw appeared merry and light hearted, and the eagerness they showed to accompany the party with me to Carlton, and afterwards through the passes of the Rocky Mountains, in itself indicates their love for an adventurous prairie life.

55. I have conversed with several of them, each expressed themselves content with their lot, and some said they would certainly re-enrol. There is a charm, about the wild, nomadic freedom of the prairie, which appears perfectly fascinating.

56. Some said they had cause for complaint last year, and I believe they had that is past and remedied, it was quite inseparable from the condition of things at the time, a raw force, hastily recruited without time for selection, and thrust forth with but partial discipline, or sufficient time for preparation upon a long and harassing march with unavoidable privations, which would have tried the metal of veteran troops.

57. The force had then in its ranks men who would have been weeded out of it had there been time, discontented adventurers who only engaged for pastime, but who grumbled and deserted when they found real service and some risk of life instead of the idleness they expected.

58. In all bodies of men some will be found who are ready to complain on the smallest excuse. The North West police are still no doubt subject to what gently nurtured citizens of every day routine, with a comfortable roof over their heads every night, would stamp as utter discomfort; new outposts have to be formed and built, involving exposure and labour, wood to be cut, water to be drawn, cooking performed on camp fires, their canvas tents dripping with the heavy dews of night, horses to be herded and tended with all the usual roughing of a camp life, but they breathe the clear pure air of the mountain or the prairie, their necessary wants of food and covering are carefully supplied, their pay and prospects ample and liberal, sickness is unknown, or very exceptional, their daily lives are never irksome, and above all they have the conscious knowledge that they are the pioneers in a rich and fertile territory, magnificently spacious, though still strangely solitary and silent, which at no distant



time will reecho with the busy life of a numerous and a prosperous population, their lives are tinged in the flower perfumed prairies over which their duty leads them with an adventurous romance which was frequently demonstrated, in the long and sometimes very toilsome marches we made together.

59. The police have now no real cause of complaint which their officers are not ready and willing to redress on fair representation. They know it and admit it, but unfortunately there are in all communities, men of sour and discontented spirits who complain for the sake of notoriety, and who prefer either to appear in print or to write frivolous and vexatious appeals to their too credulous correspondents.

60. Such persons (happily, very exceptional) had better quit a useful and a valuable body of patriotic men, they deserve no attention.

#### ARMS.

61. These consist of the Snider Carbine, and the Deane and Adams revolver. The carbine is an excellent serviceable weapon, but the pistols which were obtained from the war department are of very inferior quality and almost untrustworthy. I hear they have been already condemned and reported upon. The recruits are provided with the improved Smith and Wesson, but this pistol is very liable to get out of order and the severe cold is apt to snap the extractor spring. I believe there is no better horse-pistol than the improved Adams a supply of which has just been received and is ready for issue, it is simple, strong, and in all respects, serviceable; the force should have a reliable pistol.

62. Many of the carbines require repair; naturally, in the rough work to which they are exposed on the prairies they must get out of order, it is very necessary that two or three armourers should be supplied, as well as tools and materials for repair; one experienced artificer would be sufficient were the force concentrated, but widely detached as it in the nature of its duties always must be, one or two more are necessary.

With regard to equipment and uniform, I beg to refer you to the confidential report.

#### THE LOCATION OF THE DIFFERENT POSTS TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE DUTIES OF THE FORCE AND THE PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF LARGE TRACTS OF COUNTRY AT AN EARLY DATE, AND THE PUBLIC WORKS ABOUT BEING CONSTRUCTED THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORIES.

63. Under this head it is natural I should first notice the position selected for Head Quarters of the force. In doing this I merely express the views of a General Officer to whom might be entrusted the task of occupying the territory to the best Military advantage. I am quite aware, however, that many reasons apart from and far

exceeding mere military strategy must weigh with the Government, in such a case, and I have no doubt Swan River has been selected for sound considerations.

In considering the conditions which should form a guide for the selection of a Head Quarter Station, the following might be kept in view:

64. It is important that the Officer commanding the force should receive the earliest intelligence of any disturbance which might occur amongst the cosmopolitan and mixed races which inhabit the Territory.

65. Were a post selected much to the westward of Fort Ellice it would be beyond the junction of the great trails leading from the Cypress Hills and the Saskatchewan: it is no doubt advisable that the Head Quarter post should be as near as possible to the main trails and also to the line of telegraph and railway projected to pass through the Territory.

66. Where the delay and the cost of transport are so enormous, it follows that the nearer the Head Quarter is to the base of supply the less expense will be incurred in the maintenance of the Force.

67. Therefore, wherever the Head Quarters is established there should be the main granary and provision depot to which I have alluded.

68. Good land on which to grow oats, potatoes, plenty of good pasture and hay land, timber and water are all necessary requisites for the Head Quarters, and, indeed, for every detachment of the Force.

69. The vicinity of the South Saskatchewan where the railway will cross, probably fulfils the above conditions better than any other point, it is in the very heart and centre of the great North West Territory.

70. Failing that, the next point of most advantage which presents itself, is the vicinity of the Little Saskatchewan or Shoal Lake, but for strategic reasons, if the main supply depot is established, I infinitely prefer the former.

71. If, hereafter, it should be determined to establish the Head Quarter Station along the line of the Railway, at or near where it will cross the South Saskatchewan, the barrack buildings at Swan River would come in well for Railway purposes, for store depots, and for quarters for a small party of police, in view of the fertile country north and east of the Lake Manitoba being filled up by Icelanders and other settlers, which appears rapidly in progress. Hitherto some scattered and peaceable remnants of Indian tribes have been the chief occupants of the country, south of the grand rapids, but the information afforded me does not hold out prospect of the land immediately north of the Swan River being well calculated for settlement, it is said to be rugged, stony, and broken, covered with a forest of dwarf timber on shallow soil.



## SHOAL LAKE.

72. Shoal Lake, here a small post has been established with excellent judgment, its commands the trail from Manitoba westward, and prevents the spirit trade; it is pleasantly placed by the lake shore, and affords every facility for cultivation on a large scale, it moreover serves as a check upon the Salteaux Indians near Portage Laprairie.

## CARLTON.

73. Carlton, a small party was left there on my passing through, I do not know whether they still remain, and I doubt the necessity for them, there being no inhabitants at Carlton House except the officials and clerks of the Hudson Bay Company, the nearest settlement is that of French Half breeds at St. Laurent, distant 18 miles, on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan and Prince Albert Mission Station, distant 40 miles, at the forks of its two branches. From the latter settlement supplies of every kind are sent to Carlton, which produces nothing.

74. From Carlton to Edmonton, 400 miles, police are not required. Forts Pitt and Victoria are little frequented Hudson's Bay posts, occupied by clerks and some retired officials. Along that entire distance of 400 miles I met no living soul except one travelling half breed and the monthly postman, but nature denotes it to be the future abode of a large population, it must be inhabited, its balmy climate is inviting, warm and genial in the summer, and though the winters cold lasts long the snow does not lie deep, and stock can pasture out all through the year; the land is rich and fertile, and would produce all cereal crops, covered with the most luxuriant herbage and wild vetches, plenty of wood, abundance of water, and I believe, all the way north, till the verge of the great sub-arctic forest is touched, the isothermal lines indicate that the climate is mild and it is well known that the soil is suitable to maintain a dense population.

## STURGEON CREEK POST.

75. Here, 20 miles North of Edmonton, where the Saskatchewan makes its first great easterly sweep, a Post has been established on the right bank of that river, nearly opposite the confluence of Sturgeon Creek. It is 50 miles from St. Ann's, the extreme North West settlement, and but 12 miles from St. Albert, while Victoria lies 60 miles eastward of the same river.

76. The position of this post is better than at Edmonton. Its moral effect is felt all over the settlements, 2 or 3 constables in Edmonton itself, might be useful. Many of the half-breeds from St. Ann's and St. Albert have latterly, to the extent of about one-third migrated elsewhere, preferring to leave their farms for a hunting life, the half-breed as a rule does not like farm work, he takes delight in his horse and gun.

77. White settlers hereabouts are as yet few, but they have been very successful with their farms, since the police post has been established.

78. Claims all round for several miles have been taken, and the boundaries staked out. A few shanties also have been built, and a good number of persons from St. Albert have expressed an intention of moving here, owing to the bad quality of water at certain seasons in the Sturgeon Lake and River. There are but few Indians about these settlements now.

79. The communication between this post and the outer world is interrupted by long intervals, often of months. A monthly mail is greatly needed, they are at present very isolated and solitary. I suggest they be supplied with books and papers, to lighten the tedium of the long cold months of winter.

80. They have no medical advice within 300 miles, and inaccessible. I suggest the establishment of a medical officer here, for the police as well as for the settlements all round. Indians look upon medical skill with profound respect.

81. Since the establishment of this post, the liquor trade has ceased; and as a consequence, there has been no attempt to break the law.

82. In January it was reported that liquor trade was carried on at Buffalo Lake. 130 miles south, and a party under Inspector Jarvis went in search but without success.

83. There is a hunting camp and a considerable settlement of half-breeds about that lake, as well as several free traders. The fall and winter are the seasons for trade and traders following hunting camps all over the Western prairies with their goods, subject to the emigration of the buffalo.

84. It is suggested that a portion of the troop from Sturgeon Creek should be permanently stationed at Tail Creek near Buffalo Lake, a fertile country, likely to become a populous settlement; it would moreover be a connecting link with Fort McLeod, 200 miles distant, and with the new post just established at the confluence of Swift Creek with Bow River from which it would be only about 100 miles distant, in fact these two posts will form a direct line of communication between Fort McLeod and Edmonton, the distance between each being something over 100 miles.

## BOW RIVER.

85. The Bow River post was established on my march south by detaching the troop awaiting my orders at Red Deer River.

86. Lieutenant Colonel McLeod had, with good judgment, fixed on the spot, and made all arrangements.

87. The Hudson's Bay Company, had, years ago, tried to maintain a post there, but their agents were intimidated by the Blackfeet Indians and soon driven away.



88. Since the establishment of law and order in this remote region by the powerful moral effect of the Mounted Police they have again established a new post lower down the river than the old one.

89. Owing to the Blackfeet having ceased trading furs at Rocky Mountain House, that post of the Hudson's Bay Company has been abandoned for the more southerly source of trade.

90. The Stoney Indians, a mild and docile tribe, have now undisturbed occupation of the Country west of Gull Lake hills to the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

91. The most inviting facilities for a populous settlement exist around this new post (Swift creek) near which Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions are already established; but indeed, it may be accepted, that all along the eastern slopes and ridges of the Rocky Mountains, from the American Boundary to the Arctic Forest for full 600 miles, productive land exists in plenty, among the sheltered recesses and glades of this great chain whose spurs and ridges stretch far away into the prairie; the settler will find timber and water in abundance and the fertility of the loamy soil there, as well as along the plateaux bordering the Battle, Red Deer, and the Bow Rivers, offer all that can be desired for agriculture and stock farming.

92. In order to ensure uninterrupted communication throughout the summer along the line, I have referred to, it will be quite necessary to maintain at least one row boat and one scow, as ferries, upon each of the rivers above named as well as on the White Mud and Blind Man rivers, often so swollen as to intercept travel for days and weeks together.

93. As the country fills with population bridges will no doubt be constructed to complete the great arterial communication throughout this Western Land towards the Canada Pacific Railway.

#### FORT MCLEOD.

94. Selected by Assistant Commissioner McLeod, 4000 feet above the sea level and 50 miles from the Kootenay pass, it is well chosen for shelter from the winter winds, for wood and water, and for agriculture, but it is faulty as a military site being easily assailed by an enemy finding shelter within short range from the wooded banks of Old Man's River, and other ravines close by. I believe, however, the advantages quite outweigh these defects. There is little prospect of the post being attacked by any body.

95. It stands 30 miles North West from Whoop-up or Fort Hamilton, till the arrival of the police the resort of several hundred smugglers, illicit traders, landers and outlaws of every kind.

96. It derives its supplies from Helena and Benton in Montana, 400 and 260

miles distant respectively, over open prairie intersected by many mountain streams of delicious water and nearly always fordable.

97. Indians in large numbers frequent the vicinity of this post in winter, to hunt the Buffalo which invariably draw from the plains towards the mountains for the winter months, they evince a most friendly disposition and their intercourse with the party at the post is without constraint.

98. The actual presence of the police here has been sufficient to spread a respect for law and order throughout the country, liquor trading has totally ceased, the wild lawless band at Whoop-up dispersed at their approach. The Indians are confident of protection and security. The country lies with open arms demanding only an industrious population to till its productive and still virgin soil.

99. It has been said, why I know not, unless through the green eye of envy or of prejudice, that this force is a complete failure, that they have done nothing, are of no use, but a source of great expense to the Dominion. Such remarks have been levelled against this admirable body of men, but such remarks, I believe, may be fairly imputed to persons who are very ignorant of the magnificent spaciousness of the vast North West Territory, and especially of the necessity for protection of the trading posts in the remote regions of the West, where the fur trade is chiefly carried on upon which, up till recently, the country alone depended.

100. Take the difference between the trade in furs this year and three years ago. More furs have been brought down this year to the settlement than for the last three years put together. One man alone traded 6000 Buffalo robes.

101. The question will naturally arise why is this? Because before the establishment of the police the traders on both sides of the boundary line used ardent spirits and poisonous alcohol to traffic with the Indians and half-breed hunters for furs.

102. While our traders used liquor they could compete with the Americans, but after the passing of the liquor prohibitory law, and before the establishment of the Mounted Police, our traders had no chance at all, as the Americans still continued to barter liquor for furs, until the last year's expedition of the Police westward, and the establishment of Fort McLeod, the Cypress Hills post, and a small party at Qu'Appelle and Wood Mountain along the American frontier, put a stop entirely to their crossing the line to carry on their nefarious trade in liquor.

103. Thus our hunters and traders gained confidence, and they now do a splendid trade in furs for which they thank the services and presence of the Mounted Police.

104. For every thousand robes that formerly were shipped from Bow River and other trading posts down the Missouri River to the American market, I am credibly informed not one hundred are now sent.



105. Our hunters and traders this year have trebled their orders for trading goods, and outfits for the West.

106. A glance at the Custom House returns in Manitoba for May and June would show that the Government have received through that office no less than 30,000 dollars as duty paid on imported goods for the trade in the far West.

107. Those goods come principally from England and it may be said that, were it not for that Western trade, the merchants in the Province of Manitoba would be in a bad way.

108. I am told that more than 600,000 dollars worth of goods went west from Winnipeg last summer before July, this would not have occurred unless the hunters and traders had full confidence in the security of the country, but the presence of the police have given confidence and encouragement all round, and they have therefore imported three times the quantity more than usual. And so, since the abominable liquor traffic has been stopped by the Police, our traders and hunters, with English goods, are doing well, for the Indians prefer English goods to American.

109. For the last few years the North West has depended solely on the fur trade, the depredations of the grass-hoppers, a fearful scourge, with which Manitoba was afflicted, having destroyed the growing crops, and therefore to continue that trade with success in competition with the Americans it is only necessary to maintain the police force, now so judiciously and usefully posted.

110. The benefit to the Indians from the presence of the Mounted Police is strikingly apparent. Formerly they bartered horses, clothing, buffalo robes, every thing, for the maddening "fire-water," the result was drunkenness, squalor, murder, and robbery, chaos let loose all among the tribes. What a change has been the immediate result of the power of the law to repress crime.

111. The Indians barter their buffalo robes for blankets, cloth, tea, sugar, flour, etc., etc., the nefarious crime of horse-stealing has greatly diminished because now they can buy horses with robes, instead of bartering them for alcohol as formerly to be replaced by battle, murder, and theft. Dealers have this year gone into British Columbia to purchase mountain ponies to trade with Indians. 300 last year paid duty at McLeod where a Custom House post is established, and custom duties collected regularly, large sums in cash and orders amounting to 3,000 dollars, having been collected previous to my arrival there.

#### CYPRESS HILLS.

112. Cypress Hills.—I regret extremely that time did not admit of my visiting this very interesting and important post, but having to go 500 miles already out of my way to visit Fort Shaw, and it being advisable to get through the intricate defiles of the Rocky Mountains before the equinox, I reluctantly gave up an inspection of the Cypress Hills post.

113. The country around it, I hear, cannot be surpassed for beauty and fertility, all the requisites for a populous and thriving settlement lie around, and the presence of the police ensures protection.

114. It lies somewhere about 180 miles due east from McLeod, and about 60 miles north of the International boundary.

115. I understand that many, if not all, the families who had settled around Wood Mountain, 200 miles further east, and close to the frontier, had expressed their intention of changing their abode to Cypress Hills.

#### QU'APPELLE.

116. Qu'Appelle, a small party has recently been sent here from Swan River; their presence is useful on account of the Indians round that country, and probably it will be found a desirable post to maintain permanently.

117. Direct communication between McLeod and Manitoba might be established, if the party at Wood Mountain fell back to a position upon or near Old Woman's Lake, thus making a chain of frontier posts, round some, if not all, of which, settlements would rapidly spring up, would then be fairly complete.

#### THE EFFICIENCY OF THE OFFICERS, CONSTABLES AND SUB-CONSTABLES, WITH WHOM YOU MAY COME IN CONTACT.

118. I have touched generally upon the above points in various passages of the foregoing report. I feel it somewhat delicate to enter specifically into the subject, particularly as my rapid journey through the North-West, which was a matter of necessity, did not enable me to spend sufficient time at any one place to gain an intimate knowledge of the character and attainments of individuals which should guide me in arriving at a just estimation.

119. With the two principal Officers, the Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner, I had much personal intercourse, one marched with me 300, and the other 700 miles.

120. What I have said in my confidential report has been expressed in all candour, and my long military experience of character gives me confidence in the accuracy of my conclusions.

121. With regard to the divisional Officers I cannot speak so confidently, but I shall place opposite their names my remarks from personal observation, and casual acquaintance as well as from enquiry, in my separate confidential memorandum.

122. Of the Constables and Sub-constables I can speak generally, that they are an able body of men, of excellent material, and conspicuous for willingness, endurance, and, as far as I can learn, integrity of character.



123. They are fairly disciplined, but there has hardly been an opportunity yet for maturing discipline to the extent desirable in bodies of armed men, and, dispersed as they are, through the immensity of space without much communication with Headquarters, a great deal must depend upon the individual intelligence, acquirements and steadiness of the Inspectors in perfecting discipline, drill, interior economy, equitation, and care of horses, saddlery and equipment, together with Police duties on which they might be occasionally required.

124. I confess I think some of the Inspectors fall short of the power, the ability, or the attainments, necessary for such a wide sphere of instruction; and of the younger Officers, (Sub-inspectors), it can hardly be expected that many of them are calculated as yet to teach; they have, as a rule, much to learn themselves, though there are some conspicuous exceptions.

125. The constables and sub-constables, I have every reason to believe are now quite contented, and many of them will, I think, re-enrol.

126. I consider they would be further encouraged to do so, if their grants of land were laid out near the posts where they are stationed.

127. The Canadians from rural districts are all able to ride, but there is a material difference between sitting on a horse without falling off, in other words, riding by balance, with a heavy hold of the bridle, and horsemanship proper and equitation is absolutely necessary, considering the immense distances they have to march on horse-back.

128. In the first case the rider of a horse carrying 150 or 200 pounds weight swaying about in his saddle with long stirrups and grasping his horse's sides no-where will infallibly give him a sore back before many days.

129. In the other case a firm seat, legs well placed, and a light hand on the rein, will not only not injure the horse, but will cause him far less fatigue and enable him to do more work with less loss of condition.

130. This can only be acquired by equitation.

131. Again, much depends upon saddling a horse and taking care that every strap and buckle is in the right place, no crease in the blanket, no chafe any where.

132. I noticed that few of the Mounted Police knew how to saddle a horse; as a rule they go to the wrong (the near) side, and throw the saddle with carbine, wallets, girths, and straps, on his back trusting to good luck for them all to be settled in their proper places. I saw, for instance, one man who had as usual saddled his horse in this fashion dismounting at the end of a 5 hour's morning march, and finding he had girthed his horse with the off panel of his saddle doubled, and in consequence the horse had a raw on his side that threw him out of work for a month.

# ANY SUGGESTIONS I MAY HAVE TO OFFER.

133. I have touched very slightly upon questions of organization, equipment, and discipline of the force, having entered more fully into these in the confidential report. But there are a few other subjects to be referred to before closing this Report which I regret to see has assumed proportions far beyond my attention.

134. A searching enquiry is necessary into the nature of the hoof disease among horses at Edmonton, it has fallen with fearful effects on the police and other horses in that neighbourhood, supposed to be an insect which eats into the hoof in a short time; it is very painful and when not attended properly the horse dies.

135. Applications of Carbolic acid have produced good results, the disease is said to be engendered by swamps which are common there.

136. I suggested that horses should not be sent to Sturgeon Creek, until full information had been gained about this disease.

137. This summer a steamer ascended the North Saskatchewan for the first time as far as Edmonton from Grand Rapids near Lake Winnipeg. Certainly the navigation of both branches of this mighty river abounding with coal and other mineral wealth for many hundred miles, will open up the country for settlement, reduce the price of transport and provisions, and become one of the many causes tending to produce a new order of things and abolish monopoly.

138. While it may be considered that 300 men are enough to maintain order in the North West, it is evident that this force would be insufficient to put down a serious outbreak, should such a very unlikely misfortune occur. It would be difficult to collect more than 100 effective men of the force at a given point in a reasonable time.

139. Militia are not available in the North West Territory, nor do I consider a mixture of the military and civil element at all desirable. There is sufficient of the military character about the police, and they have the advantage that every man is a limb of the law, whereas military cannot act without a magistrate or constable.

140. Therefore it is suggested that volunteer police or bodies of special constables should be formed at such settlements as Prince Albert, St. Albert, St. Ann's, and St. Laurent, these men to be subject while on duty to the same rules as the regular police.

141. An additionnal means for providing such a reserve would be gained, if around each post occupied by the police, a suitable quantity of land was set apart for members of the force, thus allowing men to improve land during their service and eventually provide a large reserve of well trained and trust worthy men.

142. I have purposely refrained from alluding to a representation made to me at Kootenay Village that 50 police should be stationed there as a protection against Indians said to be growing insolent and claiming territorial rights of property.



143. The small population of about 100 whites and 150 Chinese might on small pretext or by accident become entangled in a quarrel with the Indians, who could massacre them all.

144. The district embraces 32,000 square miles, and in 1864, during the gold mania, had 1500 people who were strong enough for self protection, now they are not, but I am not prepared to advocate sending a detachment of Mounted Police through the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains more especially as this force being raised for special service in the North West Territory (Military reasons apart,) should not be called upon for duty in British Columbia.

145. I am of opinion a force is required at Joseph's prairie or Wild Horse Creek, and that its arrival there would be followed by a numerous settlement, the land being spacious and fertile, and the climate bracing and salubrious.

146. A much more practicable pass than the Kootenay is known to exist along the valley of Elk River through which the Eastern prairie can be reached without any sensible ascent; there is no trail through it, but as a means of communication between McLeod and British Columbia, as well as for generally opening up that region, I strongly recommend a complete examination of that line of valleys; and their being opened for traffic, probably by wheeled transport; by this route supplies of grain and other necessaries could be more cheaply obtained at Fort McLeod than at present, and a general extension of trade would certainly result.

147. I understand that a bonded line is to be shortly formed in the United States on the Northern Pacific Railway and Missouri River for the transport of bonded goods to Fort Benton and thence across the line north.

148. It is of great consequence that this avenue of trade should be guarded by a thorough system of Customs Regulations appropriate to the peculiar situation of the country; therefore I consider that the officers commanding all the border outposts of police, Cypress Mills, Wood Mountain Qu'Appelle, and Shoal Lake, should have full and special instructions if not actually given the functions of collectors of dues.

149. I have ventured to enter very explicitly into the various questions referred to me in your letter. I have preferred running the risk of being considered prolix rather than be supposed to have taken a superficial view of this very important subject.

150. Too much value cannot be attached to the North West Police, too much attention cannot be paid to their efficiency.

151. We read that not long ago these wild Indian tribes of the far West were accustomed to regard murder as honorable war, robbery and pillage as traits most ennobling to mankind; the Blackfeet, Crees, Salteaux, Assiboynes, the Peigans, among the most savage of the wild races of Western America, free from all restraint and any sort of control, waged indiscriminate war with each other and with mankind.

152. Law, order, and security for life and property were little observed; civil and legal institutions almost entirely unknown.

153. To day what a revolution can we see:—all these have given place to peace and security, prosperity, contentment, and good will, it remains only to satisfy the Indian tribes by entering into fair and just treaties, which they much desire; but in carrying this into effect, the utmost caution is necessary to convince them that their spacious hunting grounds are still open to them, for they will follow the buffalo as long as the buffalo continues to exist.

154. The appointment of Magistrates, and encouragement of Missionary labour are questions also becoming prominent in the dawning development of that noble territory, not long ago only known to the wild Indians of the mountain, the forest, and the prairie, to the dissipated, nomadic, half breed, and to the hardy trapper, but now silently and patiently awaiting the approach of the immense wave of human life which must shortly overrun the fair and productive soil of those remote and beautiful solitudes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

E. SELBY SMYTH,

*Major General.*

The Honorable

The Minister of Justice,

Ottawa.



## APPENDIX No. 1.

### MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS, LONDON,  
7th December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for submission to the Major-General commanding, the enclosed Inspection Report of the corps in the District under my command which have performed their annual drill for the year 1875.

The Active Militia Force in this District consists of—

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry, 4 Troops,  
The "London" Field Battery,  
The "Wellington" Field Battery,  
2 Garrison Batteries,  
9 Regiments of Infantry,  
2 Regiments of Rifles.

#### CAMPS.

In obedience to your instructions, the force above named performed their Drill in Brigade Camps under my command. The first Brigade at London; the 2nd Brigade at Guelph; for a period of 12 days each.

The first Brigade Division assembled at London on the 7th September on ground well situated a short distance from the town.

The strength of this Camp was—

1st Regiment of Cavalry, 4 Troops, 15 officers, 160 non-commissioned officers and men, with 175 horses, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Cole.

The London Field Battery with the Sarnia Garrison Battery attached, 7 officers, 113 non-commissioned officers and men and 60 horses, under command of Major Peters.

" 7th Battalion Infantry, 21 officers, 299 non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Macbeth.

" 22nd Battalion Rifles, 24 officers, 306 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Cowan.

" 24th Battalion Infantry, 19 officers, 274 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Smith.

" 25th Battalion Infantry, 19 officers, 236 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel O'Malley.

" 26th Battalion Infantry, 23 officers, 314 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Attwood.

" 27th Battalion Infantry, 21 officers, 290 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Davis.

being a total of 151 officers, and 2090 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 guns and 235 horses.

The 2nd Brigade Division assembled at their usual camping ground near Guelph on the 22nd June in the following strength, viz.

The Wellington Field Battery, with the Goderich Garrison Artillery attached, 6 officers, 113 men and 59 horses, under Major MacDonald.

" 28th Battalion Infantry, 17 officers, 252 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Smith.

" 29th Battalion Infantry, 17 officers, 208 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Peck.

" 30th Battalion Rifles, 27 officers, 415 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, M. P. L.



The 32nd Battalion Infantry, 23 officers, 291 non-commissioned and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Sproat.

" 33rd Battalion Infantry, 23 officers, 319 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieut.-Colonel Ross, M. P. L.

being a total of 113 officers, 1598 non-commissioned officers and men, with 4 guns and 59 horses.

Thus the total numbers of the two camps was 264 officers, 3690 non-commissioned officers and men, 314 horses with 8 guns.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that though the corps have been reduced in nominal strength, yet the general average of companies is so complete, that the number of men who have drilled this year is the third largest muster since the passing of the Militia Act in 1868.

The localities of Guelph and London appear to be the ones best suited for camps in this District on account of their central situation and the lines of railway which converge there, making the transport of men and stores much less expensive than at the more remote points.

The London Camp Ground is well suited for a camp, but there is no ground sufficiently extensive for Brigade Drill unless some were rented for this purpose, which would be very desirable.

The conveniences at Guelph are all that can be desired, and the Municipal Corporations there do all in their power to make the camp a success and pleasant to the Force.

#### CAVALRY.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry under Lieut.-Colonel Cole I found much improved in drill both of men and horses and the men more generally provided with those minor requirements, straps, spurs and gloves, &c., which mark the distinction between the smart and the slovenly cavalry soldier. The Regiment came provided for the first time with a mounted Band which promises to be a very good one.

It appears surprising that so efficient a body of Infantry and Artillery as were inspected by the Major General commanding, at Guelph Camp, should fail of being complete on account of having no Cavalry to that Brigade Division; I would most respectfully urge that 2 Troops of Cavalry may be formed somewhere near the centre of the Division. I have frequently received offers to raise Cavalry corps there and require only the authority to do so, and I would suggest that action be taken at once, so that the officers have time in this winter to get all ready for camp next year.

#### ARTILLERY.

The Artillery as at former camps turn out the most efficient and soldier like body of men in the District, setting an excellent example to the others in Camp with them. The Field Batteries had 4 days extra at Camp for shot and shell practice which they much profited by.

I attached the Sarnia Garrison Battery to the London Field Battery and the Goderich Garrison Battery to the Wellington Field Battery, an arrangement that worked very well for both corps. They were inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery who appeared well satisfied.

#### INFANTRY.

I believe that one third of the Infantry were new men, but it is astonishing how soon they picked up the duties of camp life and improved rapidly in drill.

The Brigade which the Major General commanding inspected at Guelph on the 1st July was composed of a large proportion of recruits who after about a weeks Battalion Drill were put in Brigade and "marched past," performed several Brigade

movements, skirmishing &c., and ended by firing "Feu de joie." To attempt such a programme would appear an absurdity to one unacquainted with the naturally very quick perceptive faculties of Canadians which added to their generally good education makes the Canadian soldier pick up drill far more easily than his English brother, though it is more difficult to instil discipline and that unhesitating obedience to orders so fully carried out in Her Majesty's regular army and of such vital importance in all military bodies.

There can be no doubt but that these camps afford the best method of training the force at their annual drill and I can confidently assert that the two Brigades in this District are now more efficient and ready for active service than at any previous time during the last ten years, while each camp gives them more experience in cooking and making the best of their rations, and making themselves comfortable in their tents, the ignorance of which in a campaign fills the hospitals and makes men discontented and dispirited.

I believe the months of June and September are the best for camping in this district, the actual date for assembling must depend on the lateness or earliness of the season, but the general time for each camp should be understood so that men can make their private arrangements beforehand.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

All the men in camp with a few exceptions fired 15 rounds per man at Target practice, making as will be seen by the returns a fair average, but I have again to submit the great advantage that in my opinion would result if prizes were given for the best shots at Target practice performed during drill in camp, and I feel sure that money so granted would be highly appreciated by the men, while it is evident that it could not be divided among a few of the best shots, which is I fear too often the result of money granted to Rifle Associations.

#### MUSTER.

At both of these camps every man was mustered in my presence, and I personally inspected all the arms, accoutrements and clothing, which I found in serviceable condition, though the forage caps appear capable of improvement. Many corps require new issue of slings which have been fairly worn out, the issue having been made 15 years ago of old ones thrown aside from the regular army.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A marquee at each camp was set apart for use of the Young Men's Christian Association, a most worthy institution and one that I believe gives a tone of morality generally to the men in camp, and supports those desirous of setting a good example.

I found it very difficult to stop the sale of spirituous liquors in the canteens in camp, and after consultation with the commanding officers I received with much pleasure an intimation from all of them at London Camp requesting that at the next camp no canteens should be allowed.

#### CARE OF ARMS, CLOTHING, &c.

In order that the man who loses any article of public property committed to his charge may be made responsible for it instead of too often falling a burden on the shoulders of the Captain, it would appear to me to be practicable to arrange for the payment of each man after his annual drill, by an order on the Paymaster signed by his Captain to certify that the man has given into Company Stores in good order the arms, accoutrements clothing, &c., &c., issued to him for use at camp, while any deficiencies and damages would be deducted from the amount due him for the annual drill pay and the order on the Paymaster be filled up for the balance to be paid him; this order for convenience sake might be made payable at any Bank.



The health of the men at both camps was excellent, and no casualties of any consequence occurred.

The rations were very good, no complaints of any kind and the quantity as well as the quality was satisfactory, but the forage ration of hay is not sufficient.

The general conduct of the men was very good; there were a few cases of breach of discipline which were promptly punished; each year I notice that discipline is improving.

I have to acknowledge the able and cordial support rendered me from the staff and commanding officers of the District—a support without which—or which given less heartily would make my position a very onerous one.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

Lt. Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General,

Commanding Military District No. 1.

The Adjutant General  
of Militia, Ottawa.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

OLD FORT, TORONTO, 16th December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Major General Commanding, the enclosed Inspection Report of corps of the Active Militia, which have performed the annual drill for the year 1875-76, in Military District No. 2, in accordance with General Orders, dated Ottawa, 23rd April, 1875.

In submitting this report, I beg leave to lay before the Major General Commanding, the following memoranda in relation to the strength, and the manner in which the annual drill of the force, under my command, was performed.

The authorized establishment of the Active Militia, in the District, consists of:—

##### *Cavalry.*

	Officers.	N.-C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Governor General's Body Guard and 2nd Regiment—(7 Troops).....	32	440	472	...

##### *Artillery.*

3 Field Batteries.....	18	225	195	12
3 Garrison Batteries.....	9	165	....	...

##### *Infantry.*

15 Battalions; 1 Rifle Company at Saulte Ste. Marie (the Rifle Company at the Saulte is in pos- session of two Mountain Rifled Guns) .....	461	6,380	68	2
Total .....	520	7,210	735	14

The force authorized to drill by General Order, 23rd April, 1875, is as follows:—

##### *Cavalry.*

	Officers.	N.-C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
Governor General's Body Guard and 2nd Regiment—(7 Troops).....	24	336	360

##### *Artillery.*

3 Field Batteries.....	18	225	183
3 Garrison Batteries.....	6	126	....

##### *Infantry.*

15 Battalions; 1 Rifle Company.....	348	4,914	68
Total .....	396	5,601	611

The force which performed the annual drill for the year, is as undermentioned:—

##### *Cavalry.*

	Officers.	N.-C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
Governor General's Body Guard and 2nd Regiment—(7 Troops).....	22	325	347

##### *Artillery.*

3 Field Batteries.....	11	225	176
3 Garrison Batteries.....	6	118	....

##### *Infantry.*

15 Battalions .....	293	4,617	68
Regimental Officers and N.-C. O. em- ployed on the Brigade Staff.....	9	8	7
Total .....	341	5,293	598

##### *Recapitulation.*

	Officers.	N.-C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Guns.
Establishment ....	520	7,210	735	14
The force ordered to drill .....	396	5,601	611	...
The force which performed annual drill .....	341	5,293	598	...

There were three companies of infantry, two of which were not required to drill by an after General Order. Rating them at the authorized strength, they would show six officers and 118 non-commissioned officers and men in favor of the drilled force,\* thus approximating the latter force to within 49 officers and 196 non-commissioned officers and men, to that ordered to perform its annual drill.

The three Garrison Batteries—Toronto, Collingwood and St. Catherines—were assembled, by order, at the New Fort Barracks, Toronto, in order to perform their annual drill, and brigaded there.

These corps were assisted in the performance of their drill and duties by Lieut. Wilson, "A" Battery, who acted as Fort Adjutant; Sergts. Bramah and Baldock, "A" Battery, as Instructors.



They rationed themselves in a satisfactory manner, receiving the allowance of 25 cents per man.

Before the termination of their drill, they were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Assistant Inspector of Artillery, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major, who made a very favorable report of the efficiency of these corps.

It appears to me to be the most satisfactory manner in which these corps can perform their annual drill, deriving all the benefit of being placed in barracks, as well as the practical instruction of heavy gun drill—shot and shell practice.

The 10th Royals performed its annual drill at Toronto. This corps is much improved, both in *physique* and general appearance, when inspected by me. They mustered nearly in full strength, both officers and men. Although it is not a satisfactory manner to perform its drill at home, the general appearance of this corps was very creditable.

With the exception of this corps and the three corps previously mentioned, the remainder of the force performed the annual drill in two Brigade Camps of Instruction, formed at Niagara on the 1st, and at Holland Landing on the 22nd June last, respectively. Both camps were under my personal command.

#### CAMP NIAGARA.

##### *Brigade Staff.*

Superintendent of Drill, Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major; Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. Villiers, Brigade Major; Camp Quartermaster, Major Moore, 13th Battalion; Supply Officer, Capt. Mason, 13th Battalion; Musketry Instructor, Capt. Johnston; Orderly Officer, Lieut. Jones, No. 5 Troop 2nd Regiment Cavalry; Officer in charge of Camp Police, Ensign Kerr, 13th Battalion.

The camp was composed of the following corps:—

	N.-C. Officers Officers, and Men. Horses.		
2nd Regiment of Cavalry (5 Troops) .....	16	199	215
Hamilton Field Battery.....	3	75	55
Welland Field Battery.....	3	75	57
2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles .....	24	420	4
13th Battalion .....	16	245	5
19th Battalion .....	17	253	4
20th Battalion .....	20	287	4
37th Battalion .....	20	284	5
38th Battalion .....	13	199	4
39th Battalion .....	24	336	5
44th Battalion .....	16	257	4
77th Battalion .....	16	240	4
Brigade Staff .....	8	6	8
	196	2,876	374

The above force moved into camp and went under canvas, without any difficulty, for twelve days' drill, on Tuesday, 1st June. The issue of rations on the following morning took place without any delay whatever. The machinery of the whole camp worked uncommonly well.

The drill of the few days of the first week, was confined exclusively by the three arms of the force (with the exception of the force daily detailed for the target practices at the rifle ranges) to that appertaining to each.

#### *Carrying out the General Orders.*

The officers commanding corps availed themselves of the facilities for drill on the fine open common, where there is plenty of room for each corps.

The camp was visited and inspected on the Monday following, the 7th inst., by the Hon. W. B. Vail, the Minister of Militia and Defence, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. MacPherson, Accountant at Head Quarters, on which day the first brigade parade was formed, in honor of that Minister, who evidently showed and took the greatest interest in the force, as well as the working of the camp in all its details.

The Minister was good enough to express himself on parade as much pleased with the general appearance of the force, and the manner in which they moved on parade.

On Wednesday, the 9th June, Major General Selby-Smyth, commanding the Militia, with his A.D.C., Captain the Hon. Miles Stapleton, visited and inspected the camp, with a brigade parade in the afternoon. On the following day, Thursday, the whole force was inspected by the Major General, when a brigade field day took place under the supervision of that officer. The Major General was good enough to state on parade his satisfaction with the force in camp, their movements in the field, as well as their general appearance.

The muster of the force was very good, in fact every corps responding well to the General Order. The 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles, over its required quota; the 39th Battalion, every officer and man present.

The supply of rations was very good, and was well carried out by the respective contractors. There were no complaints. The cost of rations per man was 21 cents; the cost of forage per ration was 31½ cents. The general conduct and health of the men in camp were good.

The camp broke up on Saturday, the 12th, and the officers and men were duly mustered by the District Paymaster, Major Alger, in the presence of Lieut.-Col. Denison, Drill Instructor. The two Field Batteries remained in camp, according to order, in order to finish their shot and shell practice. These batteries were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

#### CAMP, HOLLAND LANDING.

##### *Brigade Staff.*

Superintendent of Drill, Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brevet Major; Brigade Major, Major Bligh, 35th Battalion; Supply Officer, Major Selby, 12th Battalion; Camp Quartermaster, Major Moore, 13th Battalion; Musketry Instructor, Captain White, 12th Battalion; Orderly Officer, Cornet Denison, Governor General's Body Guard; Officer in charge of Camp Police, Ensign Perritt, 31st Battalion.

The camp was composed of the following corps:—

	N.-C. Officers Officers, and Men. Horses.		
Governor General's Body Guard .....	2	42	44
2nd Regiment of Cavalry (2 Troops).....	4	84	88
Toronto Field Battery .....	5	75	55
12th Battalion .....	23	335	4
31st Battalion .....	17	295	4
34th Battalion .....	16	287	4
35th Battalion .....	24	413	4
36th Battalion .....	18	362	4
Brigade Staff .....	8	6	8

Total..... 117 1,899 215

The above force assembled and went under canvas on the 22nd June, for twelve days' drill.



The same routine of drill and duties and issue of rations was carried out in this camp which took place at Niagara. The muster of the different corps very good. General behaviour and health of the men, good. One or two cases of typhoid fever reported. Rations equally as good, and well supplied by the contractors. Cost of the rations per man, 18½ cents; cost of the forage rations, 50 cents.

The camp was visited and inspected by Major General Selby-Smyth, Commanding the Militia, accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. the Hon. Miles Stapleton, on the 29th June. The force paraded in brigade on the afternoon of that day, when a field day took place in the presence of the Major General, at the termination of which he again expressed himself in favorable terms on the appearance of the whole force on parade, and the manner in which they moved in the field.

On the 1st July a brigade parade took place, in honor of Dominion Day, on which occasion a *feu-de-joie* was fired, with a few brigade movements. An immense concourse of people from all parts of the country, estimated at 10,000, assembled to see the troops. No accident occurred. The camp broke up on Saturday, the 3rd July. The force, having been duly mustered by the District Paymaster, Major Alger, and paid, then proceeded homewards.

#### Target Practice.

I beg leave to forward the enclosed reports of Capt. Johnston, Musketry Instructor at Niagara Camp (marked A), and Capt. White, 34th Battalion, Musketry Instructor at the Camp at Holland Landing (marked B).

On reference to these reports it will be seen that at the

#### CAMP NIAGARA,

##### Figure of Merit.

The brigade figure of merit was.....	18-14
Best shooting Battalion, 20th Battalion .....	26-30
" Troop, No. 1 Troop, 2nd Regiment .....	16-43
" Company, No. 5 Company, 20th Battalion .....	33-40
Best shot in Brigade, Color-Sergt. Brady, 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles.....	66 points.

#### AT HOLLAND LANDING.

Brigade figure of merit.....	18-53
Best shooting Battalion, 35th Battalion .....	22-02
" Troop, No. 2 Troop, 2nd Regiment .....	15-22
" Company, No. 4 Company, 35th Battalion .....	28-00
Best shot in Brigade, Corpl. Shaver, No. 7 Company, 31st Battalion .....	63 points.

Both these officers recommend a fewer number of rounds to be fired by the rank and file (20 rounds having been fired), or more time given, in order to afford instruction in the rifle target practice.

The 600 yards range appears to be a most difficult range for young shots, especially if there is any wind blowing across the range. Young shots, as a rule, fire at the target without making any allowance for windage, &c., and as the time permitted is so very limited, the Instructor is unable to give that instruction at the ranges, which is necessary to make them fire with any precision or accuracy.

I would therefore respectfully suggest and recommend, that instead of 12 days, 16 days be allowed in camp, when two or three days could be devoted entirely to musketry instruction, however short it would do much good, preparing the men for the rifle ranges. When it is considered how important a branch of military drill is "the use of the rifle" without it, the amount of ammunition must necessarily be

thrown away and therefore ineffective. The extra time, if sanctioned, would well repay the expenditure.

Out of the 12 days' drill allowed, there must be two days required for proceeding to and returning from the camp and one Sunday; and the day before the camp breaks up is generally required for receiving pay, arranging the camp equipage, &c. Four days are thus taken out of the twelve, leaving but eight days, even if the weather be fine, during which time, squad, company, battalion, skirmishing and brigade drill, together with the target practice, must be all carried out. It really is marvellous for so short a time, how well the men do.

The four extra days would well repay, more especially, as all the expense of moving the force to and from the camp, camp equipage and stores of all kinds, is all incurred for eight days' drill. In a word, the men leave the camp just at the time when three or four days' extra drill would be valuable.

The Young Men's Christian Association established themselves at both camps, offering every inducement for the non-commissioned officers and men of the camp to attend their tents, in the way of pens, ink, paper, and the public newspapers, free of all charge.

Every afternoon and evening religious services were held, at which large numbers of the force attended, who expressed themselves much gratified by the kind manner in which they were treated by this Association.

It gives me more than ordinary pleasure to be able to bring before the notice of the Major General commanding, not only the great attention, but ability displayed by the officers on the Staff of the Brigade Camps, in the discharge of their various duties.

I beg also to acknowledge the able assistance I have always derived from the officers belonging to the permanent Staff of the District.

I must not omit to mention the zealous exertions of officers commanding corps, in the performance of their duties, and in carrying out the annual drill of the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. S. DURIE, Lieut.-Colonel.,

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 2.

The Adjutant-General of Militia, &c., &c.,  
Head Quarters, Ottawa.

[A]

STEWARTTOWN, August 18th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, the practice returns of the 2nd Brigade, performed at the Brigade Camp, Niagara, from June 1st to 12th, inclusive.

It will be seen that the figure of merit of the Queen's Own Rifles is very low; this is accountable to the shooting at 600 yards, which was struck off immediately after they had done firing, and also to the unfavorable state of the weather. A much higher average in the whole brigade might be expected, were it not that two-thirds of the men at practice had never previously fired a shot with a rifle. The advisability of dropping the 600 yards range, under such circumstances, can easily be seen, and I am of opinion that better results would follow under a different system of rifle practice while in brigade.

It will be seen that 2,287 men had to put in the practice in the short space of eight days, and fire 20 rounds per man, to accomplish which no man can receive any instruction whatever, but must rather be hurried on so as to get through with the work. To remedy this, I would suggest that no more than 10 rounds per man be fired; five rounds at 200 yards, and five at 400, and that a sergeant, who understands the most important points in rifle shooting, be appointed to each squad or company, whose duty it would be to stay at the firing point and instruct every man when in the act of shooting, regarding position, holding rifle plumb, bringing the sights to the



eye, pull of trigger, &c.; the sergeants to be under the charge of the Musketry Instructor, whose duty it would be to see that they were thoroughly posted in these particulars.

I have much pleasure in saying that otherwise, the practice of the brigade has been most satisfactory, and without the slightest accidents either to the markers or firing parties. This is due, no doubt, to the proper construction of the markers huts, and also to the diligence of the commanding officers.

Before closing this report, I desire to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by Staff-Sergeant Dunsford, and also to thank the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the brigade, for the courtesy extended to me, and their willingness to assist me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSTON,  
Captain B. M. I.

To Lieut.-Col. Durie,

Deputy Acting Adjutant-General Militia, Toronto.

### PRACTICE RETURN, BRIGADE CAMP, NIAGARA.

Battalion.	Company.	No. of Men.	Figure of Merit.	Best Shot in Company.	No. of Points.	Remarks	Battalion Figure of Merit.	Best Shot in Battalion.
2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles.	A	42	18-88	Col.-Sergt. Brady .....	66	Best Shooting Company.	13-46.	Col.-Sergt. Brady, 66 points.
	B	36	18-42	Sergt. Chaytor .....	40	Strong wind from the West, very unfavorable for shooting.		
	C	30	18-26	do Lewis .....	57			
	D	36	12-86	Pte. Margetts .....	54			
	E	35	10-88	Sergt. Kiffin .....	51			
	F	22	7-86	Pte. Stewart .....	36			
	G	32	10-75	Sergt. Stanley .....	61			
	H	25	9-36	do Millar .....	39			
	I	34	18-51	Pte. Russell .....	54			
	K	32	4-43	do Gurning .....	18			
	13th Battalion.	1	34	16-73	Pte. Savigny .....			
2		32	18-78	Sergt. Mitchell .....	64			
3		37	9-40	Pte. Parker .....	26			
4		38	15-84	do Marris .....	54			
5		39	10-84	Col.-Sergt. Shearer .....	55			
6		36	15-05	Pte. Stewart .....	35			
19th Battalion.	1	39	9-94	Col.-Sergt. Holloham .....	32	Strong wind. do Best Shooting Company. Strong wind. Not favourable for Shooting.	14-46	Sergt. R. Hiscott, 46 points.
	2	34	12-08	Sergt. Rogers .....	38			
	3	35	14-42	Pte. Beatty .....	32			
	4	40	19-22	Sergt. Simmerman .....	39			
	5	30	12-10	Pte. Geegsby .....	35			
	6	41	16-70	Sergt. R. Hiscott .....	46			

Battalion.	Company.	Number of Men.	Figure of Merit.	Best Shot in Company.	No. of Points.	Remarks.	Battalion figure of Merit.	Best Shot in Battalion.
20th Battalion.	1	40	26-10	Sergt. H. Petman.....	52	Very favourable. do do do Best Shooting Company.	26-39	Pte. Statham, 61 points.
	2	42	29-35	Pte. William Frost.....	56			
	3	42	22-47	Qr. Master Sergeant Speirs.....	58			
	4	40	27-40	Pte. Stratham.....	61			
	5	42	33-40	Corporal Allan.....	60			
	6	36	22-30	Sergt. R. Watson.....	56			
	7	32	25-96	do Hamilton.....	42			
37th Battalion.	1	39	31-33	Pte. Wm. Anderson.....	55	Best Shooting Company. Very favourable for shooting.	25-44.	Pte. Wm. Anderson, 55 points.
	2	40	30-02	Pte. W. Atcheson.....	55			
	3	28	27-17	Sergt. G. Mar.....	44			
	4	40	22-95	Sergt. W. Hood.....	53			
	5	31	29-61	Sergt. Hewson.....	48			
	6	39	28-02	Corpl. Atkison.....	50			
	7	34	15-17	Sergt. Blaise.....	34			
38th Battalion.	1	35	11-62	Pte. Cromwell.....	38	Best Shooting Company.	17-30	Corpl. McLoughlin, 51 points.
	2	38	8-65	Sergt.-Major Barber.....	51			
	3	38	15-52	Pte. Tibbits.....	54			
	5	40	23-78	Corpl. Hunter.....	46			
	6	42	23-78	Corpl. McLoughlin.....	51			
39th Battalion.	1	42	20-23	Corpl. Ranson.....	52	Favorable for Shooting.      Best Shooting Company.	21-11	Corpl. Ranson 52 pts.
	2	41	25-41	Pte. Quick.....	49			
	3	39	12-48	do Hall.....	39			
	4	42	25-90	do Brat.....	47			
	5	42	16-76	do McDonald.....	39			
	6	39	14-59	do Whitside.....	30			
	7	39	22-82	do W. Tuffs.....	50			
	8	39	28-61	do Parl.....	49			
44th Battalion.	3	35	19-62	Sergt. Greenwood.....	42	Best Shooting Company.	21-01	Col.-Sgt. House, 54 pts.
	5	34	17-35	Pte. Clark.....	45			
	7	42	17-19	Col.-Sergt. House.....	54			
	8	42	29-82	Pte. Griffith.....	47			
77th Batt.	1	37	16-08	Color-Sergeant Tapp.....	41	Best shooting Company.	16-58	Stf-Sgt. Mullock, 64 pts.
	2	35	22-08	Staff-Sergeant Mullock.....	64			
	3	39	13-33	Private Nichols.....	30			
	4	29	9-93	do Weaver.....	37			
	5	36	18-27	Corporal Lee.....	44			
	6	25	19-25	Private Young.....	52			
2nd Regiment of Cavalry.	1	35	16-43	Private Paxton.....	24	Best Shooting Troop.	11-85	Private Clancy, 33 points.
	3	41	8-14	do Underhill.....	27			
	6	34	11-81	do Clancy.....	33			

The best shooting Battalion is the 20th; figure of merit, 26-30. The best shooting Company, No. 5 Co., 20th Battalion; figure of merit, 33-40. Best shot in the Brigade, Color-Sergeant Brady, with a score of 66.

Brigade figure of merit, 18-14.



[B.]

WHITBY, July 19, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, as Musketry Instructor to the brigade assembled at Holland Landing, June 22nd, that I carried out the orders in regard to target practice to the best of my ability in the limited time at my disposal.

The total number who completed the course was 1,405. The best shot this year, Corporal Shaver, No. 7 Company, 31st Battalion, who scored 63 out of a possible 80 points.

The best shooting battalion, the 35th Simcoe Forresters; figure of merit, 22.92. Best shooting Company, No. 4 Company, 35th Battalion; figure of merit, 28.00. I would say that the same company and battalion held the same post of honor last year.

The figure of merit and the best shots of each battalion and cavalry being—

	Figure of Merit.	Best Shot.	Points.
12th York .....	17.86—Bandsman Hanstock .....		59
31st Grey .....	19.77—Corpl. Shaver .....		63
34th Ontario .....	17.57—Sergt. Major Chisholm .....		53
35th Simcoe .....	22.92—Sergt. S. A. Neilly .....		57
36th Peel .....	20.48—St. John .....		52
Cavalry, 14 rounds .....	12.60—Peter J. Boynton .....		38

Figure of merit of the brigade..... 18.53

In comparison with last year I find a slight improvement. The reason I believe the men take so little interest in rifle shooting is the want of some badge or prize as an inducement or honor to strive for, as at present the men take little or no interest, and feel relieved when they can get rid of their ammunition.

I would suggest that fewer rounds be fired another year, as I believe more instructions can be imparted and real benefit derived from ten rounds being fired; as under the present system the men have to be hurried faster than is proper to get through with the brigade in the short time allowed.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the efficient manner in which Sergeant Dunford performed his duties, and hope he will be employed in the same capacity another year.

It is my pleasing duty to report, that the course was gone through without a single accident to either marker or marksman.

In conclusion I beg to bring before your notice the fact that I was compelled on the two last days practice to keep the same markers in the butts from six o'clock, a.m. until seven o'clock, p.m.; which they did without complaint, and I hope before another camp that an additional allowance be again granted, or else it will be impossible to get good men for markers.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH WHITE, Capt.,

Brigade Musketry Instructor.

To Lieut.-Col. Durie,

Deputy Adujant General,

Military District No. 2.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
KINGSTON, November 12, 1875.

SIR,—In compliance with Militia General Orders (7) of April 23, 1875, I have the honor to transmit my Report of the Annual Drill of Military District No. 3, for submission to the Major General Commanding.

The Force of Active Militia in this District consists of the following Corps, namely :—

2 Regiments of Cavalry.....	7 Troops.
2 Field Batteries.....	} Artillery.
4 Garrison Batteries.....	
10 Battalions. (64 Companies).	Infantry.

The full nominal strength of the above Force under the Militia and Defence Act is :—

Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Horses.
326	4285	591

The uniform establishment of Troops or Companies is 3 Officers and 55 N. C. O. and men, but this year the number allowed to receive drill pay was limited to 2 Officers and 42 N. C. O. and men per Troop or Company.

The Battalion Staff and the Field Battery establishment were unchanged.

Under this Regulation the number of Officers and Men entitled to perform Annual Drill for pay in this District, was :—

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	Horses.
7 Troops in two Regiments of Cavalry ....	28	315	343
Two Field Batteries.....	10	150	124
Four Garrison Batteries .....	8	168	....
64 Companies in 10 Battalions of Infantry.	208	2,688	50
Total.....	254	3,321	517

The numbers who have been mustered and paid up to the present date, are :—

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	Horses.
7 Troops Cavalry.....	27	315	342
2 Field Batteries with 8 guns.....	10	133	124
2 Garrison Batteries.....	5	74	....
8 Infantry Battalions, comprising 52 Companies.	156	2,127	35
Brigade Staff in Camps.....	14	21	12
Total.....	212	2,670	513

The corps which have not performed their drill this year, are :—

2 Garrison Batteries of Port Hope and Trenton,

2 Battalions of Infantry, viz :

16th Prince Edward. Lt. Col. Walter Ross, M.P.,

49th Hastings. Lt. Col. James Brown, M.P.

No reason has been given by the above named Officers for the non-performance of the Drill by the Corps under their command.



The Cavalry, Field Batteries and Infantry were divided into two Brigades, and assembled in Camps of Exercise at Cobourg and Kingston, as follows: For 12 days. The Field Batteries for 16 days.

- |                |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|
| Cobourg Camp.  | { | 6th Brigade Division at Cobourg, on the 14th June, 1875.  |
|                |   | 3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry.                      |
|                |   | Durham Field Battery.                                     |
|                |   | 40th, 45th, 46th, and 57th Battalions.                    |
| Kingston Camp. | { | 7th Brigade Division at Kingston, on the 21st June, 1875. |
|                |   | 4th Provisional Regiment of Cavalry.                      |
|                |   | Kingston Field Battery.                                   |
|                |   | 14th, 15th, 47th, and 48th Battalions.                    |

The Field Batteries assembled on the 10th June and 17th June, respectively, joined the Camps on their formation, and completed the Drill with the remainder of the Troops.

Garrison Batteries of Artillery whose Head Quarters were within 50 miles of Kingston were ordered to be drilled at that station, under the superintendence of the Commandant of the School of Gunnery.

The remaining Batteries were permitted to drill under the same regulations as applied to Corps of Infantry.

The Napanee Garrison Battery, Captain Hooper commanding, came to Kingston on the 23rd August, 1875, and were provided with barrack accommodation at the School of Gunnery for 12 days.

The Cobourg Garrison Battery, Captain Dumble commanding, being more than 50 miles from Kingston, performed drill at their own Head Quarters on different days under the regulations applicable to City Battalions as regards pay and without allowances.

An order issued on the 27th September, 1875, prohibited further drill for pay from that date, in consequence of the money voted for drill being exhausted.

The Cobourg Garrison Battery had performed nine days' drill only up to that date and were paid accordingly. This Battery was inspected on the 12th October, 1875 at Cobourg by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery for Ontario, and the Brigade Major 6th Brigade Division.

The total strength of the Cobourg camp at muster, including the Brigade Staff, was 1,456 officers and men, and 184 horses. The cost of rations and forage was \$3,899.25 of which sum \$847.60 was for forage. The pay of officers and men amounted to \$17,546.75, making a total for pay and subsistence in this camp of \$21,446.

The total strength of the Kingston camp at muster, including the Brigade Staff, was 1,347 officers and men, and 269 horses. The cost of rations and forage was \$3,573.49, of which sum \$668.92 was for forage. The pay of officers and men amounted to \$16,563.49, making a total for pay and subsistence in this camp of \$20,136.98.

The Cobourg camp was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel D'Arcy Boulton, 3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, with the following Staff, viz:

- Commanding.—Lieut.-Colonel D'Arcy Boulton, 3rd Cavalry.
- Brigade Major.—Major H. Smith, Militia Staff.
- Supply Officer.—Quarter-master Van Ingen, 40th Battalion.
- Musketry Instructor.—Captain M. Johnston, 57th Battalion.
- Camp Quartermaster.—Brevet Major J. McDermid, 46th Battalion.
- Aide-de-camp.—Lieut. R. A. Morrow, 3rd Cavalry.
- Principal Medical Officer.—Surgeon H. B. Reed M. D., 45th Battalion.
- Camp Sergeant Major.—Sergeant Major Burke, 57th Battalion.
- Provost Sergeant.—Sergeant Shea, 40th Battalion.
- Supply Sergeant.—Sergeant M. Y. Calcutt, 57th Battalion.
- Musketry Sergeant.—Not named.

Qr. Master Sergeant.—Not named.

Hospital Sergeant.—Not named.

Brigade Bugler.—Bugler John McCallum.

Brigade Clerk.—Sergeant Major Polkinghorne, Cobourg Garrison Battery.

The Kingston Camp was to have been under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Campbell, 15th Argyle Light Infantry of Belleville, but owing to the illness of that officer at the last moment, I went into camp, with permission from Head Quarters, and took the command with the following Brigade Staff, viz:—

- Commanding.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Jarvis, Militia Staff.
- Brigade Major.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Worsley, Militia Staff.
- Supply Officer.—Captain W. D. Gordon, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.
- Musketry Instructor.—Captain James Byrne, 47th Battalion.
- Camp Quarter-master.—Quarter-master Crozier, 15th Battalion Argyle Light Infantry.
- Aide-de-Camp.—Lieutenant J. F. Wilson, "A" Battery.
- Principal Medical Officer.—Surgeon Bristol, 4th Cavalry.
- Camp Sergeant Major.—Sergeant Major Charles Field, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.
- Provost Sergeant.—Sergeant J. Rawson, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.
- Supply Sergeant.—Sergeant Alex. Smith, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.
- Musketry Sergeant.—Sergeant G. T. Salter, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.
- Quarter-master Sergeant.—Color-Sergeant Robert Glen, 48th Battalion.
- Hospital Sergeant.—Sergeant J. F. Miller, 4th Cavalry.
- Brigade Clerk.—Sergeant P. O'Connor, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.
- Brigade Bugler.—Joseph Robinson, 47th Battalion.
- Markers.—Seven men from the 14th and 47th Battalions in Camp.

The duties of the Camps were conducted with regularity and zeal on the part of all concerned.

The weather was most favorable; the supplies were good. The camp grounds were well chosen, and the Staff being carefully selected, all the machinery of a camp life worked smoothly.

Officers and men vied with each other in their exertions to master the details of drill and camp duties, so far as the limited time would permit.

The twelve days included the days of coming and going, one Sunday, and one field day for inspection and muster and pay. So that eight clear days only were available for regular work, a period much too short to be of material advantage for drill purposes, though sufficient to form the Squads, Troops or Companies and Battalions and inspect the property in their charge.

A small portion only of the force could receive practical instruction in mounting Guard and Piquet, but a very large proportion of both Camps performed Target practice with 15 rounds per man, at 200, 400 and 600 yards ranges.

The Report (A) of Lt. Col. Boulton, accompanies this report, as well as the reports (B) of the Medical Officers in charge and the Returns of Musketry practice, as furnished by the appointed Musketry Instructors.

I have the melancholy duty of reporting the death of the late Brigade Major Lt. Colonel W. P. Phillips on the 1st September, after a long and lingering illness.

His remains were interred on the 3rd September with military honors. The "A" Battery furnished band, gun-carriage, horses, and drivers, and the 14th P. W. O. Rifles in which corps Lt. Colonel Phillips, formerly had command of a company, formed the escort.

Owing to his illness at the time of the camps, and upon my application to Head Quarters for the services of another officer to perform Brigade Majors duties, Lt. Col. P. W. Worsley, Brigade Major of the Grand Trunk Brigade, was ordered to Kingston on that duty, and I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the valuable assistance afforded by this officer, whose thorough knowledge of his profession, great regularity, diligence, and good temper, contributed in no small degree to the successful termination of the Kingston Camp with perfect satisfaction to all concerned.



The other staff officers were also active in their respective duties. I would specially mention Captain Byrne 47th, the Musketry Instructor, and Captain Gordon 14th, the Supply officer, whose admirable arrangements and constant attention were very conspicuous.

I observe with satisfaction that Lieutenant-Colonel Boulton expresses his gratitude to the Brigade Staff of the Cobourg Camp, as well as to the Officers and men of all ranks, in their ready co-operation, support, and cheerful obedience to orders.

During the Kingston Camp a friendly match was shot with the rifle by Officers of the 47th and 48th Battalions, 10 on each side, in which the 47th came off victors. Captain Byrne, 47th Battalion, the Camp Musketry Instructor, scoring 52 out of a possible 60. This was the highest score made in the District.

The 47th Frontenac Battalion also attained the highest figure of merit in the District at the Ranges, with 20.08 points as figure of merit.

The health of the troops in both camps was excellent and no accidents of any consequence occurred to Officers or men, but two horses of the Picton Troop of Cavalry at the Kingston Camp were badly injured on the march, one by a sprain of the fetlock joint on a Railway crossing, and the other by a nail through the foot, both accidents causing serious lameness for the time being. The owners were promptly indemnified by a liberal gratuity from the Militia Department as soon as the cases were officially represented. Liberality on the part of the Government in such cases will bear good fruit.

In the reports (B) of the medical officers, it will be observed that a suggestion is offered by one of the Surgeons for some additional medicines in the Field Paniers. It will also be noticed that a tent for a Field Hospital is required on all occasions of encampments.

It is hard on the other occupants of tents to have sick or injured comrades put into the same tents with them. The tents being always filled to their utmost capacity.

I have here to mention that Mr. John Creighton, the Warden of the Penitentiary, which is on the road to the Kingston Campground, kindly furnished a large quantity of quicklime for sanitary purposes. The horses and men under his orders delivered the lime within the Camps without charge, and although this may appear a slight service, the thanks of the Department, as well as of the Officers and men in Camps are due to Mr. Creighton for his prompt attention to our request.

The Veterinary Surgeons should also be furnished with appliances and medicines for the prompt treatment of sick or injured horses.

It is a matter for congratulation that the several bodies of Cavalry in this District have at length been formed into two Provisional Regiments with a full Staff. I still advocate the encouragement of this branch of the service. During the year 1874 two fine troops were disbanded. The 3rd Regiment has now but 3 troops and there is not a better locality in the Dominion for Cavalry than the Counties of Durham, Northumberland and Peterborough. The 4th Regiment has only 4 troops and could easily raise two more in the vicinity of Kingston.

Each Regiment should have at least 6 troops.

The first cost of Saddlery and Carbines is the chief expense.

It will be seen by the Supply Officers' Returns that the cost of forage during these camps has only been three dollars for each horse for the whole period of annual drill, and the average cost of each officer and man, including the payment of horses of the mounted portion, has been under fifteen dollars a head for the same period.

A body of mounted men, costing so little in time of peace, would be of untold value in time of war or internal disturbance, for outpost duty and to warn the Infantry and Artillery of the approach or whereabouts of the enemy.

Canada is not a close country with deep lanes, hedges, walls, or dykes, where mounted men would be unable to move without break-neck leaps or making long detours to avoid insurmountable obstacles. The fences are no obstacle to a body of Cavalry marching or scouting across country. Half a dozen men sent on ahead would lower fences faster than the main body would require to follow, and the same

road would be open to them when retiring, at any pace, to the shelter afforded by rifles.

The idea is gradually spreading that the old Cavalry man with sword and pistol must soon be replaced, or at any rate supplemented by the mounted Rifleman, who would form a screen far in advance of the Infantry, and in their turn be well protected by the fire of Artillery more than a thousand yards in their rear.

It is a fact to be noted that the members of Cavalry in the two Camps were within one officer and one horse of the full number allowed to drill. No other arm was so fully represented in proportion.

Many young farmers who own horses would gladly enrol in Mounted Corps, when they are averse to joining the Infantry. If these men were encouraged to enrol themselves and their horses, the number of fine animals that would thus be secured for service, trained to the sights and sounds of life in Camp, as well as fitted with saddlery and accustomed to move together or separately, to stand while their owners dismount to fire, and to lose the dangerous habit of kicking at each other in the ranks or when picketed, which all horses are liable to do when first brought in close contact with strangers of the same species, would more than compensate for the outlay and cost of subsisting them for a few days in the year.

The Infantry Battalions were generally made up of raw material. It is presumed that the men are enrolled for 3 years and sworn in. Such is stated to be the case, but it may be doubted whether there are not now many exceptions in the ranks of some of the Battalions. To go through every Battalion, man by man, after they reach Camp to ascertain whether they are all regularly enrolled according to law could still further reduce the time for drill and exercises, and unless the service can be made sufficiently attractive by extra remuneration, or by other means, to cause a rush for places in it, rather than by the importunity of officers to coax an inferior class of men to join their companies on any terms. I fear the active force, as now supposed to exist, will gradually melt away during peace time.

Two fine Battalions of Infantry in this District have failed to perform drill this year. No reason has yet been given, and I can only suppose that the men will not turn out even with such influential members as the Commanding Officers of the Prince Edward and Hastings Battalions. I do not think that compulsory service or the ballot in peace time will succeed in this country.

The trouble and expense of training and managing unwilling recruits, forced into the service by the ballot would be more than our present Militia Law, which was framed for a purely volunteer force, would enable us to accomplish, without the aid of a body of police to arrest the malcontents and an army of magistrates to administer justice upon them, and even then we should lose a large proportion of them.

In time of trouble, if volunteers were not forthcoming, Martial Law would probably prevail, and then military power would be put in active operation with the Ballot. A few summary examples of enforcing discipline by the Provost Martial might be a powerful incentive to obedience and order, and under such conditions the ballot might supersede the present Volunteer system, with a probability of success.

The greatest want observable in the arrangements made for the Annual Drill was the absence of qualified Battalion Drill Instructors. Some of the Battalions were better off in this respect than others, but none of them had a really good one.

The post of Sergeant Major is a most difficult place to fill in this country, where all the experienced non-commissioned officers, whose former training in the army once qualified them for such duties with the Militia, are now behindhand in knowledge of Drill as at present practised, and whose habits and manners have undergone a considerable change by constant intercourse with civilians.

In the case of the Kingston Field Battery, the superior setting up, and soldier-like appearance in dress, as well as in behaviour, of the men, was remarkable and this could only be accounted for by the example and tuition of Sergeant Clarke of "A" Battery, from the Royal Artillery, who was attached to this Field Battery as an



Instructor by permission of the Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Kingston.

The Field Batteries were furnished with service ammunition for great gun practice. This practice was superintended by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery for Ontario, who also made his official inspection and manœuvring of this arm, in company with the Major General commanding the Militia, at both Camps.

The Major General, accompanied by his personal Staff, inspected the Camps on the 24th June at Cobourg and on the 25th June at Kingston.

The following sums were paid this year for efficient Bands in this District.

3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Cobourg.....	\$ 75
14th Battalion, Kingston.....	100
15th do Belleville.....	100
40th do Cobourg.....	100
45th do Bowmanville.....	100
46th do Port Hope.....	100
47th do Kingston.....	100
48th do Napanee.....	100
49th do Belleville.....	100
57th do Peterborough.....	100
" A " Battery, Kingston.....	75
	<hr/> \$1050

The above sums were gratuities given by the Militia Department in aid of the expenses incurred by the several Battalions in maintaining their Bands.

The instruments, except those of " A " Battery, are the property of the Corps mentioned, and paid for by subscriptions raised amongst themselves.

The Band of the 3rd Cavalry is mounted.

The Rifle Associations of the District were also aided by money grants, as follows :

6th Brigade Association, Cobourg.....	\$75
Kingston do Kingston.....	75
Hastings do Belleville.....	75
Lennox and Addington Association, Napanee.....	75
Cobourg Association, Cobourg.....	75
	<hr/> \$350

The above associations are all affiliated with the Dominion Rifle Association, or with the Ontario Rifle Association, and every year are increasing in numbers and improving in the use of the rifle.

In conclusion I have to express my thanks to the commanding officers of Corps and to the force generally and also to Lieut. Wilson of " A " Battery, who performed the duties of orderly officer on my Staff, for their assistance and personal exertions in carrying out the orders issued for the guidance of the force when under arms.

And with reference to the question lately alluded to in the Major General's Report as to the employment of qualified army Drill Instructors, I think the following logical reasoning of the former Adjutant-General MacDougall, written in 1868, corroborates the Major-General's opinion on this point:—

" A division or Brigade of the regular army is a comparatively perfect machine, of which the parts, always in working order, require but little regulation. A militia force, on the other hand, resembles a machine, of which the bearings are constantly heating, and the several parts require constant regulation.

" Of the two denominations, supposing both to take the field against the enemy, it will hardly be disputed that the militia would require better Staff Officers, to make it an efficient force than the regulars.

" If a country should maintain, in time of peace, the military establishment only which is required in time of peace, it would keep up no military force at all. A military force is maintained in time of peace as a preparation against a possible war, and it is an admitted axiom that the most effective preparation against such an emergency is to maintain in peace the skeleton of an army which can be filled in and augmented when the occasion arrives. A skeleton force representing a large army is far more valuable as a precautionary measure in peace, and at the same time far less costly, than a small army complete in all its parts would be. Of such a skeleton army the general Staff and the officers, form at once the most essential and the least costly parts. Hence at the termination of a war, the reduction of expenditure is achieved principally by the reduction of the rank and file ; in a very small degree only by the reduction of the Staff and officers.

" If then any military force is to be maintained at all, a certain number of instructed Staff Officers is indispensable."

The above quoted remarks clearly define the want which is now experienced by every corps of the Active Militia, the want of " instructed Staff Officers." It is not possible that the individuals composing the Staff of the Adjutant General's Department can become instructors of Company and Battalion drill for every corps. Their duties are manifold and their whole time is devoted to the maintenance of the force as a military organization, and in carrying on the necessary correspondence on official matters with the Head Quarters of the militia in Ottawa. Except when in command of large bodies of men assembled for annual drill, when as commanding officers of the camps of instruction, their duty is to look after the general management, and manœuvre the troops in Brigade, rather than in performing the duties of Adjutants to Battalions as Drill Instructors.

The Major General's Report dated February, 1875, recommends that permanent Adjutants and Sergeant Majors should be appointed to each Battalion of Infantry, and a Cavalry Inspector to each Province. And that Infantry Schools would supply the Adjutants and Sergeant Majors, as well as drilled instructors in abundance.

These Adjutants and Sergeant Majors would furnish the required number of instructed Staff Officers pronounced by General MacDougall so long ago as 1868, as indispensable to the maintenance of a Military Force.

But until those Military Schools have been established, and thoroughly instructed Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers turned out from them, it is difficult to imagine how qualified instructors are to be obtained, except from the Regular Army. And in order to establish the proposed schools in the first instance, the services of such men must be engaged until others belonging to the country have been made perfect in all the duties and habits of trained soldiers.

S. P. JARVIS, Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General,  
Militia District No. 3.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

[A.]

HEAD QUARTERS OF 6TH BRIGADE DIVISION.  
COBOURG, June 24, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor of reporting to you that this day the troops of this Division finished their annual Brigade Camp muster and marched out in good order and excellent health.

The various corps of each branch of the service, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, were complete in numbers as authorized of effective men.

According to the report of the chief medical officer, " The sanitary condition of the camp was all that could be desired."



The camp was conducted throughout in accordance with rules and regulations for the discipline of the camp.

There was a zealous attention to drill and duty on the part of officers and men of all grades.

The camping ground was well selected.

Owing to a limited accommodation the Cavalry were unable to fire off their target rounds of ball ammunition.

I feel grateful to the Brigade staff, the Commanding officers, officers and men for their ready co-operation and support, and cheerful obedience to orders.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. E. BOULTON,

Lt.-Col. 3rd Regt. Cavalry,  
Commanding the Camp.

Lieut.-Col. JARVIS,

Deputy Adjutant General,  
Military District No. 3.

[B.]

THE CAMP "POINT REDDEN,"  
July 2, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that the health of the men comprising the 48th Regiment in camp this year was indeed excellent. The beautiful location of the camp on the shore of Lake Ontario, with its cool bracing breeze, and the absence of spirituous liquors, was in my opinion the sole cause of the healthfulness of the troops. The wise selection of the site for the camp by Lieutenant Colonel Jarvis, C. M. G., D. A. G., Commandant, is highly commendable.

The rations on the whole were very good, with one exception, viz: the *meat*, which was far too lean to be tender and nutritious. I would recommend that in future camps, *stall fed* beef be served instead of grass fed, especially at this season of the year, in fact it would be *preferable* at any time. The cooks of the different Companies made no complaints, they all expressed themselves satisfied with the quality and quantity of the food.

Of the few cases treated, dysentery and constipation (billiousness) were the most prevalent forms of disease. There were, however, three cases of a severe nature viz, one of congestion of the lungs, one of cholera morbus, and one of intermittent fever, all of which speedily recovered under treatment.

I would suggest that the following medicines be added to the list already furnished viz: "Chloral Hydrate," "Glycerine," "Linimentum Ammoniae," and "Pulv. Ipecac."

I have the honor to remain,  
Very respectfully yours,

THOS. KEITH ROSS, M.D.

Surgeon 48th Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. FAIRFIELD,

Commandant 48th Battalion.

# SICK REPORT 48th Batt. with list of Medicines prescribed.

Camp Redden, June 2, 1875.

No. Company.	Rank and Name.	Disease.	Medicines prescribed.
No. 4 Co.	Sergeant Filson	Cholera morbus	Diarrhoea Mix. Pil. Opii.
" 1 "	Private Nath. Wormworth	Contusion on head	Pil. Cath. Co. Pulv. Ipecac Co.
" 3 "	" Chas. Walsworth	Congestion of lungs	Pulv. Jalapac Co. Pulv. Ipecac Co. Quinine.
" 2 "	" Ed. Smith	Constipation	Pil. Cath. Co.
" 2 "	" John Brown	"	do
" 2 "	" J. Hicks	Intermittent fever	do & Quinine.
" 2 "	" A. Hamilton	Constipation	do
" 3 "	" Jas. Kimber	"	Pulv. Jalapac Co.
" 6 "	" Lansing Babcock	Sprained back	Turpentine, Pul. Ipecac Co.
" 6 "	" J. Curtis	Dysentery	Diarrhoea Mixt.
" 6 "	" Peter Babcock	Felon	Pil. Cath. Co.
" 6 "	" Abraham Snyder	Dysentery	Diarrhoea Mixt. Pil. Opii.
" 5 "	Sergeant A. Brown	"	do do
" 6 "	Private J. Hawley	"	do do
" 1 " Band	" And. McGregor	Sore eyes	Linci Sulphatis.
" 5 "	" Sid. Charleton	Dysentery	Diarrhoea Mixt. & Pil. Opi.

I certify that the above is correct.

T. K. ROSS, M.D.,  
Surgeon 48th Batt.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a general report of the health of the men, as returned in the morning sick reports of the surgeons, attached to the various Battalions and corps in camp.

You may observe that the greatest number reported as having applied for medical relief, was thirteen on any one day, and of these six were reported as unfit for duty.

The whole number reported as having applied during the twelve days in camp being sixty-seven.

I may remark that nearly all the cases above mentioned were such as might be expected from a change of diet and occupation.



In addition to the above there was one case of scald foot from the 14th Battalion, which was treated in a tent by itself, used for a general hospital, and one case of stabbing, which was sent home on sick leave by the Surgeon of the Kingston Field Battery.

As a rule I think the Camp may be said to have been particularly healthy.

I have the greatest pleasure in stating that the surgeons attached to the various corps in camp rendered me every possible assistance in carrying out the suggestions and orders, that it became my duty from time to time to make, relative to the health and sanitary arrangements of the Camp.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. S. BRISTOL.

4th Regt. Cavalry,

P.M.O., Kingston Brigade Camp.

June and July, 1875.

Lieut.-Col. JARVIS, D.A.G.,  
Military District, No. 3,  
Commandant.

### GENERAL SICK REPORT, KINGSTON BRIGADE CAMP.

Month.	Day.	On duty 4th Reg. Cavalry.	On duty 48th Battalion.	On duty 47th Battalion.	On duty 15th Battalion.	On duty 14th Battalion.	On duty Field Battery.	Off duty 4th Regiment.	Off duty 48th Regiment.	Off duty 47th Battalion.	Off duty 15th Battalion.	Off duty 14th Battalion.	Off duty Field Battery.	Total.	Remarks.
1875.															
June	22	1		1						2				4	
"	23			2	1			1	2				1	7	
"	24	1	1	1				4	2	1			1	11	
"	25			6			3							9	
"	26	1		6				1	1					9	
"	27	2												2	
"	28			6				2			5			13	
"	29		2	2	2	1		1		1				9	
"	30	2						3						5	
July	1							2						2	
"	2	1												1	

A. S. BRISTOL, M. D.  
P. M. O.

### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

BROCKVILLE, 1st December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the operations of the Active Militia in this District for 1875-76, together with "Abstract Inspection Report," "District Target Practice Return," and Report (A) of the Musketry Instructor.

The number of Militia who have performed the prescribed drill, exclusive of the "Governor General's Foot Guards," are as follows:—Officers, 139; non-commissioned officers and men, 1,958; horses, 234; total officers and men, 2,093; being 624 in excess of the numbers who performed drill last year.

A Brigade Camp was formed at Brockville on the 22nd June, which was composed of the following corps and strength, viz.:—

	N. C. Officers		Horses.
	Officers.	and Men.	
Staff .....	7	9	6

#### Cavalry.

Prescott Troop, Lieut. (now Capt.) Raney.....	3	39	43
Ottawa Troop, Capt. Sparks.....	2	40	41

#### Artillery.

Ottawa Field Battery, Capt. Stewart .....	4	72	60
Gananoque Field Battery, Capt. McKenzie .....	5	70	61
Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Egleson, 7 Batteries .....	16	282	4

#### Infantry and Rifles.

41st Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Cole, 5 Companies....	15	210	4
42nd do Lieut.-Col. Buell, 7 do .....	18	294	4
43rd do Nos. 3, 6, and 9 Companies .....	6	106	2
56th do Lieut.-Col. Jessup, 7 Companies .....	17	229	4
59th do Lieut.-Col. Bergin, 7 do .....	22	294	4

#### From Military District No. 5.

Wakefield Infantry Company, Capt. Cates.....	2	35	0
Aylwin do do Capt. Chamberlain .....	2	38	0

Total in Brigade Camp..... 119 1,718 233

Drilled in Battalion Camp at Caledonia Springs,  
commencing 7th September.

18th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Urquhart, 6 Companies .....	20	236	5
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Grand Total..... 139 1954 238

The "Governor General's Foot Guards" appear to form a part of the quota for this district, but as they are a special organization otherwise, and communicate direct with head-quarters, I have no means of knowing what number performed the annual drill. This, of course, makes the strength of the district appear smaller than it really is.



*Cavalry.*

By special permission, I again secured the services of Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, who took charge of this arm of the service, and by whose exertions, ably assisted by the several officers, the squadron was brought to a fair state of efficiency.

The Prescott Troop marched to and from the camp, 13 miles. The Ottawa Troop marched to the camp, 76 miles, and returned by rail. I found that it cost less to send this troop by rail than the marching allowance would have amounted to, with the additional advantage of securing two days more drill.

*Artillery.*

The Ottawa Field Battery marched to camp, 76 miles, and returned by rail, the same as the Cavalry, and with equal advantage.

The Gananoque Field Battery mustered, harnessed, and marched 36 miles to camp in one day, the return journey occupying the same time.

When the journey is too great to be marched in one day, and when the period of drill is so short, I am of opinion that it is better to move mounted corps by rail, and the peculiarity of the district is such that corps must necessarily move long distances in order to concentrate.

The Assistant-Inspector of Artillery inspected these batteries, and expressed himself pleased with the drill and general efficiency. Both batteries carried out shot and shell practice.

The Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, seven batteries strong, performed the annual drill for the first time in Brigade Camp, and although there were no big guns with which to carry out artillery practice or drill, the time was advantageously spent in battalion and brigade drill and target practice. The efficiency attained was such as could not have been acquired in any other way. The Assistant Inspector of Artillery likewise inspected this corps.

*Infantry and Rifles.*

With the exception of the 43rd Battalion, most of the corps mustered full strength, and, as a rule, the *physique* showed much improvement over the past few years. As usual, each corps had many recruits, and as there were but nine clear days for drill and target practice, the wonder is that so great a state of efficiency should have been attained. There had been but three days' drill when the camp was inspected by the Major General commanding, and as those days had been spent principally in squad and company drill, but few brigade movements could be performed on that occasion; but by the time the camp broke up, as much efficiency had been acquired as could have been expected in so short a period, and which could not have been reached by performing the drill in any other way than in Brigade Camp. The "Abstract Inspection Returns" will show the movements performed and state of efficiency of the respective corps.

As many men of the 18th Battalion are engaged during the summer season in lumbering, the officer commanding the corps thought it better to perform the drill in battalion camp, which was formed at Caledonia Springs on the 7th September. I am not in favor of such small camps. The expense is greater in proportion, and the same amount of efficiency cannot be acquired; and at that late season of the year the days are short and the weather is liable to be wet, which prevented the target practice from being carried out at this camp. At my inspection the corps showed satisfactory progress under the circumstances, and so long as the officers and men are similarly situated, I presume the annual drill will have to be performed in this way; but I am of opinion it will work its own cure, and eventually the officers will see the advantage, and make the necessary arrangements to join the Brigade Camps.

The duties in Brigade Camp were carried out as directed in General Orders of 23rd April, and everything worked more smoothly than on any former occasion.

There were no serious breaches of discipline, nor any complaints reported. Gunner John Lyons, O.B.G. Artillery, died on the last night of the encampment, of congestion of the lungs. Previous to this, however, he had been removed to a hotel in the town. And one horse of the Gananoque Field Battery was accidentally killed while at drill. Proceedings of the Boards appointed to enquire into these cases were forwarded at the time. On the whole, the health of the camp was exceptionally good, as the following report of the Surgeon of the Day for the 28th June will show:—

CAMP, BROCKVILLE, June 29th, 1875.

SIR,—Having been appointed Medical Officer of the day for Monday, the 28th June inst., I have the honor to report that in the discharge of my duties I noticed a most satisfactory sanitary condition of affairs in camp. The absence of canteens, and the distance from town, have had the effect of limiting the supply of ardent spirits among the men, while the peculiarly healthy situation of the camp, chosen with an eye to comfort and convenience, has assisted in making this camp one of the healthiest within my experience. The water for drinking and cooking purposes is abundant and of good quality. The latrines are cleanly and devoid of offensive odors, in consequence of the use of dry earth and a little chloride of lime, which has been lately served out. The inspection of bread and meat was equally satisfactory. I find, upon conversing with surgeons from the different battalions, that they have had no cases of sickness, except such slight ones that are invariably incidental to a change of life, as in active volunteering.

I have the honor to be,

M. K. CHURCH,  
Assistant Surgeon, 56th Battalion.

To the Officer commanding at Camp,  
Brockville.

While on this subject, I wish to report that I took the responsibility of issuing an order disallowing canteens as at former camps; at the same time I arranged with two responsible and trustworthy persons to open groceries on the ground, for the supply of such necessary articles at the minimum price as the men might require; and I quite concur with Dr. Church, that not only was the good health largely attributable to this, but likewise the great improvement in the orderly conduct of the men generally, and should there not be an order from head-quarters to the contrary, I propose carrying out the same regulations hereafter.

At my inspection, the arms, accoutrements, and clothing were clean. The Musketry Instructor reports about ten per cent. of the rifles unserviceable, for the want of some very trifling repairs, principally about the breech-block.

There were some deficiencies in the accoutrements, which are generally reported lost while going to or returning from camp. Some of these articles, however, have been missing since the Fenian difficulties.

The clothing is generally serviceable; but the new serge Norfolk jackets are too long in the skirts, and the belts scarcely ever come under the leather waist belts, consequently they give the men an unsoldierly and untidy appearance. It appears to me that a patrol jacket style could be made with much less cloth, and the cut would give more general satisfaction. The new trousers are of very bad color, and appear to be of poor quality.

The new forage caps appeared to give satisfaction to the men who wore them, more particularly on account of the protection to the eyes by the peak; but from the peculiar hard foundation used in the construction of the body of the cap, it appears liable to soon become damaged and unsightly.

The muster parades took place in the usual way, and I noticed a great improvement in the correctness of the rolls and numbers.



The difficulty of procuring suitable grounds for encampment, drill, and target practice seems to be increasing. This year the Corporation of Brockville, at considerable expense, provided ground, erected butts, and supplied water free to the Department. This mode of providing these things cannot be kept up for any great number of years, and the desirability of having permanent grounds, where the money expended annually will gradually provide works of a durable nature, is becoming more apparent every year. As there are large quantities of Ordnance lands in the Province, which are not likely to be required for militia purposes, the sale of some portion of such land, and the investing of the proceeds in a camp ground in this district, is, I think, a subject requiring favorable consideration, and one I cannot too strongly lay before you.

I found that the brigade can concentrate much more quickly and conveniently at Brockville than at any point previously tried in the district, and the supplies were quite as cheap, and of good quality. Rations cost 19½ cents per man per day, and forage 40 cents per ration of 10lbs. of oats and 15lbs of hay.

To the whole of the officers who have performed drill I am indebted for the zeal and energy displayed in the discharge of their respective duties; and the following officers who served on my staff rendered me very great service, viz.: Major Mattice, Brigade Major; Major Wylie, District Paymaster; Captain Weatherley, Governor General's Foot Guards, Camp Quartermaster; Captain and Paymaster Jones, 41st Battalion, Supply Officer; Captain (now Major) Butterfield, 18th Battalion, Orderly Officer; and Lieut. and Adjutant Dartnell, 18th Battalion, Musketry Instructor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 4.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

[A.]

BRIGADE CAMP, BROCKVILLE,  
July 3rd, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you herewith the returns of the target practice of the different corps in camp here, performing their annual drill for the year 1875-76, also a summary of the practice.

The figure of merit of the brigade is 14.85; the best shooting battalion is the 43rd, whose figure of merit is 20.45; the best shooting company is No. 4 of that battalion, figure of merit, 23.18; and the best shot in the brigade is Private Truman Guild, of No. 5 Company, 42nd Battalion, who scored 47 points.

In consequence of the short time in camp, there being but seven days on which we could have target practice, there being but five targets, and the range having to be given up every afternoon for drill purposes, I found it impossible to complete the firing. The two Troops of Cavalry, and Companies Nos. 1 and 2 of the 59th Battalion, besides a number of casualties from other corps, being unable to fire.

Owing to the want of a longer range, the firing was all done at 200 and 400 yards, viz.: Ten rounds per man at 200 yards, and five rounds at 400 yards. This is, I think, better than firing five rounds at 600 yards, as with so many raw recruits, whom there is no time to instruct properly, the greater part of the ammunition fired at that range is wasted.

The weather during the camp was favorable for shooting, not having much wind any day while the firing was going on. What wind there was was mostly from the left and left front.

I have no casualties to report, the practice having been got through without any accident having occurred, with the exception of the breech-blocks of two or three of the rifles having blown open when being fired, but without doing any serious injury. As well as I could ascertain, these accidents were caused through defective breech-blocks.

I would also draw your attention to the state of the arms, fully ten per cent. of the rifles on the ground being unfit for service.

The following are the principal causes rendering the rifles unserviceable:—

1. The breech-block catch being out of order, or worn out, allowing the breech to fly open when the rifle is fired.
2. The nipples, flangers, and plunger springs being broken.
3. The upper end of the plunger having spread, from constant snapping of the rifle without snap-caps on, causing the plunger to stick fast in the nipple, and thus preventing the breech being opened.
4. The breech-block hinge being out of order, so that the men are either not able to open the breech, or have to use force to do so.
5. Defective locks, some not working at all, others going off at half-cock, and a large number of them pulling either more or less than regulation.
6. The sliding bar on the back sight being either too tight to move up and down, or so loose as to fall whenever the rifle is fired.

In about three-fourths of the rifles the thread of the screw on the cleaning rod is worn out, allowing the rod to fly out whenever the rifle is discharged, thus destroying accuracy of firing. I would suggest that the rods should not be issued at all, as a piece of string with some rag tied on it would clean them quite as well.

Many of these defects are not easily detected until the rifle is being fired. It is absolutely necessary, if the arms are to be kept in a fit state for service, that a competent armourer should visit the various armouries periodically, for the purpose of examining and repairing the arms, so as to prevent them becoming useless. In many cases a few minutes' work by a competent person would put a number of those now out of repair in good working order.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. DARTNELL,

Lieutenant, and Brigade Musketry Instructor.

Lieut.-Col. JACKSON,

Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 4,

Commanding Brigade Camp, Brockville.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No 5.

HEAD QUARTERS,

MONTREAL, 4th December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the report and tabular return, of the annual drill for 1875-76 of the Corps in Military District No. 5. All the corps, with the exception of the few companies named below, performed the annual drill.

All the rural corps drilled in Brigade Camps. Four camps were held.

The first camp was held at Franklin, County of Huntingdon, under the command of the Deputy Adjutant General, and was composed of the Montreal Troop of Cavalry



from the 1st Brigade Division, the Huntingdon Troop of Cavalry and the 50th and 51st Battalions of Infantry from the 2nd Brigade Division.

The strength of the camp was as follows :

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
Staff.....	5	4	4
Montreal Cavalry.....	2	22	24
Huntingdon Cavalry.....	2	35	37
50th Battalion.....	24	198	3
51st Battalion.....	24	316	4
Total.....	57	575	74

The corps marched into camp on the 21st June and drilled 12 days. The camp was pitched on a fine piece of ground belonging to Mr. Cantwell who liberally gave the use of it free of charge. The conduct of the men was good, the rations supplied gave good satisfaction. The corps made good progress in drill and target practice. Divine service was held on Sunday in camp, morning and afternoon by the Reverends Messrs. Fulton and Livingstone, good order was kept, and strict attention paid by the men at these services. The Roman Catholics marched to the nearest Parish church. Two Brigade Field days were held, the last on Dominion Day, when a *feude joie* was fire and three hearty loyal cheers were given for our Queen and our Dominion. The manoeuvres consisted of movements in column, deployments and skirmishing, firing in line, square and skirmishing, all of which were well done. The last review was witnessed by over 4,000 spectators, many of them from the other side of the line, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the Canadian Army.

The second camp was held at Bellevue, Carillon, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major, commencing on the 28th June and drilled 12 days, and was composed of the St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry, 7 Companies of the 11th Battalion, (No 8 Company did not muster) and the Eardley Independent Company, Capt. Lawlor. The camp was well pitched on a fine field belonging to R. W. Sheppard, Esqr., who kindly gave the use of the ground gratis to the Force, the thanks of officers and men are hereby tendered to him for his liberality. An allowance in lieu of rations was given to this camp, the officers contracted for the rations which cost 25 cents per man. The camp was inspected on the 7th July by the Deputy Adjutant General, the corps presented a fine appearance on parade, the men were clean and soldierlike, all able bodied and active, the troop horses seemed well fitted for Cavalry service, parade and field movements were gone through with, blank firing, skirmishing, advancing, and retiring, and in line, all shewed that great attention had been paid to the efficient instruction of the officer commanding the camp. The men were put through a course of target practice, at 200, 300 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each, a longer range than 400 could not be obtained. There were no complaints. The strength of the camp was as follows :—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and men.	Horses.
Staff.....	2	0	1
Cavalry.....	2	39	41
11th Battalion.....	20	266	3
Eardley Company.....	1	17	0
	25	322	45

The third camp was held at Granby, County of Shefford, under the command of the Deputy Adjutant General. The camp commenced on the 6th September, and was composed of the Missisquoi and Brome Troops of Cavalry, the Shefford Field

Battery, 21st Battalion 3 Companies, 52nd Battalion 5 Companies, 60th and 79th Battalions. The strength was as follows :—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and men.	Horses.
Staff.....	4	0	4
Missisquoi Troop.....	2	35	37
Brome do.....	1	35	36
Shefford Field Battery.....	6	71	58
21st Battalion.....	9	122	2
52nd do.....	17	193	3
60th do.....	18	229	4
79th do.....	22	235	4
	79	920	148

The camp was formed on a piece of high ground belonging to Mr. Roberts, who was paid for the use of it by the village Council of Granby, who very liberally voted money for that purpose. There was a splendid drill ground attached, the ranges were on Mr. Mock's Farm who kindly gave the use of it free for target practice. The rations and water supply gave good satisfaction. The camp duties were carried on regularly, and the corps made good progress in drill. The weather was fair until the last two days of the Infantry Camp, when heavy rain set in, which interfered with the packing of tents; a party from each corps had to be detailed to remain behind to pack tents when the weather cleared up. The Field Battery having to remain for four days longer for 16 days drill, had to complete their target practice in the rain, which they did cheerfully and efficiently.

On Sunday the Troops marched to Divine Service in the village, each denomination to its own church. The Brigade was inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General on the 15th Sept. After inspection a Field day was held, the movements were in column and line, forming squares, skirmishing, firing advancing and returning, all of which were creditably performed. As at Franklin, the spectators numbered some four thousand, they all seemed gratified with the appearance of the Border Soldiers and the manner in which they acquitted themselves on the field. The manifest interest taken in the volunteers, by the attendance of so many of their friends and well wishers, some of whom came thirty miles to be present at the Review, — was gratifying and encouraging to Officers and men, and will have the effect of keeping up the popularity of the service throughout the Border Counties. The Field Battery was inspected on the 17th Sept., by Lieut. Colonel Irvine, Assistant Inspector of Dominion Artillery, who expressed his satisfaction with the efficient state of the Battery. The old heavy smooth bores in possession of this corps, should be exchanged for rifled guns, if it could possibly be done, as their lightness would increase the mobility of the battery in the event of active service, or marching a distance to camp.

The fourth camp was held at about three miles from the Town of Sherbrooke, commencing on the 20th September under the command of the Deputy-Adjutant-General, and was formed of the following corps, viz: The Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, consisting of the Cookshire, Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Compton Troops, 53rd Battalion, 2 companies of the 54th Battalion with the Drummondville Independent Company attached, and 9 companies of the 58th Battalion, all from the 3rd Brigade Division. The strength was as follows :—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
Staff.....	4	...	4
Provisional Regiment Cavalry.....	11	147	158
53rd Battalion.....	17	220	3
54th Battalion Drummondville Company	7	111	2
58th Battalion.....	28	351	4
	67	829	171



The camp was formed on ground belonging to Mr. Chamberlin of Sherbrooke, who kindly gave it gratis. The place would have been well fitted for camp purposes in dry weather, but the weather having been wet for several days before the camp, and after the camp was formed, caused the tents to be pitched in rather an irregular line, wet spots had to be avoided. The weather was unfavorable throughout the 12 days, (the latter end of September is too late for camping) but no complaints were heard, officers and men stood it well. The cavalry erected shelter shed for the horses which answered the purpose well. The rations gave good satisfaction. Drill, target practice, and camp duties, were attended to regularly.

On Sunday, Divine Service was held on the ground, at 8 a.m., for Catholics by the R. C. clergyman of the Parish, and at 11 a.m. for Episcopalians by the Revd. Mr. Brook, both services were very impressive, judging from the good order and attention of the men. The Wesleyans marched to church in town in the evening.

The Deputy Adjutant General inspected the Brigade on the 29th September; after inspection, the troops went through a number of field movements, firing in line, in square, echelon, and skirmishing, all of which were well done, considering the short time the corps had been together, and the state of the weather while in camp. At this inspection as at those at the other camps, a large number of spectators were present, shewing the interest and sympathy the people of the townships have for the volunteers.

At each of the camps at Granby and Sherbrooke, a board of officers held an examination for 1st and 2nd class Infantry certificates of qualification, a number of officers at both camps passed for both classes.

The Brigade camps in the District this year, have been a success. The officers of the rural corps are all in favour of drilling in brigade, as they find by experience, that it is the only method of acquiring a knowledge of those duties required of an officer when called out for service. An effort will be made next year, to hold all the brigade camps at an earlier season, the latter part of September is too late for camping out in the Province of Quebec.

#### CITY CORPS.

The City Corps,—with the exception of the Montreal Troop of Cavalry which marched to the Franklin Camp—were prevented by circumstances beyond the control of officers and men, from going to camp, and consequently the annual drill was performed by each corps separately in such drill rooms and rinks, as the officers could get the use of, but in this way of drilling, no opportunity is afforded the officers and men of learning *brigade* duties and drill. If the same system is to be followed in future, I would earnestly recommend, that it be made imperative for the City corps to muster in brigade by daylight, twice at least during the year, at a seasonable time, for *brigade drill*, in a suitable place, when field movements, skirmishing and blank firing in every position could be practised.

The City corps are all full, the drills have been well attended. At the annual inspections by the Deputy Adjutant General, all the corps were well up in Battalion drill, manual and firing exercise, and the men looked clean and soldierlike. When the General commanding H. M. Forces passed through Montreal on the 14th October, an opportunity was given the General of inspecting the 6th Battalion under Lt.-Colonel Martin. He expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance and efficiency of the battalion.

On the 11th May the 3rd Batt. Victoria Rifles furnished a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor General on his arrival at the Railway Station en route to England. On the 21st May, the 6th Batt. gave a guard of honor to His Excellency Sir Wm. O'Grady Daly, K. C. B., General Commanding H. M. Forces, upon his return from Ottawa after being sworn in as Administrator of the Government. His Excellency complimented the guard on its fine appearance. On the 23rd Oct. the 3rd Batt. Victoria Rifles furnished a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor General at the wharf on his arrival from England, and on the same day, the 1st Batt. Prince

of Wales' Rifles furnished a guard of honor to His Excellency at the Railway Station. His Excellency inspected the guards and was pleased to compliment them on their fine appearance.

On the 16th November the City Brigade was called out in aid of the Civil Power, and mustered at very short notice 1081 of all ranks, the steadiness of the corps on parade and on the long line of march through mud and under a pelting rain, shewed an excellent state of discipline in the Brigade.

#### City Artillery Inspections.

The Montreal Field Battery, and the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Strange, Inspector of Artillery; both corps passed a strict and searching inspection in gun drill in all its details, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer.

#### New Corps.

Two new companies have been added to the 6th Battalion lately. These companies have performed the annual drill with the other companies of the Battalion. This corps has had its designation changed from "*Light Infantry*" to "*Fusiliers*."

The 5th Battalion has been reorganized lately under the designation of the 5th Fusiliers. At the preliminary inspection by the Deputy Adjutant General, the six companies mustered in full strength, a fine body of active young men. This Corps will no doubt prove a valuable addition to the Montreal Brigade.

The strength of City Corps at annual drill at Head Quarters is as follows:

	Officers.	N. C. Officers. and men.
Field Battery Artillery.....	3	72
Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	20	230
No. 1 Company Engineers.....	2	33
1st Battalion, P. W. R.....	19	252
3rd " V. V. R.....	18	252
6th " Fusiliers.....	17	247
Total.....	79	1086

The target practice of the City Corps was performed by squads during the summer months, but not in as regular a manner as it could have been done in camp, some of the practice returns are missing, and others of them shew that some men have fired more than their share of ammunition. Every man was afforded an opportunity—if he would have availed himself of it—of learning the use of his rifle, and some of them have made good use of the opportunity. Two of the men selected for the Winbledon team are from the 1st Battalion, P. W. R. I would here state that the 5th District has the honor of furnishing the four competitors for the Province for Winbledon 1876, the fourth being Ensign Wright of the 50th Battalion, who goes for the second time.

The corps in the City in Military District No. 5 seem to vie with each other as to which will be the most efficient. The officers spare no expense in making their several corps complete; each corps has a good band.

#### Drill sheds.

The corps in the City suffer for want of drill sheds, the City Corporation has kindly granted the use of the Bonsecours Hall, but it is too remote from the west part of the City where the majority of the members of brigade reside. The officers



of the 1st and 3rd Battalions had have to procure the use of the skating rink for drill purposes, the use of which was obtained either at the expense of the officers commanding, or by the liberality of the directors of the rink.

#### *Independent Companies.*

No. 1 Company Engineers, Montreal, Capt. Devine, performed the annual drill and were inspected by the Deputy Adjutant General.

The men were all active, and soldierlike, and appeared well fitted for an Engineer Company, they were well up in company drill. Capt. Devine has had a class in his company that have gone through a course of Engineering.

No. 2 Company Engineers did not drill this year.

The St. John's Battery of Garrison Artillery did not complete the annual drill.

The Drummondville Company went to the Sherbrooke Camp and were attached to the 54th Battalion, for drill. The Eardley Company joined the Camp at Carillon and were attached to the 11th Battalion.

The Wakefield and Aylwin Companies joined the Camp at Brockville under Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, they mustered:

Wakefield Company.....	2 officers and 35 men.
Aylwin do .....	2 do and 38 do
	<hr/>
	4                      73

Colonel Jackson gives a good report of the appearance and behaviour of these companies at camp.

#### *NEW CORPS.*

An offer has been made by the Hon. H. Aylmer, M. P., and accepted by the government, to form a Field Battery of Artillery in the 3rd Brigade Division, head quarters to be at Melbourne. As soon as the gun shed is ready the Battery will be gazetted.

I would again respectfully recommend, that all the Troops of Cavalry in the District, be formed into a regiment to be designated the 5th District Regiment of Cavalry. The regiment could easily assemble for annual drill at the most convenient Brigade Camp. Drilling together as a Regiment would be of more practical use to officers and men, than by drilling in small detachments.

#### *State of Arms, Accoutrements and Clothing.*

The arms and accoutrements are in a fair state, and nearly all in serviceable order, some of the rifles in each of the rural corps are out of repair. If an armourer was sent through the district to repair these rifles, it would not cost as much as it would to gather them up and send them to Montreal for repair.

New clothing has been issued to most of the rural corps in the district; the arms, accoutrements and clothing will be better looked after in future, as strict orders have been given to have every article placed and kept in the armouries, after the completion of the annual drill.

#### *Rifle Associations,*

There are ten Rifle Associations in the district, all worked efficiently. These Associations have proved by an experience of some twelve years, to be of real practical use in teaching both officers and men the value of the efficient rifle placed in their hands.

I have much pleasure in reporting for your favourable consideration, the cordial and very efficient support received by me from the Staff Officers of the District, and to express my sincere thanks to them for their aid in carrying on the work of the District, viz: Lieut.-Colonel Bacon and Major Hon. M. Aylmer, Brigade Majors, and Major Armyrauld, District Paymaster. I beg also to thank Capt. Pope, Provincial Store Keeper, for his prompt attention to requisitions for camp equipage and stores.

The efficient services of Lieut.-Colonel Lovelace, as Instructor of Cavalry Drill at the several camps, is deserving of special mention.

#### *Recapitulation of Strength of Corps at Annual Drill.*

Place of Drill and Corps.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
<i>Franklin Camp.</i>			
Staff.....	5		4
Cavalry.....	4	57	61
Infantry.....	48	514	7
<i>St. Andrews Camp.</i>			
Staff.....	2		1
Cavalry.....	2	39	41
Infantry.....	21	283	3
<i>Granby Camp.</i>			
Staff.....	4		4
Cavalry.....	3	70	73
Artillery.....	6	71	58
Infantry.....	66	779	13
<i>Sherbrooke Camp.</i>			
Staff.....	4		4
Cavalry.....	11	147	158
Infantry.....	52	682	9
<i>Montreal.</i>			
Artillery, Field.....	3	72	
do Garrison.....	20	230	
Engineers.....	2	33	
Rifles and Infantry.....	54	751	
<i>Brockville Camp.</i>			
Infantry.....	4	73	
Total.....	311	3,801	436



## Recapitulation of Strength of Corps at Annual Drill.—Continued.

Nominal strength of all Arms and Ranks allowed to perform the annual Drill for 1875-76 by the General Order of the 23rd April 1875.	Strength of all Arms and Ranks that performed the annual Drill for 1875-76.	Strength of all Arms and Ranks that failed to perform the annual Drill for 1875-76.
Staff..... 15	15	.....
Cavalry..... 342	333	9
Field Artillery..... 164	152	12
Garrison Artillery..... 315	250	65
Engineers..... 78	35	43
Rifles and Infantry..... 4,080	3,327	753
	4,112	882
	Not drilled... 882	
4,994	4,994	

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

JOHN FLETCHER, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General,  
Military District No. 5.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Head Quarters, Ottawa.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

MONTREAL, 4th December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that owing to the camps being all held at the same time in Military District No. 6, and as I could not possibly find time to inspect them all, Lieut.-Colonel D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major of the 4th Brigade Division, took command of the two Battalion Camps in his Brigade Division, and inspected these battalions at the termination of the annual drill.

One of these battalions is the 64th, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Prudhomme, and the other is the 76th, under command of Lieut.-Colonel P. A. Rodier.

Both of these battalions entered into camp on the 12th of July last; the 64th at Beauharnois, and the 76th at Ste. Martine.

Lieut.-Colonel D'Orsonnens had to go from one to the other camp leaving the respective colonels in command during his absence.

At the inspection of the 64th, which took place on the 22nd July last, there were present at inspection 18 officers and 178 non-commissioned officers and men. During camp the general conduct of the corps was good.

The drill in camp was made according to the Adjutant-General's instructions.

On the 22nd July last, the 76th (Lieut.-Colonel Rodier) was inspected at Ste. Martine. There were present at inspection 16 officers and 216 non-commissioned officers and men.

The general conduct of that corps was good, and the drill in camp was made according to Adjutant-General's instructions. It made very good progress in drill during the camp.

On the 2nd December, I inspected at the City Hall, here, in the evening, the 65th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Napoleon Labranche.

This corps has only just commenced its annual drill, and as I have to forward my report for the 5th instant, I thought it advisable to inspect it before the termination of its twelve days' drill—moreover, the room in the City Hall is to be given also to other city corps that have not, as yet, finished their drill.

There were present at inspection 14 officers and 242 non-commissioned officers and men.

The men are a fine body of men, and under Lieut.-Colonel Labranche will soon become one of the most efficient corps in the Militia.

Their arms were in good order, but the men are almost all without clothing and accoutrements. They have just received a new issue of great coats.

The 65th Battalion has a very good band.

The few movements they made at the inspection were very good, and bid well for the future.

The three independent Companies of Laprairie, Beauharnois and St. Jean Bte. Village, have not performed their annual drill.

In accordance with your telegram of the 27th September last, I gave orders to the Brigade Major of the 4th Brigade Division, Lieut.-Colonel D'Orsonnens to countermand their drill.

In the 5th Brigade Division, the Joliette Provisional Battalion, under Major Shepherd, met in Camp at Joliette on the 9th July last, for a twelve days' drill. There were present at inspection 15 officers and 210 non-commissioned officers and men.

The general conduct of the corps was good. Fair progress in drill made.

The Three Rivers Provisional Battalion, under Major Lambert, met in camp at Rivière du Loup (*en haut*), also, on the 9th July. There were present at inspection 15 officers and 210 non-commissioned officers and men. The conduct of this corps was good, and real progress in drill made.

I was well pleased with both these corps, which I inspected myself.

I regret to say that in Military District No. 6 there is only one Rifle Association. It is situated in the 5th Brigade Division, under Lieut.-Colonel Hanson, Brigade Major. To that officer great credit is due for the efforts he makes to keep it up.

In the 4th and 6th Brigade Divisions, it has been found impossible until now to get up a Rifle Association.

However, I trust that next year I will be able to show some improvement in that quarter.

On the 12th and 13th October last, a rifle match was held at Berthier (*en haut*). There was some very good firing. I have the honor of forwarding you, with this report, a return of this rifle match.

In the 6th Brigade Division the 80th Battalion, under command of Major Defoye, entered into twelve days' camp at Nicolet on the 8th of July last. 16 officers and 252 non-commissioned officers and men were present during this camp. The general conduct of the corps was good, and fair progress made in drill.

The Provisional Battalion of St. Hyacinthe did not drill this year, for the following reasons:—

Major St. Jacques having resigned this summer, some difficulties arose among the officers as to whom would succeed him. The summer passed, and late in September Major J. H. Doherty was appointed to the command of the battalion.

It was then thought rather late to go into camp.

Under these circumstances, application was made to Ottawa to allow the companies to drill at their respective head quarters.

A few days after a telegram came to me, dated 27th September, 1875, containing the following order: "Owing to lateness of season it is directed that all rural corps not already drilled be relieved from drill this year."

The companies of Arthabaska, Wotton and Bulstrode have not performed their annual drill.

It is unfortunate that the corps in each Brigade Division of this District do not come together in Brigade Camps. They seem to prefer going to drill battalion by



battalion in different places, without wishing to come together; and it is almost impossible to get the officers to consent to join together in Brigade Camps. When I say the officers, I do not mean the Brigade Majors. With them I am highly pleased. They do all that lies in their power to promote the interests of the force.

These different Battalion Camps were all held about the same time.

They were far away from each other, and I could not possibly find time to visit each of them.

I fear you will find this report comparatively short, but unless I repeated the remarks and suggestions to be read in my former reports, nothing more could I say.

Had there been three Brigade Camps in this District, a more extensive and, no doubt, a more interesting report could have been furnished you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

A. C. DeLOTBINIERE-HARWOOD, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 6.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC,

26th November, 1875.

SIR,—In compliance with the General Orders of the 23rd April last, I have the honor to submit my report for the military year 1875-76, on the state of the Militia in Military District No. 7, of which I have been in command since Colonel Casault's illness.

The establishment of the different corps was reduced to two officers and 42 non-commissioned officers and men per company to meet the amount voted in the Militia estimates, thereby reducing the force in Military District No. 7, which have drilled up to this date, from 216 officers, 3,122 non-commissioned officers and men, to 175 officers and 2,479 non-commissioned officers and men.

The actual number of officers and non-commissioned officers and men who have performed the annual drill of 1875-76 up to this date, with the names of the different corps, are shown in the following Recapitulation:—

Distribution.	Officers Commanding.	Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Horses.
Quebec Field Battery.....	Major Baby.....	Quebec.....	3	73	63
Grosse Ile Detachment.....	Captain Montizambert.....	Grosse Ile.....	1	23	
9th Battalion.....	Lieut.-Colonel Vohl.....	Quebec.....	22	294	
17th Battalion.....	do Blanchet.....	Levis.....	21	330	
55th Battalion.....	do King.....	Inverness.....	19	257	
70th Battalion.....	do Massicotte.....	St. Genevieve.....	19	254	
County of Quebec Battalion.....	Major Laurin.....	Ancienne Lorette.....	12	168	
Portneuf Battalion.....	Lieut.-Colonel Panet.....	Pointe aux Trembles.....	15	209	
Dorchester Battalion.....	Major Genest.....	St. Anselme.....	11	159	
Kamouraska Battalion.....	Lieut.-Colonel Tache.....	Kamouraska.....	12	170	
Temiscouata Battalion.....	do Hudon.....	Rivière-du-Loup.....	9	108	
Rimouski Battalion.....	do Martin.....	Rimouski.....	11	164	
Charlevoix Battalion.....	Major Dufour.....	Baie St. Paul.....	8	168	
Lotbinière Company.....	Captain Fillion.....	Lotbinière.....	2	42	
Staff, Brigades.....	Rivière Ouelle and Levis.....		70	6	
			175	2,479	63

#### Artillery.

The Quebec Field Battery went through a course of 16 days' drill; 12 at the Brigade Camp, Lévis, and remaining days carrying out shot practice at the Island of Orleans. This battery was instructed and mustered by me in the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Strange, Inspector of Artillery. This battery mustered its full strength, and was well mounted and officered. The guns and carriages were in good condition; the harnesses, saddlery, &c., in very good order and well fitted. I remarked the absence of spurs, in consequence of which the drivers failed to make their horses answer promptly to the words of command.

The field manoeuvres, under Major Baby, the officer commanding the battery, were well performed considering the nature of the ground, which was very rough and limited. The gun drill was good, and the officers and men appeared to well understand their different duties. No injury to horses occurred, except in the instance of one horse which was kicked on the leg or otherwise injured. Major Baby, who commands this battery, is an indefatigable and very competent officer.

The Grosse Ile Detachment of Artillery, commanded by Captain Montizambert, was also inspected by me. The manual and firing exercise were performed very creditably; the non-commissioned officers and men were very efficient in gun drill, and answered readily and willingly to the details of their several duties.

#### Infantry.

The 9th Battalion, and the Kamouraska, Temiscouata and Rimouski Provisional Battalions performed their annual drill in Brigade Camp, at St. Denis Wharf, Rivière Ouelle. The Staff composing the Brigade were as follows: Commandant, the Acting Deputy Adjutant-General of Military District No. 7; Musketry Instructor, Major T. B. Amyot, 9th Battalion; Brigade Major, Captain Duchesnay, "B" Battery; Orderly Officer, Lieut. Phidime Bélanger, 61st Battalion; and Supply Officer, Lieut. Octave Sylvain, Rimouski Battalion.

The drill was carried out as near as possible in accordance with the General Orders of the 23rd April, 1875; and the daily routine in camp strictly enforced.

Of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men composing the Brigade, I cannot speak too highly.

The supplies furnished to the troops were found sufficient, and there were no complaints as to quality. An extra day's ration was issued to the Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalions, unavoidably detained at Rivière Ouelle through want of transport.

The usual target practice was gone through, and notice a great falling off from former years, perhaps owing to the short time allowed for preliminary drill.

The health of the men was very good, and the only serious casualty was the death of a private of the 9th Battalion, from congestion of the lungs contracted during camp. An accident also occurred to Private Cefella, of the Temiscouata Battalion, who fractured his collar bone by falling during a bayonet charge.

Divine service on Sunday was held in camp, and the Rev. Mr. Casgrain, Chaplain of the 9th Battalion, officiated. I would recommend that an allowance be granted to defray the incidental expenses for this service.

The band of the 9th Battalion, composed of 21 musicians, under the direction of Sergeant Vezina, was present in camp. It is very efficient, and reflects great credit on the officers of the battalion. Its presence in camp, and readiness in turning out whenever wanted to enliven the monotony of camp life, was greatly appreciated by all.

The brigade was mustered on the 26th of August, 1875, and afterwards inspected by me, each battalion being separately put through company and battalion movements, which were creditably performed. The 9th Battalion, by its clean appearance, steadiness at drill, and general efficiency, commanded my special remarks. The other



battalions, although well drilled, by partial absence of accoutrements and clothing did not fyle as good an appearance.

The officers of my Staff were indefatigable in their efforts to carry out my orders.

The 17th Battalion and the Dorchester Provisional Battalion were brigaded together at Lévis, with the Quebec Field Battery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Blanchet, 17th Battalion, and the muster and inspection took place on the 10th September, 1875. I am happy to bear testimony to the efficiency acquired by the Brigade during their annual training.

It was intended to assemble the 70th Battalion and Portneuf and County of Quebec Provisional Battalions at a Brigade Camp, but owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the County of Quebec, it was not thought advisable by medical men to do so. These battalions camped separately at their own head-quarters. The 70th Battalion at St. Geneviève, of Batiscan, under Lieut.-Colonel Massicotte's command, and as far as I am informed, Colonel Casault, who made the inspection, was well satisfied with the battalion; and made special notice of the band, which is kept at a great expense by the officers of the battalion.

The Portneuf Provisional Battalion, encamped at Deschambault, was also inspected by Colonel Casault, and reported efficient. The County of Quebec Provisional Battalion, encamped at Ancienne Lorette, was inspected by me and found efficient. I am sorry to state that through the improper use and firing of a gun during the exercises in camp, by inexperienced hands, a serious accident occurred, causing the complete mutilation of the hand of a private of the name of Chartré, belonging to the said battalion; and the accident is more deplorable, as the man who so met with the misfortune is unable to avail himself of the boon granted to volunteers who are injured on actual service, in the due performance of their regulated duties.

#### *Arms, Clothing and Accoutrements.*

The arms and accoutrements are in good order and serviceable. The clothing is good, considering that many of the corps have now become entitled to a new issue. Accoutrements have been found deficient, and the stoppage of the allowance for the care of arms has had the good effect of making good, in many instances, the prices of missing articles.

#### *Rifle Associations.*

There are now existing in Military District No. 7, six efficient Rifle Associations, which are distributed as follows:—

7TH BRIGADE DIVISION.—The County of Megantic Rifle Association, President, Hon. G. Irvine; the 17th Battalion Rifle Association, President, Lieut.-Colonel Blanchet.

8TH BRIGADE DIVISION.—The Stadacona Rifle Association, President, C. F. Smith, Esq.; the County of Quebec Rifle Association, President, Lieut.-Colonel Laurin, R.M.; the County of Champlain Rifle Association, President, Lieut.-Colonel Massicotte, 70th Battalion; 8th Battalion Rifle Association, President, Lieut.-Colonel Alleyn, 8th Battalion.

The above Associations have had their regular meetings every year, at a yearly expenditure of \$340 in 7th Brigade Division, and \$1,090 in 8th Brigade Division.

Several corps have not yet completed their annual training, a list of which here follows, viz.:—

Quebec Cavalry.....	2 troops
Gaspé Battery Artillery.....	1 battery
8th Battalion Rifles .....	5 companies
61st Battalion Infantry .....	5 "
Fox River Company, Infantry.....	1 company
Bonaventure, Infantry.....	1 "
St. Raymond Independent Company of Infantry (not yet accoutred or clothed.)	

In bringing my Report to a close, I cannot fail to bring to your favorable notice, the support and assistance I have experienced at the hands of the Staff officers of the District:—Lieut.-Colonel Lamontagne, Brigade Major; and Major Forrest, District Paymaster.

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

T. J. DUCHESNAY, Lieut.-Col.,  
Acting for Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 7  
The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Head Quarters, Ottawa, Ontario.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,  
HEADQUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 24th November, 1875.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in General Orders (No. 7) of the 23rd April 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, 1875-76.

The total nominal strength of the force in the District, as reduced in General Orders above quoted, is 154 officers and 2,107 non-commissioned officers and men. The total actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill of the year 1875-76, was 150 officers and 1,974 non-commissioned officers and men.

There are four officers and 133 non-commissioned officers and men wanting to complete their annual drill.

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.
<i>8th Regiment of Cavalry.</i>		
Lieut.-Col. Saunders (7 troops).....	17	282
<i>Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.</i>		
Brevet-Major Call.....	4	70
<i>Woodstock Field Battery of Artillery.</i>		
Captain Donnell.....	4	72
<i>New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.</i>		
Lieut.-Col. Foster (5 Batteries).....	21	202
<i>New Brunswick Engineer Corps.</i>		
Captain Perley.....	3	38
<i>62nd Battalion, St. John, Infantry.</i>		
Lieut.-Col. Sullivan (6 Companies).....	16	224
<i>67th Battalion, Carleton, Light Infantry.</i>		
Lieut.-Col. Upton (10 Companies).....	28	414
<i>71st Battalion of Infantry, York.</i>		
Lieut.-Col. Marsh (5 Companies).....	17	209



Corps.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
<i>73rd Battalion of Infantry, Northumberland.</i>		
Major Sheriff (5 Companies).....	15	164
<i>74th Battalion of Infantry.</i>		
Lieut.-Col. Beer (4 Companies).....		154
INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.		
<i>Dalhousie Infantry Company.</i>		
Captain Barberie.....	1	31
<i>Deer Island Infantry Company.</i>		
Captain Lloyd.....	2	38
<i>St. Stephen Infantry Company.</i>		
Captain Hutton.....	2	39
<i>St. George Infantry Company.</i>		
Captain McGee.....	2	37
Total .....	147	1,974
Brigade Majors.....	3	
	150	1,974

In submitting my annual reports during the past ten years, I have invariably endeavored to review the various steps taken from time to time to ensure efficiency, viz.: the facilities for drill and discipline afforded by the country through its representatives in Parliament, and the manner in which the force availed itself of such facilities. I propose to pursue the same course on the present occasion.

In the first place, if I may advert to the most important point of new departure during the past year, the appointment of the Major-General to command the Militia, with that of the Adjutant-General to the highest rank and position which Canadian soldiery may aspire to, is calculated, I conceive, to strengthen the confidence of the members of the force, and give fresh impulse to their efforts towards efficiency.

Moreover, the recent establishment of the Military College at Kingston cannot fail to surpass the expectations of the most sanguine, as it is "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with, and necessary to, a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments."

And while this, and more than this, has been accomplished—while the Schools of Gunnery are sending forth trained artillerymen to different parts of Canada, and the Maritime Provinces have been placed on the same footing as the rest of the Dominion as regards the appointment of an Inspector of Artillery,—while an important part of the Canadian forces—the North-West Mounted Police—has performed a work with credit to itself and advantage to the country, "under many difficulties and in uncertainty of the dangers it would have to encounter;" and, besides, while our "marks-men" have again been successful at Wimbledon, it is gratifying to know that the foundation, so to speak, of the military structure, the development of efficiency in the Active Militia force, has not been overlooked.

Camps of exercise, which now occupy no unimportant position amongst the institutions of the country, are annually becoming more and more successful and attractive—successful, not unfrequently, in proportion as they are rendered attractive; conducted with system and regularity, and with no laxity of discipline.

I must add that I consider the General Orders, regulating the system to be observed in conducting these camps, convey full information upon every necessary point, while *sufficient* discretionary power remains with officers in command. Regulations for "supply," "transport," "payment," "medical regulations" (a more liberally furnished medicine box is still required), "instructions as to the course of drill to be carried out from the squad to the brigade;" all are clearly defined.

I may here state that heretofore, in some instances I, conceive our chief fault lay in the desire to become efficient in battalion and brigade drill and field manoeuvres, too little attention being given to preliminary drills: squad and company drill. I called attention to this fact in my last report. Of course when the period of training is extremely limited, as in our case, it is difficult to avoid the error of endeavouring to grasp general principles at the expense of necessary details.

In addition to the above satisfactory arrangements for the well-being of the Active Militia, with the view to the force of the Dominion, representing different localities, with various interests and pursuits, being bound by no "cast-iron rule," in special cases City Corps are now permitted to perform their annual drill at their local head-quarters on different days, as may be most convenient, subject to the approval of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District; and certain isolated corps are permitted to perform their drill in camp at Battalion head-quarters, under somewhat similiar regulations, except as regards rations, to those for Brigade Camps—of course it is desirable that such instances as these should be as few as possible.

To speak, however, most particularly of the work going on in my District, I may state that here we have but few officers or non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Army, or those trained in the "short" and "long" courses of the Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec, to serve as "models" for the recruits, or to assist in the training of the Active Militia; and it can scarcely be expected that the individual soldier with no other advantages than those afforded in twelve (12) days drill per annum, can become thoroughly efficient, though, happily (as in the case of many of every grade in my District) he remain many years in the force. And while the "material" of the rank and file of the force is unquestionably as good as can be produced in any country, intelligent, active, hardy men, accustomed to various industrial occupations under varied circumstances—we have, in the appointment of officers and non-commissioned officers, necessarily to depend in a great measure (1) upon those who like no unworthy descendants of the "New Brunswick Loyalists," whose career is now a matter of history. Successful as a rule in their civil avocations, representative men of the country, the acquisition of military knowledge, and the imposing of it to others has been to them a *duty* easily accomplished, and faithfully carried out whenever opportunity offered. There is also here (2) a fast increasing class—past cadets of the Military School, very many of whom have given valuable proofs of their intelligence and ability of communicating instruction.

With such officers, and such non-commissioned officers and men under my command, at camps of service and at drills at their respective local head-quarters, it has invariably been both my duty and my pleasure to report most favorably at the conclusion of the annual training, and the results of the past summer's drill must form no exception to the rule. The full quota, or nearly so, of my District has completed its prescribed drill, the "regulations" and "orders" have, I consider, been satisfactorily carried out, and when required to act in aid of the civil power, as the force has twice of late been called upon to do—both officers and men have performed their duties and obeyed the orders issued to them with promptitude and alacrity, as will appear hereafter in this Report.

It is true that much yet remains to be done to develop the efficiency of the force; the better training of officers; cavalry officers require training in Cavalry Schools; artillery officers have, in many instances, to attend the Schools of Gunnery, and a few infantry officers and non-commissioned officers still remain untrained (for these last, there is scarcely any excuse, as an Infantry School has been established in their midst for several years) and, besides this, (an important improvement urgently required) the increase of the number of days annual drill from twelve to sixteen.



**Annual drill.** This has been done with advantage in the case of field artillery. May not the same rule be applied to cavalry—for which arm of the service it is very essential—and also to infantry? It is a step looked forward to by all who see that the principal part of the work of defence in the hour of danger, whether from internal or external sources must necessarily fall, not on the few composing a standing army, however efficient, but on the comparative many—the Active Militia of the country and those who have retired from the force on completing their period of service, and would immediately flock to its ranks, should they be required to do so, in any emergency.

**Supply.** I respectfully recommend that the “regulations” for “supply of rations” be applied to all corps in camp, whether in Regimental or Brigade Camp, as while in one (regimental) case a corps may be able to obtain the authorized rations for the amount allowed (25 cents per man per diem) in another, owing to local circumstances, no such satisfactory arrangements can be made (as in the case of the 73rd Battalion of my District.)

**Payment of full number of company officers.** It is hoped too, that in future the full number of three officers per company may be authorized for payment on completion of their annual drills. This, I conceive, is an important matter, as it cannot be expected, especially in country corps, that all the non-commissioned officers should be qualified to act as “guides” in company drill duties; they would, in turn, necessarily be called upon to perform under present circumstances.

#### *Care of Arms, Accoutrements and Clothing.*

The issue of the General Orders of the 14th August, 1874, and 30th April, 1875, with respect to care of arms, &c., has already, I consider, produced excellent results. More systematic arrangements than heretofore, for the safe keeping of all Government property in charge of corps, have been made; and captains of rural companies find it to their own advantage, as well as that of the Department, to enforce the rule requiring every article of clothing and equipment to be returned into their armouries on the completion of the annual drill. I suggest, however, that a supply of these articles of clothing and equipment be available for issue from the District store at reasonable prices, to make good any loss. A captain of a company may thus, by deducting the cost of perhaps a single article of clothing from the drill pay of the man losing it, on its being replaced, become entitled to the full Government allowance for “care of arms,” which he otherwise would be precluded from receiving; and, moreover, *uniformity of dress* in camp will be facilitated.

The question of uniform clothing for the force has already received the serious consideration of the Major-General and yourself, with the happy result, that a serge-frock has been substituted for “the heavy cloth tunic, which has been found too hot for summer drill.”

The question as to the “head-dress” still remains. *Uniformity* with the present Infantry forage cap, (which is neither useful nor ornamental) is difficult to attain. Companies are allowed to wear “Havelocks,” provided at their own cost, but some companies elect not to avail themselves of this rule; hence, in part, the absence of *uniformity*. A solution of this difficulty is looked forward to with eagerness by the force.

**Issue of boots.** Lieut.-Col. Jago and myself submitted for favorable consideration, the desirableness of having a supply of boots available for issue to corps of Active Militia at cost price, in a somewhat similar manner to the other stores above adverted to, adducing the following argument: That it is difficult, if not impossible, under present circumstances, fully to carry out the important General Orders (14) of the 31st May, 1872, directing “officers commanding infantry corps to take special care that their men are provided with boots of a proper description, suitable for marching, such boots should be broad soled and low heeled, fitting the wearer easily.”

By adopting this system of issue, I am of opinion that the difficulty of men

wearing such boots as are required, would be obviated, and the corps, as a body, would be ready for “a day’s march,” and thus prepared for real service.

#### *Artillery Practice, &c.*

Lieut.-Col. Jago has referred in his report “to the absurdity of arming a gunner with the Snider rifle, and expressed a hope that at some time or other the revolver may be adopted as the personal weapon for an artilleryman; and, though a few stand of rifles might be left with a battery, in order that the members may compete in rifle competition,” Lieut.-Col. Jago trusts that the time is not very far distant when it will be the desire of the artillerymen to perfect himself in the handling of ordnance, leaving the rifle to its rightful owner, his infantry comrade.

#### *Target Practice.*

The course of target practice (in which, as a rule, improvement will be shown very much in proportion to the number and efficiency of Rifle Associations and rifle matches) has been carried out in this District as satisfactorily as can be expected, when considered that but fifteen rounds per man can be fired with advantage in camp, the remaining twenty-five rounds per man being expended afterwards at the discretion of officers commanding corps at their local head-quarters.

Position and aiming drills were carried out so far as the limited period and the many other duties to be performed permitted.

I again respectfully call attention to the desirableness of granting money prizes for the best shots of battalions and companies in the annual course of target practice, as stated in my reports for 1873-74, the amounts, though small, \$10 and \$5 respectfully, had been granted for two years in succession, (except in the case of the artillery, who received money prizes for shot and shell practice during many years past), and the prizes were closely contested, and when won, were much valued, accompanied, as they were, with badges.

1ST BRIGADE DIVISION.—Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Inches.

#### *Camp Tilley, St. Andrews.*

It is a subject of congratulation, both to the Brigade Major and the officers and men of the Division, that every corps of the Brigade assembled in this camp its full numerical strength.

In again selecting St. Andrews as the point of concentration for corps of this brigade, many reasons, from the experience of last year, may be assigned, amongst which are the following:—1st. An excellent site for the camp. 2nd. An abundant supply of water. 3rd. Extensive grounds for drill and field manoeuvres; and last, not least, the cool, healthy climate of St. Andrews during the summer months, when the heat is great in the interior of the Province, and a time when it is more convenient than any other for corps to perform their annual drill.

The following corps, with Brigade Staff, assembled in camp:—Brigadier, Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant General; Lieut.-Colonel Inches, Brigade Major; Captain and Adjutant A. G. Beckwith, 71st Battalion, Supply Officer; T. H. Hogg, Esq., 71st Battalion, Musketry Instructor; Quartermaster H. Emery, 67th Battalion, Camp Quartermaster; Lieut. J. R. Tompkins, 67th Battalion, Orderly Officer.

The camp occupied the same ground as that occupied last year, except that the situation of the camp of the field battery was in front, where the trees afforded shelter for the horses. The routine of camp duties was carried out in a somewhat similar manner to that prescribed for Camp St. Andrews last year, as shown in my report, and it is now only necessary to add that where officers and men then evinced zeal and activity in the discharge of their duties, there was in this camp no falling off in these soldier-like qualities, and where a corps then displayed efficiency through the continued



exertions of the component parts thereof, there was here no want of energy in its members.

The weather was all that could be desired, and unquestionably the troops fully availed themselves of it for improvement in drill.

The course of drill indicated in General Orders was closely followed, and, in the words of my last report, officers commanding corps said that their men were "exercised as much as possible in squad and company drill, preparatory to brigade drill and field manoeuvres."

On the 8th July I accompanied His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to Apohaqui, to inspect the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, then in camp, and the command of the brigade devolved upon the Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Inches. On my return, on the 10th July, I found that sufficient progress had been made in battalion drill to commence brigade drill on the 12th. This was followed by field manoeuvres on the 13th, the ground in the vicinity of the camp affording every facility for outpost duty, skirmishing, and changes of front of the brigade.

The field day of the 14th in presence of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was most successful in every particular, and I have no hesitation in saying after ten years experience in connection with the militia of New Brunswick, that on no previous occasion had I witnessed so satisfactory a state of proficiency in the force as that here displayed—In the rapid transition from drill to field manoeuvres it seemed to require no "teaching" to impress upon the minds of officers and men that "hurry, or forced rate of marching is to be prevented (except in re-inforcing skirmishers or seizing a position under fire. Frequent changes of front were made, fresh skirmishers thrown out without hurry. I must add, however, that while there appears as a rule no difficulty in instructing the men at manoeuvres to avoid hurry in marching, there is unquestionably some difficulty in inculcating the necessity for the most economical use of ammunition, not to fire hurriedly, or without an object. Hence the necessity for a more extended period of annual drill.

Having on previous occasions, both last year and during this period of training, employed the Brigade in acting on the defensive, in different directions in the neighborhood of the encampment—supposing St. Andrews to be attacked by an invading force—on the 15th I marched the brigade in column of route through St. Andrews, and took up a position at "Katey's Cove," where we were supposed to have disembarked in the early morning, with the view of making an attack upon Fort Tipperary, and thus securing the key to the town.

1, 67th and 1, A strong line of skirmishers, with their supports, was concealed 71st Battalions. between the cove and the fort, while the main body was drawn up in line near the water's edge, with a half battery of artillery on each flank, occupying advantageous positions, with the object of shelling the fort and town on the signal being given to attack.

The following correct account of the "attack" is taken from the *Telegraph* newspaper, of the 17th July:—

"On the signal to 'attack' being given, it was at first found somewhat difficult to bring a half battery into the desired position, but aided by the infantry in support, and with much perseverance on the part of both officers and men, the difficulty was overcome. When the attack was commenced, a rapid fire was opened by the skirmishers, meanwhile the artillery on both flanks poured in shot and shell. It was soon found desirable to advance, and subsequently to reinforce the skirmishers, the 2nd Company of the 71st Battalion coming to the front in good style. The advance was steady, and every advantage was taken of the features of the ground, and where possible, on a halt being sounded, or when a better opportunity offered for shelling the fort and town, the artillery came into action. Afterwards by short rushes on the part of the skirmishers, over every available open ground, the advance was directly upon the fort. The skirmishers had been so strongly reinforced  
Again by 2, 67th. they presented more the appearance of a battalion in line than that of skirmishers, with much interval.

So soon as the artillery and infantry had done their work with field gun and

rifle, a steady and direct bayonet charge was made upon the enemy remaining in the fort. The fort gained, the town surrounded, and thus was obtained possession of one of the strongest positions in the country! The "assembly" was then sounded, and the brigade formed into line of quartered columns, officers and colours were called to the front."

The following brigade orders on the breaking up of the camp were then read, the best shots of battalions and companies were called to the front, and His Honor the Lieut.-Governor addressed the troops, referring in terms of high commendation to the good conduct of the men, both in camp and in town—commendation well deserved, as, with the exception of one man, who misconducted himself on the line of march, and was punished and dismissed the force, there was not a single instance of crime, and no breach of discipline even was reported. This may be accounted for as follows:—

(1.) As the object for which the force is organized and maintained becomes better known (it being the only force upon which the country has to rely in the hour of danger) company officers can recruit from a better class of men than heretofore.

(2.) Having carried out the suggestions contained in my report for 1873-74, as to not having a canteen for the sale even of beer or ale on the grounds, as I found that where "tippling" in camp was prevented, there was, as a result, no drunkenness in the neighbouring town on the part of the troops.

The Field Officers of the day fully bear me out in my statements as above, with respect to good conduct and discipline. I need only add that the reports of the Medical Officers of the day, as regards the sanitary condition of the troops, are as satisfactory as those of the Field Officers are with respect to discipline.

The target practice was conducted in the usual careful manner by my efficient Musketry Instructor of two years' experience, the late T. H. Hogg, Esq., 71st Battalion, who took no small pride in the shooting, and in comparing the "figure of merit" from year to year.

With deep regret I have to record the death of this officer, accidentally shot but a few days ago by his own hand, though himself the most competent and painstaking in instructing others in the proper use of the gun and rifle.

In his death the force has lost the services of a zealous and useful officer, and the community one who was ever ready to advocate and uphold the institutions of the country.

I also regret to have to record the death, during this camp, of another excellent officer of the brigade, Captain H. Hutton, who, but for his excessive zeal for the service, should not, in his physically unfit state of health, have assembled in this camp with his fine company.

I cannot conclude this report concerning Camp Tilley without expressing my acknowledgments to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, for the interest manifested by him here, and at all times, in the welfare of the Active Militia force. My best thanks are also due to the Honorable the Surveyor General, for again securing for the troops the use of the grounds at Joe's Point; as well as to H. Osborne, Esq., for his excellent transport arrangements: and, besides, to the High Sheriff, Dr. Gove, Capt. Polleys, J. S. Magee, Esq., and the citizens generally, who left nothing undone, as regards hospitality towards the officers and kindness towards the men, to make our stay enjoyable.

*Camp Tilley.—2nd.*

ST. ANDREWS, N.B., 15th July, 1875.

*Brigade Orders by Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G.M., Brigadier.*

No. 5.—At the conclusion of another Brigade Camp, one of a series of camps assembled from time to time in this District which have produced varied successful results, the Brigadier has again an opportunity to offer his best thanks to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the satisfactory manner in which duties have



been performed, and order and discipline have been maintained; and, particularly, are thanks due to the Brigade Staff, and to officers commanding corps, for their cordial support and assistance in carrying out the "orders and regulations" issued for the guidance of the troops.

The 1st Brigade Division, which has at all times produced corps remarkable for their efficiency, is represented in this camp by corps with their full numerical strength, while the quota of every county is complete—a result upon which the Brigade Major (Lieut.-Colonel Inches), and officers commanding corps may justly be congratulated.

The Woodstock Field Battery, so recently organized and equipped, is reported upon as follows by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery. "The horses are of excellent quality and well fitted for their work; both officers and men have made remarkable progress in knowledge of their duties since their arrival in camp, and they all appear anxious and willing to learn." Lieut.-Col. Jago "attributes much of the success to the presence of Lieut. Dibblee and Sergt.-Major Lynch's efforts, and he trusts that the example they have set, in attending the Gunnery School at Kingston, will be followed by other officers of the force." The 67th and 71st Battalions, as usual, vie with each other in efficiency; and as regards the isolated corps from Deer Island, St. Stephen and St. George, it appears invidious to make any distinction. Finally, Lieut.-Col. Maunsell will, with pleasure, report most favorably respecting the camp, to the Major General commanding, and it only remains for him to express the hope that every member of the force, who having so satisfactorily discharged his duty to the State as a soldier, may be equally successful in his avocations as a citizen.

By Order,

(Signed), J. A. INCHES, Lieut.-Col.  
Brigade Major.

*Woodstock Field Battery.*—Lieut. H. Dibblee.

The Inspector of Artillery in his report states, that "the Woodstock Field Battery performed its annual drill at the Brigade Camp, at St. Andrews. I had the pleasure of serving on your Staff at that camp, and so had excellent opportunities of not only inspecting the battery but of observing its whole interior economy and discipline while in camp. Captain W. P. Donnell, since deceased, was unable to be present, but in Lieut. H. Dibblee, the battery had an excellent commanding officer. The horses were of an excellent stamp, and the drivers being principally the owners, had the proper inducement to see that they were well cared for in camp. The harness was well looked after and well fitted, and the stores, &c. in good order—the battery worked well, both in its own drills, and also when acting with the infantry in brigade. The shot and shell practice was very good. Lieut. Dibblee is a smart, capable young officer, who would be a credit to any service, and whose knowledge of an artilleryman's duties speaks well for the Dominion Schools of Gunnery, from one of which he has just returned.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.—Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. MacShane.

I regret extremely to have to record the sudden death, in June last, of the late Brigade Major of this Division, Lieut.-Col. Otty, a Staff Officer of much zeal and ability, who had made the military profession his chief study and pursuit for many years past,—an officer ever ready, either as Adjutant of the Military School, or in his capacity of Brigade Major, to advance the interests of the service, and both ready and willing to assist those having that object in view.

Lieut.-Col. MacShane has succeeded to the Brigade Majorship. This officer is well qualified for the post, holding both 2nd and 1st class certificates from the 20th April, 1869, Military School of this District, and he has commanded the 62nd 21st June, 1869, "St. John" Battalion (except for a few months) since April, 1871.

Owing to the varied interests of the force of this Brigade Division (there being a large proportion of city corps, including Garrison Artillery, and the time suitable for performing the annual drill not being the same in the different corps) it was deemed advisable this year to have the drill of most of the corps carried out in regimental camps, that of the remainder at local head-quarters, although the opinion prevails that had the time of drill suited in a Brigade Camp, it would have been the more satisfactory mode of performing it,—and Shediac, where a very successful camp was assembled last year (or some point on the Intercolonial Railway) would be a convenient place for such a camp.

*8th Regiment of Cavalry.*—Lieut.-Col. Saunders.

This regiment assembled in camp at Apohaqui on the 29th June, on the grounds of the Lieut.-Col., and having fully availed itself of the short period of twelve days' drill, was inspected by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and myself on the 9th of July.

Having had the pleasure of inspecting this regiment annually for the past ten years, in order to convey adequately my opinion on its present efficiency, I must advert to my various inspection reports, as to each year being marked by fresh steps of progress, and add that, whether amongst the "recruits" or the "old soldiers," the drill and discipline of the corps appear to be all that could be expected. While as regards the horses, they were, at this camp, even of a better stamp than usual—the Lieut.-Colonel and his veterinary surgeon having made a careful examination before passing any horse as fit for service.

The saddlery of the regiment is undergoing much-needed repairs, and when the repairs are completed, the Lieut.-Colonel intends taking steps to ensure the saddles being better fitted for the horses than, I imagine, they have heretofore been.

In conclusion, while nothing appeared to be left undone at this camp to secure efficiency, the popularity of the regiment and the hospitality of the Lieut.-Colonel and his officers continue.

*New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 10 Batteries.)*—Lieut.-Col. Foster.

HEAD QUARTERS, ST. JOHN.

The four batteries of Garrison Artillery, at St. John, performed their drill at their own hours, and were inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery and myself, on the 21st September, 1875. On this day the annual competition in shot practice came off, under rules enclosed herewith. Lieut.-Col. Jago states that he has, in his Report to the Inspector of Artillery, with regard to this competition, made the following remarks: "The guns used by these batteries are 32 P.S.B., "garrison sea-service carriages, and when I state that they can all fire five "rounds from these guns at 1,400 yards under nine minutes, and make practice that "could not be beaten, I think it is clear that they are thoroughly effective gunners."

Lieut.-Col. Jago adds "that living, as he has done for many years, in the same place with these men, he has naturally taken a peculiar interest in them, and he feels pleasure in stating that they are as good a volunteer corps as can be seen anywhere." It only remains for me to say that it must be extremely gratifying to Colonel Foster, who has done much to establish *esprit de corps* as the foundation of efficiency, to receive for his brigade such high commendation as the above from our Inspector of Artillery. The accoutrements and clothing of the corps are in excellent condition, and while attending to their more advanced duties as artillerymen, I am happy to add that the necessity for steadiness in the ranks and in marching has not been lost sight of.



*New Brunswick Engineer Corps.—Captain Perley.*

Accompanied by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, the District Paymaster and the Brigade Major, I inspected this corps on the 11th October, in its armoury (owing to unfavorable weather for inspection in the barrack grounds) and from personal observation, I can cheerfully bear testimony to the soldierlike appearance of the men, the excellent condition of arms, and accoutrements and clothing, and to the efficient way in which the manual and firing exercises were performed.

Both the Brigade Major and the officer in command, moreover, assured me that the annual drill had been carefully executed in the barrack grounds, and that they considered the corps, in many respects, more efficient at present than it appeared at my inspection, 1874-75. I desire no better testimony, nor more satisfactory intelligence, to enable me to report favorably.

*62nd St. John Battalion.—Lieut.-Col. Sullivan.*

This corps assembled in camp at Torryburn, on the 19th July; and, owing to delay in the transport of camp equipage from St. Andrew's Camp, it was impossible to issue the usual supply of tents on the date of assembly. The Lieut.-Col. (Macshane) however, arranged for the "bivouac" of the corps, and an old wooden building on the race course afforded shelter for a large portion of the battalion; and so soon as the tents arrived the corps settled down to camp duties and camp life in a systematic manner. Accompanied by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, the District Paymaster and the Acting Brigade Major (Lieut.-Col. Beer), I inspected the corps on the 26th July, and I found the excellent regimental system established by the late Brigade Major (Lieut.-Col. Otty) working satisfactorily; and, considering that but a few days' drill had been performed, the battalion movements were well executed. Duty at Chatham prevented me from again seeing this corps under arms, but the Lieut.-Colonel's report, (enclosed herewith) bears ample testimony to still further efficiency attained before the breaking up of the camp on the 30th July. The situation of the camp was admirable, and the sanitary arrangements reflected credit upon the medical officers.

I have much pleasure in adding that there is a marked improvement in the condition of the arms and accoutrements of this corps since they have been handed over to the charge of the Government Care taker.

On the promotion of Lieut.-Col. MacShane to the Staff, the command of the corps has devolved upon an efficient officer, Lieut.-Col. Sullivan; and an excellent officer succeeds to the Majority, Major Blane.

These officers are about to form a class, composed of officers and non-commissioned officers, for improvement in the knowledge of drill, which I hope may produce good results.

*74th Battalion.—Lieut.-Col. Beer.*

Accompanied by the District Paymaster and the Brigade Major, I inspected this corps at its camp, near Sussex, on the 1st October.

Owing to the money voted by Parliament for the annual drill being then nearly exhausted, this corps was permitted to perform but six days' drill. This was, of course, a disappointment to its members, who had left their homes expecting to complete twelve days' drill, and had made arrangements for rations, &c., for that period. However, so great was the attention evidently given to drill during the limited time at its disposal, that I considered it due to the corps to submit for the consideration of the authorities at head quarters a special report of its efficiency, adverting to the discipline that prevailed, to which report I respectfully direct attention.

The situation of the camp, on the grounds of the Lieut.-Colonel, was picturesque in the extreme (on the banks of Sussex River), with abundant scope for drill.

The Lieut.-Colonel and his officers made excellent arrangements for the supply of rations, cooking, &c., whereby the health and comfort of the men were secured.

*Drill Shed at St. John.*

The pressing want of a drill shed at St. John has been frequently adverted to in my Annual Reports. No further words of mine are here needed. The upper part of the Infantry Soldiers' Barracks having been converted into armouries, in charge of an efficient armourer; an important step in the right direction has, however, been taken.

*Aid for the Civil Authorities at St. John.*

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the Report (D) of Lieut.-Col. MacShane, commanding 62nd (St. John) Battalion, submitted by me for the favorable consideration of the Major General commanding, stating the action taken by that officer in aid of the civil power at St. John, on the 5th May last, with respect to which report I was requested to "communicate to Lieut.-Col. MacShane the Major General's appreciation of the judgment and promptitude with which he acted upon the requisition of the magistrates, and the very soldier-like steps which he adopted with regard to the detachment of his regiment, and which he (the Major General) has had much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Dominion Government."

*3RD BRIGADE DIVISION.—Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. McCulley.*

*"CAMP TEDDERS."*

*Newcastle Field Battery.—Brevet Major R. Call.*

The Assistant Inspector of Artillery has sent me the following report respecting this battery:—"It was inspected by him, in my company, on the 29th July, 1875. This battery performed its annual drill, in camp, at its own head-quarters. The horses looked well, and the harness, stores, &c., were in good order. The shot and shell practice made by the battery was very good. Major Call is a most energetic and useful officer, and evidently has the welfare of his battery thoroughly at heart."

I again inspected this corps on the last day of its annual drill, 5th July, and I need only add that, as regards the situation of the camp, the internal arrangements of the corps, and still further progress made in drill, "Camp Tedders" appears to have been a great success.

*No. 7 Battery, Brigade Garrison Artillery.—Brevet Major Gillespie.*

This battery was inspected at Chatham by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery and myself, on the 14th September, 1875. That officer reports that "the battery made some good shooting with their 24-pounder smooth-bore guns." Lieut.-Col. Jago adds that "he has repeatedly pointed out the desirability of having proper platforms laid, and "a small earthwork thrown up, and three or four guns mounted in it for the defence of the Miramichi, for at present the flourishing towns of Chatham and Newcastle are "at the mercy of any ordinary passenger steamer with one gun mounted in her, "which could easily set fire to both towns in a few hours."

This important suggestion was embodied in my Report for 1873, and in the Report of the Board of Survey for this District, 1874, and the officer commanding No. 7 Battery has been requested to estimate for the service.



### 73rd Battalion.—Major Sherriff.

I inspected this corps at its camp, near Chatham, on the 29th July, 1875.

The many excellent qualities of the men of Northumberland, composing this corps, as well as the desire for improvement in the knowledge and practice of drill, evinced by them have frequently been adverted to by me in my annual reports and elsewhere, and the company from Kent bringing fresh "esprit" into the 73rd Battalion, I have invariably expected to find efficiency in the corps, nor have I yet been disappointed.

The site, however, for the camp this year, was not, I consider, well selected—chosen, it appears, during dry weather, and (their being much rain during the period of the drill, the condition of the ground was affected thereby. The Major commanding, and his zealous Quarter-master, however, spared no pains or expense in erecting a spacious mess-room, canteen and issuing store, and thus securing the comfort of the officers and men. I regret that, owing to an inadvertence on their part, they have failed to recover the money thus expended.

The rations were of excellent quality, the cost being in excess of the Government allowance (25 cents per man per diem).

Battalion drill, with skirmishing, was well executed. I took occasion, however, to advise those amongst the officers and non-commissioned officers, who had not yet qualified at the Military School, to avail themselves of the first opportunity of doing so.

### Bathurst Infantry Company.—Captain Barbarie.

Inspected on the 7th of August last. Owing to the distance of this corps from any desirable point of concentration for drill (prior to the opening of the Intercolonial Railway) and there being no corps of Active Militia now in Gloucester, squad and company drills, without their attractive application to battalion and brigade drill, have been all that this corps could possibly attempt; and I consider that the energetic Captain deserves credit, under the circumstances, in maintaining even a fair degree of efficiency amongst the fine body of men composing the company.

The Captain and his subalterns, however, should not fail to attend the Military School this winter.

### Aid to Civil Power in Gloucester County.

The loyalty and patriotism, and their value as soldiers, of both officers and men of Northumberland, have been fairly tested during the past year. Called out in aid of the civil power in mid-winter, with no small difficulties to overcome, they responded to the call with no uncertain voice, and the force, as per margin, was quickly under arms, and en route to the scene of disturbance.

Newcastle Field Battery, two officers, 41 non-com. officers and men. 73rd Battalion, four officers, 46 non-com. officers and men.

Happily, there was no occasion for further service than their presence on the spot, and I cheerfully endorse the statement (B) of the Brigade Major himself, deserving praise for the example of readiness which he set to the "whole force," especially the Newcastle Field Battery, "having behaved well, and deserving thanks." In proof of the good conduct and discipline maintained in the Newcastle Field

Battery, under its efficient commander, Major Call, during the lengthened period of six weeks it was stationed at Bathurst, I need but direct attention to the address to the officers of the corps by the Magistrates of the place and others, previous to their departure for their homes, and the reply thereto, enclosed herewith.

### Enlistment for Corps on Service in Manitoba.

In compliance with General Orders (18) of the 2nd July last, I duly enlisted fifteen men for service in Manitoba, and on the 4th of August they proceeded to their destination in charge of a staff officer from Nova Scotia.

These men were drawn from the 1st Brigade Division, although each Division was requested to furnish its quota.

### Military School.

With my usual efficient staff, Lieut.-Col. Otty, (since deceased) Adjutant; Captain McKenzie, 1st Instructor; Sergeant Daniels, 2nd Instructor, the Military School, under my command, has been in operation during the six months ended 30th May last, with the following results:—

2 cadets obtained 1st class certificates;  
64 do 2nd class certificates;  
12 cadets retired, failed to obtain certificates.

On the 25th of January, the Major General commanding inspected the School.

In addition to the prescribed rule (as to qualification of candidates for admission) the Board of Examiners required certificates from officers in command, showing that candidates are members of the force (and likely to be useful members.) By means of this additional check, those who would probably have attended more for the "gratuity" than for the benefit that might be derived from the "knowledge" acquired, were as far as possible excluded, and I am glad to say that at my inspections during the summer months, "past cadets" were to be seen in almost every corps, giving practical proofs of the utility of their course of instruction in the Military School at Fredericton.

### Rifle Association.

Canadians generally, and it may be added Active Militiamen, may justly feel proud of the fresh honors won by their representatives at Wimbledon this year. Another proof, if proof were needed, that the force of the country is not deteriorating.

Lieut.-Col. Beer, who served for three years continuously as President of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association, with credit to himself and advantage to the Association, declining re-election, Captain Perley, New Brunswick Engineer Corps, an officer of zeal and activity in whatever he takes in hand, has succeeded to that office.

In addition to the usual County Rifle Associations, Rifle Clubs appear to be doing good work. A new club has been formed at my own head-quarters, with Captain Cropley, 71st Battalion, as its energetic President.

In fact the desire appears to be that, from the local Rifle Club to the test match for Wimbledon (wherever it may be held), the succession of steps should be complete, their aim and object the same, their interests identical. I must add that by reducing the cost of ammunition the Government has materially facilitated the progress of Rifle Associations of whatever kind.

The following Associations held competitions this year, the returns which will be transmitted at an early day.

1. New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association.
2. Charlotte County Rifle Association.
3. St. John do do
4. Carleton do do
5. York do do
6. Northumberland County Rifle Association.
7. King's County do
8. 62nd Battalion Rifle Club.
9. New Brunswick Engineer Corps Rifle Club.
10. Head-quarters Company Rifle Club.



### *Drill in Public Schools.*

In my Report for 1873, I reverted to the question of extending the knowledge of drill to the common schools of the country, it being a question frequently brought forward as "deserving the most serious consideration, more particularly at a time when much thought is given to the intellectual and physical training of the young, when the thing to be desired is to preserve the sound mind in the sound body, and not to develop the intellect at the expense of the body."

The question has happily been considered by Parliament at its last Session.

I have now to add that both Lieut.-Col. Jago and myself have recently brought the subject under the notice of the school authorities at St. John and Fredericton respectively, pointing out, as stated in Lieut.-Col. Jago's letter to the Board of Trustees at St. John, April 21st, 1875, "that it appears to him that the loss of an hour or an hour and a half a week from the studies of boys over eight years of age in the public schools of the city, being instructed in the rudiments of drill and military exercises, would be more than compensated by the improvement in their physical condition." I regret that our efforts have not at present produced the desired effect, nor do I think that success in this important matter can be attained until there be, as recommended in my report as above, a joint arrangement made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the view to "licensed schoolmasters being specially invited to attend our schools of military instruction, and on obtaining the necessary certificates of fitness, and on carrying on to the satisfaction of the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District a prescribed course of drill in each school, and that a small Government grant being made the school master."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant General, Commanding Military District No. 8.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

[A.]

ST. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 22nd, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you my Annual Report of the state of the Artillery in your District.

#### FIELD BATTERIES.

##### *Newcastle Field Battery.*

The Newcastle Field Battery was inspected by me, in your company, on the 29th July, 1875. This battery performed its annual drill at its own head-quarters. The horses looked well, and the harness, stores, &c., were in good order. The shot and shell practice made by the battery was very good. Major Call is a most energetic and useful officer, and evidently has the welfare of his battery thoroughly at heart.

##### *Woodstock Field Battery.*

The Woodstock Field Battery performed its annual drill at the Brigade Camp at St. Andrews. I had the pleasure of serving on your Staff at that camp, and so had excellent opportunities of not only inspecting the battery, but of observing its whole interior economy and discipline while in camp. Capt. W.P. Donnell (since deceased) was unable to be present, but in Lieut. H. Dibblee the battery had an excellent commanding

officer. The horses were of an excellent stamp, and the drivers being principally their owners, had the proper inducement to see that they were well cared for in camp. The harness was well looked after, and well fitted, and the stores, &c., in good order. The battery worked well, both at its own drills and also when acting with the infantry in brigade. The shot and shell practice was very good. Lieut. Dibblee is a smart, capable, young officer, who would be a credit to any service, and whose knowledge of an artilleryman's duties speak well for the Dominion Schools of Gunnery, from one of which he had just returned.

#### GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The four Batteries of Garrison Artillery, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 10, New Brunswick Brigade performed their drill at their own hours, and were inspected by you on Sept. 21st, 1875. On this day their annual competition in shot practice came off. I have, in my report to the Inspector of Artillery with regard to this competition, made the following remarks: "The guns used by these batteries are 32-pounder smooth-bore guns, on sea service carriages, and when I state that they can all fire five rounds from these guns at 1,400 yards under nine minutes, and make practice that could not be beaten, I think it is clear that they are thoroughly effective gunners."

Living, as I have done for many years, in the same place with these men, I have naturally taken a peculiar interest in them, and I feel pleasure in stating that they are as good a volunteer corps as can be seen anywhere.

No. 7 Battery (Brevet Major Gillespie) of this Brigade was inspected at Chatham, on the 14th September, 1875. The battery made some good shooting with their 24-pounder smooth-bore gun. I have repeatedly pointed out the desirability of having proper platforms laid, and a small earthwork thrown up, and then a battery of guns mounted in it, for the defence of the Miramichi, for at present the flourishing towns of Chatham and Newcastle are at the mercy of any ordinary passenger steamer, with one gun mounted in her, which could easily set fire to both towns in a few hours.

I have referred, in my report to the Inspector of Artillery, to the absurdity of arming a gunner with the Snider rifle, and expressed a hope that at some time or other the revolver may be adopted as the personal weapon for an artilleryman; and though a few stand of rifles might be left with a battery, in order that the members may compete in rifle competitions, yet I trust that the time is not very far distant when it will be the desire of the artilleryman to perfect himself in the handling of ordnance, leaving the rifle to its rightful owner, his infantry comrade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DARELL R. JAGO, Lieut.-Col.,

Assistant Inspector of Artillery, N. B. and N. S.

Lieut.-Col. G. MAUNSELL, Deputy Adjutant General,  
Military District No. 8.

#### *Annual Competition of the New Brunswick Artillery.*

SAINT JOHN, September, 1875.

1st.—Mrs. Jago's silver cup, value ten guineas, with \$11 added by Lieut.-Col. Jago, to be competed for by a detachment from each battery, each detachment firing five rounds. Time allowed, ten minutes. The cup to be the property of the battery winning it twice.

2nd.—A silver cup, value £10 sterling, given by the officers, to be competed for by a detachment from each battery, no member of which may have shot in the first competition. Each detachment to fire ten rounds, "changing rounds" after each



shot. Time unlimited, but no person to advise or overlook the gun when laid by the No. 1. Cup to be the property of the battery winning it twice. 2nd prize, \$20; 3rd prize, \$10.

3rd.—A prize of a silver cup, given by Col. Thurgar, to be competed for by a detachment from each battery, firing three rounds each. Time allowed, six minutes. The Nos. 1 in this competition to be different from those in either competition. 2nd prize, \$10; 3rd prize, \$5.

#### *Rules for Competition.*

The marking, and all rules for the competition, will be taken from Lieut.-Col. T. B. Strange's pamphlet on "Classification and Selection of Marksmen."

Points will be given as follows:—

For direction—5 yards, right or left, 3 points.

" 10 " " 2 "

" 15 " " 1 "

For elevation—20 yards under or 40 yards over, 4 points.

" 40 " 60 " 3 "

" 60 " 80 " 2 "

A direct hit on the flag, staff, or buoy, to count five points extra; a ricochet hit, one point extra; a ricochet shot, out of bounds, to have no value.

A shot to have no value unless it obtains points for both elevation and direction.

DARELL R. JAGO, Lieut.-Col.,

Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

[B]

BRIGADE OFFICE, CHATHAM, 6th February, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I received a requisition, dated 27th ultimo, from three Justices of the Peace, in the County of Gloucester, for a detachment of the Active Militia, to proceed to Caraquet, in said county, to aid the civil authorities in suppressing a riot, &c., and on the 28th ultimo, at 3 o'clock, p.m., two officers and 41 non-commissioned officers and men of the Newcastle Field Battery Artillery, under command of Brevet-Major Call, marched from Newcastle for Caraquet *via* Bathurst, and followed (so soon as they could be mustered in Chatham) by detachment, four officers and 46 non-commissioned officers and men of the 73rd Battalion. At 11 p.m., the first detachment of infantry marched from Chatham, and arrived at Bathurst at 5 p.m. on the 29th, and the artillery at 9.30 p.m. The Bathurst Justices required the artillery to remain at Bathurst to guard the gaol and prisoners, and on the 30th they required the infantry to go on to Caraquet, with all despatch, and to act as the Justices there may require. I proceeded on with the infantry, and got to Caraquet at 1 a.m., on the 31st January, all right, and reported arrival to the Caraquet Justices. Detachments of the force have been employed, as they were required to protect the constables while taking the rioters, and as guards over prisoners, and as sentries at several establishments in place of the constables. On the evening of the 3rd instant, the Justices informed me that the force could return home, and we marched for our head-quarters on the morning of the 4th instant, and arrived in Chatham on the 5th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., all well.

I have much pleasure in reporting that both officers and men have all endeavored to hasten to the support of the lawful authorities, and have performed their duties with praiseworthy exertion and perseverance. The field battery certainly deserves praise for their indefatigable exertions in taking forward two 9-pounder guns, &c.,

the men having had to shovel through immense snow banks and long pieces of the road that were drifted full of snow as high as the fences, before they could get their guns along. The whole force have behaved well, and deserve thanks.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. McCULLEY, Lieut.-Col.

Brigade-Major 3rd Brigade Division, Military District No. 8.

The Deputy Adjutant-General,

Commanding Military District No. 8.

[C]

ADDRESS.

*To Major Call, Lieut. Mitchell, Non-commissioned Officers and Men, of the Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.*

We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bathurst desire, on the eve of your departure from our midst, to convey to you our appreciation of the manner in which both you and the battery under your command have discharged your duties amongst us. The readiness with which you responded to the call of the authorities, and the manner in which you have performed duties, in many respects most difficult, have been worthy of praise. The strict discipline maintained, and the exemplary conduct of the men, have been frequent subjects of remark, and may be just cause for congratulation. While we are gratified, therefore, that the state of the county will justify the removal of the battery, we are no less pleased that its conduct amongst us has been such as not to leave any ground for complaint. Receive then our assurance that on leaving, you carry with you our best wishes for the future welfare of yourselves, and the men under your command.

We are, &c.,

JOHN FERGUSON, Senator,  
and 37 Justices of the Peace, and others.

REPLY.

*To the Hon. Senator John Ferguson, Bishop and others.*

BATHURST, N.B., 10th March, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—We, on behalf of ourselves and the battery under our command, beg leave to tender you our warmest thanks for your very handsome address, and we are very happy to learn that our services have been so highly appreciated. While we regret the unfortunate circumstance which necessitated our presence among you, still we know it was our duty to carry out our instructions with as little delay as possible, and feel that not only as volunteers, but as citizens of the Dominion, we should be ready and willing at all times to aid the civil power to carry out the laws by which we are governed. We have endeavored, during our sojourn amongst you, to maintain as good order as possible; and notwithstanding the difference of opinion which here, existed on our arrival to discharge the duties devolving upon us in an efficient manner. We are pleased that the present state of your county is such as to warrant our removal; and we sincerely hope, that the day is far distant, when anything may occur to render military aid again necessary. Before leaving for our homes, allow us



to thank you for the hospitalities extended to us while here, and your very kind wishes for our future welfare; and hoping that you and your families may long enjoy health, happiness and prosperity.

We remain, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servants,

R. R. CALL, Brevet Major,  
Commanding Newcastle Field Battery.

J. MITCHELL, Lieut.

[D.]

ORDERLY ROOM, 62nd BATTALION.  
St. JOHN, 7th May, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding, that on the 5th instant at 5 o'clock p.m., I received from the Mayor of this City the enclosed requisition to aid the civil power. The Mayor intimating at the same time, that as a large number of men outside of the Laborers Society were about going to work, he anticipated an attack by that organization. He arranged a signal; upon which I warned our men to assemble at the Custom House Drill Room as a rendezvous. The Mayor apprehended the greatest danger in the morning, when the laborers begin work. I therefore thought it prudent to order a detachment out, to hold themselves in readiness for service during the rest of the day. Knowing how difficult it is to guarantee the appearance of others than men on duty, when disturbance is imminent, accordingly I had a detachment on duty next morning at 6 o'clock—forty-two privates, three non-commissioned officers, one captain and two subalterns, and the Assistant Surgeon. The whole detachment being put in charge of the adjutant. The Mayor and myself were in constant attendance, and kept the detachment inside their quarters in the Custom House during the whole time they were on duty, to avoid the appearance of menace; meals were obtained at the Royal Hotel, immediately opposite,—and at 5 o'clock, p.m., of last evening, the Mayor having at my request first inspected the detachment, they were dismissed, happily without occasion arising for their service.

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

J. R. MACSHANE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Commanding 62nd Battalion.

The Deputy Adjutant General,  
Commanding Military District No. 8.  
Fredericton, N.B.

[E.]

St. JOHN, N.B., August 10th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Major General Commanding, that pursuant to General Order (No. 7), dated Ottawa, 23rd April, 1875, and under your own District Order, dated 8th June, the corps under my command completed the annual drill for 1875-76 on the 31st day of July, ultimo, in a regimental camp at Torryburne, on the banks of the Kennebecasis, within seven miles of St. John.

The continual changes in the attendance of men at evening drill of city corps, when that mode is adopted, the fractional drills and almost impossibility of making the defaulters keep pace with the regular attendants, to say nothing of the difficulty of battalion work in the evenings, if there were no other reasons, should suffice to indicate camps as the only satisfactory mode of performing the annual drill.

I had an excellent camping ground, on the centre of which is known as the "Old Race Course," a rising ground with sandy soil, sloping gently down on all sides to the race course. Two old wells on the spot furnished an abundant supply of water. I took, of course, the precaution of having them cleaned out by the Quartermaster, and inspected by the doctor before marching in. A capital place for bathing was within a few hundred yards. A deficiency of camp equipage in store caused me some inconvenience the first day, I had but eight tents and two marquees to march in with; I proceeded, however, rather than change the day fixed upon. There was an old building on the ground, which I knew would give shelter in case of necessity. Camp Tilley, at St. Andrews, should have furnished the tents, and I attended it to make arrangements for their prompt transmission, but owing to heavy dews or some cause they were behind time two days. I had to borrow 75 havresacks from the 8th Cavalry to complete.

I would here beg to submit that the allowance of 25 cents for cooked rations (marching in) should hereafter be put at the disposal of the commanding officer, who could then make proper arrangements for the first day's subsistence of the men. As it was in this instance the only men who were really fed on the first day, were the men of Captain Hazen's company, who followed the suggestion made in the Regimental Order, in regard of the cooked rations. Some desired to save the 25 cents; some to quarter on neighbors; some carry a lot of rubbish, the consequence is, when left to themselves, they are so badly subsisted they are unfit for work.

I beg to enclose, for the information of the same officer, a copy of Regimental Order, and which was found almost sufficient for the whole regulation of the camp.

The Government allowance for rations proved quite sufficient; in fact, there is a surplus in the hands of the Paymaster, and which I have detained there until satisfied that all the ration bills are paid, when, if it still remains, I will request the respective companies to place it at the disposal of the Quartermaster, in consideration of the efficient way in which he discharged his duties.

You will be able to inform the Major General Commanding of the use made of our time when you inspected us. The drill was proceeded with throughout the whole period of the camp in the order of the red books. The target practice was performed the last four days of the camp.

Though the Storekeeper kindly furnished targets, and an excellent range offered at one side of the race course, I preferred to avoid the possibility of casualty by marching the target party, two companies per day, to the permanent range at "Drury's," some five miles from camp. As the Assistant Surgeon had to accompany them, I beg to submit that horse allowance should be granted that officer, and of the incidental charges of the camp for which Government makes no provisions, namely, hire of the ground, cleaning wells, &c., I submit respectfully an appropriation of \$40 should be made therefor.

The Storekeeper only claims a deficiency of one blanket and two pin-bags in respect of this camp.

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

J. R. MACSHANE, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commanding 62nd Battalion.

The Deputy Adjutant General,  
Military District No. 8,  
Fredericton, N.B.



*Regimental Order by Lieut.-Col. MacShane, Commanding 62nd Battalion.*

St. JOHN, N.B., July 7th, 1875.

1. In accordance with District Orders, dated at Fredericton on the 8th day of June last past, the 62nd Battalion will assemble at their barracks on Monday, the 19th inst., at 8 a.m., preparatory to marching into camp at Torryburn on that day. If, owing to a deficiency of camp equipage, a few days postponement should have to take place, reasonable notice will be given in Orders.

2. The Quartermaster will place himself in communication with the District Storekeeper, Lieut.-Col. Evans, with a view to arrange with that officer for receiving camp equipage one day previous to that fixed for camp. A tent party of one man per company will be detailed for that duty, who, together with the Quartermaster and Quartermaster Sergeant, will receive an extra day's pay for receiving the camp equipage and raising the tents. Articles wanted first should be placed on waggons last, as, for instance, tents and pegs; blankets under all. The ammunition (ball 15 rounds per man and blank) might be transported with the equipage.

3. All the men going into camp, in addition to their arms, accoutrements, and great coats, should have one change shirt, one change socks, needle and thread, knife, fork, spoon, tin plate and cup, piece soap, towel, brush and comb, and a reasonable proportion of oil for rifles. Blacking and shoe brushes should be provided per squad. Small stores might be packed in great coat as knapsacks.

4. Officers commanding companies will provide camp kettles, for which an allowance of \$6 per company will be made. For the comfort of the men, they should enjoin on them to have comfortable boots (low heels), hair neatly cut, and be provided with the small stores named. They will also take care to have one day's cooked rations on the day of marching in. The most portable and nutritious would be sandwiches, for which seasonable arrangements should be made. Glass flasks are easily obtained; each man should secure one, which might be used as a water-bottle and put in the havresacks.

5. On arriving at camp, the Adjutant will tell off and parade the following parties:—Water party, two per company; ration party, two per company; wood party, two per company; cooking party, two per company; latrine party, one per company.

6. First day: Captain of the day, Capt. Nugent; next for duty, Capt. Likely; Subaltern of the day, Lieut. McLean; next for duty, Lieut. Sturdee.

7. Inlying piquet: One non-commissioned officer and two men per company. Officer of the day will instruct them in their duties.

8. Camp police: One non-commissioned officer and one man per company. The Quartermaster will instruct them in their duties.

9. For guards: One sergeant, one corporal, and nine men.

10. The following hours will be observed in camp:—Reveille, sunrise; rations, 5.30 a.m.; drill, 6 to 7.30 a.m.; breakfast, 8 a.m.; orders, 10 a.m.; drill, 10 to 12 a.m.; dinner, 1 p.m.; drill, 3 to 5.30 p.m.; evening meal, 6 p.m.; retreat, sunset; tattoo, 9.30 p.m.; lights out, 10.30 p.m.

11. Officers commanding companies will be held responsible for the warning of the men.

By Order,  
A. BLAIN,  
Captain and Adjutant.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

HEAD-QUARTERS, HALIFAX, N.S.,  
7th December, 1875.

SIR,— I have the honor to inform you that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the District under my command, was fixed at 4,284. Under the present regulations reducing the effective strength of corps, the nominal strength of the force, were the respective corps complete to their established strength as authorized, would be 240 officers, and 3,263 men.

The total actual strength of the force which mustered at the annual drill for 1875-76, was 214 officers and 2,819 men,—three officers and 222 men were for various causes absent from their corps during the annual drill.

Pictou Battery Garrison Artillery waiting issue of clothing before completing drill and final inspection.

Corps of the established strength of twenty-three officers and 312 men have been relieved from annual drill this season.

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

	Officers.	Men.
Kings County Troop Cavalry .....	2	39
Halifax Light Battery.....	5	81
1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	19	224
2nd do do .....	18	236
Lunenburg Battery (not drilled) .....	00	00
Mahone Bay Battery (not drilled) .....	00	00
Digby Battery .....	2	38
Pictou Battery .....	3	43
63rd Rifles (Halifax).....	20	252
66th Battalion (Halifax) .....	23	334
68th Battalion (Kings County) .....	26	352
69th Battalion (Annapolis) .....	26	373
72nd Battalion (Annapolis).....	19	239
75th Battalion (Lunenburg; not drilled) .....	00	00
78th Battalion Highlanders.....	22	235
Cumberland Provisional Battalion.....	15	163
Victoria Provisional Battalion.....	14	210

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Order (No. 7) of 23rd April, 1875, as in documents (A) and (B) herewith enclosed.

Annual inspection reports are also enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. WIMBURN, LAURIE, Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General,  
Commanding Military District No. 8.

The Adjutant-General Militia,  
Ottawa.



## [A.]

## The Halifax Brigade consisting of—

Halifax Light Battery.....	Captain Graham.
1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	Lieut.-Col. Mitchell.
2nd do do .....	Lieut.-Col. McPherson.
63rd Battalion Rifles.....	Lieut.-Col. Pallister.
66th Battalion Infantry .....	Lieut.-Col. Bremner.

performed their annual drill at Brigade head-quarters, on the 24th May the Brigade turned out in force to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday; and I placed myself and the brigade under the orders of the officer commanding the garrison at Halifax. The brigade was formed in division with the regular troops, firing *feu-de-joie* and going through the usual ceremonies of a birthday parade. On the 8th of October I paraded the brigade for a field day and annual inspection; the movements of the field day being based on the supposition that the force was entrenched in the outskirts of the town, and made a vigorous sortie upon the head of the columns of an enemy advancing to the attack of the place. I explained beforehand the general idea of the day's movements to the brigade, and was pleased to see that both officers and men entered much more readily into the spirit of the work to be done.

The Brigade, thanks to the zeal and energy of the commanding and other officers of corps, both turned out and drilled very creditably as usual.

The Light Battery practiced at 1,400 yards range, and the practice was conducted with the usual accuracy; reference to this will be found in the Report of Lieut.-Col. Jago, the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, who was present.

The battery for the practice of the Garrison Artillery, not having been armed as was proposed last year, and the guns in the battery from which the practice was conducted last year having been dismantled, I was unable to arrange for the shot and shell practice of the Garrison Artillery.

The rifle target practice of the several corps was, with one exception, performed as usual under the immediate supervision of a Field Officer.

## DEBERT CAMP.

The rural battalions of the 1st Brigade, consisting of 78th Highlanders, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and the Cumberland Provisional Battalion, Major Harrison, drilled in camp at De Bert, commencing on the 22nd June. Cumberland Battalion not having served previously in camp, found a good deal of novelty in the work, but made the best of everything, and accommodated themselves very readily. The Regimental Staff appointments, which had up to this time been vacant, were mostly filled up by the officers hitherto serving with the companies, and the companies were, with one exception, almost entirely re-officered on the eve of going into camp. Fortunately, the new officers were mostly from the former Nova Scotia organization, and accustomed to command, and picking up the new drill readily, and brought on their men very satisfactorily.

The 78th made a very good appearance, showed a thorough good will, and did themselves and their officers credit. Some little trouble was experienced, owing to the date of the change of gauge of the Intercolonial having been altered after the arrangements for this camp were made, but all difficulty as to the transport of troops and stores was obviated by the ready courtesy of the officials connected with the railroad, who did their utmost to meet my wishes, by arranging trains to connect with the branch lines, &c.

The three Pictou companies came to camp much reduced in numbers, the men having been engaged to work on the railroad during the change of gauge. These companies are composed of good reliable men, and have hitherto maintained their strength well; and I trust, will in the future as in the past, be complete in numbers.

The ground at De Bert is well suited for encampment, being a dry, sandy barren; the water supply is good. The ground is rough for drill, but affords ample room for field movements, being broken into belts and clumps of wood, and being very extensive, I was enabled to change the ground for manoeuvres each day. In order to give the Brigade an idea of the meaning of the movements performed, I detailed Major Yeomans, the Brigade Musketry Instructor, to take charge of a party of markers, who carried flags and represented a brigade of the enemy; this duty was intelligently and well performed by him, and thus carried out, gave to all ranks far more real interest in the movements, than if they had been simply obeying orders, going through drill without understanding the object.

The proprietor of the property on which the camp was formed, very obligingly gave me full control of the whole ground during the annual drill, and I was thus enabled to prevent the establishment of shanties for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to this I ascribe much of the comfort that was enjoyed by all ranks, and the good discipline that was maintained during the entire drill.

## PICTOU.

The Pictou Battery of Garrison Artillery, lately organized to man the battery erected for defence of the harbour, did not receive clothing or arms in time to complete its drill by the present date. Captain Gordon paraded the battery (in plain clothing) for my inspection, and I was much pleased with its appearance; he has evidently drawn his recruits from the best class of young men in the town of Pictou.

## AYLESFORD CAMP.

The undermentioned corps, consisting of Kings County Troop of Cavalry, Capt. Ryan; 68th Battalion, Kings County, Lieut.-Col. Chipman; 69th Battalion, Annapolis County, Lieut.-Col. Starratt; and 72nd Battalion, Annapolis County, Lieut.-Col. Parker, performed their drill in Brigade Camp, at Aylesford, in September.

The improvement in the physique of the men was very marked, the companies were almost without exception at full strength, and with but trifling exceptions the men behaved well, and the commanding and other officers seemed determined to maintain discipline, which was enforced more firmly than heretofore.

Lieut.-Col. Starratt, 69th Battalion is, to a large extent, successful in retaining the same men in the ranks from year to year, consequently his battalion shows a marked improvement in drill and turn-out. Where the Captains exercise a proper influence over their men and are careful in their selection, I notice the companies are full, and the more particular the Captain, the better class of recruits he obtains; good men object to serving in the same companies as rough characters. I believe the Captain can get whichever class he chooses, but the company must be composed altogether of one or the other.

The Brigade movements, both battalion and skirmishing, were very fairly performed, but owing to some misunderstanding, a portion of the ground usually available for drill had been ploughed up, and the space at my command for manoeuvring was limited. Unless the whole of the ground can be secured, it will be necessary to change the place of encampment and drill. I must again record my satisfaction with the turn-out of the Kentville troop; it is unaccustomed work for a well-to-do farmer to clean and keep in good order all the horse appointments, arms and accoutrements of a cavalry soldier, as well as perform his full number of hours drill, and attend to, feed, and clean his horse, and the way in which all this was done, shows that the men whom Captain Ryan commands are not mere holiday soldiers.

## LUNENBURG.

I was desirous that the 75th Battalion should go into Brigade Camp, at De Bert, in June, but Major Rudolf stated it would be inconvenient for his battalion; so in order to suit the convenience of the men, it was arranged that the battalion should drill at



Mahone Bay, on the 5th October. Telegraphic instructions from Ottawa, received on 23rd September, directed that all further camp drill should be stopped, accordingly the order for the assembly of the battalion was cancelled.

The Lunenburg and Mahone Bay Batteries Garrison Artillery were to have drilled in camp with the 75th.

#### DIGBY.

The Digby Battery Garrison Artillery drilled at local head-quarters. Very little attention had been paid to company or rifle drill. I inspected this battery at Digby on the 28th September. Lieut.-Col. Jago witnessed the shot practice from the 32-pounder guns. His report (B) is attached.

#### CAPE BRETON.

The Victoria Provisional Battalion drilled in July, in Regimental Camp at Baddeck, under the superintendence of the Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. Read, who inspected the battalion at the conclusion of the training, and reports (C) very favorably of the appearance, behaviour, and general progress made by the men. I much regret that pressing official engagements compelled me, at the last moment, to give up my appointment for inspecting this battalion.

I would again call attention (see [B] of Report, 1874) to the necessity for a proper overhauling of the arms in possession of the several corps throughout this district.

#### Accoutrements.

The matter of accoutrements (see Report, 1874), although not of pressing importance, deserves consideration, as men who cultivate pride in themselves and their appearance, are more likely to take interest in training in time of peace, and therefore to be more useful in time of war, for which our training is intended as a preparation.

#### Uniform.

A more frequent issue of trousers is very necessary. The serge jacket, though very serviceable and comfortable on actual service, is not smart, and, especially in city corps, is strongly objected to; and I would recommend that the full dress tunic be issued, as heretofore.

The forage-cap with double peak, as issued to the 68th Battalion, is far more serviceable than the peakless Kilmarnock, but it is heavy, and requires to be a good fit, or the soldier cannot keep it on his head. It is, I think, too shallow in the crown.

#### Training.

I would again urge the necessity for preliminary training annually for officers and non-commissioned officers.

J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General,  
Commanding Military District No. 9.

[B]

SAINT JOHN, N.B., November 22, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you my annual report on the state of the Artillery in your District:—

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### *Halifax Field Battery.*

I was present at the annual competition of the Halifax Field Battery, on August 5th, 1875, and had great pleasure in witnessing some very good practice. Captain Graham appears perfectly at home with his handy little guns, and as they are light and small, it appears to me that they are well suited for these Provinces, as they could not only be taken anywhere; but are effective for as long a range as you can generally depend upon getting. The harness was in good order, as well as the stores, and I was struck with the intelligence and knowledge of fuzee, ammunition, &c., displayed by the non-commissioned officers, a fact which spoke well for the instruction they have received.

##### *Garrison Artillery.*

I regret that the unfortunate failure of the Imperial Authorities to arm the battery, which they kindly offered to place at the disposal of the Volunteer Artillery, early in the year, prevented my having any opportunity of seeing the two brigades of Garrison Artillery at their duties as artillerymen. With the fine drill shed they have at their disposal, and the services of their Adjutant, Captain Bland, as Drill Instructor, I trust the loss of a season's outdoor drill will not be so detrimental.

##### *Outlying Batteries, Digby.*

The Digby Battery was inspected, September 28th 1875. The men worked their guns well, and made very good shot practice. I purposely held over the shell till next year, as the battery is comparatively new, and neither officers nor men appear to know much about their duties as artillerymen. Captain Daley, who seems to be active and energetic, would, I think, make a good officer, if he underwent a course of gunnery. It is in fact necessary that from all outlying batteries, some officer or non-commissioned officer should attend a course of gunnery, or that a trained instructor should be furnished to them during their annual drill.

#### General Principles.

In my report to the Inspector of Artillery, I took occasion to refer to the want of system with which it appeared to me that batteries of Artillery were occasionally dotted about without much reference to their actual utility, and to express a hope that the place where a battery of artillery should be raised in future, should be determined by a board of officers; that a small earthwork should be thrown up, proper platforms laid down, and three or at the most four guns mounted, and the whole placed under the care of a paid caretaker belonging to the battery. By this means I consider that the number of batteries in each District would be less, but that for purposes of defence, they would be vastly more efficient.

I have also referred in my report to the Inspector of Artillery, to the absurdity of arming a gunner with the Snider Rifle, and expressed a hope that at some time or other, the revolver may be adopted as the personal weapon of an artilleryman, and



though a few stand of rifles might be left with a battery, in order that the members may compete in rifle competitions, yet I trust the time is not far distant when it will be the desire of the artilleryman to perfect himself in the handling of ordnance, leaving the rifle to its rightful owner, his infantry comrade.

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

DARELL R. JAGO, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Assistant-Inspector Artillery.

To Col. J. WIMBURN LAURIE,  
Deputy-Adjutant-General Military District No 9.

[C]

SYDNEY, 20th July, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information, the following report on the Militia Camp, held at Baddeck, on the 5th July, 1875, and following days, according to general orders. I beg leave to report that the Victoria Provisional Battalion, attended in good strength, and made good progress in drill and discipline. I noticed a marked improvement in both the drill, and also the general appearance of the men, on this occasion, over last year's drill; and no crimes or irregularities were reported. Major Bingham, commanding the battalion, and the officers of this corps, I have much pleasure in reporting as zealous and efficient.

The general orders respecting drill and discipline were strictly carried out.

I remained in camp during the whole period, and personally superintended each parade.

I beg leave to enclose a parade state and target practice returns.

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

C. CREWE READ, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Brigade Major, 3rd Division.

The Deputy-Adjutant-General, &c., &c., &c.,  
Commanding Military District No. 9, Halifax.

# MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10.

WINNIPEG, December 14, 1875.

SIR,—In forwarding to you my report for the current year of the Military District under my command, I have the honor to state:

## Local Militia.

That as regards the authorized strength of the Local Active Militia no change has taken place since the date of my last report; the gazetted corps being:

The Winnipeg Field Battery.

"South St. Andrews" or "Lisgar" Rifle Company.

"Mapleton"

"Poplar Point"

making altogether a nominal quota of two hundred and fifty-five officers and men.

## Winnipeg Field Battery.

Of these, the Winnipeg Field Battery, of whose promise of efficiency I have already reported, assiduously drilled during a considerable portion of the year; but in consequence of the non-arrival of their uniform, until subsequent to the order postponing annual drill for the current year, the corps was unable as purposed to go into camp for the annual drill and practice, previously to the setting in of the winter season.

The drill, if permitted, will be completed in the spring of the ensuing year.

## South St. Andrew's Rifle Corps.

This corps occupies a well built drill shed and armory, erected without any pecuniary assistance from the Militia Department, and is, I respectfully represent, deserving of all consideration.

The "South St. Andrews" Company gave seven consecutive days of drill at their head-quarters, drilling six hours each day, and one day for rifle practice.

I have rarely held a more satisfactory inspection of any corps than that which this company afforded; the skirmishing practice was far better than in many much older corps which I have inspected in various parts of Canada.

## "Mapleton" and "Poplar Point" Companies.

I regret that the remaining corps, in consequence chiefly of their officers commanding having left the limits, have again this year failed to perform their annual drill, and that, therefore, and in view of a reorganization in their Company Districts, I have had to recommend that the "Mapleton" and "Poplar Point" Companies be removed from the Militia List, having become disorganized.

I have earnestly to trust that the recommendation as to reorganization of the Militia in this province which from time to time I have had the honor to submit, and especially the memorandum on the subject, which I had the opportunity of presenting to the Major General Commanding on the occasion of his visit to this province in July last, may receive early consideration.



### *Original organization of Militia in the Province.*

The hasty, and therefore ill-considered organization, which was effected at a moment of excitement in this province in 1871, has, as was evident to me it must, when I assumed command of this district, proved unsuccessful in many instances; but I have every confidence, that with the more settled character of the population which now prevails; a Volunteer Militia force can be established here on a basis which will compare most favorably with the older provinces.

### *Original term of enlistment expired.*

The term of enlistment in the "South St. Andrews" Rifle Company has now expired and a fresh enrolment will be requisite. In effecting this, and in the case of all other Infantry Companies in the province, I most strongly recommend that they be enrolled as Infantry with Infantry (red) uniform, and not as Rifle corps.

No expenditure is involved in the change, and I respectfully submit that the uniform is better adapted to the circumstances of the province, and contingencies which may possibly arise hereafter, than the present clothing which is now worn out.

### *Dominion Force on Service in Manitoba.*

The gradual reduction of strength of the force enlisted for service here, has reduced the numbers to one hundred non-commissioned officers, and men organized with officers as follows:

Artillery.—Officers, 2; N.-C. officers and men, 20. Total.....	22
Infantry.— " 9 " " 80 " .....	89
Total.....	111

Of the men comprising this force; but very few remain of those who had previously served; with few exceptions they are all of drafts despatched from the Eastern Provinces in August last.

The general conduct and physique of these men is all that can be desired; and with few exceptions reflects credit on the various military districts from which they have been drawn.

In this force, as will be seen in the ordinary monthly returns crimes and disorders are rare; while at the same time the strictest discipline is observed, and the proficiency in drill, considering the short period which has elapsed since the enlistment of the men, is most satisfactory.

### *Rifle Range and Target Practice.*

In accord with authority given from head quarters, a small expenditure has been made in constructing a rifle range for the troops at a distance of about twelve miles from Winnipeg to the Eastward of the Red River.

The whole of the force with the exception of a few casuals, have gone through a musketry course and practice; the men proceeding by detachments to the ranges, and encamping until the practice was completed.

The ranges are well and conveniently situated, and can be safely made available for artillery as well as rifle practice. The cost of construction is very considerably less than the authorized expenditure.

### *Barracks.*

The palisade around the site of the new barracks, designated by authority "Fort Osborne," has been completed; it is greatly to be desired that in the ensuing spring an appropriation may be made for the purpose of carrying out the design with regard to storage, magazine and drainage; a comparatively small expenditure would place these barracks in a condition which for a number of years to come would render them most convenient head quarters for any strength which the exigencies of service, either temporary, or permanent, would be likely to require in this Province.

### *School of Instruction.*

I have respectfully to call attention to my recommendation of last year that a School of Instruction in connection with the force on service here should be established—the expenditure as I pointed out would be trifling, as the duties of commandant can be discharged by the Deputy Adjutant General, without cost on this head, or in his temporary absence on duty from his Head-quarters here, by an officer of the force on service.

The officers or non-commission-officers attending the school should be regularly attached to the force during their attendance at the school, and be in all respects as regards discipline under the same regulations as the troops on service. I beg to lay especial stress on my submission of this recommendation to the Major General Commanding.

### *Armorer Sergeant.*

I have respectfully again to call attention to the absolute necessity of a qualified Armorer Sergeant being attached to this district.

### *General Remarks.*

As the Major General Commanding has so lately personally visited this Province and the North West Territories, it would be superfluous for me to enter at length into my views as to the nature and composition of the Militia Force requisite for the defence and maintenance of order in this isolated portion of the Dominion; moreover, I have already, from time to time, had the honor to report on the subject. I may however, be permitted most strongly and respectfully to urge that authority should be given to me to raise corps of local Volunteer Militia, on the basis of my memorandum of 19th July last, and that in the meantime, and until the circumstances of the population of this new Province permit the Militia system, which in other, and older portions of the Dominion has borne such good fruit, to take firm root here; that the Force on service be augmented, at all events, to such small extent as may enable a detachment to be stationed at some point to be determined on in the western section of Manitoba, and at the same time leave at the least a strength equivalent to that now stationed in this, the central point of the Province.

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

W- OSBORNE SMITH, Lt.-Col.,  
D.A.G. Military District No. 10,  
Commanding Dominion Forces in North West.

The Adjutant General,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Ottawa.



## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

20th November 1875.

SIR,—In transmitting the accompanying Inspection Report, I have the honor to state for the information of the Major General Commanding, that in accordance with your instructions of the 23rd April last, I immediately proceeded to call for Volunteers for the purpose of enrolling the quota of Active Militia required in this district; but as these instructions arrived simultaneously with the issue of the General Order of the same date prescribing the annual drill of the Militia of the Dominion, I was met with much hesitation on the part of the population in coming forward to volunteer, the employers in the towns intimating to the young men in their service that they would be discharged if absent from their engagements for twelve days in camp, while in the rural districts the inhabitants being chiefly small landholders, much distaste was expressed at the prospects of having to leave their farms and live stock for so many days without their oversight. While endeavoring to overcome these obstacles the timely visit of the Major General Commanding, and his permission being given for the drills to be performed for this year at Company head quarters, enabled me to complete the service rolls without much further delay.

The localities determined on by the Major General for the head quarters of the several companies are without doubt the very best which could be selected; in King's County the four seaports of Georgetown, Montague, Souris, and St. Peter's have each the advantage of one company; and in Prince County the harbors of Summerside, Alberton, Port Hill, and Tryon have a similar number, and I have been assured by many of the residents in these counties that they viewed with much gratification the action of the Government in affording them this very desirable and much needed protection, particularly in harbors where so many as three hundred sail of foreign fishing vessels have congregated at the same time, and the landing of some hundreds of their crews keeping the inhabitants in fear and anxiety for days together. In Queen's County the head quarters of five companies are within two miles of the City of Charlottetown, and immediately available for any duty required, while the remaining three companies are judiciously posted at Crapaud, Wheatley River, and Strathalbyn.

The King's County Provisional Battalion being the first to complete the annual drill I commenced my inspection on the 30th August, and considering the very short time since their enrolment I had reason to be satisfied with both officers and men; Captain Owen, commanding the Georgetown Battery of Garrison Artillery, is an attentive good officer and I would strongly recommend his being supplied with two nine-pounder guns for the service of his fine battery; for as the drill shed in the town has been lately put in fair repair there is every facility for his instructing his men during the winter season. Major Macdonald commanding this battalion has provided a good six hundred yard range and erected Butts thereon at his head quarters, he has shewn himself most zealous in the organization and drill of the several companies.

I next inspected in September the Prince County Provisional Battalion. There was considerable difficulty in enrolling any company in Summerside, but owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Lieut.-Colonel Hunter-Duvar a battery of Garrison Artillery has been raised and performed the annual drill under command of Acting Captain Bethune, the two officers who were gazetted to this battery having resigned at the commencement of the drill. I would recommend that this Battery be also supplied with two nine-pounder guns, there being a good drill shed in the city now in course of thorough repair and available for instruction. The three companies of this Battalion are a fine body of men, well commanded, with much future promise.

In Charlottetown the first Battery of Garrison Artillery under Major Pollard, which has been very much benefited by the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel McGill commanding the Queen's County Provisional Battalion, finished the annual drill on the ninth instant, and I inspected it the following day. Having had the advantage of preliminary instruction prior to the commencement of the twelve days, annual drill, their performance on parade shewed a proficiency far in advance of what could have been otherwise looked for and proves how much may be accomplished by a little extra zeal on the part of both officers and men.

As there is an excellent drill shed with gas lights at his service Major Pollard promises to instruct his Battery in heavy gun drill during the winter. The Queen's County Provisional Battalion on the representation of its commanding officer was relieved from the performance of the annual drill by your authority of the 31st August; the companies have not yet been supplied with arms, clothing or equipment, which await the requisition of the officer commanding.

The 2nd Battery of the Charlottetown Garrison Artillery under command of Major Morris, and the Charlottetown Provisional Battalion under command of Lieut.-Colonel Beer, having deferred the annual drill until the end of September had only commenced when the order arrived for the suspension of all drill from the 27th September to the 23rd October; since the latter date the drills have been resumed and I am informed will be completed on or before the first proximo.

A Provincial Rifle Association has been organized this autumn under the influence and direction of Lieut.-Colonel Rankin of the late local Militia, an officer of experience and sound judgment. The first meeting of the Association was held at Kensington on the first and second of October when upwards of one hundred and fifty of the Active Militia attended to compete for the prizes; with the liberal assistance of the general Government and the subscriptions from the members there is every reason to expect the Association will prosper, and it may be confidently anticipated that excellent results will follow the opportunity thus afforded both to officers and men to prove their skill in the use of their fine weapons at the annual meetings.

The quota of Active Militia now in this District consists of

Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Officers' and men.	N. C. Officers and men.
No. 1. Charlottetown Battery Garrison Art.	Major Pollard.....	3	40
Georgetown do	Captain Owen.....	2	40
No. 2. Charlottetown do	Major Morris.....	3	40
Summerside do	Acting Capt. Bethune.	2	40
Queen's County Provisional Battalion	Lieut.-Colonel McGill....	10	120
King's County do	Major Macdonald.....	13	120
Charlottetown do	Lieut.-Colonel Beer....	12	120
Prince County do	Lt.-Col. Hunter-Duvar..	9	120
Total.....		54	640

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

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY,  
Lieut.-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General,  
Commanding Military District No. 12.

To the Adjutant General,  
Head Quarters, Ottawa.



## APPENDIX

## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1. Lieut.-Col. J. B. TAYLOR, D. A. G. M.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.		Mode.	
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.					
1st Regt. of Cavalry	4	Lieut.-Col. Cole, St. Thomas	15	220	15	160	At London.	Commenced 7th September, 1875.	175 horses	12 days.	Brigade Camp at London.
No. 1 Troop. ....		Capt. Barnes, St. Thomas			2	39					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Peters, London			2	39					
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Stewart, Mooretown			2	38					
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Murray, Kingsville			2	39					
		Staff			7	5					
London Field Battery	1	Major Peters, London			5	74	do	do	do	do	do
Wellington Field Battery	1	Major McDonald, Guelph			4	74	Guelph.	Commenced 22nd June, 1875.	59 horses	12 days.	Brigade Camp at Guelph.
Goderich Garrison Artillery	1	Major Thomson, Goderich			2	39	do	do	do	do	do
Sarnia Garrison Artillery	1	Capt. Adams, Sarnia			2	39	Brigade Camp at London.	Commenced 7th Sept., 1875.	do	do	Brigade Camp at London.

## No 2.

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.		
24 hours.	17½ cents.	Very good.	None.	An efficient Band of 13 performers was mounted.	Good.	Troop, Squadron and Brigade Drill. Much improved.	Yes.	17	200 and 400 yards.	12-17	16th September, 1875.	
12 hours.	do	do	do		do	Field Battery movements in connection with Brigade. Very satisfactory.	do	6	do	11-13	14-03	
do	18 cents.	do	do		do		do	13	do	9-21	18th September, 1875.	
6 hours.	do	do	do		do	Heavy Gun Drill.	do	3	do	15-03	do	
do	17½ cents.	do	do		do		do	3	do	16-11	16th Sept.	
										18th Sept.		



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
7th Battalion.....	7	Lieut.-Col. McBeth, London .....	22	385	.....	.....	Brigade Camp at London.	Commenced 7th September, 1875.	12 days.	Brigade Camp at London.		
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. O'Brien London .....	2	55	2	42						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Porter, London .....	2	55	2	42						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Morden, London .....	2	55	2	42						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Birrell, London .....	2	55	2	42						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Dixon, London .....	2	55	2	42						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. McIntosh, London .....	2	55	2	42						
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Peel, London Staff .....	2	55	2	42						
					1	5						
22nd Battalion.....	8	Lieut.-Col. Cowan, Woodstock .....		440	.....	.....	do	do	do	do	Rail and Waggon,	
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Perry, Woodstock .....			2	57						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Loveys, Embro .....			2	28						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Horner, Princeton .....			2	30						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Ellis, Ingersoll .....			2	42						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Mullins, Norwich .....			2	39						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. McCleneghan, Strathallan .....			2	41						
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Chambers, East Oxford .....			1	26						
No. 8 do .....		Capt. Munro, Lakeside .....			2	38						
		Staff .....			9	5						

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.				Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.			
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.							
										Battalion.	Company.						
24 hours.	17½ cents.	Very Good.	None.	Excellent Band; 27 performers.	Good.	Company and Battalion Drill, and Brigade movements. Very satisfactory.	Yes.	20	200 and 400 Yards.	13-38	8-17	16th September, 1875. 18th September, 1875.					
do								16		12-21	21-03						
do								19		9-19	25-04						
do								22		11-08	6-01						
Excellent Band; 20 performers.						Skirmishing and Battalion Drill and Brigade Drill. Satisfactory.	do	24		14-191	15-12			18-10	do		
Very good.								27			17-12			13-35	13-15	do	
								18			14-11			12-24	do		



MILITARY DISTRICT			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.	Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.		
No. 1.—Continued.			Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.				Officers.			N.-C. O. and Men.
24th Battalion .....	7	Lieut.-Col. Smith, Chatham .....		330			Brigade Camp at London.	7th September, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.	R. W. R.
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Smith, Chatham .....			2	39					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Stephenson, Chatham .....			1	33					
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Rowe, Blenheim .....			2	37					
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Martin, Valletta .....			1	41					
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Robinson, Bothwell .....			2	38					
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Hughes, Dresden .....			2	41					
Windsor In. Co'y .....		Capt. Rice, Windsor .....			2	40					
		Staff .....			7	5					120
25th Battalion .....	6	Lieut.-Col. O'Malley, St. Thomas .....		330			do	do	do	do	Wagon.
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Campbell, St. Thomas .....			2	37					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Watts, Vienna .....			2	42					
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Weisbrod, Aylmer .....			2	39					
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Backus, Wallacetown .....			2	42					
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Edgecombe, Port Stanley .....			2	31					
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Casey, Fingal .....			2	40					
		Staff .....			7	5					

[illegible]



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.—Continued.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.	Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	
26th Battalion	8	Lt.-Col. Attwood, London		440			Brigade Camp at London.	7th September, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.
No. 1 Company		Capt. Garnett, Delaware			2	31				
No. 2 do		Capt. Lindsay, Strathroy			2	63				
No. 3 do		Capt. McMillan, Harrietsville			2	39				
No. 4 do		Capt. Brown, Thamestord			2	40				
No. 5 do		Capt. McMillan, Lucan			2	24				
No. 6 do		Capt. McKellar, Pork Hill			2	36				
No. 7 do		Capt. Irwin, Strathroy			2	42				
No. 8 do		Capt. Wood, St. John's Arva			2	34				
		Staff			7	5				
27th Battalion	7	Lieut.-Col. Davis, Sarnia		330			do	do	do	do
No. 1 Company		Capt. Savage, Oil Springs			2	36				
No. 1 do		Capt. Pollock, Forest			2	38				
No. 3 do		Capt. Gattis, Winder			2	60				
No. 4 do		Capt. Kerr, Warwick			2	39				
No. 5 do		Lieut. Beattie, Wallaceburg			2	40				
No. 6 do		Capt. McPherson, Watford			2	32				
Leamington Infantry Co'y		Bt. Major Wilkinson, Leamington			2	41				
		Staff			7	4				

## performed the Annual drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
36 hours.	17½ cents.	Good.	None.	Good Band, 18 performers.	Good.	Battalion, Skirmishing and Brigade Drill satisfactory.	Yes.		18-35	16th September, 1875.	18th September, 1875.	
								10	24-15			
								40	16-07			
								4	17-01			
								11	19-18			
								3	13-08			
								5	15-19			
								12	15-23			
								9	23-02			
24 hours.	do	do	do	Good Band, 17 performers.	do	Battalion and Brigade Drill and Skirmishing satisfactory.	do		23-02	do	do	
								5	20-29			
								6	19-22			
								30	25-27			
								8	22-29			
								6	15-22			
								3	29-26			
								7	26-02			



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.—Continued.			Establish- ment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.	Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers. N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers. N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
28th Battalion.....	6	Lieut.-Col. Smith, Stratford.....	330		Brigade Camp at Guelph.	22nd June, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp	40	Rail and Wagon.
No. 1 Company..		Capt. Lang, Strat- ford.....		2 42						
No. 2 do		Capt. Dodd, Strat- ford.....		2 42						
No. 3 do		Capt. McKnight, Stratford.....		1 40						
No. 4 do		Capt. Fennell, Lis- towel.....		1 40						
No. 5 do		Capt. White, Blan- chard.....		2 42						
No. 6 do		Capt. Gourley, Ful- lerton.....		2 41 7 5						
29th Battalion.....	5	Major Peck, Berlin..	330		do	do	do	do	20	do
No. 1 Company..		Capt. Nafe, Preston		2 42						
No. 2 do		Capt. Parke, Galt..		2 41						
No. 3 do		Lieut. Wilford, Cross Hill.....		2 40						
No. 5 do		Capt. Plim, Hes- peler.....		2 40						
No. 6 do		Capt. Zeigler, Berlin		2 40 7 5						
30th Battalion.....	10	Lieut.-Col. Clarke, Guelph.....	550		do	do	do	do	5	do
No. 1 Company..		Capt. Smith, Doug- las.....		1 39						
No. 2 do		Capt. Cleghorn, Guelph.....		2 40						
No. 3 do		Capt. Beattie, Per- gus.....		2 58						
No. 4 do		Capt. McBride, Elora.....		2 39						
No. 5 do		Capt. Winfield, Mount Forest.....		2 39						
No. 6 do		Capt. Scott, Era- mosa.....		2 39						
No. 7 do		Capt. Cullock, Erin		1 40						
No. 8 do		Capt. Spence, Whit- tington.....		2 39						
No. 9 do		Capt. Thompson, Hollen.....		2 39						
No. 10 do		Capt. Hollinger, Arthur.....		2 38 9 5						

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Num- ber of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.			REMARKS.
								Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.	
36 hours.	18 cents.	Good.	None.	Excellent Band; 22 performers.	Good.	Firing <i>feu de joie</i> ; Battalion, Brigade and Skirmishing Drill. Inspection made by Major-General Command- ing.—Satisfactory.	Yes.	13	200 and 400 yards.	14-42	1st July, 1875. 2nd July, 1875.
								7		13-06	
								12		14-01	
24 hours.	do	do	do	Good Band; 20 performers.	do	Firing <i>feu de joie</i> on Dominion Day. Satisfactory. Inspected by the Major-General Commanding.	do	10	do	16-00	do
								6		11-04	
								10		11-19	
48 hours.	do	do	do	Excellent Band; 22 performers.	do	do	do	4	do	15-21	do
								4		16-134	
								2		16-20 19-19	
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	4	do	21-14	do
								4		16-31	
								2		10-05	
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	6	do	15-246	do
								20		14-03	
								11		13-15	
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	3	do	24-28	do
								5		14-07	
								4		15-03	
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	11	do	9-19	do
								4		18-12	
								4		19-22	
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	4	do	13-03	do
								4		15-22	
								4		15-22	



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 1.—Continued.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.	Mode.
32nd Battalion.....	7	Lieut.-Col. Sproat, Walkerton.....		440							
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Bigger, Southampton.....			2	39	Brigade Camp, Guelph.	22d June, 1875	12 days.	69	Rail and Waggon.
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Barker, Kincardine.....			2	37					
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Mitchell, Paisley.....			2	39					
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Hunter, Walkerton.....			2	39					
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Morton, Arran.....			2	55					
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Kay, Belmore.....			2	38					
No. 8 do .....		Capt. Gillies, Teeswater.....			2	39					
		Staff.....			9	5					
33rd Battalion.....	8	Lieut.-Col. Ross, Goderich.....									
No. 2 Company.....		Capt. Wilson, Goderich.....			2	40					
No. 3 do .....		Capt. O. Wilson, Seaforth.....			2	40				22	
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Murray, Clinton.....			2	56				13	
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Leckie, Hingleyville.....			2	36	do	do	do	38	do
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Howard, Exeter.....			2	31				20	
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Shepperd, Porter's Hill.....			2	39				12	
No. 8 do .....		Capt. Kaines, Gorie.....			2	34				52	
No. 9 do .....		Capt. Mallough, Dungannon.....			2	38				13	
		Staff.....			7	5					

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.		
36 hours.	18 cents.	Good.	None.	Good Band; 18 performers.	Good.	Skirmishing, Battalion and Brigade Drill. Firing <i>Feu-de-joie</i> on Dominion Day. Inspected by the Major-General Commanding.	Yes.					
								6	200 and 400 yards.	16-137	13-07	
								7			10-05	
								7			21-20	
											12-26	
								13			12-26	
											25-03	
								5			20-08	
do	do	do	do	Good Band; 17 performers.		do	do			17-284	19-26	
								1			19-22	
								18			13-11	
								2	do		24-02	
								1			16-24	
								2			20-30	
											16-10	
											16-34	



performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*



performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection		Muster.							
No. 2.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.						Whether in Camp or otherwise.		Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.		
20th Battalion.....	7	Lieut.-Col. Murray, Milton.....												
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Albertson, Oakville .....	3	55	2	38					56			
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Applebee, Stewarton.....	3	55	2	42					64			
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Barber, Georgetown .....	3	55	2	40					64			
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Curry, Norval.....	3	55	2	41					60			
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Kerns, Nelson.....	3	55	2	42					67			
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Shaw, Acton.....	3	55	2	42					72			
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Panton, Milton.....	3	55	2	37					72			
		Staff.....	7		6	5								
		Total.....	28	385	20	287								
							Niagara.	From 1st to 12th June.	12 days.	In Camp.		Waggon, Rail and Steamboat.		
37th Battalion .....	8	Lieut.-Col. Davis, York.....												
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Williamson, York.....	3	55	1	42					58			
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Mussen, Mount Healy.....	3	55	2	41					58			
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Nelles, Caladonia .....	3	55	2	40					68			
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Glenn, Hagersville.....	3	55	2	40					68			
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Ryan, Hullsville .....	3	55	2	36	do	do	do	do	68	Rail.		
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Goodwin, Cheapside.....	3	55	2	40					58			
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Whiddon, Caladonia.....	3	55	2	40					58			
		Staff.....	8		7	5								
		Total.....	29	385	20	284								

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*

	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.				REMARKS.										
									Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.												
											Battalion.	Company.											
												Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.										
do	24 hours.	21 cents.	Good.	None reported.	Good Band.	Very fair order.	Battalion and Brigade Drill.	Reported enrolled	200, 400 and 500 yards.	25-44	26-30	26-10	26-97	22-04	27-40	33-40	22-30	25-96	4th June.	12th June.	Best shot in the Battalion, Pte. Stratham, No. 4 Co., 61 points.	Best shooting Co., No. 5 Co., 34-40 points.	
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Best shot in the Battalion, Pte. W. Anderson, No. 1 Co., 55 points.	Best shooting Co., No 1, Co., 31-33 points.
																			</				



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 2.—Continued.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.	Mode.
38th Battalion .....	6	Lieut.-Col. Patton, Brantford.....					Niagara.	From 1st to 12th June.	12 days.	In Camp.	Rail and Waggon.
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Cox, Paris.....	3	55	2	38					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Van Norman, Brantford.....	3	55	2	37					
No. 3 do .....		Lieut. Jenkins, Brantford ..	3	55	1	39					
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Wetmore, Burford.....	3	55	2	40					
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Pattulo, Drumbo.....	3	55	2	40					
No. 6 do .....		Staff .....	7		4	5					
		Total.....	25	330	13	199					
39th Battalion .....	8	Lieut.-Col. Mabey, Simcoe .....									
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Coombs, Simcoe .....	3	55	2	42	do	do	do	do	do
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Thompson, Villa Nova.....	3	55	2	42					
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Morgan, Port Rowan.....	3	55	2	42					
No. 4 do .....		Lieut. Price, Walsingham .....	3	55	2	42					
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Yorks, Waterford .....	3	55	2	42					
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Matheson, Simcoe.....	3	55	2	42					
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Green, Windham Centre.....	3	55	2	42					
No. 8 do .....		Capt. Crysler, Fredricksburgh.....	3	55	2	42					
		Staff .....	8		8						
		Total .....	32	440	24	336					

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76 —Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
24 hours.	21 cents.	Good.		Good Band.	Very fair order.	Battalion and Brigade Drill.	So reported.	200, 400 and 500 yards.	17-30	4th June.	12th June.	Best shot in the Battalion, Corpl. McLoughlin, No. 6 Co., 55 points. Best shooting Co., No. 5 Co., 25-85 points. No. 4 Co., did not perform Annual Drill.
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	21-11	5th June.	do	Best shot in the Battalion, Corpl. Ransom, No. 1 Co., 52 points.
												Best shooting Co., No. 4 Co., 26-90 points.



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 2.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion, or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
44th Battalion .....	8	Lieut.-Col. Barnett, Clifton .....					Niagara.	From 1st to 12th June.	12 days.	In Camp.		Rail and Wagon.
No. 1 Company .....		Lieut. Thompson, Clifton .....	3	55	1	41					13	
No. 2 do .....		Lieut. Anderson, Thorold .....	3	55	1	24					13	
No. 3 do .....		Capt. M. J. Beam, Chippawa .....	3	55	2	34					18	
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Newbigging, Fort Erie .....	3	55	1	33					32	
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Brown, Wellingford .....	3	55	1	36					30	
*No. 6 do .....		Capt. Tattersall, Clifton .....	3	55								
No. 7 do .....		Capt. J. G. Beam, Stevensville .....	3	55	2	42					34	
No. 8 do .....		Capt. Haney, Fenwick .....	3	55	2	42					32	
		Staff .....	7		6	5						
		Total .....	31	440	16	227						
77th Battalion .....	6	Lieut.-Col. Brown, Dundas .....					do	do	do	do		do
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Ogg, Dundas .....	3	55	2	39					65	
No. 2 do .....		Capt. McMonies, Waterdown .....	3	55	1	42					64	
No. 3 do .....		Lieut. Fletcher, Binbrook .....	3	55	1	40					75	
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Bertram, Rockton .....	3	55	2	42					79	
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Carpenter, Saltfleet .....	3	55	2	39					53	
No. 6 do .....		Lieut. Walker, Glanford .....	3	55	2	38					68	
		Staff .....	7		6							
		Total .....	25	330	16	240						
Brigade .....		Staff .....			8	6						
		Total .....	294	3,945	196	2,876						

[illegible]



MILITARY DISTRICT			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.					
No. 2.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.							
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.
4th and 5th Brigade Divisions.												
Governor-General's Body Guard .....	1	Capt. Denison, Toronto.....	3	55	2	42	Holland Landing.	22nd June to 3rd July.	12 days.	In camp.	38	Marched.
2nd Regiment ...	2	Capt. McConnell, Oak Ridge.....	3	55	2	42						
do ...	3	Capt. Elliott, Markham .....	3	55	2	42						
		Staff.....			2							
		Total .....	9	165	8	126						
Field Battery.....	1	Rt.-Major Gray, Toronto.....	6	75	5	75	do	22nd June to 7th July.	16 days.	do	38	do
		Total .....	6	75	5	75						
12th Battalion .....	8	Lieut.-Col. Norris, Aurora.....					do	22nd June to 3rd July.	12 days.	do	42	Rail and Waggon.
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Lea, Scarborough .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Strange, Aurora .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Bruce, King .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Lloyd, Newmarket .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Stevenson, Sutton .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Reesor, Markham .....	3	55	2	41						
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Wayling, Sharon .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 8 do .....		Capt. Eckardt, Unionville .....	3	55	2	42						
		Staff .....	8		7							
		Total .....	32	440	23	325						

	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.			REMARKS.	
	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.										
			Battalion.	Company.									
	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.											
24 hours.	18½ cents including fuel.	Good.	Several horses injured ; reported.	Good Band.	Very fair order.	Troop and Squadron Brigade.	Reported enrolled.	200 and 400 yards.	12-60	10-31	15-22	12-27	Best shot in the 3 Troops, Trooper J. Boynton, 38 points.
do	18½ cents.	do	do	do	do	Field Battery Movements	do	do	26th July.	3rd July.	Best shooting Troop, No 2 Oak Ridge Troop, 15-22 pts.		
do	None reported.	do	do	do	do	Battalion and Brigade Drill.	do	200, 400, and 500 yards.	17-86	14-54	18-97	18-06	Inspected by Asst. Inspector of Artillery.
do	18½ cents including fuel.	do	do	do	do					16-36	18-82	17-85	Best shot in the Battalion, Pte. Robertson, No. 7 Co., 57 points.
										18-29	20-00		Best shooting Co., No. 8 Co. 20 points.



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 2.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
31st Battalion .....	7	Lieut.-Col. Brodie, Owen Sound .....										
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Butchart, Owen Sound .....	3	55	2	42					120	
No. 2 do .....		Capt. McGee, Men- ford .....	3	55	2	41					78	
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Telford, Leith .....	3	55	1	42					114	
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Moodie, Durham .....	3	55	1	42					169½	
No. 5 do .....		Bt.-Major Boyd, Owen Sound .....	3	55	2	39					120	
No. 6 do .....		Lieut. Campbell, Flesherton .....	3	55	2	41					156½	
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Rorke, Clarksburgh .....	3	55	2	42					71	
		Staff .....	7		5	6						
		Total .....	28	385	17	295						
							Holland Landing.	22nd June to 3rd July.	12 days.	In Camp.		Rail, Steamboat and Waggon.
34th Battalion.....	7	Lieut.-Col. Wallace Whitby .....										
No. 1 Company.....		Lieut. Fothergill, Whitby .....	3	55	2	41					67	
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Farewell, Oshawa .....	3	55	2	41					71	
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Smith, Oshawa .....	3	55	2	42					71	
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Patterson, Beaverton .....	3	55	3	38	do	do	do	do	76	
No. 5 do .....		Capt. McMillen, Port Perry .....	3	55	1	38					83	
No. 6 do .....		Lieut. Brown, Brooklin .....	3	55	1	41					73	
No. 7 do .....		Cannington .....	3	55		41					97	
		Staff .....	7		5	5						
		Total .....	28	385	16	287						
												Rail.

	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Figure of Merit.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
do	24 hours.	18½ cents.	Good.	None reported.	Good Band.	Very fair order.	Battalion and Brigade Drill.	So reported.	200, 400 and 500 yards.	19-77			15-56 18-05 23-97 21-51 11-22 27-12 20-97	26th June, 1875. 3rd July, 1875.		Best shot in the Battalion, Corp. Shaver, No. 7 Co., 63 points.
do	do	do	do	do	Very Good Band.	do	do	do	do	17-57			18-15 14-24 18-89 17-76 13-85 22-63 17-50	do do		Best shot in the Battalion, Sergt. Major Chisholm, 53 points. Best shooting Company, No. 6 Company, 22-63 points.



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.		
No. 2.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.					Miles.	Mode.
35th Battalion .....	10	Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, Barrie.....					Holland Landing.	22nd June to 3rd July.	12 days.	In Camp.	30	Rail and Waggon.
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Graham, Barrie.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Hamilton, Collingwood.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 3 do ...		Lieut. Cook, Cookstown.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Ward, Vespra	3	55	2	41						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. McKenzie, Barrie.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Clark, Oro...	3	55	2	39						
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Burnet, Orillia	3	55	1	42						
No. 8 do ...		Lieut. Sutherland, Bond Head.....	3	55	1	42						
No. 9 do ...		Capt. McLaren, Rosemont.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 10 do ...		Capt. Wisden, Wye-bridge.....	3	55	1	39						
		Staff.....	8		7							
		Total .....	38	550	24	413						
36th Battalion .....	9	Lieut.-Col. Gracy, Brampton.....					do	do	do	do	60	Railway and Waggon.
No. 1 Company...		Ens. McCandless, Brampton.....	3	55	1	40						
No. 2 do ...		Lieut. Decatur, Orangeville.....	3	55	1	40						
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Tye, Brampton.....	3	55	1	40						
No. 4 do ...		Lieut. Wolfe, Albion.....	3	55	1	41						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Brewster, Alton.....	3	55	2	40						
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Smith, Elba...	3	55	1	37						
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Allen, Mono Mills.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 8 do ...		Capt. McCollum, Tullamore.....	3	55	1	38						
No. 9 do ...		Capt. Dawson, Charleston.....	3	55	2	39						
		Staff.....	8		6	5						
		Total .....	35	495	18	362						
Brigade.....		Staff.....			8	6						
		Strength of the Brigade, Camp, Holland Landing.....	176	2,495	119	1,899						

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS											
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.														
										Battalion.	Company.													
24 hours.	18½ cents.	Good.	None reported.	Very good Band.	Very fair order.	Battalion and Brigade Drill.	So reported.		200, 400 and 500 yards.	22-92	24-22	26-00	27-31	28-00	20-90	20-60	16-83	18-85	23-48	23-09	25th June.	3rd July.	Best shot in the Battalion, Sergt. S. A. Neilly, No. 3 Company, 57 points.	
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	20.48	18-00	21-63	20-87	21-36	24-26	19-83	20-69	17-76	20-00	do	do			Best Shot in the Battalion, Sergt. St. John, No. 4 Co., 52 points.
																								Best Shooting Company, No. 5 Co., 24-26 points.
																								Brigade Figure of Merit, 18-53 pts.
																								Best Shooting Battalion in the Brigade, 33rd Batt., 22-92 points.
																								Best Shooting Company, No. 4 Co., 35th Batt., 28-00 points.
																								Best Shot in the Brigade, Corpl. Shaver, No. 7 Co., 31st Batt., 63 pts.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 2.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
Garrison Batteries Toronto Battery	3	Bt.-Major Hogg..... Capt. Gibson, Toronto.....	3	55	2	39	New Fort, Toronto.	17th to 23th Aug.	12 days.	In Barracks.	95	Railway, Steamboat and Marched.
St. Catharines do	...	Lieut. Lee, St. Catharines.....	3	55	2	35						
Collingwood do	...	Bt.-Major Hogg, Collingwood..... Staff.....	3	55	1 3	39 5						
		Total.....	9	165	8	118						
10th Royals.....	10	Bt.-Lieut. Col. Stollery, Toronto.....					Head Quarters, Toronto.	14th July, to 18th September.	12 days.	Battalion Head Quarters.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 1 Battery	...	Capt. Anderson, Toronto.....	3	55	2	41						
No. 2 do	...	Capt. Weston, Toronto.....	3	55	2	39						
No. 3 do	...	Lieut. Lawrence, Toronto.....	3	55	1	42						
No. 4 do	...	Capt. Noverre, Toronto.....	3	55	2	40						
No. 5 do	...	Capt. Fleming, Toronto.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 6 do	...	Capt. Canavan, Toronto.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 7 do	...	Capt. J. T. Thompson, Toronto.....	3	55	1	42						
No. 8 do	...	Capt. Patterson, Toronto.....	3	55	2	40						
No. 9 do	...	Capt. Bailey, Toronto.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 10 do	...	Capt. T. Thompson, Toronto..... Staff.....	3 8	55	2 8	34						
		Total.....	38	550	26	404						
Independent Rifles Sault Ste. Marie Company	...	Capt. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie	3	55								
		* Total, Military District No. 2.....	520	7210	349	5297						

\* Figure of Merit, Military District No. 2, 19.09 points. Best Shot in Military District, No. 2, No. 9 Co., 10th Royals 38.61 points.

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
									Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
									Battalion.	Company.			
24 hours.	25 cents.	Good.	None reported.		Very fair order.		So reported.				20th August.	28th August.	Inspected by Lt.-Colonel Irwin, Asst. Inspector of Artillery.
24 hours.	25 cents.	Good.	do	Very good Band.	do	Company and Battalion movements, very fair.	do	200, 400 and 500 yards.	24.95		18th September.	18th September.	Best Shot in the Battalion, Pte. W. Cruik, No. 4 Co., 68 points.
													Best Shooting Co., No. 9 Co., 38.61 points.
													Not required to perform Annual Drill, 1875-76

Pte. W. Cruik, No. 4 Co., 10th Royals, 68 points. Best Shooting Co., Military District No. 2,



MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3. Lieut.-Col. S. P. JARVIS, C. M. G.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.		Mode.	
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.					
3rd Regiment of Cavalry .....	3	Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton, Cobourg									
No. 1 Troop .....		Capt. Regan, Cobourg .....	3	55	2	42	In Camp at Cobourg.	159 horses	June 14th, 1875.	In Camp.	7 36 March.
No. 2 do .....		Lieut.-Col. Smart, Port Hope .....	3	55	1	42		12 days.			
No. 3 do .....		Bt.-Major Rogers, Peterboro' .....	3	55	2	42		12 days.			
		Regimental Staff & officers' horses .....	7					202 horses			
		Band, Cobourg .....		21		21					
			16	186	5	147					
4th Regiment of Cavalry .....	4	Lieut.-Col. John Duff, Kingston .....					In Camp at Kingston.	183 horses	June 21st, 1875.	do	4 22 16 40
No. 1 Troop .....		Capt. Knight, Kingston .....	3	55	2	39		12 days.			
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Perry, Kingston .....	3	55	2	42					
No. 3 do .....		Lieut.-Col. Wood, Loughboro' .....	3	55	2	42					
No. 4 do .....		Major White, Pictou	3	55	2	40					
		Regimental Staff & officers' horses .....	7	5	7	5		244 horses			
			19	225	15	168					
Kingston Field Battery .....		Lt-Col. Alexander Kirpatrick, Kingston .....	6	75 and 63 horses	4	59 with 4 guns.	62 horses Kingston Camp.	16 days.	17th June, 1875.	do	5 do

One day at Kingston.	2 days at Kingston.	2 days at Cobourg.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
20½ cents per head. Forage 22½ per ration.	Rations 20½ cts. per head. Forage 22½ cts. per ration.	Rations 19½ cts. per head. Forage 33 cts. per ration.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.
do	do	Very good.	General conduct of Corps.
None.	Two horses injured, and compensation paid by Departm't.	None reported.	If any, and what casualties.
No.	No Band.	Brass Band, 16 performers, mounted; cost \$593. R. H. Gillard, Salary \$200.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.
Good.	Clothing moderate; arms and equipment seen on parade in good order.	Clothing much worn; arms and equipment seen on parade in good order.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.
Movements in Brigade with Cavalry and Infantry, Marched past.	Brigade Parade — Marched past. Inspected by the Major-General on 25th June, and again by the D.A.G. commanding District on 1st July.	Brigade Drill with Infantry and Artillery by the Major-General commanding the Militia.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.
do	do	Stated to be so.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.
No Rifle Practice.	40	No target practice performed.	Number of non-exercised Men, if any.
Target practice with shot and shell.*	200 and 400 yards.	No data.	Ranges.
	9-41		Figure of Merit.
	9-42		Battalion.
	8-46		Company.
	11-38		Date of Inspection.
1st July, 1875.	1st July, 1875.	24th June, 1875.	Date when drill was completed.
2nd July, 1875.	2nd July, 1875.	25th June, 1875.	
The Major-General Commanding Militia inspected this Battery on the 25th June, 1875. Money charged in Pay lists, \$1,936.58.	Amount paid to Captains, \$4-170.47.	The whole equipment of No. 1 Troop has been burned in the drill shed since the muster and insp of clothing. Amount paid to Captains, \$3-560.92. The Band was specially allowed in addition to the establishment on this occasion.	REMARKS.
* See Report of Inspector of Artillery for Ontario.			



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Durham Field Battery .....		Captain W. M. Graham, Port Hope..	6	75 and 62 horses	6	74 with 4 guns.	Cobourg Camp.	10th June, 1875.	16 days.	In Camp.	7	Marched.
Napanee Garrison Battery.....		Captain Edmund Hooper, Napanee	3	55	2	39	With School of Gunnery in Barracks at Kingston.	23rd August, 1875.	12 days.	In Barracks.	26	Rail
Cobourg Garrison Battery.....		Captain J. H. Dumble, Cobourg.....	3	55	3	35	Cobourg.	On various dates up to 29th Sept. 1875.	9 days.	Not in Camp.	Nil.	
Port Hope & Trenton Gar. Battery.												

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
									Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
									Battalion.	Company.			
Two hours at Cobourg.	25 cents a day per head.	do	do	do	Good.	Gun drill exercise by Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Ontario.	do	do			12th Oct., 1875.	29th Sept., 1875.	All drill was stopped on 29th Sept., 1875, by General Order. Money charged in Pay lists, \$280.62.
Two hours at Napanee.	25 cents a day per head.	do	do	do	Clothing worn out; arms, &c., good.	Manual Exercise as Infantry marched past, and Company drill.	do	do	do		2nd Sept., 1875.	3rd Sept., 1875.	Money charged in Pay lists, \$467.70. Great gun drill under Commandant School of Gunnery.
Two days at Port Hope.	19 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub> cents per head. Forage 33 cents per ration.	Very good.	None.	No.	Good.	Brigaded with Cavalry and Infantry, and manoeuvred by the Major-General Commanding.	Stated to be so.	No Rifle Practice.	Target practice with shot and shell.		24th June, 1875.	25th June, 1875.	Money charged in Pay lists, \$2,123.22.
													Not performed Annual Drill this year.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
14th Battalion, P. W. O. Rifles.....	6	Lieut.-Col. D. Callaghan, Kingston					In Camp at Kingston.	June 21st, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.	4	Marched.
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. W. D. Gordon, Kingston.....	3	55	1	39						
No. 2 do .....		Brevet-Major R. W. Brown, Kingston	3	55	1	31						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. J. W. Power, Kingston.....	3	55	1	40						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. H. J. Williams, Kingston.....	3	55	2	39						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. E. H. Dickson, Kingston.....	3	55	1	38						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. P. Bajus, Kingston.....	3	55	1	36						
		Staff.....	8		7	5						
		Total.....	26	330	14	228	4					
							horses					
15th Battalion, Argyle Light Infantry .....	6	Lt.-Col. A. Campbell, Belleville .....					In Camp at Kingston.	do	do	do	4	Marched. Steamer.
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. J. A. Crozier, Belleville.....	3	55	2	34						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. J. D. Clarke, Belleville .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. A. A. Farley, Belleville.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. L. A. Appleby, Belleville.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 5 do .....		Lt. W. Bullen, Belleville.....	3	55	2	41						
No. 6 do .....		Lt. W. F. Meyers, Belleville.....	3	55	2	42						
		Staff.....	8		7	6						
		Total.....	26	330	19	249	5					
							horses					

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.

Six hours in Belleville.	Three hours at Kingston.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band, Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.				Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.		
										Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.						
												Battalion.	Company.					
do	Rations, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per head. Forage, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ration.	Fair.	No complaints.	Brass Band; 20 performers; cost \$1,100; Bandmaster, A. H. Rackett; salary, \$275.	Those seen on parade in good order.	Brigade Drill and Skirmishing. Marched past. Fired <i>feu de joie</i> for Dominion Day.	Stated to be so.	50	200, 400 and 500 yards.	10.66	13.61	*11.78	9.76	14.61	14.19	1st July, 1875. 2nd July, 1875.	Best shot in Batt. as well as in the Brigade, Sergt. Salter, No. 2 Co., scored 48 points. Amount paid to Captains, \$2, 207.68; no transport.	
Good.	do	do	do	Brass and Reed Band; 18 performers; cost \$600; Professor Holburn; salary, \$400.	do	do	do	do	79	do	11.84	10.91	17.12	15.20	16.34	6.62	4.86	Best shot in Batt., Sergt. Martin, No. 3 Co., scored 40 points. Amount paid to Captains, \$2, 723.59; including transport by land, \$146.82. The above Corps were inspected by the Major-General on the 25th June, 1875.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.					
No. 3.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.					Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
16th Battalion, Prince Edward ..	8	Lient.-Col. Walter Ross, M. P., Picton .....										
No. 1 Company.....		Picton .....	3	55								
No. 2 do .....		Wellington .....	3	55								
No. 3 do .....		Consecon .....	3	55								
No. 4 do .....		Milford .....	3	55								
No. 5 do .....		do .....	3	55								
No. 6 do .....		Picton .....	3	55								
No. 7 do .....		Amebiasburg .....	3	55								
No. 8 do .....		Rednersville .....	3	55								
		Staff .....	8									
		Total .....	32	450								
40th Battalion, Northumberland ..	9	Lt.-Col. Wm. Smith, Cobourg .....										
No. 1 Company .....		Batt.-Major Vance Gravely, Cobourg .....	3	55	1	42	In camp at Cobourg.	14th June, 1875.	12 days.	In camp.	Head Quarters.	45 22 8 9 15 23 33
No. 2 do .....		Capt. G. Guillet, Cobourg .....	3	55	2	40						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. R. H. Bonycastle, Campbellford .....	3	55	2	37						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. C. Butler, Brighton .....	3	55	2	42	In camp at Cobourg.  5 horses.	14th June, 1875.	12 days.	In camp.	Head Quarters.	45 22 8 9 15 23 33
No. 5 do .....		Batt.-Major C. Gifford, Cold Springs .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. R. T. Rogers, Grafton .....	3	55	2	41						
No. 7 do .....		Capt. A. Vars, Colborne .....	3	55	2	38						
No. 8 do .....		Capt. W. Duncan, Castleton .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 9 do .....		Capt. R. P. Hurlbut, Warkworth .....	3	55	2	41						
		Staff .....	8		8	5						
		Total .....	35	495	25	370						

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
											Battalion.	Figure of Merit.			
												Company.			
24 hours at Cobourg.		Rations, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head; forage, 33 cents per rations.	Good.	None.	Silver Cornet Band; 16 performers; cost \$700. Band Sergeant Cummings, salary \$150.	Arms and Clothing on parade in good order.	Brigade field day with blank cartridge. Marched past the Major-General.	Stated to be so.	87	200, 400 and 600 yards.	11-06				This Batt. has not performed annual drill this year.
												9-41			Best shot in Battalion, J. Moran, No. 1 Co., 41 points.  Amount paid to Captains, \$3,684.15, including land carriage, \$242.64.
												10-59			
												13-33			
												10-12			
												5-66			
												14-02			
												8-20			
												12-52			
												15-69			
													24th June, 1875.		
													25th June, 1875.		



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
45th Battalion, West Durham.....	7	Lt.-Col. F. Cubitt, Bowmanville.....										
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Wm. Scott, Bowmanville.....	3	55	2	40					27	
No. 2 do .....		Capt. J. Kennedy, Fenelon Falls.....	3	55	2	39					69	
No. 3 do .....		Capt. J. Hughes, Burtonville.....	3	55	2	39					47	
No. 4 do .....		Capt. W. Cottingham, Omemee.....	3	55	2	34					40	
No. 5 do .....		Capt. J. Thirkell, Lindsay.....	3	55	2	38					50	
No. 6 do .....		Lieut. Stanton, Kendal.....	3	55	2	38					28	
No. 7 do .....		Staff.....	8		6	5					29	
		Band.....				14						
		Total .....	26	330	18	247						
							3 horses.	14th June, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.		Rail, Steamer and Wagon.
46th Battalion, East Durham.....	7	Lieut.-Col. A. Williams, Port Hope.....										
No. 2 Company.....		Capt. Dingwall, Port Hope.....	3	55	2	42					7	
No. 3 do .....		Major F. Benson, Port Hope.....	3	55	2	41					7	
No. 4 do .....		Capt. J. Hunter, Millbrook.....	3	55	2	40	do	do	do	do	25	
No. 5 do .....		Capt. J. Dundas, Springville.....	3	55	2	42					35	
No. 6 do .....		Capt. J. Preston, Lifford.....	3	55	2	42					37	
No. 7 do .....		Bt.-Major J. McDermid, Janetville...	3	55	2	41					43	
		Staff.....	8		7	5						
			26	330	19	253	3 horses					

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.			
									Figure of Merit.			
									Battalion.			
									Company.			
24 hours at Bowmanville.	Rations, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per head; forage, 33 cents per ration.	Good.	None.	Brass Band; 14 performers; cost \$750. Band-master, without salary, E. Bonnsell.	Arms and Clothing on parade in good order.	Brigade field day with blank cartridge. Marched past the Major-General.	Stated to be so.	65	200, 400 and 600 yards.	10-99		Best shot in Battalion and also in the Brigade, Sergeant Hobbs, No. 1 Co., 43 points.
										9-74		
										11-52		
										21-28		
												Amount paid to Captains, \$2,570.53, including land carriage, \$65.52.
										7-74		
										7-70		
										7-98		
												No. 4 Co. did not drill.
24 hours at Port Hope.	Rations 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per head. Forage 33 cents per ration.	do	do	Brass & Reed Band, 19 performers; cost \$700; Prof. Phelps; salary \$350.	do	do	do	96	200, 400 and 600 yards.	8-27 $\frac{1}{2}$		Best shot in Battalion, Sergeant Lawrie, No. 2 Co., 40 points.
										12-09		
										10-79		
										5-62		
										4-34		
										6-05		
										10-76		Amount paid to Captains, \$2,529.37, including land carriage, \$49.68.



performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
24 hours at Napanee.	12 hours at Kingston. Rations 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per head. Forage 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per ration.	Good.	None.	Brass & Reed Band; 7 performers; cost \$400; Bandmaster, T. Trimbell; salary, \$200.	Arms and Clothing on Parade in good order.	Brigade Drill and Skirmishing. Marched past. Fired a <i>feu-de-joie</i> for Dominion Day.	Stated to be so.	1	200, 400 and 500 yards.	20-08	15-20 17-29 22-57 18-92 20-01 28-25 18-30	1st July, 1875. 2nd July, 1875.	Inspected by the Major-General, on 25th June, 1875. Best shot in Battalion, Pte. W. B. Munro, No. 6 Co., 45 points. Amount paid to Captains, \$3,229.89, including land carriage, \$255.72.
do	do	do	do	Brass Band, 18 performers; cost \$600. Prof. Day, \$200 salary.	do	Brigade Drill and Skirmishing. Marched past and fired a <i>feu-de-joie</i> on Dominion Day.	do	10	do	18-76	25-30 15-82 16-45 17-77 17-00 20-20	do do	Inspected by the Major-General on 25th June, 1875. Best shot in Battalion, Serjeant E. Babcock, No. 3 Co., 43 points. Amount paid to Capts. \$2,971.16 including land carriage, \$299.54



performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*7—8



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.					Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 4.													
Lieut.-Col. W. H. JACKSON, D.A.G.M.			Corps.		Corps.								
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.	
Staff.....		Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brockville.....			7	9							
Prescott Troop Cavalry.....		Lieut. Raney, Prescott.....	3	42	3	39	Brockville	22nd June, 1875.	12 days.	Brigade Camp.	13	Marched.	
Ottawa Troop Cavalry.....		Capt. Sparks, Ottawa.....	3	42	2	40	do	do	do	do	76	do	
Ottawa Field Battery.....		Capt. Stewart, Ottawa.....			4	72	do	do	16 days.	do	76	do	
Gananoque Field Battery .....		Capt. McKenzie, Ottawa.....			5	70	do	do	do	do	36	do	
Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	7	Lieut.-Col. Egleson, Ottawa.....											
No. 1 Battery.....		Capt. Evans, Ottawa.....	3	42	2	41							
No. 2 do .....		Lieut. Heron, Ottawa.....	3	42	1	30					72		
No. 3 do .....		Lieut. Walker Gloucester .....	3	42	1	32					72		
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Cluff, Ottawa .....	3	42	2	52	do	do		do	77		
No. 5 do .....		Lieut. Maingy, Ottawa.....	3	42	2	27			12 days.		72		
No. 6 do .....		Lieut. Mara, Ottawa .....	3	42	1	36					72		
No. 7 do .....		Lieut. Bedard, Ottawa .....	3	42	1	38					72		
		Staff.....	8		6	26							
		Total.....	29	294	16	282							

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*

Hrs.	13 hours.	64 hours.	34 hours.	3½ hours.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
5	do	19½ cents, exclusive of fuel wood; 40 cents for forage.	do	Good.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.
5	do	do	do	Good.	General conduct of Corps.
5	Two.	do	do	None.	If any, and what casualties.
5	do	do	do	No.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.
5	do	do	do	Fair.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.
5	Walking and trotting past, Field movements, and firing blank; also shot and shell practice.	Walking and trotting past, mounted and dismounted Skirmishing, and general field movements.	do	do	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.
Battalion and Brigade Drill as Infantry. Improvement marked and satisfactory.	do	do	do	Yes.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.
do	53 men.	do	do	do	Number of non-exercised Men, if any.
200 and 400 yards.	do	do	do	do	Ranges.
10-08	do	do	do	do	Figure of Merit.
7-93	do	do	do	do	Battalion.
9-33	do	do	do	do	Company.
11-02	do	do	do	do	Date of Inspection.
15-36	do	do	do	do	Date when drill was completed.
9-26	do	do	do	do	REMARKS.
10-67	do	do	do	do	
7-71	do	do	do	do	
3d July, 1875.	do	do	do	do	
4 horses.	61 horses.	60 horses.	41 horses.	43 horses, including Veterinary Surgeon's and Lt.-Col. Lovell's.	6 horses.



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 4.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Headquarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
Governor General's Foot Guards.....	6	Lt.-Col. Ross, Ottawa..	7	.....	.....	.....						
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Tilton, do ..	3	55	.....	.....						
No. 2 do .....		" Weatherly, do ..	3	55	.....	.....						
No. 3 do .....		" Macpherson do ..	3	55	.....	.....						
No. 4 do .....		" Lee do ..	3	55	.....	.....						
No. 5 do .....		" Patrick do ..	3	55	.....	.....						
No. 6 do .....		" Todd do ..	3	55	.....	.....						
		Total .....	25	330	.....	.....						
18th Battalion.....	6	Lt.-Col. Urquhart, Hawkesbury Mills.	.....	.....	.....	.....						
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Higginson, Hawkesbury.....	3	42	2	42					14	
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Vankleek, Vankleek Hill.....	3	42	2	38					9	
No. 3 do .....		Capt. O'Brien, L'Orignal.....	3	42	2	39					9	
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Leroy, E. Hawkesbury....	3	42	2	39					16	
No. 5 do .....		Capt. McLennan, Pendleton.....	3	42	2	29					21	
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Wyman, Hawkesbury Mills.	3	42	2	40					15	
		Staff.....	8	.....	8	9						
		Total .....	26	252	20	236	5 horses	7th September, 1875.	12 days.	Battalion Camp.		Wagon.
41st Battalion.....	5	Lt.-Col. Cole, Brockville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Cooke, Brockville .....	3	42	2	36					1½	
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Legge, Gananoque.....	3	42	2	42					35	
No. 3 do .....		Major Lauder, Frankville .....	3	42	2	40					20	
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Merrick, Merrickville.....	3	42	2	42					31	
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Bell, Carleton Place .....	3	42	2	43					45	
		Staff .....	7	.....	5	7	4 horses	22nd June, 1875.	do	Brigade Camp.		March, Wagon and Rail.
		Total .....	22	210	15	210						

[illegible]



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.		
No. 4.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.	
Battalion, or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.							
42nd Battalion.....	7	Lt.-Col. Buell, Brockville					Brockville.	22nd June, 1875.	12 days.	Brigade Camp.	52	Rail, March, Waggon and Boat.	
No 1 Company...		Capt. Macdonell, Almonte	3	42	2	42							
No. 2 do		Capt. Sparham, Brockville	3	42	2	40							
No. 3 do		Capt. Douglas, Perth	3	42	2	41							
No. 4 do		Capt. Walker, Fitzroy	3	42	2	40							
No. 5 do		Capt. Bradley, Landsdowne	3	42	2	42							
No. 6 do		Capt. Gould, Smith's Falls	3	42	1	42							
No. 7 do		Capt. Irving, Pembroke	3	42	1	42							
		Staff	8		6	5							
		Total	29	294	18	294							
							4 horses						
43rd Battalion.....		Lt.-Col. Bearman, Bell's Corners					do	do	do	do	60	Waggon and Rail.	
No. 1 Company...		Capt. Kemp, Hazledean	3	42									
No. 2 do													
No. 3 do		Capt. Morgan, Metcalfe	3	42	2	32							
No. 4 do													
No. 5 do													
No. 6 do		Capt. Garvin, Munster	3	42	2	41							
No. 7 do		Capt. Cook, Manotick	3	42									
No. 8 do													
No. 9 do		Capt. McGregor, Vernon	3	42	2	33							
Wakefield Co'y		Capt. Coles, Wakefield	3	42	2	35	2 horses						
Aylwin Co'y		Capt. Chamberlin, Aylwin	3	42	2	38							
		Staff	7		4								
		Total	22	210	10	106							

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*[illegible]



performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
13 1/2	3	2 1/2	do	do	do	Fair.	Marching past. Brigade drill. Skirmishing. Progress satisfactory.	do	131 men.	do	17-64 19-82 12-97 11-45 14-80	do	do	do
4 1/2	6	4 1/2	do	do	do	Fair.	Marching past. Brigade drill. Skirmishing. Drill fair.	Yes.	68 men.	200 and 400 yards.	16-69 9-00 6-79 12-90 10-33 9-52 8-10	1st July, 1875. 3rd July, 1875.	4 horses.	4 horses.
4 1/2	6	4 1/2	do	do	do	Fair; with the exception of clothing of Nos. 6 and 7 Companies.	Marching past. Brigade drill. Skirmishing. Drill fair.	Yes.	68 men.	200 and 400 yards.	10-64 15-40	1st July, 1875. 3rd July, 1875.	4 horses.	4 horses.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 5. Lt.-Col. J. FLETCHER, C.M.G., D.A.G.M.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.		Mode.		
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
No 1 Troop, Cavalry .....		Capt. John Tees, Montreal.....	3	35	2	22	Franklin.	21st June, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.	50	Marched.
St. Andrews Troop.....		Capt. Burwash, <i>l.c.</i> , St. Andrews .....	3	42	2	39	Carillon.	28th June, 1875.	do	do	2	do
Provisional Regiment, Cavalry.....		Major Taylor, .....										
Cookshire Troop.....		Capt. French, Cookshire.....	3	37	2	37						
Sherbrooke do .....		Cornet Read, Sherbrooke.....	3	42	1	36					20	
Stanstead do .....		Capt. J. Wood, Stanstead .....	3	42	2	35					4	
Compton do .....		Capt. F. Stinson, Compton.....	3	42	2	34			do	do	40	do
		Staff .....			4	5					21	
		Total.....	12	163	11	147	Sherbrooke.	20th September.				

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
									Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
32 hours.		Good.	1 horse injured.	No.	Good.	Troop Movements, Sword Exercise, Firing Mounted; well performed.	Yes.	None.	200 and 400 yards.		10-11	July 1st, 1875. July 2nd, 1875.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.
6 hours.	25 cents.	do	None.	do	do	Troop Movements and Sword Exercise, well done.	do	do	200, 300 and 400 yards		9-00	July 7th, 1875. July 9th, 1875.	do
hrs.						Provisional Regiment. Troop and Squadron Movements. Firing Mounted. Sword Exercise, well performed.	do	do	200 and 400 yards.	16-31	18-10 16-20 17-15 15-29	September 29th, 1875. October 1st, 1875.	do



MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 5.—Continued.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
Huntingdon Troop ...		Capt. James Barr...	3	35	2	35	Franklin.				10	
Missisquoi do....		Capt. H. Bush, Clarenceville.....	3	35	2	35	Granby.	6th September, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.	50	Marched.
Brome do....		Capt. S. N. Boright	3	35	1	35					28	
		Total .....	9	105	5	105						
Montreal Field Battery.....		Capt. Stevenson, l.c. Montreal.....	5	75	3	72	Montreal.	Oct. and Nov., 1875.	do	Head Quarters.		
Shefford Field Battery .....		Major Amyrauld, Granby .....	6	75	6	75	Granby.	6th September.	16	Camp.		

3	6	8	33	∞ hours.
				Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
				Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.
				General conduct of Corps.
				If any, and what casualties.
				Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.
				General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.
				Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.
				Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.
				Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.
				Ranges.
				Figure of Merit.
				Battalion.
				Company.
				Date of Inspection.
				Date when drill was completed.
				REMARKS.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.		Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.		Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.		Number of days' drill performed.	Mode.
			Officers.	N. - O. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - O. O. and Men.			
Montreal Garrison Artillery .....	5	Lieut.-Col. McKay, Montreal.....					Montreal.	Various dates.	
No. 1 Battery .....		do .....	3	55				12 days.	
No. 2 do .....		do .....	3	55					
No. 3 do .....		do .....	3	55					
No. 4 do .....		do .....	3	55					
No. 5 do .....		do .....	3	55					
No. 6 do .....		do .....	3	55					
		Staff.....	8	7					
		Total .....	26	337	20	230			
St. Johns Battery, Garrison Artillery .....		Capt. Drumm, m., St. John's.....	3	55					
Montreal Engineers No. 1 Company..	2	Capt. Devine, Montreal.....	3	55	2	33	Montreal.	Various dates.	
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Kennedy, Montreal.....	3	55				12 days.	
		Total .....	6	110	2	33			
1st, or Prince of Wales' Rifle Batt.	6	Lieut.-Col. Bond, Montreal.....					do	do	do
No. 1 Company..		do .....	3	55	2	42			
No. 2 do .....		do .....	3	55	2	42			
No. 3 do .....		do .....	3	55	2	42			
No. 4 do .....		do .....	3	55	2	42			
No. 5 do .....		do .....	3	55	2	42			
No. 6 do .....		do .....	3	55	2	42			
		Staff.....	7	5	7				
		Total .....	25	335	19	252			

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
		Good.	None.	20 musicians; good state of proficiency.	Good.	Infantry Drill in Brigade as a Battalion, very good. Gun Drill well performed.*	Yes.		Target Practice by Squads not yet completed.		29th October.	29th October.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Strange, Inspector of Artillery, and Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G. *See Report of Inspector of Artillery.
													Did not drill.
					Good.	Company Drill, Manual and Firing Exercises well done.	Yes.				22nd October.	22nd October.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G. No. 2 Co. did not drill.
		Good.	None.	24 musicians; good state of proficiency.	Good.	Parade and Battalion Movements, Manual and Firing Exercise very well done.	do		Target Practice by Squads not yet completed.		17th November.	17th November.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
No. 5.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.			
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
3rd Batt. Victoria Volunteer Rifles.	6	Lieut.-Col. Bethune, Montreal					Montreal.	Various dates.	12 days.	Head Quarters.		
No. 1 Company		Capt. Crawford, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
No. 2 do		Capt. Torrance, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
No. 3 do		Capt. Sully, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
No. 4 do		Lieut. Walker, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
No. 5 do		Capt. Taylor, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
No. 6 do		Capt. Hardman, Montreal	3	55	2	41						
		Staff	8	5	6	4						
		Total	26	338	18	255						
6th Battalion, Hochelaga Light Infantry	6	Lieut.-Col. Martin, Montreal					do	Various dates, September and October.	do	do		
No. 1 Company		Capt. W. S. Gardner, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
No. 2 do		Capt. W. J. Kenny, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
No. 3 do		Capt. D. Seath, Montreal	3	55	2	41						
No. 4 do		Capt. Sinton, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
No. 5 do		Ensign Blacklock, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
No. 6 do		Capt. Dupont, Montreal	3	55	2	42						
		Staff	7	5	7	5						
		Total	25	335	19	256						

[illegible]



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 5.—Continued..			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion. or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters..	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
11th Battalion, Ar-genteuil Rangers	8	Lt.-Col. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, St. Andrews.....					St. Andrews.	21st June.	12 days.	In Camp.	20	Waggon.
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. LeRoy, St. Andrews.....	3	55	2	28						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. J. Smith, Douany.....	3	55	2	39						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. McKnight, West Gore.....	3	55	2	39						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Simpson, Lachute.....	3	55	2	37						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Sherritt, East Gore.....	3	55	2	37						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Pollock, Mille Isle.....	3	55	2	41						
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Hoy, Carillon	3	55	2	40						
No. 8 do .....		Capt. Cushing, Chatham.....	3	55								
		Staff.....	8	5	6							
		Total .....	32	445	5	266						
21st Battalion, Richelieu Light Infantry.....	4	Lt.-Col. Marchand, St. Johns.....					Granby.	6th September.	do	do	30	Railway.
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Comeau, St. Johns.....	3	42	2	41						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Mongeon, St. Johns.....	3	42	2	41						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Beauvais, St. Johns.....	3	42	2	40						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Roys, Henryville.....	3	42								
		Staff.....	7	5	3							
		Total .....	19	173	9	122						

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
hrs.												
6	25 cents per head.	Good.	None.		Good.	Parade and Field Movements. Firing. Skirmishing. Well performed.	Yes.	None.	15-56	13-50		Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.
8								200, 300 and 400 yards.		18-53		
4										15-86		
8										18-16	7th July, 1875.	
9										19-38	9th July, 1875.	
										14-21		
										9-27		No. 8 Company, did not drill.
4 hours.	do	do	do	do	do	Parade and Field Movements. Firing. Skirmishing. Battalion too weak for field work.	do	do	6-34	6-40	15th September, 1875.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.
								200, 400 and 500 yards.		4-74	17th September, 1875.	
										7-95		No. 4 Company did not drill.



performed the Annual drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*

	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
hrs. 3 4 4 3 3 2 3 9			Good.	None.	11 Musicians; fair state of proficiency.	Accoutrements and Arms, fair ; Clothing, good.	Parade and Field Movements, Skirmishing and Firing very well done.	Yes.	None.	200, 400, and 600 yards.	15-84  13-50 15-75 13-66 17-88 19-34 18-27 15-17 13-22	July 1st. July 2nd.		Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.
hrs. 3 8 1 4 6 4 4 6			do	do		do	do	do	do	do	15-64  20-08 14-66 12-64 15-96 13-20 13-21 21-39 14-21	do do		do



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
52nd Battalion.....	6	Lient.-Col. Hall, Knowlton					At Granby.	6th September, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.	28	Waggon.
No. 1 Company..		Lient. Allen, Sutton	3	42	2	32						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Kimball, Knowlton	3	42								
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Flannery, Sutton	3	42	3	39						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Hall, Farnham	3	42	2	39						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Perkins, Mansonville	3	42	3	41						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Mooney, Bolton	3	42	2	36						
		Staff.....	7	5	6	6						
Total .....			25	257	18	193						
53rd Battalion .....	6	Lt.-Col. Ibbotson, Sherbrooke					At Sherbrooke.	20th September, 1875.	do	do	3	Marched.
No. 1 Company..		Capt. Moorhouse, Sherbrooke	3	42	1	43						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Armstrong, Sherbrooke	3	42	2	40						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Towle, Lennoxville	3	42	1	24						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Rioux, Sherbrooke	3	42	1	35						
No. 5 do .....		Lient. Phelan, Magog	3	42	2	32						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Rolfe, Ascot	3	42	3	42						
		Staff.....	7	5	7	4						
Total .....			25	257	17	220						
54th Battalion .....	3	Lient.-Col. Lord Aylmer					do	do	do	do	34	Rail and Marched.
No. 1 Company..		Capt. McKenzie, Danville	3	42	1	41						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Mairs, Durham	3	42	2	41						
*Independent Company .....		Capt. Watts, Drummondville	3	42	1	25						
		Staff.....	7	5	3	4						
Total .....			16	131	7	111						

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
hrs.								Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.		
9		Good.	None.	None.	Good.	Parade and Field movements. Firing. Skirmishing well performed.	Yes.	None.	15-60.			Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.
7								200, 400 and 500 yards.	13-62.			No. 2 Co. did not drill.
4									15-66.			
11									19-97.			
7									11-57.			
									15th September, 1875.	17th September, 1875.		
1 hour.		do	do	do	do	Parade and Field movements. Firing. Skirmishing creditably performed.	do	do	14-36.			Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.
								200, 400 and 600 yards.	15-66.			
									13-30.			
									12-10.			
									10-41.			
									14-34.			
									20-38.			
									28th September, 1875.	1st October, 1875.		
hrs.						Parade and Field movements. Firing. Skirmishing fairly performed. Battalion too weak for efficient movements.			16-38.			Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.
6									17-83.			
8		do	do	do	do		do	do	16-20.	do	do	Companies 2, 3 and 4 did not drill.
10									15-10.			*Attached for drill



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.				
No. 5.—Continued.											
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
28th Battalion .....	10	Lieut.-Col. Cook, Cookshire .....									
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. McNeece, Robinson .....	3	42	2	27					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Ross, Gould .....	3	42	2	41					33
No. do .....		Capt. McIver, Stonaway, Winslow .....	3	42	2	42					46
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Weyland, Marbleton .....	3	42	2	40					63
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Ramsey, Lake Megantic .....	3	42	2	41					35
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Cook, Hatley .....	3	42	3	40					78
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Mery, Coaticook .....	3	42	2	33					23
No. 9 do .....		Capt. McAuley, Stonaway Winslow .....	3	42	3	40					63
No. 10 do .....		Capt. Hartley, Eaton .....	3	42	3	42					28
No. 8 do .....		Capt. Gilman, Stanstead .....	3	42							
		Staff .....	7	5	7	5					
		Total .....	37	425	28	351					
							Sherbrooke.	September 20th, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.	Rail and Wagon.
60th Battalion .....	6	Lieut.-Col. Rowe, Clarenceville .....									
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Sexby, St. Armands .....	3	42	2	42					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Jamieson, Clarenceville .....	3	42	2	35					60
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Robinson, Dunham .....	3	42	2	40					15
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Wiggins, West Farnham ...	3	42	2	44					18
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Bockus, Mystic .....	3	42	2	25					25
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Westover, Frelighsburg .....	3	42	2	38					30
		Staff .....	7	5	6	5					31
		Total .....	25	257	18	229					
							Granby.	September 6th, 1875.	do	do	do

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bond fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.				
										Battalion.	Company.			
hrs.														
5			Good.	None.	14 performers; fairly proficient.	Fair condition.	Parade and Field Movements, Skirmishing, Firing in different positions; well done.	Yes.	None.	200, 400, and 600 yards.	15-34	.....	23-89	Inspected by Lieut. Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.  Prevented by rain from completing. Impossible to complete before camp broke up. No. 8 Co. did not drill.
7												21-79	20-15	
10												18-40	18-10	
5												17-70	16-10	
13												5-74	6-20	
4												.....	.....	
10												.....	.....	
5												.....	.....	
.....												.....	.....	
.....												.....	.....	
hrs.														
10			do	do	17 performers; very good.		do	do	do	200, 400, and 500 yards.	19-51	.....	22-18	Inspected by Lieut. Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.
4												21-82	18-72	
3												17-24	27-33	
6												16-87	.....	
7												.....	.....	
8												.....	.....	



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at inspection.		Muster.			Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.		
No. 5.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Coops	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.					Miles.	Mode.
79th Battalion .....	81	Lieut.-Col. Miller, Granby .....					Granby.	6th September, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.	12	Marched and Waggon.
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Mayotte, Granby .....	3	42	2	26						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Maynes, Waterloo .....	3	42	2	41						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Codd, Waterloo .....	3	42	1	12						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Galbraith, South Roxton .....	3	42	2	37						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Woods, Roxton Falls .....	3	42	3	39						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Smith, Ely .....	3	42	1	15						
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Brown, Lawrenceville .....	3	42	2	25						
No. 8 do .....		Capt. W. Brooks, Waterloo .....	3	42	2	36						
		Staff .....	8	5	7	4						
		Total .....	32	341	22	235						
<i>Independent Companies.</i>												
Wakefield Infantry Company .....		Capt. Cates, Wakefield .....	3	42	2	25	Brockville.					
Eardley Infantry Company .....		Capt. Lawlor, Eardley .....	3	42	1	17	Carillon.	June 28th, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.	63	Steamboat and Waggon.
Aylwin Infantry Company .....		Capt. Chamberlain, Aylwin .....	3	42	2	48	Brockville.					

	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.				Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
									Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.			
hrs.															
1															
3															
3															
3															
5			Good.												
7				None.											
6					20 performers; fairly proficient.										
3							Parade and Field Movements. Skirmishing, Firing in different positions well done.	Yes.	None.	200, 400 and 500 yards.	19'30	.....			Inspected by Lt.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G.
										</					



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6. Lieut.-Col. A. C. DELOYBINIERE HARWOOD, D.A.G.M.			Establish- ment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.	Muster.		Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.		Miles.	Mode.
64th Battalion .....	6	Lt. Col. Prudhomme Beauharnois.....							
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. N. Deslaurier	2	42	2	41			
No. 2 do .....		Capt. F. C. Basiner,	2	42	2	27			
No. 3 do .....		Capt. L. A. Prud-	2	42	2	38			
No. 4 do .....		homme.....	2	42	2	40			
No. 5 do .....		Capt. W. S. Davis...	2	42	2	27			
No. 6 do .....		Capt. E. Langevin..	2	42	2	5			
		Staff .....	8	5	8	5			
		Total.....	18	215	18	178			
							Beauharnois.	12th July, 1875.	In Camp.
								12 days.	
								9	Cart and Boat.
65th Battalion.....	6	Maj. Nap. Labranche Bt. Lieut.-Col. Montreal .....							
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. G. V. Bourdon, Montreal .....	3	42	1	41			
No. 2 do .....		Lt. F. Corbeille, do..	2	42	1	41			
No. 3 do .....		Capt. M. Lymburner	2	42	2	38			
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Phaneuf .....	3	42	3	38			
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Lapointe.....	2	42	2	42			
No. 6 do .....		Staff .....	5	6	5	6			
		Total.....	17	252	14	242			
							At Head-Quarters.		do
76th Battalion .....	6	Lieut.-Col. P. A. Rodier, Ste. Mar-							
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. E. Laberge...	2	42	3	34			
No. 2 do .....		Capt. F. Durocher.	2	42	2	40			
No. 3 do .....		Capt. C. Legault...	2	42	1	33			
No. 4 do .....		Capt. T. Beaudreau.	2	42	2	39			
No. 5 do .....		Capt. L. Turcot .....	2	42	2	36			
No. 6 do .....		Capt. O. A. Robert.	2	42	2	30			
		Staff .....	4	4	4	4			
		Total.....	16	256	16	216			
							St. Martine.	12th July, 1875.	In Camp.
								do	
								5	Cart and Marched.
								7	
								4	

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Num- ber of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Remarks.
								Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.	
								Ranges.		
								Battalion.		
								Company.		
								Date of Inspection.		
								Date when drill was completed.		
64th Battalion .....	6 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.	No Band as yet.	Clothing new. Arms in fair state.	Inspection of arms, accoutre- ments, &c. Battalion Drill. The Drill in Camp was made in accordance with the Adjutant-General's in- structions.	They were.	12.30	All the corps hav- ing not fired their 15 rounds. I have not sent the names of the best shots, and con- sider they should not be compared with others, though they have some very good shots.
								8.66 18.74		I was unable to get the whole prescribed course performed on ac- count of some wet days. Only one company has fired 15 rounds.
								11.48 10.43 12.21		
								22nd July, 1875.		
								23rd July, 1875.		
65th Battalion.....	No rations.	Very good on parade.	do	16 musicians. Proficiency very good.	Arms in very good order. Cloth- ing and accoutrements scarce (except great coats, new.)	Inspection was made at the City Hall at night. Manual and Firing exercises. Wheeling into column. Marching past in column of fours and in column.	do			This corps having been only lately permitted to per- form its Drill, had no time to go through the pre- scribed course of target practice. Drill will be completed on this day.
								2nd December, 1875.		
								8th December, 1875.		
76th Battalion .....	25 cents.	Very good.	do	No Band.	Very good.	The Inspection of this corps was very good, and made in accordance with the instructions.	do			This camp being in a very flat country, it has been very diffi- cult to find a place where to shoot.
								22nd July, 1875.		
								23rd July, 1875.		



MILITARY DISTRICT			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.					Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 6.—Continued.													
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.		Mode.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.							
80th Battalion .....	6	Major DeFoy, Gentilly .....	16	252	.....	.....	At Nicolet.	8th July, 1875.	12 days.	In Camp.	.....	30	Vehicle.
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. A. Gaudet, Gentilly .....	.....	.....	2	40							
No. 2 do .....		Capt. C. H. Giroux, Nicolet .....	.....	.....	2	40							
No. 3 do .....		Capt. A. Landry, Becancour .....	.....	.....	2	38							
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Oct. Moussette, Ste. Gertrude .....	.....	.....	2	33							
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Am. Pratte, St. Gregoire .....	.....	.....	2	40							
No. 6 do .....		Capt. L. Beaubien, Victoriaville.....	.....	.....	2	35							
Joliette Provisional Battalion .....	5	Major Sheppard, Joliette .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Joliette.	9th July, 1875.	do	do	.....	2	Wagon and Marched.
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Sheppard, Joliette .....	2	42	2	42							
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Granger, St. Jacques .....	2	42	2	42							
No. 3 do .....		Lieut. Guilbault, St. Melaine .....	2	42	2	42							
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Guilbault, Ste. Elizabeth .....	2	42	2	42							
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Quinn, Rawdon .....	2	42	2	42							
		Staff, Joliette .....	5	.....	.....	.....							
Three Rivers Provisional Battalion .....	1	Major Lambert, Rivière du Loup..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rivière du Loup.	do	do	do	.....	21	Steamer, March and Wagon.
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Grandpré, Berthier.....	2	42	2	42							
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Pichette, Rivière du Loup..	2	42	2	42							
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Laferrière, Berthier.....	2	42	2	42							
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Hénault, St. Gabriel .....	2	42	2	42							
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Sharp, Rawdon .....	2	42	2	42							
		Staff, Berthier .....	5	.....	.....	.....							

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.					
Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.					
General conduct of Corps.					
If any, and what casualties.					
Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.					
General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.					
Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.					
Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bénéfide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.					
Number of non-exercised Men, if any.					
Ranges.					
Figure of Merit.					
Battalion.					
Company.					
Date of Inspection.					
Date when drill was completed.					
REMARKS.					
8 hours.					
25 cents.					
Very Good.					
None.					
14 men; proficiency good; in possession of instruments.					
Two Companies without any clothing; arms and accoutrements good.					
General salute, march past in open and close column, manual and platoon, Batt. movements skirmishing; and performed as much as possible in accordance with the Ad.-Gen.'s instructions					
Yes.					
do					
5 rounds at 200, 400 and 600 yds.					
13-14					
15-86					
19-39					
9-25					
15-21					
9-26					
10-32					
.....					
12-01					
15-29					
13-22					
10-00					
23-18					
.....					
Ammunition and targets not having been received till 17th July, gave but one day to practice at 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range. The firing was particularly bad.					



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 7. Lieut.-Col. L. A. CASAULT, C. M. G., D. A. G. M.			Establish- ment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.		Mode.		
Quebec Field Bat- tery .....	1	Major Baby, Quebec	5	74	3	73	Levis.	15th September, 1875.	16 days.	In Brigade Camp.	.....	Head Quarters.
Grosse Ile De- tachment of Ar- tillery .....	1	Capt. Montizam- bert, Grosse Isle.	1	23	1	23	Grosse Ile.	21st September, 1875.	12 days.	Head Quarters.	.....	do

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
							Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.				
do	12 hours.	18 cents.	Very good.	None.	None.	Very good.	Marching past at a walk, trot, and gallop; reversing, wheeling into line, taking ground to right and left; actions front, left, right and rear; advancing, form a flank in echelon of sub-divisions. The whole well and smartly done.	Yes.	None.				14th September, 1875.	Inspected by Lt. Col. Duchesnay, Act D. A. G., M. D., No. 7.
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Manual and Firing Gun drill; details of several duties. The gunners shewed careful training and efficiency.	do	do	200, 400 and 600 yards.				
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	16.77			21st September, 1875.	do
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do			21st September, 1875.	do



performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.
$$7-10\frac{1}{2}$$



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
No. 7.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	O. and Men.	Officers.	O. and Men.						
County of Quebec Battalion .....	4	Major Laurin, Ancienne Lorette....	13	220	12	168	Ancienne Lorette.		12 days.	In Camp.	5	Steamer.
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. N. Dorion, Charlesbourg.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. N. Laurin, Ancienne Lorette .....			2	42						
No. 3 do .....		Major L. Genest, St. Ambroise.....			2	42						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. A. Routhier, Ste Foye .....			2	42						
		Staff.....			4							
Staff Brigades, Rivière Ouelle and Lévis .....					10	6						
9th Battalion.....	7	Lieut-Col. Vohl, Quebec .....	30	385	22	294	Rivière Ouelle.	26th August, 1875.	12 days.	In Brigade Camp.		
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Frenette, Quebec .....	3	55	1	41						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Gingras, Quebec .....	3	55	1	41						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Delagrave, Quebec.....	3	55	2	41						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Garneau, Quebec .....	3	55	1	42						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Amyot, Quebec .....	3	55	2	42						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Evanturel, Quebec.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Gauvreau, Quebec .....	3	55	2	42						
		Staff .....	3		6							

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
12 hours.	25 cents.	Good.	None.	None.	Good.	Company and Battalion movements, skirmishing and Brigade manoeuvres very satisfactory.	Yes.	None.	No Target Practice Returns sent.		3rd September, 1875.	4th September, 1875.	Inspected by Lt. Col. Duchesnay, Act. D.A.G. M.D., No. 7.
22 hours.	21 3/4 cents.	Very good.	1 death.	Yes; 21 musicians. Very efficient.	Very good.	Marching past, Squad Drill, Company and Battalion Drill, Battalion Skirmishing and Brigade Manoeuvres; very well performed.	Yes.	None.	200, 400 and 600 yards.	4.136 .....	26th August, 1875.	27th August, 1875.	do
										5.29 1.06 2.28 1.33 3.49 3.07 6.26			







## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 7.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
55th Battalion.....	6	Lieut.-Col. King, Inverness.....	25	330	17	251	Inverness.	8th July.	12 days.	In Camp.	.....	Vehicle.
No. 1 Company.....	.....	Capt. Miller, Kinneir's Mills.....	3	55	1	42						
No. 2 do .....	.....	Capt. J. Mackenzie, Inverness.....	3	55	2	40						
No. 3 do .....	.....	Capt. Ward, Ireland.....	3	55	2	41						
No. 4 do .....	.....	Capt. Thompson, Reid's Mills.....	3	55	2	39						
No. 5 do .....	.....	Capt. Blanchard, Somerset.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 6 do .....	.....	Capt. Montgomery, St. Sylvester.....	3	55	2	42						
		Staff.....			7	5						
70th Battalion.....	6	Lt.-Col. Massicotte, Ste. Geneviève.....	25	275	19	254	Ste. Geneviève.	10th July.	do	do	.....	do
No. 1 Company.....	.....	Capt. E. Trudel, Ste. Geneviève.....	3	46	2	42						
No. 2 do .....	.....	Capt. A. Cossette, St. Narcisse.....	3	46	2	42						
No. 3 do .....	.....	Capt. T. Tudel, Ste. Geneviève.....	3	46	2	42						
No. 4 do .....	.....	Capt. P. Tessier, Ste. Anne.....	3	46	2	42						
No. 5 do .....	.....	Capt. J. Massicotte, St. Prosper.....	3	46	2	42						
No. 6 do .....	.....	Capt. N. Bruist, St. Tite.....	3	46	2	42						
		Staff.....			7	2						
Portneuf Battalion	5	Lt.-Col. Panet, P'te-aux-Trembles.....	21	275	15	209	Deschambault.	22nd July.	do	do	.....	Steamer and Vehicle.
No. 1 Company.....	.....	Capt. A. Beaudry, P'te-aux-Trembles.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 2 do .....	.....	Capt. E. Frenette, St. Raymond.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 3 do .....	.....	Capt. A. Paquette, Deschambault.....	3	55	2	38						
No. 4 do .....	.....	Capt. C. Brunett, St. Augustin.....	3	55	2	42						
No. 5 do .....	.....	Lieut. P. Bernard, Ecureuils.....	3	55	2	42						
		Staff.....			5	3						

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>and file</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act. Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Ranges.	Battalion.	Figure of Merit. Company.			
12 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.	Yes; 12 musicians.	Good.	Company and Battalion Movements. Skirmishing. The whole very satisfactory.	Yes.	None.	200, 400 and 600 yards.	15-32	13-33	8th July, 1875.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Casault, D. A. G., M. D. No. 7.
do	do	do	do	Yes; 22 musicians.	do	do	do	do	No Target-practice Returns sent.			17th July, 1875.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Casault, D. A. G., M. D. No. 7.
do	do	do	do	None.	do	do	do	do	200, 400 and 500 yards.	16-23		20th July, 1875.	Inspected by Lt.-Col. Casault, D. A. G., M. D. No. 7.
												20th July, 1875.	







## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.				
No. 8.											
Lt.-Col. G. J. MAUNSELL, D.A.G.M.			Corps.		Corps.						
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
1st Brigade Division.....		Brigade Major, Lt.-Col. Inches, St. Stephen.....	1	.....	1	.....					
Field Battery .....		Capt. Donnell, Woodstock.....	4	74	4	72	St. Andrews.	5th July, 1875.	16 days.	Yes.	93 Railway.
67th Battalion .....	10	Lieut.-Col. Upton, Woodstock.....	28	420	28	414					
No. 1 Company...		Capt Bourne, Woodstock.....	2	42	2	37					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Adams, Centerville.....	2	42	2	41					
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Boyer, Victoria Corner.....	2	42	2	40					
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Hoyt, Richmond.....	2	42	2	41					
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Burpee, Waterville .....	2	42	2	39	do	do	12 days.	Brigade Camp.	
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Bossé, Grand Falls .....	2	42	2	39					
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Baker, St. Helens .....	2	42	2	40					
No. 8 do .....		Brevet-Major Vince, Hartland .....	2	42	2	42					
No. 9 do .....		Capt. Hartley, Peel .....	2	42	2	40					
No. 10 do .....		Capt. Carvell, Wilmot .....	2	42	2	41					
		Staff and Band, Woodstock.....	8	.....	8	14					

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—*Continued.*

Average, 2 days.	1 day		Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
do	25 cents.		Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.
do	Good.		General conduct of Corps.
do	None.		If any, and what casualties.
Yes; 14 musicians; good.	No.		Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.
do	Good.		General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.
General Brigade Movements, Skirmishing, &c., &c.; good.	Shot and Shell practice, good; and Field Gun Drill.		Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.
do	Yes.		Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.
			Number of non-exercised Men, if any.
200, 400 and 600 yards.			Ranges.
			Target Practice.
			Figure of Merit.
			Battalion.
			Company.
			Date of Inspection.
			Date when drill was completed.
			REMARKS.



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.					
No. 8.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.							
Battalion. or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - O. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.
71st Battalion.....	6	Lieut.-Col. Marsh, Fredericton.....	17	210	17	209	St. Andrews.	5th July, 1875.	12 days.	Brigade Camp.	104 from Battalion Head- Quarters.	Railway and Teams.
No. 2 Company...		Brevet-Major Staples, St. Marys...	2	42	2	39						
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Christy, Keswick.....	2	42	2	39						
No. 4 do ...		Brevet-Major Wilkinson, Stanley...	2	42	2	39						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Cropley, Fredericton.....	2	42	2	39						
No. 6 do ...		Brevet-Major Alexander, Blissville..	2	42	2	40						
		Staff and Band, Fredericton.....	7	.....	7	13						
Deer Island Com- pany.....		Capt. Lloyd, Deer Island.....	2	39	2	38	do	do	do	do	21	Steam r.
St. George Com- pany.....		Capt. McGee, St. George.....	2	39	2	37	do	do	do	do	22	Trans.
St. Stephen Com- pany.....		Capt. Hutton, St. Stephen.....	2	39	2	39	do	do	do	do	16	Steamer.
		Total, 1st Bri- gade Division	56	821	56	809						

[illegible]



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 8.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
2nd Brigade Division		Lieut.-Col. MacShane, B.M., St John	1		1							
8th Regiment, Cavalry	6	Lieut.-Col. Saunders, Apohaqui	19	294	17	282						
No. 1 Troop		Capt. Otty, Hampton	2	42	2	41						
No. 2 do		Capt. Foshay, Apohaqui	2	42	2	40						
No. 3 do		Capt. Pearson, English Settlement	2	42	2	40						
No. 4 do		Capt. Langstroth, Hammond River	2	42	2	41						
No. 5 do		Capt. Upham, Upham	2	42	2	41						
No. 6 do		Capt. Brittain, Springfield	2	42	2	41						
		Staff and Band, Apohaqui	7		3							
New Brunswick Garrison Artillery	4	Lieut.-Col. Foster, St. John	18	210	21	202						
No. 1 Battery		Capt. Kane, St. John	2	42	3	40						
No. 2 do		Capt. Ring, St. John	2	42	2	43						
No. 3 do		Brevet-Major Cunard, St. John	2	42	3	40						
No. 10 do		Capt. Armstrong, St. John	2	42	3	40						
		Staff and Band, St. John	8		8							

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
Average 4 hours.		Good.	None.	Yes; 14, good.	Good.	Cavalry Field Movements, Skirmishing, &c.—Good.	Yes.	2	200 and 500 yards.	11-53	15-12		
								1		10-73	11-41		
								1		10-75	10-34		
								2		11-64			
											9th July 1875.	10th July, 1875.	
											21st September, 1875.	21st September, 1875.	
													This Brigade performed drill at Head Quarters, as per G.O., par. 7, 23rd April, 1875.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
New Brunswick Engineers .....		Capt. Perley, St. John .....	2	37	3	38						
62nd Battalion.....	6	Lieut.-Col. Sullivan, St. John .....	19	252	16	224						
No. 1 Company.....		Capt. Devlin, St. John .....	2	42	1	39						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Farren, St. John .....	2	42	1	32						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Kaye, St. John .....	2	42	2	42						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Hazen, St. John .....	2	42	2	35						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Nugent, St. John .....	2	42	1	41						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Likely, St. John .....	2	42	2	35						
		Staff and Band, St John .....	7		7							
74th Battalion .....		Lieut.-Col. Beer, Sussex .....	15	168	15	154						
No. 3 Company.....		Capt. Arnold, Sussex.....	2	42	2	40						
		Staff and Band, Sussex.....	7									
		Total, 2nd Brigade Division.....	66	795	64	747						

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band, Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act. Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
						Manual and Firing Exercises and Company Drill.—Good.	Yes.	200, 400 and 600 yards.	18-39	11th October, 1875.	11th October, 1875.	This Company performed drill at Company's Head Quarters, as per G.O., Par. 7, 23rd April, 1875.
2 hours.		Good	None.	Yes; 20, good.	Good.	Column and Line Movements, Marching Past and Skirmishing in Quarter Column, &c.—Good.	Good.	do	18-39	22-25	16-25	
								do	1	17-23	14-19	
								do	1	21-12	19-30	
								do		1st October, 1875.	3rd October, 1875.	See 74th Battalion 3rd Brigade Division.
								do		1st October, 1875.	3rd October, 1875.	Target Practice in this Corps not completed owing to order to suspend Annual Drill.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 8.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
3rd Brigade Division .....		Bde. Major Lieut.-Col. McCulley, Chatham .....	1		1							
8th Regt. Cavalry, No. 7 Troop.....		Capt. Henderson, Shediak.....	2	42	2	39	Apohaqui.	29th June, 1875.	12 days.	Regimental Camp.	62	Marched
Field Battery.....		Brevet-Major Call, Newcastle .....	4	74	4	70	Newcastle.	22nd August, 1875	16 days.	Battery Camp.		
N.B. Brigade Garrison Artillery No. 7 Battery.....		Brevet-Major Gillespie, Chatham..	2	42	3	39	Chatham.	5th Sept., 1875.	12 days.	Battery Head Quarters.		
73rd Battalion.....	5	Major Sheriff, Chatham .....	17	210	15	164						
No. 1 Company..		Capt. Cameron, Newcastle .....	2	42	2	39						
No. 2 do ..		Capt. Fenton, Chatham .....	2	42	2	*46						
No. 3 do ..		Capt. Blake, Black Brook .....	2	42	2	24						
No. 4 do ..		Capt. Templeton, Black River.....	2	42	2	27						
No. 5 do ..		Capt. Hutchinson, Bay de Vin.....	2	42	2	28						
		Staff and Band, Chatham.....	7		5							
							do	19th July, 1875.	do	Regimental Camp.	Average, 19 miles.	Schooner, Waggon and Marched.

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76 —Continued.

1 day.	1 hour.	1 day.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties..	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.	
do	do	Good.			Good.	None.	Yes; Headquarters		Good.			200 and 400 yards.						
do	do	do		do	do	do		do	do	do					12-31			
Yes, 15; good.															9th July, 1875.	10th July, 1875.		See 8th Regiment of Cavalry, 2nd Bri'de Division.
do	do	do		do	do	do		do	do	do								
					</													



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 8.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Coops	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
74th Battalion, Left Half.....	3											
No. 4 Company.....		Capt. Murray, Murray Road.....	2	42	2	34	Sussex.	28th September, 1875.	6 days.	Regimental Camp.	Average, 85.	Railway and Waggons.
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Baird, Sackville.....	2	42	2	40						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Harper, Bay Verte.....	2	42	2	40						
Independent Company.....		Capt. Barbarie, Dalhousie.....	2	39	1	31	Company Headquarters.		12 days.	No		
Total..	3rd Brigade Division .....		82	491	30	418						
do	2nd do .....		66	795	64	747						
do	1st do .....		56	821	56	809						
	Grand Total.....		154	2,107	150	1,974						

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
1 day.		Good.	None.	Yes, 20; new.	Good.	Battalion Movements, Skirmishing, &c., &c.; good.	Yes.		200, 400 and 600 yards.		1st October, 1875.	2nd October, 1875.	Target Practice in this Corps not completed, owing to order to suspend annual drill.
		do	do	No.	do	Manual and Firing Exercise, and Company Drill; good.	do	do	do	20-22	7th August, 1875.	15th August, 1875.	



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 9. Colonel J. W. LAURIE, D. A. G. M.			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.	Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	
Halifax Field Battery.....		Capt. Graham, Halifax.....	5	100	5	81	Halifax.	8th October.	12 days.	No.
1st Halifax Brigade Artillery.....	6	Lt.-Col. Mitchell, Halifax.....	25	236	19	224				
No. 1 Battery.....					2	39	do	do	do	do
No. 2 do .....					2	39				
No. 3 do .....					2	39				
No. 4 do .....					2	39				
No. 5 do .....					2	31				
No. 6 do .....					2	35				
2nd Halifax Brigade Artillery.....	6	Lieut.-Col. McPherson, Halifax.....	25	236	18	236				
No. 1 Battery.....					2	39	do	do	do	do
No. 2 do .....					2	37				
No. 3 do .....					2	40				
No. 4 do .....					2	37				
No. 5 do .....					2	33				
No. 6 do .....					2	39				
63rd Volunteer Rifles.....	6	Lt.-Col. Pallister, Halifax.....	20	252	20	252				
No. 1 Company.....					2	42	do	do	do	do
No. 2 do .....					2	42				
No. 3 do .....					2	42				
No. 4 do .....					2	42				
No. 5 do .....					2	42				
No. 6 do .....					2	42				

## performed the Annual drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
								Ranges.	Battalion.			
One hour.		Good.		None.	Generally good.	Brigade Movements.	Yes.	11	200, 300, 500 and 600 yards.	45-38	8th October.	
do		do		do	Good except great coats.	Brigade Field Movements, &c., Covered by Skirmishers.	do	4	do	44-17 43-16 53-50 57-90 29-27 44-11 38-16	do	
do		do		do	Good.	do	do	do	do	30-78 25-37 18-16 36-36 35-25 21-21 44-69	do	
do		do		12 Musicians.	Generally good.	Brigade Movements, Occupying, Attacking, &c.	do	7	do	42-29 43-21 40-51 30-51 39-66 54-86 44-12	do	



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 9.—Continued..			Establishment.	Actual Strength present at Inspection.	Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion. or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.	Corps.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.				
66th Battalion.....	8	Lt.-Col. Bremner, Halifax.....	24	336	23	334				
No. 1 Company.....					2	41				
No. 2 do.....					2	40				
No. 3 do.....					3	42				
No. 4 do.....					4	42				
No. 5 do.....					5	41				
No. 6 do.....					6	42				
No. 7 do.....					7	42				
No. 8 do.....					2	40				
78th Battalion .....	7	Lieut.-Col. Campbell, Truro.....	22	295	22	235				
No. 1 Company.....						40				
No. 2 do.....						37				
No. 3 do.....						38				
No. 4 do.....						39				
No. 5 do.....						33				
No. 6 do.....						27				
No. 7 do.....						21				
Cumberland Provisional Battalion 5		Major Harrison, Maccan.....	15	196	15	163				
No. 1 Company.....						31				
No. 2 do.....						29				
No. 3 do.....						39				
No. 4 do.....						26				
No. 5 do.....						39				

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
								Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.		
do		1 hour.	Good.	16 Musicians.		Field Movements, Occupying, attacking, &c.	Yes.	4	64.00	57.36 47.38 89.07 37.04 73.34 55.13 73.92 76.10	8th October. 8th October.	
do		Three hours.	do		In fair order.	Field movements, skirmishing, &c.	do	None.	14.09	13.75 15.35 16.45 12.45 17.54 13.35 16.85	2nd July, 1875. 2nd July, 1875.	
do									16.46	14.32 16.77 16.66 14.62 19.51	do do	



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
Cavalry .....		Capt. Ryan, Kentville .....	2	39	2	39	Aldershot Camp.	13th September, 1875.	Twelve days.	Camp.	19	Marched.
Garrison Artillery. ....		Capt. Daley, Digby.	2	39	2	38	Digby	do	do	Drilled at Battery Head Quarters.		
68th Battalion .....	9	Lieut.-Col. Chipman, Kentville....	26	383	25	352	Aldershot Camp.	do	do	Aylesford Camp.	19	Rail and Waggon.
No. 1 Company .....		Capt. Dodge, Kentville .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Beckwith, Canard .....	2	39	2	35						
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Redden, Kentville .....	2	39	1	40						
No. 4 do .....		Capt. Steadman, Bill Town .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 5 do .....		Capt. Bill, Bill Town .....	2	39	2	38						
No. 6 do .....		Capt. Borden, Canning .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 7 do .....		Capt. Harris, Aylesford .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 8 do .....		Capt. Foster, Kingston .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 9 do .....		Capt. Ross, Buckley's Corners .....	2	39	2	39						

## performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
									Ranges.	Figure of Merit.			
4 hours.		Good.	None.	No.		Marched past and skirmished with the general field day.		None.	200, 400 and 500 yards.	20-54	23rd September, 1875.	23rd September, 1875.	* 37 horses.
6 hours.		do	do	do	Clothing worn out.	Company and gun drill.		do	do		28th September, 1875.		
hrs. 1										14-23			
3										22-00			
1										15-68			
1										13-17			
5	17 cents.	do	do		Small Brass Band, 10; Progressing.	Company and Battalion drill, field movements in Brigade covered by skirmishing.	Yes.	do	do	12-38	23rd September, 1875.	do	
5										10-75			
5										15-99			
5										14-97			
3										16-93			
3										18-23			



MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. O. and Men.						
9th Battalion .....	9	Lieut. Col Starratt, Paradise .....	26	383	25	373	Aldershot Camp.	13th September, 1875.	12 days.	Aylesford Camp.	25	Rail and Waggon.
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Marshall, Clarence .....	2	39	2	41						
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Morse, Paradise .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Wade, Granville .....	2	39	2	41						
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Charlton, Port William .....	2	39	2	40						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Whitman, Round Hill .....	2	39	2	41						
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Buckler, Dalhousie .....	2	39	2	41						
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Nicholl, Bear River .....	2	39	2	41						
No. 8 do ...		Capt. Turnbull, Bear River .....	2	39	2	42						
No. 9 do ...		Capt. Harris, Clementsport .....	2	39	2	42						
72nd Battalion .....	6	Lieut.-Col. Parker, Nictaux .....	19	239	19	239	do	do	do	do	16	Waggon.
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Jacques, Mt. Square .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Baker, Wil- mot .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Roach, Port William .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 4 do ...		Capt. Phinney, Farmington .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Taylor, Wil- mot .....	2	39	2	39						
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Morse, Nie- taux .....	2	39	2	39						

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
hrs.	mins.													
4	4	do	17 cents	Good.										
4	4	do		None.										
4	4	do			Small Brass Band, 14; Progressing.									
4	4	do			Clothing worn out; Arms require general repairs.									
4	4	do			Company and Battalion drill, field movements in Brigade covered by skirmishing.									
4	4	do					Yes.							
4	4	do					None.							
4	4	do							200, 400 and 600 yards					
4	4	do								15-17				
4	4	do									22-28			
4	4	do									14-40			
4	4	do									17-18			
4	4	do									16-72			
4	4	do									16-14			
4	4	do									14-18			
4	4	do									14-39	23rd September, 1875.		
4	4	do									23-98	24th September, 1875.		
4	4	do									12-28			
4	4	do								19-73				
4	4	do									18-32			
4	4	do									16-21	do		
4	4	do									16-15	do		
4	4	do									23-29			
4	4	do									23-42			
4	4	do									21-18			



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

[illegible]

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

	One day.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
	25 cents.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.
	Good.	General conduct of Corps.
	None.	If any, and what casualties.
	Small Brass Band, 14; Progressing.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.
	Arms and Accoutrements are in good order; Clothing 4 years in wear; worn out.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.
	Squad drill, manual and firing exercises, Company, Battalion and Light Infantry drill in accordance with G.O., dated 23rd April, 1875.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.
	Yes.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.
	None.	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.
	200, 400 and 600 yards.	Ranges.
	14-39	Target Practice.
	18-17	Figure of Merit.
	11-22	
	14-13	
	13-21	
	8-10	
	15th July, 1875.	Date of Inspection.
	16th July, 1875.	Date when drill was completed.
		REMARKS.
		Did not perform their Annual Drill for 1875-76, Vide G.O., 25th September, 1875.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.				
No. 12.											
Col. Hon. J. H. GRAY, C.M.G., D.A.G.M.			Corps.		Corps.						
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - O. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - O. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Georgetown Garrison Artillery.....		Capt. Owen, Georgetown.....	2	40	2	39					City.
Summerside Garrison Artillery.....		Acting Capt. Bethune, Summerside.	2	40	2	33					do
Charlottetown Garrison Artillery, No. 1 Battery.....		Major Pollard, Charlottetown.....	3	40	3	37	Battery Headquarters.	16th August to 9th November.	Twelve.	Not in camp.	do
Charlottetown Garrison Artillery, No. 2 Battery.....		Major Morris, Charlottetown.....	3	40	3	34	do	Between 20th Sept. and 25th Nov.	do	do	Under three miles. Marched.

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

One hour.					Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps. Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment. General conduct of Corps. If any, and what casualties. Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency. General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements. Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed. Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act. Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Target Practice.		REMARKS	
						Ranges.	Figure of Merit.		
None.									
do	Good.								
	None.								
do	None.								
do	New ; just issued.								
do	Company Drill.								
do	Yes.								
27th Nov., 1875.	10th November, 1875.	21st September, 1875.	30th August, 1875.						
26th Nov., 1875.	9th November, 1875.								
	Drilled on different days.								



MILITARY DISTRICT.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.				
No. 12.—Continued.			Corps.		Corps.						
Battalion. or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - O. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - O. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
King's County Battalion.....	3	Major Macdonald, Georgetown .....					Company Headquarters.	23rd July to 5th August.	Twelve.	Not in Camp.	From one to six miles. Marched.
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. McLeod, Montague.....	3	40	3	38					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Ryan, St. Peters .....	3	40	3	32					
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Leslie, Souris.....	3	40	3	31					
Prince County Battalion.....	3	Lient.-Col. Hunter- Davar, Summer- side.....					do	Between 9th August and 15th September.	do	do	From one to five miles. do
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Montgomery, Alberton.....	2	40	1	36					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. Ives, Tryon..	2	40	2	38					
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Yeo, Port Hill.....	2	40	2	29					
Queen's County Battalion .....	3	Lient.-Col. McGill, Charlottetown.....									
No. 1 Company ...		Lt.-Col. Campbell, Strathalbyn.....	2	40							
No. 2 do .....		Capt. McMillan, Wheatly River....	2	40							
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Rogerson, Crapaud .....	2	40							
Charlottetown Battalion .....	3	Lient.-Col. Beer, Charlottetown.....					Company Headquarters.	Between 20th Sept., and 25th November.	Twelve.	Not in Camp.	Under three miles. Marched.
No. 1 Company ...		Capt. Dogherty, Royalty.....	2	40	2	35					
No. 2 do .....		Capt. McRae, Southport.....	3	40	3	37					
No. 3 do .....		Capt. Longworth, Charlottetown ...	3	40	3	33					

One hour.	3½ hours by Railway.	Four hours by Railway.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
None.			Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.
Good.	do		General conduct of Corps.
One Private died 25th Sept., in No. 1 Co.	do		If any, and what casualties.
None.	do		Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians, and proficiency.
New; just issued.	do	New; just issued.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.
Company drill, manual and platoon performed in a most efficient manner.	do	Company Drill.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.
Yes.	do	Yes.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bonâ fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.
			Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.
			Ranges.
			Battalion.
			Company.
			Figure of Merit.
27th November, 1875.	Sept. 21 and 23, 1875.	Aug. 30, Sept. 9 and 29, 1875.	Date of Inspection.
25th November, 1875.		5th August, 1875.	Date when drill was completed.
These companies being drilled for the first time, practice with ball has been partially engaged in. No returns yet been given.	Relieved from annual drill. <i>Vide</i> authority of Adjutant General, 31st August.	In consequence of these Companies being drilled for the first time, no practice with ball was permitted until annual drill should be completed.	REMARKS.



## APPENDIX No. 3.

## REPORTS ON THE ARTILLERY, &amp;c.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND WARLIKE STORES.

CITIDAL, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1875.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA,  
Canada.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the reports of the Assistant Inspectors of Artillery, marked (A) and (B) respectively. With one exception, I entirely concur in their valuable suggestions, as far as I am able to judge, without personal inspection of any other Province of the Dominion than that of Quebec.

I am not prepared to recommend the substitution of the revolver for the rifle as the personal armament of the Garrison Artilleryman, as recommended by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Maritime Provinces. It is desirable, perhaps, to give my reasons, as the suggestion has been sent officially to the Deputy Adjutant Generals of the Maritime Provinces. I think it would tend to break up the Garrison Artillery Corps, who are proud of having fought as Infantry battalions on the frontier, at "Trout River" and elsewhere.

There are, I believe, no frontier posts for them to occupy, except the fortress of Isle-aux-Noix, an important strategical point, unarmed and rapidly deteriorating from want of military occupation.

With the exception of the few 7-inch B.L.R. guns at Quebec and Kingston, there are no guns in Canada for Militia Garrison Artillery but the old smooth-bore armament. It would, therefore, be premature to dispense with the rifle and bayonet, which, though happily not hitherto used, is an imposing weapon for Garrison Artillery when called out with the rest of the Militia in aid of the civil power.

The revolver would be, I fear, as dangerous to friends as foes in the hands of partially-trained soldiers.

Rifle practice, and its prizes, tends to keep Artillery corps together, and educates the eye of the gunner for his legitimate weapon.

Though I cannot at present submit for favorable consideration one out of the many valuable suggestions of the Assistant Inspector of Artillery for the Maritime Provinces, yet I would draw attention to his proposal for earth-works at important points, to be constructed by the Artillery themselves; and, in lieu of brushwood, the batteries to be revetted with iron-band gabions, as made in the Crimea. They would, if armed with  $\frac{3}{4}$  M.L.R. guns, to all intents and purposes, be practically permanent and important works, at a minimum cost, as already recommended for St. Helen's Island, Grosse Isle, Gaspé Harbor, and St. Johns, P.Q. The same remarks apply to the lake shores of Ontario, and possibly Vancouver Island, where, however, a heavier armament would be desirable against iron-clads, unless it be desirable to trust the defence to torpedoes, in which case  $\frac{6}{4}$  pounder converted would be sufficient to protect the wires connecting with shore batteries being dredged up by boats.

In concluding my remarks on the Reports of the Assistant Inspectors, I beg to place on record my sense of the zeal and ability with which Lieut.-Col. Darell Jago has long and successfully labored for the efficiency of the Militia Artillery, and the cordial personal assistance he has given me in forwarding an Artillery Association for competitive practice, in which he took the initiative in his own Province. I am under the same obligations to Lieut.-Col. Dela Cherois Irwin, Assistant Inspector of Artillery in Ontario; while as Commandant of the Gunnery School at Kingston, his successful efforts are too well known and appreciated to need further comment from me.

I would, however, remark that in my opinion it would be advisable to assimilate the system of the two Schools of Gunnery, and discontinue the Kingston plan of a similar course of instruction and certificate for all ranks—officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners.

Having been supplied with only one form of certificate from head-quarters, I have not thought it advisable to issue first-class certificates to any but officers; in one instance only to a non-commissioned officer, who passed the officers' examination with remarkable ability—Sergt.-Major Lavie, "B" Battery.

The Syllabus of Officers' Non-commissioned Officers', and Gunners' Courses appears under the head of Gunnery School, "B" Battery; also a Form of Examination Report, which shows at a glance the relative attainments of the holders of certificates.

As regards my Reports on Armaments, Fortifications, and on the Quebec Gunnery School, though I have no reason to alter the recommendations made in the Annual Militia Reports for the last three years, I do not think it serves any purpose to repeat them. I see, however, with regret, the purchase for Canada of a field artillery equipment that has been withdrawn from the British service to be replaced by one considered superior, the price charged for the old pattern stores being equal to that of the new.\*

Boards of Survey have lately reported on warlike stores and fortifications throughout the Dominion. The Board at Quebec, on which I was ordered to act as a member, did not report on the examination of ordnance, which was subsequently carried out in accordance with my instructions. Master-Gunner Donaldson, R.A., Ordnance-Armourer Powell, R.A., and Laboratory-Sergeant Lavoie, C.A., took impressions of the interior of the guns for my inspection. I submit the result in a return (marked D); also the list of Artillery stores in my charge, signed as correct and in good order by the Board of Survey (marked L).

I notice that the Boards of Survey throughout the Dominion generally condemn some of the ordnance as unserviceable. I do not think it advisable to do so, unless an examination of the interior has been made and recorded, in accordance with the instructions laid down for Inspectors of Warlike Stores.

\* MEMO.—These 9-pounder rifled guns were considered excellent, though now replaced by a better. No more have been purchased for Canada; but a re-armament is impossible here, on the score of expense, and we must rest satisfied that the 9-pounder is a very superior cannon.

E. SELBY-SMYTH,  
Major-General.

11th January, 1876.



## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

*Montreal Field Battery, Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Stevenson.*

On the 3rd December, 1875, in presence of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., D.A.G., I inspected the Montreal Field Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Stevenson—an officer of long experience and apparently untiring energy—at gun drill and shifting disabled ordnance. I found the battery quick, steady, and correct in a remarkable degree. Only one subaltern officer, Lieut.-Col. McGibbon, was present. Lieut. T. W. Boyd, I have previously remarked, should be permitted to retire, being unable to ride, from ill health. Two more subalterns, who should attend the Gunnery School, Quebec, are a necessity for the Battery.

All non-commissioned officers in command of guns have obtained certificates at the Branch Gunnery School, and are theoretically acquainted with ammunition and its use, though they have had no gun practice this year, not having gone to camp. There is a constant difficulty and expense to the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, with regard to obtaining horses. But the absence of driving drill has in a great measure been compensated for by the thorough manner in which gun drill and shifting disabled ordnance has been acquired. Sergt. Gunnery Instructor Lyndon, "B" Battery, assisted at the training of this corps, and at the Branch Gunnery School, which for the last two years has been very successfully conducted by Capt. Short, Acting Gunnery Instructor; the examination and granting of certificates having been decided by myself.

Lieut.-Col. Stevenson proposes to carry out this year's practice on the ice. I trust the usual allowance of ammunition will be granted, and that four guns and ammunition sleighs, converted from the 9-pounder M.L.R. guns in store at St. Helens, will be issued to him, as well as to the other batteries in this Province, where the depth of snow renders them necessary. The Artificers of "B" Battery converted four for the use of that battery at a trifling cost. With the exceptions brought before the Board of Survey, the guns, harness, and equipment of this battery are in good order, notwithstanding the want of a suitable store and drill-room. The men are without spurs.

In view of the difficulty of horsing this battery, and the fact that men lose their civil employment by going into camp during the busy season, I would submit for consideration the advisability of permitting them to drill at head-quarters, at such times as best suit, providing they go into camp for the last four days, for brigade drill with the Infantry, who are also better fitted to take part in such manœuvres towards the end of their training.

The gun practice could be carried out on the ice if sleighs were issued out of the store.

If the funds could be provided for winter caps, the force could be called out in winter if required, and many more voluntary drills without pay would be performed.

*Quebec Field Battery.*

*Vide Major Montizambert's Report (E).*

*Shefford Field Battery, Commanded by Major Amjrauld.*

This Battery was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Dela Cherois Irwin, Assistant Inspector of Artillery.—*Vide Report (A).*

## GARRISON ARTILLERY.

During the current year I inspected the following corps on the 29th October, 1875, in presence of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G., Military District, No. 5.

*Montreal Garrison Artillery.*

Montreal Garrison Artillery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. McKay, who has given his hearty support to the Branch Gunnery School, and all that tends to the efficiency of his corps. Herewith (marked F), is a list of the officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners who obtained certificates at the Branch Gunnery School, under Captain Short, "B" Battery, assisted by Sergeant Assistant Instructor Howard, "B" Battery.

I regret that the promotion of Lieutenant J. Pangman, Montreal Garrison Artillery, has been disallowed, though he obtained a certificate last year at the Branch School, and I recommended his promotion under the provisions of General Order (12) May 10th, 1872.

The want of a suitable drill shed and armoury is much felt by this corps, which is up to its full strength. The arms, clothing and accoutrements, with the exceptions brought before the Board of Survey, are, notwithstanding bad accommodation, in good order. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men are efficient.

I inspected the brigade at battalion drill, gun drill and shifting ordnance. In addition to the twelve days' paid drills, they have drilled continuously in the evenings throughout the year, which is, in my opinion, the only method of obtaining an efficient garrison artillery volunteer corps in cities, with a short busy summer season, and in localities where gun practice is difficult from the presence of shipping. From this latter and other causes this corps has had no gun practice for the last three years, except the classes at the Branch Gunnery School, St. Helen's Island, from which Lieut.-Col. McKay proposes that the whole brigade should carry out competitive practice on the ice during the coming winter. I trust it will be sanctioned.

The expense of boats, anchors, floats, etc., is avoided, and the facilities of accurate marking are obviously much greater on ice or land ranges than on water, especially with a strong tide way or current.

*St. John's Garrison Battery Commanded by Major Drumm.*

This battery did not drill during the current year, not being able to go into camp, where, as garrison gunners without guns, they could only acquire infantry drill.

It is not necessary for me to point out the value of St. John's, Province of Quebec, as a military post.

The old work, with a few iron gabions and new platforms, could be rendered serviceable by the men themselves, at small cost. An estimate was made out last year. But the solitary unsighted S.B. gun should be supplemented by three out of the number in the store-keeper's charge at St. Helen's Island. A practice range along the river would permit this battery to remain where it is wanted, and where it is desirable they should become familiar with the range along the Richelieu River, which the old battery it is proposed to renovate would command, as well as the bridge over the Richelieu, and two lines of rail and road.

*Grosse Isle Battery, Commanded by Captain F. E. Montizambert.*

During my leave of absence this corps was inspected by the Acting D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, who requested Major Montizambert, who commanded the Gunnery School during my absence to accompany him. Herewith his report attached (G):—



*Gaspé Garrison Battery, Major Slous.*

This battery has been four years without guns. The commanding officer has resigned. The Sergeant-Major and two of the Sergeants are qualified for promotion to Subalterns, having certificates from the School of Gunnery. But the Mayor of Gaspé, J. Short, Esq., might be induced to qualify for and accept the command, if guns and a few rounds were sent from Quebec by the Marine and Fishery Department steamer, without cost of freight.

## ENGINEER CORPS.

*No. 1 Company, Montreal Engineers, Commanded by Capt. J. A. Devine (Doing Duty in "B" Battery.)*

I inspected this corps on the ; found arms, clothing and accoutrements in good order. The men are an intelligent body of mechanics, drilled as infantry. They have a practical knowledge of marking gabions, fascines, &c., but the withdrawal of permission to cut brush wood, and the absence of intrenching tools, will prevent practical instruction in future. They have had a series of lectures on hasty defences from their Captain, J. A. Devine, 1st class certificate, Gunnery School. They have performed 22 drills up to date.

*No. 2 Company, Montreal Engineers, Commanded by Major Kennedy.*

Have not drilled for three years. Recommended to be struck off the Militia List.

## DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

I have for some months past, with the aid of the Assistant Inspectors of Artillery, been endeavoring to institute a Canadian Dominion Artillery Association, and have met with a generally favorable response from artillery officers. His Excellency the Governor General has kindly expressed his intention of becoming patron, as well as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. The Major General commanding kindly accepts the position of President, and the following circulars (N.O.P.) have been issued, after previous submission to you.

## DESTRUCTION OF BARRACKS AT ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

Since finishing my annual report, I have been informed with regret of the destruction by fire of the barracks at St. Helen's Island. As a Board has assembled, I shall not anticipate their report, but as the same sources of danger exist at Quebec, where the artillery drivers' stables are close to the magazine without a sentry or fire engine, I think it my duty to request that the attention of the Major General commanding may be drawn to my report for 1873 (page 41) as it was submitted before his arrival in this country. I need not recapitulate the recent correspondence nor the opinions of the Boards of Survey for the last two years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BLAND STRANGE, Lieut.-Col.,  
Inspector of Artillery.

[A.]

## REPORT ON THE ARTILLERY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, Ont.

The Inspector of Artillery,  
Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that during the past year I inspected the following Batteries of Artillery in this Province, viz.:—

Hamilton Field Battery.	
Welland Canal	do
Durham	do
Kingston	do
Gananoque	do
Ottawa	do
Wellington	do
Toronto	do
London	do
Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery (7 Batteries.)	
Toronto Garrison Battery.	
St. Catharines	do
Collingwood	do
Napanee	do
Cobourg	do

As last year I was unable to inspect the batteries at their annual gun practice, my inspection this year had more especial reference to this particular, and after the customary inspection of men, horses, harnessing, etc., each battery, with exceptions hereafter enumerated, proceeded to their practice ground and fired the whole or a portion of their practice ammunition under my supervision.

In concert with the Inspector of Artillery I was anxious to have certain definite instructions laid down, both for the number and distribution of the rounds of practice ammunition, and also for the selection of marksmen, and for the proper arrangements to be made to insure the correct value to be given to each shot; it being the result of experience that competitive practice ensures much greater attention being paid to this particular, and less waste of valuable ammunition; I regret, however, that circumstances prevented the most important portion of these instructions from being printed and issued in time for this year's drill, but I was able to send copies of general instructions on the subject to most of the Field Batteries, which being acted upon as far as local circumstances permitted, were I believe of much advantage in the instruction of the batteries.

I annex to this report an inspection state of the different batteries inspected, showing besides the actual number present on parade, the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men with their batteries this year who have obtained first or second class certificates, and also the number of recruits this year. Although exceptional instances may in some cases prove the contrary, yet, I am led to believe, that as a general rule *ceteris paribus* the actual efficiency of the several batteries may be said to vary directly as the former and inversely as the latter.

I have the honor to submit the following detailed report on the several batteries above mentioned.

*Hamilton Field Battery.*

Inspected at Niagara Camp, 11th June, 1875. Captain Smith and Lieutenant McMahon.

This battery has since 1874 been armed with 9-pounder M.L.R. guns, but the old ammunition waggons with spare wheels have been retained, the boxes on



which are not fitted for the new projectiles, and no small stores have been issued with the guns. Horses good, and harness well fitted, but not kept very clean.

Drivers had not received any spurs. The non-commissioned officers and men were well instructed in gun drill, but deficient in knowledge of the ammunition for their new guns. It would greatly conduce to the increased efficiency of this battery if the subaltern officers and sergeants were qualified to instruct their men.

Shot and shell practice fair, but not so good as might be expected from rifled guns. Another year will, I hope, remedy this deficiency.

#### *Welland Canal Field Battery.*

Inspected at Niagara, 11th June, 1875. Lieuts. King and McCracken.

9-pounder smooth-bore guns and 24-pounder Howitzer in good order; horses good; harness generally well fitted, but deficient in many particulars. I noticed a great improvement in this battery since last year, particularly in gun drill, but the drivers have still much to learn. The shot and shell practice was very good.

I regret to have to report that no steps appear to have been taken with regard to the drill shed of this battery at Port Robinson, which, I was given to understand, was to have been erected last year; the want of a suitable place for drilling is much felt by this battery.

#### *Durham Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp Cobourg, 24th June, 1875. Capt. Graham, Lieuts. Brereton, McLean and Richardson.

Gun carriages require repairs; horses very good; harness in very good order and well fitted.

I inspected this battery at marching past, field manoeuvres and firing exercises and ammunition, all of which were fairly executed, and showed considerable improvement since last year, but as this battery has not availed itself of the opportunity of sending men to the School of Gunnery, there is a great want of qualified non-commissioned officers.

I was not made aware of this battery having received any practice ammunition, which was however sent to them while in camp, and expended before my inspection. The Sergeant Major of the School of Gunnery performed the duties of Drill Instructor during the annual drill.

#### *Kingston Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp Kingston, 30th June, 1875. Capt. Graham, Lieuts. H. Wilmot (Capt.) and J. Wilmot.

Guns and carriages in good order; horses fair; harness well fitted and tolerably clean; marching past and driving drill very good. I inspected the battery at shot and shell practice, which was well performed. The non-commissioned officers and men being well instructed in their gun drill, but I noticed a deficiency in a knowledge of ammunition. This battery appears to have improved in efficiency since last year, a Sergeant Instructor from the School of Gunnery was attached to this battery during its drill.

#### *Gananoque Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, Brockville, July 2nd, 1875. Capt. McKenzie, Lieuts. Mitchell, Britton and McCammon. Guns and carriages in good condition, horses good and harness well fitted, but not so clean as it might have been; drivers were unprovided with spurs. Marching past very good, but some field manoeuvres were not well executed. Inspected the battery at shot and shell practice which was well performed, non-commissioned officers and gunners appear to have been well instructed in gun drill and ammunition.

#### *Ottawa Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, Brockville, 2nd July, 1875. Capt. Stewart, Lieuts. Savage and Billings. 9-pounder M.L.R. guns and carriages in good condition; but old ammunition waggons, if retained, ought to be fitted for new equipment. Horses good. Harness in very good order but not very well fitted. I noticed that the Sergt.-Major was the only mounted non-commissioned officer, a defect which will I hope be remedied next year. Marching past, field manoeuvres and driving generally very good. Inspected the battery at gun practice which was good. None of the subaltern officers or non-commissioned officers in this battery have obtained School of Gunnery certificates, and in consequence, though in most instances fairly well acquainted with their duties, lack that knowledge of details which alone can enable them to instruct others.

#### *Wellington Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, Puslinch Lake, near Guelph, 5th July, 1875. Major Macdonald, Lieuts. McCrae and Nicoll. Guns and carriages in good condition. Horses fair. Harness clean and well fitted. Driving very good. Inspected the battery at shot and shell practice; the lake being shallow the arrangements for marking the shots were easily placed, and in consequence, the competitive gun practice was thoroughly carried out with excellent results. The gun drill of this battery was very good, the officers and non-commissioned officers being able to instruct their men, and the latter being well up in their duties; owing to the number of non-commissioned officers and men in this battery who have attended the School of Gunnery, the discipline and general turn-out of the battery appeared to be very efficient. I only regret to notice such a large number of recruits.

#### *Toronto Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, Garrison Common, Toronto, 6th July, 1875. Major Gray, Lieuts. Stoughton and Johnston. 9-pounder M.L.R. guns and carriages in good condition. Horses good. Harness in good order, but with many deficiencies which require to be replaced. Drivers not provided with spurs, and very few with whips. Inspected the battery at marching past and field manoeuvres, which were very well performed; gun drill was also very good, the non-commissioned officers and men being well up in their duties. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather it was not possible to carry on gun practice; but I have since received a return of the practice as carried on subsequently under Major Gray's supervision, and shewing good results. The officers of this battery have been able to organize a very good mounted band of musicians, which doubtless contributes much to the *esprit du corps*.

#### *London Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, London, 20th September, 1875. Major Peters, Lieuts. Williams and Hellmuth. Guns and carriages in good order, latter require repainting. Horses very good. Harness well fitted and very clean and bright, which condition, considering its want of protection from the wet weather was very creditable to the drivers. There are, however, several deficiencies in harness, and the drivers were unprovided with spurs. Inspected the battery on parade and at marching past, which was very well performed; and at shell practice, which was also very good. The range, however, was too short, and the arrangements for marking defective; the gun drill was good. The Sergt.-Major of the School of Gunnery acted as Drill Instructor to this battery during the annual drill, and its present very efficient state reflects great credit upon the officers and non-commissioned officers. I hope, however, that a greater number of the latter will qualify themselves as instructors.



*Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.*

Lieut.-Col. Egleson in command. No. 1 Battery, Lieuts. Evans, V.B., and Harris; No. 2 Battery, Lieut. Heron; No. 3 Battery, Lieut. Walker; No. 4 Battery, Lieut. Grant; No. 5 Battery, Lieuts. Maingy and Brough; No. 6 Battery, Capt. Graham, Lieut. Mara; No. 7 Battery, Lieut. Bedard.

Inspected at Camp, Brockville, 2nd July, 1875. This brigade turned out with a full strength of seven batteries, but, as may be seen by the Inspection state, with a considerable number of recruits. There being no appliances in camp for instruction in gun drill or artillery exercise, I was only able to inspect the several batteries on parade, at manual and firing exercise, and at company and squad drill. No. 6 Battery presented a very good appearance, the men being clean and well dressed and fairly well drilled; but as a general rule in the remaining batteries the men seemed to have taken but little care of their uniforms or accoutrements, and their drill was very indifferent. The general physique however, of the men was very good, and I have no doubt were these batteries able to put in their annual drill at Fort Henry under a more efficient staff of instructors, they would rapidly attain efficiency. As it is, however, by joining a District or Brigade Camp, their time is so much taken up by general parades, battalion drill and target practice that but little is left for elementary and more needed instruction, and no opportunity at all is afforded for those exercises, proficiency in which can alone justify the claim of any brigade to be considered as one of Garrison Artillery. The brigade is fortunate in the possession of a very efficient band of musicians.

*Toronto Garrison Battery.*

Inspected at New Fort, Toronto, 27th August, 1875. Captain Gibson and Lieut. Anderson.

A very efficient-looking body of men, smart and well dressed; manual exercise fair, marching and squad drill good, gun drill very good. This battery has improved since last year.

*St. Catherine's Garrison Battery.*

Lieutenants See and Wiley.

Appearance on parade very good, only spoiled by the issue of new pattern blouses, which were generally very ill-fitting, particularly so on small-sized individuals. Manual exercise fair, marching and squad drill very good, gun drill not quite so good.

*Collingwood Garrison Battery.*

Major Hogg and Lieutenant Nolan.

A fair average body of men; marching good, squad drill and manual exercise and gun drill indifferent. This battery suffers from a want of qualified non-commissioned officers, but will doubtless much improve if drilled next year at Toronto under qualified instructors.

I inspected the above three batteries at target practice with 32-pounder guns, and was much pleased with the evident effects of careful instruction. These batteries were brigaded under command of Major Hogg for twelve days at New Fort, and were assisted in their instruction by a qualified officer and Assistant Gunnery Instructor from the School of Gunnery. The good effects of such training was plainly visible, not only in the drill of the men, but also in their general appearance and discipline, and I have been informed by Major Hogg that the general conduct of the men was very good. I trust that this system of drilling garrison batteries in barracks, under competent instructors, will be universally adopted in this Province.

*Napanee Garrison Battery.*

Inspected at Kingston 2nd Sept., 1875. Capt. Hooper and Lieut. Abrams.

This battery performed its drill in the Tete-du-Pont Barracks, under instructions from the School of Gunnery. I inspected them at gun and mortar drill and practice with shot and shell. The battery is at present in a very efficient state, the men being of good physique, and uniforms and accoutrements clean and in good order. The battery improved very much during their stay in barracks; their conduct was very good, and I have every reason to believe that the strict discipline enforced, and the example of their comrades of "A" Battery was in the greatest degree beneficial. I hope, that a greater number of this battery will avail themselves of the short courses of instruction at the School of Gunnery.

*Cobourg Garrison Battery.*

Inspected at Cobourg 12th October, 1875. Captain Dumble, Lieuts. McNaughton and Gifford.

This battery performed the greater portion of its annual drill at Cobourg, the men being assembled for drill on different evenings during the autumn, and had completed about twenty drills of two hours each. The general appearance of the battery on parade good, the men being, with two or three exceptions, of good physique; clothing and accoutrements clean and in good order. Inspected at squad and marching drill and manual exercise—all very indifferently performed. Gun drill, and practice with shot and shell from 18-pounder, good, the men having been apparently carefully instructed in this particular. This battery has as yet sent very few men to the School of Gunnery. I would strongly recommend that next year it should perform the annual drill at Kingston, the present system of evening drills at head-quarters being comparatively useless for anything except gun drill.

*Shefford Field Battery in Province of Quebec.*

Inspected at Camp Granby, 17th Sept., 1875. Major Amyrauld, Lieuts. Neil, Martin and Maynes.

Guns and carriages in good order; horses small-sized and generally in poor condition, but reported as active and fit for work, with one exception; harness reported to be in good condition, but the iron-work was very rusty, and harness not very clean. Owing to the continuous heavy rain I was unable to inspect this battery on parade, but the horses were mustered for my inspection, and I inspected the non-commissioned officers and men at standing gun-drill, which they appeared to be fairly well up in. The men are of good physique, and appear to well drilled and disciplined. A considerable number of non-commissioned officers have obtained certificates at the School of Gunnery, but Major Amyrauld is the only officer so qualified. The battery performed their annual gun practice at a land range on days subsequent to my inspection.

*CONCLUDING REMARKS.**Practice.*

This important particular has had much more attention paid to it this year, and with good results. There is still, however, much to be done, especially in preliminary aiming drill and in the system of marking shots. There are always several men in each battery who, from defective eyesight or other causes, can never become efficient marksmen, and these should be noticed, so that the most likely men may be selected as such. Much inconvenience and delay has occurred from requisitions for annual gun-practice not having been sent in by officers commanding batteries in sufficient time to allow of its being prepared and forwarded to its destination before the annual drill, and in a few cases were the arrangements for targets, range-boats or



markers prepared before-hand, so that much valuable time was lost. In many cases the ranges have not been suitable for competitive gun-practice, but I am of opinion that in nearly every such instance ranges might be found within fifteen miles or so of the camp, either on land or over shallow water, to which the batteries might march on the last few days of their training, and perform their practice with better results.

#### *Clothing.*

Generally complete and in good order. The issue of serge blouses instead of tunics has not given satisfaction, as the former are difficult to fit, and cannot be made to look so neat or soldierlike. I must repeat my observations made last year with reference to the issue of serge trousers to mounted men. The stock of whips and spurs in store seems to have been exhausted, as several captains informed me they had applied for them without result.

#### *Repairs and Equipment.*

The issue of battery store ledgers, and the system of annual returns of all articles in battery charge, will enable the state of equipment to be correctly ascertained, and the system of Boards on unserviceable and repairable articles at the annual inspection, will, I trust, be the means of having it kept at all times in a serviceable condition.

#### *Harness Tent.*

I would recommend the issue of one spare tent to each Field Battery, for the purpose of keeping harness during wet weather; by this means much additional wear and tear and labour would be saved.

#### *Garrison Batteries.*

As previously remarked, I have to report a great improvement in the efficiency of those batteries which performed their annual drill in barracks, and it is very evident the more nearly the rules and conditions of actual service can be enforced, the more opportunity there will be for all ranks to acquire practical instruction and valuable experience.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I have been everywhere very much pleased with the result of my inspection this year. The remarks which I felt called upon to make to each battery last year have been in nearly every case acted upon, and I notice a considerable improvement both in the number and class of recruits sent to the School of Gunnery from the different batteries. I have only to regret that so few officers have availed themselves of the "Short Course" of instruction at the School of Gunnery, as there can be but little doubt, that officers, ignorant of their special duties, and unable to instruct their men or to see that the necessary drills and discipline are properly carried out and enforced, rather tend to impair than to increase the efficiency of their corps.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.,

Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

The Inspector of Artillery,  
Quebec.

### Inspection State.—Province of Ontario.

	Present at Inspection.			1st or 2nd Class G.S. Certificates.		Recruits.	Remarks.
	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Gunners.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C. Officers and Gunners.		
Field Batteries Establishment ..	4	75	61	.....	.....	.....	
Hamilton Field Battery .....	2	77	55	.....	1	27	This Return does not include the following, viz : Surgeons, Vet. Surgeons and men who have attended the School of Gunnery for long or short courses, but failed to receive certificates. Next year I hope to have the latter inserted.
Welland do .....	2	74	57	2	5	26	
Durham do .....	4	72	61	2	.....	10	
Gananoque do .....	4	69	61	4	5	34	
Ottawa do .....	3	77	60	.....	.....	12	
Kingston do .....	3	65	62	1	3	17	
Wellington do .....	3	76	61	2	7	34	
Toronto do .....	3	77	55	3	4	41	
London do .....	3	74	60	2	2	30	
Garrison Battery Establishment	3	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	Only two officers allowed pay this year.
Ottawa Brigade:—							
No. 1 Battery .....	2	38	.....	.....	.....	17	Three men extra per Bat- tery when in Brigade for Band.
No. 2 do .....	1	37	.....	.....	.....	7	
No. 3 do .....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	15	
No. 4 do .....	2	52	.....	.....	.....	21	
No. 5 do .....	2	27	.....	.....	.....	28	
No. 6 do .....	2	39	.....	.....	.....	10	
No. 7 do .....	1	37	.....	.....	.....	37	
Toronto Garrison Battery .....	2	40	.....	1	2	7	
St. Catharines do .....	2	37	.....	1	1	23	
Collingwood do .....	2	38	.....	.....	.....	23	
Napance do .....	2	39	.....	1	2	29	
Cobourg do .....	3	35	.....	1	.....	10	
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>							
Shefford Field Battery .....	4	75	57	1	10	32	

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.,  
Asst. Inspector of Artillery.

The Inspector of Artillery,  
Quebec.



[B.]

## REPORT ON THE ARTILLERY IN THE PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

St. John, N.B., 22nd November, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you for transmission to head-quarters my report on the state of the Artillery in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

On my appointment to my present position I proposed to myself to carry out the plan I had pursued for many years in New Brunswick in making inspections. This was to accompany the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District when he inspected a battery of artillery, to inspect the guns, stores, &c. connected with the battery, to inform the Deputy Adjutant-General whether the battery was in an efficient condition as to its drill, &c., and to furnish each Deputy Adjutant-General with a detailed report of the artillery in his District at the close of the year. I have endeavored to carry out this system, and I enclose copies of report furnished to Deputy Adjutant-General with this report. (See *Reports of Deputy Adjutants-General, Military Districts Nos. 8 and 9.*)

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The artillery in this District consists of two Field Batteries, both of which are armed with the 9 pounder S.B. gun, and a brigade of Garrison Artillery originally consisting of ten batteries, which has now dwindled down to a strength of five efficient batteries, four of which are at St. John or its suburbs, and the remaining one at Chatham in the Miramichi. The Field Batteries are both good.

*Newcastle Field Battery.*

The Newcastle Field Battery in command of Brevet-Major R. Call, has been in existence for some years. This battery performed its annual drill this year at its own head-quarters, and at my inspection I saw them make some very good shot and shell practice. The horses and stores were in good order; Major Call is a zealous and efficient officer.

*Woodstock Field Battery.*

The Woodstock Field Battery performed its annual drill at the Brigade Camp at St. Andrews. The commanding officer Captain W. P. Donnell, since deceased, was unable to be present, but the subaltern officer in command, Lieut. H. Dibblee, who had just returned from a "Short Course" at the Kingston School of Gunnery, carried on the duties in an excellent manner. I was myself present at this camp, and so had great opportunities for observing any deficiency, but I am glad to say that I can only give unqualified praise. The battery were well horsed, and well drilled; the drivers took good care of their horses; and the gunners handled their guns well, making some excellent shot and shell practice. Lieut. Dibblee is a smart young officer who does credit to the school at which he gained his certificate. He has since been recommended for the command of the battery, and will, in my opinion, make an excellent commanding officer.

*N. B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

The four batteries of Garrison Artillery at St. John, performed their annual drill during their own time, during the afternoons and evenings. At the conclusion of their drill they were inspected by the Deputy Adjutant-General of the District, and held a competition in shot practice, for prizes presented by the officer and others. I enclose a programme of the competition. (See *Annual Report of D.A.G. No. 8.*) The guns used by these batteries are 32 pounder S.B. guns on sea-service carriages; and when I state that these batteries can all fire five rounds from these guns at 1,400 yards under nine minutes, and make practice that could not be beaten, I think

that it is clear that they are thoroughly effective gunners. From the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. S. K. Foster downwards, officers and men are all imbued with the best spirit, and I look upon them as a body of artillerymen that will compare favorably with any that I have met.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

*Halifax Field Battery.*

This battery is armed six 4-pounder Armstrong guns. I was present at their annual practice, and I saw some very excellent shooting. The harness was in very good order. I consider this a very handy battery to co-operate with infantry in this country, as the guns are light and could be taken almost anywhere. Captain Graham is well acquainted with his guns and the projectiles and fuzes that he uses, and indeed all the officers and non-commissioned officers appear to be not only well up in their drill, but also able to explain it to their men.

*Halifax Garrison Artillery.*

Early in the year I was directed to meet the Major General Commanding at Halifax, and to report upon the utility for militia purposes of a five gun battery that the Imperial Authorities kindly intended, arming with the converted Palliser gun, and allowing it to remain for the exclusive use of the volunteer artillery. I regret to say that the battery is still unarmed, and that the two brigades of Garrison Artillery at Halifax had no opportunity this year of perfecting themselves in their duties as artillerymen. They have, however, an excellent drill shed with several 32-pounder S.B. guns mounted on dwarf traversing platforms; and a good instructor in their Adjutant, Captain Bland, and I have no doubt that they avail themselves of these advantages.

*Digby Battery of Garrison Artillery.*

With Col. Laurie I inspected the Garrison Battery at Digby, on 28th September, 1875. The men drilled fairly and made good shot practice. I held over their allowance of shell for another year as this was comparatively a new battery, and I pointed out to the commanding officer (Capt. Daley) the desirability of some of the officers or non-commissioned officers attending one of the Schools of Gunnery during the winter.

*General Principles.*

I cannot conclude my report to you without some remarks upon the general condition of the artillery in the two provinces, the points at which they are stationed, and the armament and personal arms with which they are provided. It appears to me that the site at which it is desirable to have a battery of Garrison Artillery, should be selected by a Board of Officers, that a small earthwork should be thrown up, proper platforms laid down, three or at the most four guns mounted, a proper side-arm shed built, and the whole given in charge to a resident care-taker, a member of the battery, whose pay would not require to be large as his duties would be so slight that he would of course expect to supplement them by other employment.

In this way there might be a few good points chosen in each Province, where a handy battery might be organized, which would add greatly to the protection of the place. The S.B. guns, of which there are a large number in the Dominion, would do well for these batteries, as they could hardly be supposed to do more than defend an isolated place from the attack of privateers. By reducing the number of batteries, and confining them to useful points, I am certain that true economy would be practised, as the batteries would be fewer, be in better positions, and ought, if they have good caretakers, and have reasonable annual expenditure made on them, to last for many years.

In support of this view, I may inform you that nearly all the guns on carriages,



given over by the Imperial Authorities to the Dominion Government, have been ruined by the want of painting and puttying. I have, from time to time, urgently brought under the notice of the authorities at Head-Quarters, the necessity of painting carriages exposed to the weather in this climate, annually. The hot sun of summer makes checks or cracks in the wood when not covered with paint, and to leave them open for another season ensures the the great deterioration of the carriage. During the summer I have seen many carriages now totally useless, that might have remained in good order for many years had they been painted and puttyed annually. The guns ought also to be lacquered periodically, and the caretakers, I have recommended, could easily perform these services. By concentrating the large amount of property belonging to the Government at certain useful points, the guns could be kept in serviceable and workmanlike order at a slight, if any, increase of expense.

The personal armament of the men is, I think, at fault. They are at present served out with the Snider Rifle, a weapon of no earthly use to an artilleryman, as it appears to me. To my mind, it would be infinitely better if the artilleryman were armed with the revolver, a handy, reliable weapon which the man would have always about his person. A few stand of rifles might still be issued to each battery for the use of those men who wish to compete in rifle competitions, though I hold that the desire of the artilleryman should be to make himself perfect in the weapon which is his own speciality, and not to interfere with that possessed by his infantry comrade.

In connection with this, I trust that some Government aid will be extended to the Dominion Artillery Association which you have established, and that a certain amount of ammunition and money may be allowed for competitions in artillery practice. At present the Dominion Rifle Association gets a large grant of money, some of which, if no other funds are available, might, I think, be fairly given to the Dominion Artillery Association.

I trust that next year you will visit the Lower Provinces, and that the result of your Inspections may be as satisfactory to you as mine have hitherto been to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DARELL R. JAGO, Lieut.-Col.,

Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

To Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. STRANGE,  
Inspector of Artillery, &c., &c.,  
Quebec.

[E.]

CITADEL, QUEBEC,  
December 10th, 1875.

SIR,—During your leave of absence this summer, at the request of Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, I accompanied him during his inspection of the Quebec Field Battery, and of the Grosse Isle Battery of Garrison Artillery, and, by your directions, beg to report:—

*Quebec Field Battery, Commanded by Major Baby.*

The Quebec Field Battery paraded for inspection, under Major Baby and Lieut. de Léry, and was up to its full quota of men and horses.

The movements performed were steadily done, and the service of the guns in action was particularly smart and good.

The horses of this battery, though as a rule not large, looked hardy and active, and were easily driven over some very rough ground during the manœuvring, though the horses of the non-commissioned officers and drivers were ridden with *T.* bits alone, and without spurs.

The guns, carriages, harness and equipment were in good order.

Captain Duchesnay, of "B" Battery Gunnery School, assisted by Sergeant Assistant Gunnery Instructor Howard, of the same corps, acted as Instructors to the battery during this year's training at the Artillery Park Camp, Levis.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) C. E. MONTIZAMBERT, Captain and Brevet Major,  
Commanding "B" Battery.

The Inspector of Artillery.

[G.]

CITADEL, QUEBEC, 10th December, 1875.

SIR,—At Grosse Isle the battery paraded in heavy marching order—arms and accoutrements clean and correct.

The battery marched past, and went through the manual and firing exercises correctly and smartly.

They then piled arms, and paraded in the battery for S.B. gun drill.

The detachment drilled as if with the  $\frac{3}{4}$  pounder converted, and their drill was most accurate, as was the knowledge of their duties by the non-commissioned officers and gunners, and of theory by the former.

This corps has been instructed by their Captain (1st class, Gunnery School), and their discipline is excellent, approaching that of a regular corps, the fact of the men being employed also in their civil capacity under their commanding officer, giving a great advantage in this respect.

I would beg to remind you that you have applied to have 24 pounders substituted for the 12 pounders and 18 pounders. The latter was condemned after examination by your order last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. MONTIZAMBERT, Captain and Brigade Major,  
Commanding "B" Battery.

The Inspector of Artillery, Quebec.

[N.]

The Inspector of Artillery hopes to enlist the sympathies and cordial co-operation of the Artillery of the Dominion, without which his duties would be as distasteful as futile.

With the concurrence of the Major General Commanding, the following proposals are offered for consideration, with the request that those who concur and are willing to join a "Dominion Artillery Association," will send their names to officers commanding corps, or the District Staff, who will doubtless be kind enough to forward them to the Inspectors of Artillery of their respective Provinces, in cases where direct application to the latter may be inconvenient.

It is hoped that, as in the Dominion Rifle Association, the sympathy and support of many of our countrymen who are not in the Militia service, will be freely accorded.

1. To establish a Dominion Artillery Association on a somewhat similar basis to the Dominion Rifle Association, and with a somewhat similar object for artillery to that so successfully accomplished for the infantry, *i.e.*, the development of gunnery skill, and the dissemination of artillery knowledge throughout the Dominion of Canada.

2. Respectfully to request His Excellency the Governor General, their Honors the Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, the Hon. the Minister of Militia, and the Hon. the Deputy Minister of Militia to accept the position of Patrons; the Major-General Commanding, that of President; and the Adjutant-General of Militia, Vice-President.

3. To invite the District Staff, and Commanders of Artillery Corps to be *ex-officio* members of Council.

T. BLAND STRANGE, Lieut.-Col.,  
Inspector of Artillery.

CITADEL, QUEBEC, 22nd May, 1875.



[O.]

Recommended that the ammunition for Artillery Corps authorized by General Orders, 24th April, 1875, be expended in competitive practice as follows:—

*Field Batteries with M. L. R. Guns.*

16 competitors as marksmen to be selected by the Officer Commanding the Battery, from the best instructed officers, non-commissioned officers and men, to fire four rounds each, viz.:—

2 common shell or percussion fuzes.....	32
2 Shrapnel with time fuzes.....	32
For trial shot and introduction:	
Common shell with percussion fuzes.....	16
Total rounds.....	80

*Field Batteries with S.B. 9-pounder and 24-pounder Howitzers.*

16 competitors, as above mentioned, each to fire:—	
2 solid shot, 9-pounder.....	32
2 Shrapnel with time fuzes, 9-pounder.....	32
For trial shot and instruction—	
Common shell, 24-pounder, with time-fuzes.....	16
Total rounds.....	80

No case shot to be issued this year.

For *Garrison Batteries* the 40 rounds allowed might be expended in a suitable manner, as follows:—

8 marksmen selected as before to fire 4 rounds each, viz.:—	
3 solid shot.....	24
1 common shell with time-fuze.....	8
For trial shots and instruction—	
1 Shrapnel shell with time-fuze.....	8
Total rounds.....	40

If the commanding officers of batteries think fit, the trial shots may be divided among the competitors, there being one for each.

A few rules for the selection of marksmen for artillery are being printed, and will be circulated as soon as possible, to be in time for the present year, if approved at head-quarters.

It would not be advisable to use R.L. percussion fuzes on water ranges; and when powder for bursters of common shell is not issued, the weight of the shell should be made up to 9 lbs. with sawdust, ashes or sand, and plugged with wood.

T. BLAND STRANGE, Lieut.-Col.  
Inspector of Artillery.

CITADEL, QUEBEC,  
22nd May, 1875.

[P.]

PROPOSED RULES FOR A DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

1. That the Association be called the Dominion of Canada Artillery Association, and have for its object the development of gunnery skill, and the dissemination of artillery knowledge throughout the Dominion of Canada.

2. That the annual subscription for individual members be \$2, and a donation of \$10 in cash, at any one time, or of a prize of not less value than \$40, to be competed for at a general prize meeting, shall entitle the donor to be elected a life member.

3. That any Canadian Provincial Artillery Association subscribing not less than \$30 annually, or any Canadian Artillery Corps subscribing not less than \$10 per Field and \$5 per Garrison Battery, may become affiliated to this Association, the number of memberships being one for every dollar so subscribed.

4. The affairs of the Association to be managed by a Council, composed of the office-bearers and one or more representatives from each affiliated Association or Corps, in proportion to the amount subscribed. Five to form a quorum.

5. The office-bearers to consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected annually.

6. Patrons and Vice-Patrons to be elected.

7. The Dominion Inspector of Artillery, the Assistant Inspectors of Artillery for the Provinces, the Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts and Brigade Majors, the Commandants of Artillery Corps, when members of the Association, shall be *ex-officio* members of Council.

8. Representatives to the Council from affiliated societies or corps must be members of the Dominion Association, by affiliation or otherwise.

9. The Council may from time to time make such by-laws as they deem necessary; but no by-law to be altered or new law introduced without giving 14 days' notice to each member of Council.

10. Annual prize meetings to be held at such times and places as may be agreed upon at the annual business meeting.

11. The annual business meeting to be held at Ottawa during the first fortnight after the meeting of Parliament.

12. An annual report from the Secretary and Treasurer to be submitted to Council before publication.

13. The Council shall appoint an Executive Committee, to carry out prize meetings under the rules for competitive practice authorized for the Canadian Militia Artillery, who will make the best use of the Government allowance of ammunition, expending it carefully in competitive practice.

BY-LAWS.

1. The Council shall keep minutes of its proceedings entered in a book kept for that purpose by the Secretary, and open to the inspection of any member of Council.

2. Extraordinary meetings may be called when required by any single member of Council, 14 days' notice of such meetings being given to each member of Council, and the object of the meeting stated.

3. Three Auditors to be appointed annually to examine the Treasurer's accounts previous to an annual meeting.

4. The Treasurer shall be required to deposit all sums of money paid over to him on behalf of the Association in a Savings Bank.

5. The payment of money for current expenses must be authorized by the President, or, in his absence, by one of the Vice-Presidents; other payments to be made only on authority of Council.

T. BLAND STRANGE, Lieut.-Col.  
Inspector of Artillery.

CITADEL, QUEBEC, 22nd May, 1875.



## APPENDIX No. 4.

## REPORT ON "A" BATTERY, SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the year ending 31st December, 1875, four officers and 157 non-commissioned officers and men joined this School, of this number three officers and 70 non-commissioned officers and men joined for a short course of instruction, the number from each battery in the Province will be seen on reference to the subjoined list.

Batteries.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
London Field Battery .....		7	7
Wellington do .....		1	1
Goderich Garrison Battery .....		4	4
Sarnia do .....		13	13
Hamilton Field Battery .....		3	3
Welland do .....		15	15
Toronto do .....		7	7
St. Catharines Garrison Battery .....		1	5
Toronto do .....		4	4
Collingwood do .....		21	21
Kingston Field Battery .....		3	3
Durham do .....		2	2
Cobourg Garrison Battery .....			
Port Hope do .....		1	1
Napanee do .....		3	3
Ottawa Field Battery .....		1	4
Gananoque do .....		11	11
Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery .....		3	4
New Brunswick do do .....	1	2	3
Woodstock Field Battery .....	1	1	1
Winnipeg do .....		49	49
"A" Battery .....			
Total .....	4	157	161

The following certificates have been received during the year:—

	LONG COURSE.	SHORT COURSE.	
	1st Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Officers .....	2	3	
Non-commissioned officers and men .....		13	17
Total .....	2	16	17

Eight non-commissioned officers and men received their discharge from the School for the purpose of joining the detachment of Garrison Artillery on duty in Manitoba.

1. The results of this, the fourth year of the existence of this School, have been very satisfactory, an increased number of non-commissioned officers and men have been admitted and qualified for certificates, as compared with the preceding twelve months, while, as a general rule, a better class of men have been sent to the School of Gunnery by officers commanding batteries.

The order sanctioning the enlistment in "A" Battery for a continuous service of three years of certain non-commissioned officers and men has already produced good results, by enabling a better class of non-commissioned officers qualified to act as instructors, to be retained, and will also act beneficially in the formation of a still more efficient band of musicians and staff of permanently employed non-commissioned officers and men.

2. I have again to report with regret that so few officers have been able to attend the short course of instruction. The causes which, I believe, have led to this state of affairs I have noticed in my last report, together with what I believe to be at least a partial remedy. I have seen no reason since to change my opinion, and can only report that throughout my inspection I have noticed the great disadvantage under which captains of batteries labour, when they are unprovided with efficient subaltern officers.

3. The recommendations contained in my last report as to the adoption of a Third class Certificate, the increase of the Field Battery establishment in this School, and the increase of its establishment during the winter months, have not as yet been adopted, and I can only again repeat my former recommendation.

4. The School of Gunnery Rifle Association has been kept up with vigor, it numbered this year 83 members, two prize meetings were held, and weekly practices kept up for aggregate prizes.

5. The usual summer camp for a week in August was formed on the Lake shore. Instruction in camp duties, etc., was carried on with very beneficial results.

6. Two officers, Lieutenant Peters, "A" Battery, and Lieutenant Drury, New Brunswick Garrison Artillery, passed the "long course" examination and obtained First class Certificates.

7. During the annual drill of the several batteries in Ontario those non-commissioned officers and men belonging to them, and who were going through a course of instruction here, were sent to their respective batteries, with, in most cases, very good results, and in the case of the London, Durham and Kingston Field Batteries a specially qualified instructor was sent from the School of Gunnery. An officer and sergeant instructor superintended the drill of the Toronto, Collingwood and St. Catharines Garrison Batteries at Toronto. I hope, during the ensuing year, to make still further use, in this direction, of the qualified staff of instructors in "A" Battery, as their services in this respect are most useful.

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

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Commandant School of Gunnery.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.



## REPORT ON "B" BATTERY, SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

CITADEL, QUEBEC,  
December 31st, 1875.

SIR,—During the year ending 31st December, 1875, two officers and 14 non-commissioned officers and men joined for a "short course."

For a "long course" of instruction, one officer and 102 non-commissioned officers and men.

Seventy-four non-commissioned officers and men re-engaged.

At the Branch School, Montreal, there have been for a "short course," three officers and 37 non-commissioned officers and gunners.

The lists of those receiving certificates, together with the credits gained in various subjects, is appended and marked F. H. K.

Ten non-commissioned officers and men were selected from those who volunteered for service with the detachment of artillery in Manitoba, but as the non-commissioned officers are reduced to infantry pay on accepting this service, the best will not offer. The officers, on the contrary, are paid in accordance with Militia Regulations, paragraph 286, while those of the School of Gunnery receive a less sum. For subalterns of the Gunnery School the pay is quite insufficient to meet the requirements of uniform and subsistence. I would respectfully submit for consideration the propriety of equalizing the rates of pay for artillery in garrison at Quebec, Kingston and Fort Garry, and consolidating the whole into a brigade for service in any part of the Dominion. If Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to confer the title of Royal Canadian Artillery, it would much increase the efficiency of such a force.

The drawback for articles out of bond for officers' mess consumption always allowed to the Imperial troops, though frequently promised consideration, has not yet been acceded to those serving in the Dominion of Canada. The small number of officers in a single battery, and the expenses inseparable from the garrison mess at Quebec (the gateway of Canada) when added to the expenses of a band, is a severe tax on officers, some of whom are only in receipt of (\$1) one dollar per diem, and are nevertheless ordered by General Orders, dated Ottawa, 20th October, 1871, to keep up a mess.

The class of men joining the battery has been very superior of late in physique, education and conduct. The depression of business brings a large number of eligible applicants that I am daily obliged to reject. If any augmentation is contemplated, the present would be a favorable time to relieve the distress, and procure a superior class of soldiers to bring the garrison up to the minimum strength for guard duty, as considered consistent with the soldier's health in the British army.

Notwithstanding the heavy night duty, the usual daily duties and courses of instruction have been carried out, of which a synopsis was given in last year's report.

The standard for officers' long course has been lowered, for the reasons given in that document.

The usual competitive practice was carried out with heavy guns from the citadel during the winter, for badges furnished from the canteen funds. The rifle small arm practice was carried out at Artillery Park, Levis, and the field artillery practice in camp at the Island of Orleans. The Commandant's Silver Badge, for the best shot with all arms, was won by Battery Sergeant-Major C. Lavie, the only non-commissioned officer who has obtained an officer's first class certificate.

The winter course of evening gymnastics for young soldiers has commenced.

On the completion of the summer short course of instruction, I obtained three (3) months' leave of absence to visit England, and on my return found the autumn course had been well instructed by the Adjutant of the School, Captain Oscar Prevost, an excellent officer, aided by Sergeant Assistant Gunnery Instructor Howard, "B" Battery.

I found as I had expected, that Major Montizambert, who commanded during my absence, had maintained excellent discipline, and that the various responsibilities

devolving upon him had been conscientiously met, while the battery account, canteen and band, &c., had been kept with regularity. The Pay-Sergeant is still without any authorized pay.

The payments to the officers' mess have not been, I regret to say, equally regular, nor the canteen account of St. Helen's Island, where a young officer is posted with a detachment numerically too small either to furnish a sentry over the magazine, or a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers for duties necessarily equal to those of a battery. Notwithstanding, it will be seen that the Branch School of Gunnery has trained more "short course" officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the Montreal Artillery Corps than have been trained for any corps in the Province.

A system of meteorological observations by means of the non-commissioned officer of the guard relieving sentries, has been established. The averages are taken by Master Gunner Donaldson, R.A., of whose valuable services, however, I expect shortly to be deprived, as well as those of the Ordnance Armourer, R.A. The Master Gunner has charge of the instruments; and reports, after submission to me, are sent to Professor Kingston, of Toronto Observatory, who has provided instruments, and reports favorably of the results. The system, if desirable, might be extended to the Artillery at Kingston and Manitoba.

You are aware that a printing press for examination questions, circulating changes in drill, previously submitted to you, has been established, but as yet no funds are authorized to meet the expenditure, or that for a Militia Artillery Manual, the issue of which is delayed in consequence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BLAND STRANGE, Lieut. Colonel,  
Commandant "B" Battery School of Gunnery.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.



[F.]

## BRANCH SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, MONTREAL.

## Non-Commissioned Officers' and Gunners' "Short Course" Examination Return.

Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Theory.			Practical.						Total.	Decimal.	Remarks.
			Gunnery.	Artillery Material.	Mounting & Dis-mounting Field Ordnance.	Field Gun Drill.	Field Battery Movements.	Sword Drill.	Fitting Harness.	Riding and Driving.	Picquets & Guards.			
		Montreal Field Battery...	200	250	240	200	200	100	100	100	50	1,440		
Sergt.	Wilson, J. ....	do	145	230	190	200	200	100	100	100	50	1,315	.91	
do	Pollock, J. K. ....	do	155	235	215	200	200	100	100	100	50	1,355	.94	
do	McInloch, H. ....	do	155	220	215	200	200	100	100	100	50	1,340	.93	
Corpl.	Yonill, J. ....	do	155	215	205	200	200	75	100	100	50	1,300	.90	
Gr....	Kendal, R. J. ....	do	110	215	210	200	200	100	100	100	50	1,285	.89	
do	McPherson, L. ....	do	165	240	230	200	200	100	100	100	50	1,385	.96	
do	Marsh, J. ....	do	125	230	200	200	200	75	100	100	50	1,280	.88	
do	Read.....	do	150	230	200	200	200	75	100	100	50	1,305	.90	
														This Gunner passed with the highest credit both in Garrison and Field Artillery

## Officers' "Short Course" Examination Return.

Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Theory.			Practical.					Total.	Decimal.	Remarks.
			Gunnery.	Artillery Material.	Shifting & Working Ordnance.	Company Drill.	Garrison Drill.	Mortar Drill.	Gyn Drill.	Ordnance.			
			220	170	180	100	150	50	60	200	1,130		
Lieut.	Meredith, H. V	M. G. A.	205	125	160	100	150	50	60	150	1,000	.88	This officer can instruct a Battalion.
do	Hamilton, G. W	do ...	200	140	125	50	150	56	40	100	855	.75	
do	Currie, J. ....	do ...	135	95	155	100	150	50	60	175	910	.80	This officer can instruct a Battalion.

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant Gunnery School, Quebec.



## QUEBEC GUNNERY SCHOOL

## Non-Commissioned Officers' and Gunners' Examination Return.

Corps and Rank.	Names.	Subjects.—Written.					Subjects.—Practical.							Total.	Decimal.	Remarks.
		Gunnery.	Artillery Mater- ial.	Shifting & Work- ing Ordnance.	Company Drill.	Field Gun Drill.	Garrison Gun Drill.	Mortar Drill.	7-inch B. L. R. Gun Drill.	Gyn Drill.	Sling Waggon.	Shifting Ordnance, including Knotting and Lashing.	Riding and Driv- ing, and Sword Drill.			
B. Battery — Gr.	Ackerman, R. }															
do	Chilton, C. }															
do	Gagné, A. }	200	180	104	85	130	150	45	200	30	50	150	200	1,124	.56	Qualifying Decimal, 5.
do	German, H. }	200	290	76	100	140	150	45	110	40	45	150	200	1,346	.67	Examination Papers not returned.
do	Hall, A. }	200	264	198	100	150	150	50	200	60	50	270	200	1,568	.78	
do	Hope, F. }	234	228	84	100	150	150	50	100	30	...	100	200	1,226	.61	
do	Mitchell, T. }	227	252	134	100	150	150	50	100	60	50	173	200	1,446	.72	
do	Murray, P. }	171	207	60	80	140	100	26	100	50	50	100	200	984	.49	
do	McNeman, J. }	227	228	132	100	150	150	50	60	50	50	100	200	1,387	.69	
do	Williams, J. }	270	273	152	100	150	150	50	183	50	50	200	200	1,628	.81	
do	Donaldson, W. }	299	261	174	100	150	150	50	150	60	50	92	200	1,526	.76	Examination Papers not returned.
do	Gilbert, L. }															
do	Payette, N. }	339	218	190	75	130	150	45	...	30	50	150	200	1,377	.73	
do	McConkey, J. }	341	265	148	75	100	150	40	...	40	40	120	200	1,280	.69	
do	Murray, T. }	259	272	170	75	75	150	40	...	30	40	130	200	1,241	.67	
do	Eddleston, J. }	314	244	143	80	75	150	35	...	25	40	120	200	1,216	.65	
do	Bruce, R. }	221	176	100	60	120	140	40	...	40	45	150	200	1,112	.60	
do	Mellon, J. }	293	176	125	60	75	140	40	...	40	40	130	200	1,079	.58	
do	Cuthbertson, F. }	312	120	162	75	100	150	45	...	45	45	130	200	1,109	.61	
do	Forward, R. }	335	215	155	80	100	150	40	...	50	50	150	200	1,325	.65	
do	Laister, T. }	340	275	195	70	...	105	50	...	48	30	140	200	1,413	.84	
do	Hills, E. }	325	265	180	70	...	105	45	...	36	25	140	200	1,338	.08	
do	Spreckley, G. }	310	245	160	80	...	120	40	...	30	25	120	200	1,270	.76	
do	McLaughlan, J. }	325	255	190	70	...	105	40	...	48	30	140	200	1,343	.08	
do	Preston, J. }	220	225	172	70	...	120	50	...	30	25	100	200	1,251	.75	
do	Hobbs, H. }	285	235	120	70	...	75	35	...	36	10	100	200	1,066	.63	

do	McMullen, J. }	285	225	160	70	...	120	30	...	30	25	140	200	1,205	.72	
do	Murdoch, J. }	330	360	170	70	...	120	40	...	30	25	100	200	1,285	.76	
do	Genest, O. }	270	195	146	70	...	105	40	...	30	25	100	200	1,118	.66	
do	Benard, A. }	220	192	50	50	...	105	40	...	30	30	100	200	977	.58	
do	Perrier, H. }	338	275	180	50	...	90	40	...	30	30	140	200	1,313	.78	

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commandant Gunnery School, Quebec.

To the Adjutant General of Militia



[K.]  
QUEBEC GUNNERY SCHOOL.  
OFFICERS "Long and Short Course" Examination Return.

Corps and Rank.	Names.	Subjects.—Written.										Subjects.—Practical.										Remarks.				
		Gunnery		Artillery Material.	Shifting and Working Ordnance, including Knotting and Lashing.	Fortification.	Surveying and Range Finding.	Tactics and Strategy.		Military Law, &c.	Total Theory.	Company Drill.	Field Gun Drill.	Garrison Gun Drill.	Mortar Drill.	7-inch B.L.R. Gun Drill.	Gyn Drill.	Sling Wagon.	Shifting Ordnance.	Riding and Driving, and Sword Drill.	Total Practical.		Decimal.		Class Certificate.	
		Obligatory.	Voluntary.					Obligatory.	Voluntary.														T.	P.		
Lieut., Halifax Field Battery ...	Imlah .....	500	300	800	400	400	400	500	400	200	300	100	150	50	200	60	50	200	100	90	685	89	65	First ..	Short Course.	
Capt., "B" Battery ...	G. White ....	360	.....	460	240	240	300	.....	.....	.....	275	1785	80	100	150	50	200	60	50	150	25	865	54	81	First ..	Long Course.

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Commandant Gunnery School, Quebec.

To the Adjutant General of Militia.

## APPENDIX No. 5. GUNNERY CERTIFICATES.

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LIST of the names of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others, in the Active Militia Artillery, who have obtained Certificates at the School of Gunnery, Kingston "A." Battery, during the year 1875.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Long or Short Course.	Regimental Division.
	1875.	1875.		
Abbott, Sergt. W. London Field Battery.....	10th March .....	.....	Short .....	London.
Anderson, Lieut. Jno. Weir, Toronto Garrison Battery .....	20th May .....	.....	do .....	Toronto.
Armstrong, Sergt. Hamilton Field Battery.....	.....	3rd December....	do .....	Hamilton.
Barber, Corporal Wm. H. Hamilton Field Battery.....	9th October.....	.....	do .....	do
Brown, Gunner Geo. Toronto Field Battery .....	.....	1st February.....	do .....	Toronto.
Chestnut, Gunner John, Kingston Field Battery.....	.....	30th March.....	do .....	Kingston.
Cornish, Gunner John C., Kingston Field Battery.....	10th March .....	.....	do .....	do
Crawford, Sergt. Thomas, Collingwood Garrison Battery.....	.....	3rd December....	do .....	Simcoe, N. R.
Cruise, Gunner D., Toronto Field Battery .....	.....	10th March.....	do .....	Toronto.
Dale, Corporal George, Toronto Field Battery.....	19th October.....	.....	do .....	do
Dibblee, Lieut. Herbert, Woodstock Field Battery.....	20th May.....	.....	do .....	Oxford, N.R.
Dodds, Gunner Thomas, Toronto Garrison Artillery.....	1st February .....	.....	do .....	Toronto.
Drury, 1st Lieut. Chas. Wm., New Brunswick Garrison Artillery.....	7th June.....	.....	Long .....	St. John, N. B.
Evans, Corporal R., Toronto Field Battery.....	19th October.....	.....	Short .....	Toronto.
Fletcher, Acting-Bombadier Wm., "A" Battery.....	.....	26th August .....	do .....	City of Kingston.
Fortier, Corporal Loftus, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	.....	do .....	do .....	City of Ottawa.
Galbraith, Gunner Joseph, Wellington Field Battery.....	.....	do .....	do .....	Wellington.
Holtorf, Gunner H. Toronto Field Battery.....	.....	19th October.....	do .....	Toronto.
Hooper, Gunner, Robert, Toronto Field Battery.....	.....	10th March .....	do .....	do
Johnston, Corporal Wm., Sarnia Garrison Battery .....	.....	11th April.....	do .....	Lambton.
Kennedy, Sergt-Major J. H., Winnipeg Field Battery.....	.....	3rd December.....	do .....	Town of Winnipeg



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Cont'd.*

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Long or Short Course.	Regimental Division.
King, Gunner Wm., Toronto Field Battery	1875. 3rd December	1875.	Short	Toronto.
Lynch, Sergt. Thomas, Woodstock Field Battery	13th May		do	Oxford, N.R.
Male, Gunner Moses, Collingwood Garrison Battery		3rd December	do	Simcoe, N. R.
Morley, Gunner Nelson, Welland Canal Field Battery		21st October	do	Welland.
McCall, Gunner James, Wellington Field Battery	21st October		do	Wellington.
McCammon, 2nd Lieut. J.A., Gananoque Field Battery	2nd June		do	Leeds, S.R.
McGuire, Gunner W., Welland Canal Field Battery		1st February	do	Welland.
Patmore, Gunner John, Hamilton Field Battery	1st February		do	Hamilton.
Peck, Acting-Bombardier Henry, Toronto Garrison Battery		11th April	do	Toronto.
Pettit, Gunner Joseph, Napanee Garrison Battery	1st February		do	Lennox.
Peters, Lieut Jas., "A." Battery	7th June		Long	City of Kingston.
Phillips, Gunner Joseph, Toronto Garrison Battery	10th March		Short	Toronto.
Ramsay, Gunner William, Toronto Garrison Battery	3rd December		do	do
Roberts, Gunner A., Toronto Garrison Battery	9th October		do	do
Roberts, Sergt. E., Toronto Garrison Battery		21st October	do	do
Sanderson, Gunner W. J., London Field Battery		10th March	do	City of London
Sergeant, Corporal Thos., Toronto Field Battery	9th October		do	Toronto.
Slade, Gunner C. W., Gananoque Field Battery		10th March	do	Leeds, S.R.
Stroud, Sergt. W., Wellington Field Battery		do	do	Wellington.
Weibalk, Gunner H., London Field Battery		1st February	do	City of London.
Wells, Gunner S., Napanee Garrison Battery		do	do	Lennox.
Wilkinson, Gunner A., Welland Canal Field Battery		do	do	Welland.
Wormington, Gunner J. H., Toronto Field Battery	9th October		do	Toronto.

## RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates (Long Course)	2
do (Short Course)	19
Second do	23
Total	44

RÉSUMÉ.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION.	ACTIVE MILITIA.	
	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificate.
Officers of the Active Militia Artillery, and Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Gunnery, in the Province of Ontario, since their first opening.		
Addington ( <i>vide</i> Lennox)		
Bothwell		
Brant		
Brockville ( <i>vide</i> Leeds)	1	
Bruce		
Cardwell		
Carleton and City of Ottawa	13	7
Dundas	8	4
Durham	4	1
Elgin		
Essex	4	1
Frontenac and City of Kingston	25	13
Glengarry	1	
Grenville		1
Grey		
Haldimand	1	
Halton	1	
Hamilton, City of ( <i>vide</i> Wentworth)		
Hastings	16	3
Huron	5	2
Kent		
Kingston, City of ( <i>vide</i> Frontenac)		
Lambton	5	2
Lanark	3	
Leeds and Brockville	7	2
Lennox and Addington	8	3
Lincoln	10	2
London ( <i>vide</i> Middlesex)		
Middlesex and London	6	3
Niagara	1	
Norfolk		1
Northumberland	8	
Ontario	2	
Ottawa, City of ( <i>vide</i> Carleton)		1
Oxford		
Peel	1	
Perth	2	
Peterborough	1	
Prescott and Russell	1	
Prince Edward	1	
Renfrew		
Russell ( <i>vide</i> Prescott)		
Simcoe	9	4
Stormont		
Toronto, City of ( <i>vide</i> York)		
Victoria		
Waterloo		6
Welland	4	9
Wellington	7	1
Wentworth and City of Hamilton	5	
York and City of Toronto	86	19
Town of Winnipeg, Manitoba	1	1
St. John, N.B.	1	
Grand Total	248	86



## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LIST of names of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others, in the Active Militia Artillery, who have obtained Certificates at the School of Gunnery, Quebec "B." Battery, during the Year 1875.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Long or Short Course.	Regimental Divisions.
	1875.	1875.		
Ackerman, R., Gunner "B" Battery.	15th March.....	Short.....	City of Quebec.	
Benaud, E., Bombardier "B" Battery.	21st December...	do .....	do .....	
Bruce, R., Gunner "B" Battery.	13th July.....	do .....	do .....	
Chilton, Charles, Bombardier "B" Battery.	15th March.....	do .....	do .....	
Cuthbertson, F., Gunner "B" Battery.	20th July.....	do .....	do .....	
Currie, J., Lieutenant, Montreal.	do .....	do .....	City of Montreal.	
DeMansly, H., Gunner "B" Battery.	21st December...	do .....	City of Quebec.	
Donaldson, Wm., Acting Bombardier "B" Battery.	15th March.....	do .....	do .....	
Edleson, John, Gunner "B" Battery.	13th July.....	do .....	do .....	
Forward, Robert, Gunner, Hochelaga, Montreal.	27th November...	do .....	City of Montreal.	
Gagné, Arthur, Corporal "B" Battery.	15th March.....	do .....	City of Quebec.	
Genest, Bombardier "B" Battery.	21st December...	do .....	do .....	
German, Henry, Gunner "B" Battery.	15th March.....	do .....	do .....	
Gilbert, Léon, Bombardier "B" Battery.	19th May.....	do .....	do .....	
Hamilton, G., Lieutenant Montreal Garrison Artillery.	20th July.....	do .....	City of Montreal.	
Hall, Alfred, Gunner "B" Battery.	15th March.....	do .....	City of Quebec.	
Hill, Edmund, Bombardier "B" Battery.	18th December...	do .....	do .....	
Hobbs, Henry, Gunner "B" Battery.	do .....	do .....	do .....	
Hope, Francis, Gunner "B" Battery.	15th March.....	do .....	do .....	
Imlah, Wm., Lieutenant Halifax Field Battery.	4th June.....	do .....	City of Halifax.	
Kendal, R., Gunner Montreal Field Battery.	20th July.....	do .....	City of Montreal.	
Laister, Thomas, Bombardier "B" Battery.	18th December...	do .....	City of Quebec.	

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## LIST of Candidates for Commissions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Long or Short Course.	Regimental Divisions.
	1875.	1875.		
Marsh, J., Gunner Montreal Field Battery.	20th July.....	Short.....	City of Montreal.	
Melton, Joseph, Gunner "B" Battery.	13th do .....	do .....	City of Quebec.	
Meredith, H. V., Lieutenant Montreal Garrison Artillery.	20th do .....	do .....	City of Montreal.	
Mitchell, Thomas, Acting Bombardier "B" Battery.	15th March.....	do .....	City of Quebec.	
Murdoch, John, Gunner "B" Battery.	18th December...	do .....	do .....	
Murray, Patrick, Gunner "B" Battery.	15th March.....	do .....	do .....	
Murray, Thomas, Gunner "B" Battery.	13th July.....	do .....	do .....	
McConkey, J., Acting Bombardier "B" Battery.	do .....	do .....	do .....	
McIntosh, H., Sergeant Montreal Field Battery.	20th July.....	do .....	City of Montreal.	
McLaughlin, Jas., Bombardier "B" Battery.	18th December...	do .....	City of Quebec.	
McMullen, J., Gunner "B" Battery.	do .....	do .....	do .....	
McNerney, Joseph, Gunner "B" Battery.	15th March.....	do .....	do .....	
McPherson, James Leslie, Gunner Montreal Field Battery.	20th July.....	do .....	City of Montreal.	
Payette, Nazaire, Acting Bombardier "B" Battery.	13th do .....	do .....	City of Quebec.	
Perrier, D., Gunner "B" Battery.	21st December...	do .....	do .....	
Pollock, J.K., Sergeant Montreal Field Battery.	20th July.....	do .....	City of Montreal.	
Preston, John, Gunner "B" Battery.	18th December...	do .....	City of Quebec.	
Reid, David, Gunner Montreal Field Battery.	10th do .....	do .....	City of Montreal.	
Spreckley, George, Bombardier "B" Battery.	18th do .....	do .....	City of Quebec.	
White, Geo. Robt., Captain, late of Quebec Garrison Artillery.	21st December...	Long.....	City of Quebec.	
Williams, John, Gunner "B" Battery.	15th March.....	Short.....	do .....	
Wilson, J., Sergeant Montreal Field Battery.	20th July.....	do .....	City of Montreal.	
Will, J., Corporal Montreal Field Battery.	do .....	do .....	do .....	

## RECAPITULATION.

First-Class Certificates (Long Course).....	1
do (Short Course).....	1
Second-Class Certificates (Short Course).....	43
Total.....	45



# RESUMÉ

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.	
	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.
Officers of the Active Militia Artillery, and Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Gun-nery, in the Province of Quebec, since their first opening.		
Argenteuil and Two Mountains .....		
Arthabaska and Drummond .....		
Assomption and Montcalm .....		
Bagot .....		
Beauce .....		
Beauharnois and Laprairie .....	5	6
Bellechasse and Dorchester .....	1	
Berthier .....		
Bonaventure .....		
Brome and Stanstead .....		
Chambly and Verchères .....		
Champlain .....		
Charlevoix and Montmorency .....		
Chateauguay .....		
Chicoutimi and Saguenay .....	1	
Compton and Sherbrooke .....		
Gaspé .....	1	3
Hochelaga and City of Montreal .....	1	3
Huntingdon .....	29	64
Iberville .....	2	
Jacques Cartier and Laval .....		
Joliette .....	2	
Kamouraska .....		
Lévis .....		
L'Islet and Montmagny .....		
Lotbinière .....		
Maskinongé and St. Maurice .....		
Megantic .....		
Missisquoi .....	1	
Napierville and St. Johns .....		
Nicolet and Yamaska .....	3	
Ottawa and Pontiac .....		
Portneuf .....	2	
Quebec, City of .....		
Richelieu .....	13	100
Richmond and Wolfe .....	1	
Rimouski .....	2	
Rouville .....		
St. Hyacinthe .....		
Shefford .....	2	
Soulanges and Vaudreuil .....	2	15
Temiscouata .....	1	
Terrebonne .....		
Victoria, Province of British Columbia .....	1	
Halifax, City of .....	1	
Grand Total .....	72	191

# APPENDIX No. 6.

## MILITARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIST of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Active Militia, and Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction during the year 1875.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Division.
	1875.	1875.	
Arnold, Oliver Howard, Staff Sergt., 74th Battalion .....		21st May .....	Kings.
Bird, Frederick, Color-Sergt., 71st Battalion .....		1st do .....	York.
Boone, Jared, Ensign, 71st Battalion .....		31st March .....	do
Boone, James Emery, Private, 71st Battalion .....		31st do .....	do
Boone, Wm. Bedford .....		3rd do .....	do
Bothwell, Joseph Saxon .....		22nd Jan .....	do
Boyer, Herbert Newton, Color-Sergt., 67th Battalion .....		24th April .....	Carleton.
Broad, Wallace .....		24th do .....	Charlotte.
Broderick, Thomas Jerome .....		25th Feb .....	York.
Brown, Saunders Gilford, Sergt., 71st Battalion .....		14th May .....	do
Burt, Justin, Sergt., 71st Battalion .....		25th Feb .....	do
Carvell, Isaac Slawson, Captain, 67th Battalion .....		2nd April .....	Carleton.
Currie, Chas. Westly, Private, 71st Battalion .....		28th May .....	York.
Dewitt, Marshall Robinson .....		25th Feb .....	York.
Farrow, Edward Charles .....		25th do .....	York.
Ferguson, John Newton, Private, 71st Battalion .....		8th May .....	Queens.
Fisher, George Samuel .....		19th March .....	York.
Fletcher, John T., Lieutenant, 67th Battalion .....	27th April .....		Carleton.
Gillis, Murdoch, Private, 71st Battalion .....		15th May .....	York.
Graham, Wm. Richard Hall, Private, 71st Battalion .....		21st April .....	do
Grant, Jacob Byron, Private, 71st Battalion .....		21st do .....	do
Hallet, John Barberie, Private, 74th Battalion .....		28th May .....	Kings.
Hason, Nehemiah .....		23rd Feb .....	York.
Henderson, Joshua Wm., Private, 71st Battalion .....		10th April .....	do
Jones, Daniel Hildreth, Color-Sergt., 67th Battalion .....		10th do .....	do
Knox, Andrew Thomas .....		13th Feb .....	do
Lawrence, William, Private, 71st Battalion .....		8th May .....	do
Lee, Peter Andrew .....		19th March .....	do
Levinge, William .....		30th April .....	1st, St. John.
Little, Geo. Archibald, Private, 71st Battalion .....		31st March .....	York.
Livingston, William Alexander, Private, 71st Battalion .....		10th April .....	do
Mabie, Thomas .....		31st March .....	do
Miller, Thomas, Private, 71st Battalion .....		8th May .....	do
Mooers, Charles William, Private, 71st Battalion .....		21st do .....	do
Morris, Harry Murray, do do .....		1st do .....	do
McClosky, John Richard, do 74th Battalion .....		19th March .....	do
McInnes, Frank Alexander .....		3rd do .....	do
McLean, William Alexander .....		25th Feb .....	do
McMillan, Arthur Wm., Private, 74th Battalion .....		28th May .....	Kings.
McPherson, Wm. Alexander .....		25th Feb .....	York.



## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## LIST of Candidates for Commissions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Division.
Nicholson, Samuel A .....	1875.	1875.	
O'Leary, Daniel O'Connell Carleton, Capt., 62nd Battalion .....		3rd March ..	York.
Orr, James Arthur, Private, 74th Battalion .....		21st April ...	2nd, Saint John.
Peterson, Asa Elias, Private, 67th Battalion .....		8th May ....	Kings.
Pickard, Jas. Carson, Private, 71st Battalion .....		24th April...	Carleton.
Raymond, Arthur John .....		31st March ..	York.
Reid, Wm. Henry, Private, 71st Battalion .....			
Robinson, Frederick Philippe .....		25th do ...	Carleton.
Roscoe, Josiah R., Private, 67th Battalion .....		10th April...	York.
Shillinglaw, James W. ....		28th May ....	do
Smith, Thos., Color-Sergt., 71st Battalion .....		28th May ....	Carleton.
Smith, Geo. Ripley, Private, 67th Battalion .....			
Smith, Jared Oscar, do do .....		3rd March ..	York.
Straton, Barry .....		10th April...	do
Thomas, Wm. F., Private, 67th Battalion .....		1st May ....	Carleton.
Tweedale, Edward Barbour, Private, 71st Battalion .....		21st do ...	York.
Wallace, Geo. K., Ensign and Quartermaster, 62nd Batt....		13th Feb ....	do
Wallace, Wm. Henry, Private, 74th Battalion .....		14th May ....	Carleton.
Watters, Chas. Rodolph, Private, 67th Battalion .....		21st April ...	York.
Wandleas, Thos. Grey .....			
White, Frederick J. ....		31st March ..	2nd, Saint John.
White, Hawtrey John, Gunner, No. 10 Battery N.B. B.G.A. ....		21st May ....	Kings.
Williams, John Franklin, Private, 67th Battalion .....		14th do ...	Carleton.
Williams, Joseph W., Corporal, do .....		3rd March ..	York.
Wilson, Robert Henry, Private, do .....		13th Feb ....	York.
		21st April ...	2nd, Saint John.
		28th May ....	York.
		24th April...	Carleton.
		14th May ....	do
		14th do ...	do

## RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates .....	2
Second do .....	64
Total .....	66

## RESUME.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.		Number of Cadets attending the Schools of Military Instruction, on the 1st of Jan., 1876.
	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.	
Albert .....		3	
Carleton .....	2	43	
Charlotte .....		8	
Gloucester .....		3	
Kent .....		5	
Kings .....		38	
Northumberland .....		3	
Queens .....		8	
Restigouche .....		2	
St. John (first) .....		9	
St. John (second) .....	9	111	
Sunbury .....		10	
Victoria .....		3	
Westmoreland .....		13	
York .....	4	161	
Grand Total .....	15	420	



## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LIST of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Active Militia, and Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction during the year 1875.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Division.
	1875.	1875.	
Anderson, P., Private, 66th Battalion .....	24th June.....	4th May .....	Halifax City.
Boutillier, J. Edwin, Private, 66th Battalion.....		16th Feb.....	do
Bowser, Michael, do do .....		22nd May.....	do
Brown, W. L., Private, 63rd Battalion.....		12th April.....	do
Gaithness, A., do do .....		10th May.....	do
Dart, R., 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery .....	24th June.....		Halifax County.
Dimock, J. E., Ensign, 63rd Battalion.....		22nd May.....	Halifax City.
Eliot, C. A., Private, do .....		24th June.....	do
Fegan, J. A., Private, 66th Battalion.....		22nd May.....	do
Fullard, John, Gunner, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery .....		22nd March.....	do
Gibson, Wm., Private, 63rd Battalion.....		22nd May.....	do
Goold, Henry, do do .....		24th June .....	do
Gorham, Edward, do do .....		4th May .....	do
Graham, Jas., Sergeant, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery .....		1st April .....	do
Hainsworth, H., Private, 66th Battalion.....		22nd May.....	do
Hamann, O., Gunner, 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery .....		4th do .....	do
Hartlen, J., Battery Sergeant-Major, 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery .....		22nd May.....	do
Harvey, James, Sergeant, 63rd Battalion.....		22nd March.....	do
Hilton, George, Private.....		22nd May.....	do
Jackson, F. W., Sergeant, 66th Battalion.....		22nd March.....	do
Kelly, James F., Private, 63rd Battalion.....		24th June.....	do
Langille, E. H., Sergeant, 66th Battalion .....		1st April.....	do
Laugille, R., do do .....		12th do .....	do
Lithgow, Wm., Lieutenant, 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	4th May.....	16th Feb.....	do
Mathews, J., Private, 66th Battalion .....		4th May.....	do
Micklewright, F. J., Private, 63rd Battalion .....	24th June .....	12th April.....	do
Mitchell, Arthur B., do do .....	do .....	1st do .....	do
Mitchell, Wm. F., do do .....		12th do .....	do
Munro, W. F. R., do do .....		24th June .....	do
McDougall, Duncan, Sergeant, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery .....		do .....	do
McGee, J., Private, 66th Battalion.....		22nd May.....	do
McGillivray, J., Private, 66th Battalion.....		do .....	do
McInnes, John, Ensign, 63rd do .....	22nd May.....	22nd March.....	do
McKandy, James, Corporal, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		4th May.....	do
McKenzie, William, Sergeant, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		do .....	do

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Division.
	1875.	1875.	
McLeod, James, Gunner, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		22nd March.....	do
McNeil, E. F., Sergeant, 72nd Battalion.....		do .....	Annapolis Co.
McNiven, D., Battery Sergeant-Major, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		16th Feb .....	Halifax City.
O'Malley, Thos., Sergeant, 66th Battalion.....		24th June.....	do
Oland, George, Gunner, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		do .....	Halifax County.
Phelan, Patrick, Sergeant, 66th Battalion .....		22nd May.....	Halifax City.
Plenty, J., Gunner, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		1st April .....	do
Pollock, John, Sergeant, do do .....		24th June .....	do
Purcell, W. A., Captain, 2nd do do .....	4th May .....		do
Ready, Daniel B., Sergeant, 63rd Battalion.....		22nd May.....	do
Ritcey, James L., Sergeant, 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		24th June.....	Halifax County.
Sandford, G. A., Captain, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery .....	4th May .....	16th Feb.....	Halifax City.
Shafner, Caleb W., Lieutenant, 72nd Battalion.....	22nd March.....		do
Siteman, W. H., Gunner, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....		24th June.....	do
Small, J. W., Private, 66th Battalion.....		16th Feb.....	do
Spurr, Robert, Lieutenant, 69th Battalion .....		22nd March.....	Annapolis Co.
Stairs, Edward, Lieutenant, 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery .....	4th May.....		Halifax City.
Stanford, Jas. T., Corporal, 66th Battalion.....	22nd May.....	19th Feb.....	do
Stanford, G. S., Private, do .....		22nd March.....	do
Stenhouse, J. G., Sergeant, 63rd Battalion.....		1st April .....	do
Stratton, John, Private, do .....		19th May .....	do
Suckling, J., Sergeant, do .....		16th Feb.....	do
Todd, Alfred H., Captain, Governor General's Foot Guards .....	16th Feb.....		Ottawa City, O.
Twining, John T., Private, 63rd Battalion.....		24th June.....	Halifax City.
West, Welsford E., 66th Battalion .....	22nd May.....	16th Feb.....	do
Williams, S., Corporal, 66th Battalion.....		22nd May.....	do
Woodill, Robert W., Private, 63rd Battalion.....		24th June .....	do

## RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates.....	12
Second do .....	57
Total.....	69



## RESUMÉ.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Regimental Divisions.	ACTIVE MILITIA.		Number of Cadets attending the Schools of Military Instruction on the 1st of Jan., 1876.
	Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Active Militia, and Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction since first opening.		
	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.	
Annapolis.....	2	40	
Antigonish.....			
Cape Breton.....	1	4	
Colchester.....		10	
Cumberland.....	1	9	
Digby.....		3	
Guyshoro'.....		6	
Halifax City.....	24	191	
Halifax County.....	1	31	
Hants.....		2	
Inverness.....		4	
Kings.....		8	
Lunenburg.....	2	10	
Pictou.....		23	
Queens.....			
Richmond.....		2	
Shelburne.....			
Victoria.....		13	
Yarmouth.....			
Ottawa City, Ont.....	1		
Grand Total.....	32	356	

## APPENDIX No. 7.

## CERTIFICATES, BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

LIST of Officers of the Active Militia, and of Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates from Boards of Examiners during the Year 1875.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate.	Second Class Certificate.
	1875	1875
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		
Adams, James, Ensign, 13th Battalion .....	10th May.	10th May.
Aikens, James, Ensign, 77th Battalion .....	10th May.	
Barnard, Peter B., Lieutenant, 13th Battalion.....	do	19th July.
Bate, Gerald H., Ensign, Governor General's Foot Guards.....		10th May.
Bowes, R. H., Ensign, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles.....		do
Brennan, M., Lieutenant, 19th Battalion.....		do
Clark, Joseph, Ensign, 44th Battalion.....		do
Decatur, Thomas, Ensign, 36th Battalion.....	10th May.	
Delamere, Joseph, Sergeant, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles.....	10th May.	
Graburn, C., Ensign, Governor General's Foot Guards .....		17th September.
Higginson, Charles T., Captain, 18th Battalion.....	17th September.	
Kerr, E. C., Ensign, 12th Battalion .....		10th May.
Langton, Thomas, Ensign, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles.....		do
Ley, William, Ensign, Leamington Infantry Co.....		9th October.
Major, George, Ensign, Governor General's Foot Guards .....		19th July.
Martin, Matthew, Captain, 24th Battalion .....	10th May.	20th December.
McGillivray, J., Ensign, 34th Battalion.....		10th May.
McKeand, T. K., Sergeant Major, 13th Battalion .....		do
Smith, John J., Ensign, 34th Battalion .....		do
Storerman, John, Ensign, 13th Battalion.....		do
Wells, William, Ensign, 77th Battalion.....	9th October.	17th September
Williamson, John R., Captain, Leamington Infantry Co .....		
Wyman, Thos. Wyman, Captain, 18th Battalion.....		
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.		
Allan, Archd., Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, Victoria Volunteer Rifles .....	8th October.	28th April.
Armstrong, Chrstr., Captain, 53rd Battalion.....		8th October.
Artis, James, Ensign, 79th Battalion.....		do
Bartlett, John K., Lieutenant, 79th Battalion.....		do
Beaton, Donald, Ensign, 58th Battalion .....	8th October.	
Dow, Charles S., Lieutenant, 52nd Battalion. ....		do
Embury, Wm., Ensign, 53rd Battalion.....	8th October.	
Hall, Calvin, Lieutenant-Colonel, 52nd Battalion.....		do
Lothrop, Edwd., Lieutenant, 58th Battalion.....		



## LIST of Officers of the Active Militia, &amp;c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate.	Second Class Certificate.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.		
	1875	1875
Mairs, James, Captain, 54th Battalion.....	8th October.	
Morehouse, W. A., Captain, 53rd Battalion.....	do	
McAuley, M., Captain, 58th Battalion.....	do	
McKinney, Taber, Lieutenant, 60th Battalion.....	do	
McLeod, Donald N., Lieutenant, 58th Battalion.....	do	
McLeod, Donald, Lieutenant, 54th Battalion.....	do	
Ramage, James D., Captain, 58th Battalion.....	do	
Rodier, P. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 76th Battalion.....	23rd July.	
Rolfe, Marshall, Captain, 53rd Battalion.....	8th October.	
Ryther, Dorland P., Lieutenant, 53rd Battalion.....		8th October.
Sully, George, Captain, 3rd Battalion Victoria Volunteer Rifles.....		28th April.
Wood, Israel, Captain, Stanstead Troop Cavalry.....		16th April (1872)
Walker, John Alex., Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Victoria Vol. Rifles.....		28th April.
Wyatt, Thos. J., Lieutenant, 58th Battalion.....		8th October.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Hart, Frederick H.....		29th July.
Howe, William T., Lieutenant, 71st Battalion.....	13th August.	
McGee, Chas., Captain, St. George Infantry Co.....	do	
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.		
Foyle, H. A., Lieutenant, Victoria Provisional Battalion.....	15th July.	

## APPENDIX No. 8.

## ON CAVALRY ORGANIZATION.

CLINTON, ONTARIO,  
29th June, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you a copy of letter (A) and system (B) of organization of the Cavalry of which I made mention at Camp Niagara. You are doubtless somewhat familiar with the system of that date, and will therefore readily perceive the changes which from time to time have been made for the improvement of the force, and as it seems to me there is much room for further improvements, and that with but little or no greater expenditure than caused by the present system. I beg leave to offer a few remarks in connection with the enclosed paper and our present system, endeavoring to confine myself to the branch of the service to which I belong, and in which I have ever taken a great interest, although being as equally conversant with Infantry, having passed through the Military School under Col. Lowrie, 47th Regiment, and obtained a first class certificate, and was afterwards for five years Adjutant of the 19th Lincoln Battalion.

In regard to the Troop organization I have but little to offer, as the officers and non-commissioned officers are as in my system; but in the place of the number of men being reduced, as has been the case, I still adhere to the fifty, with full equipments for each man, for it is better for all purposes to have one strong troop than two weak ones, and the officers draw equally as much pay for the one as the other, and have not the same amount of responsibility or work, so am of opinion it would be better to have stronger troops if we had fewer of them.

The Troops, with but few exceptions, having been formed into regiments, the Staff advocated have been appointed, but were the Adjutants (if duly qualified) permanent Staff Officers under pay, it would add greatly to the efficiency of a regiment, as I will endeavor to show.

In the first place, as you are aware, Sir, an Adjutant has to know everything in connection with his regiment, and be able at all times to answer any questions pertaining thereto. Such is not the case now. He never sees any portion of his regiment, or hears anything in connection with it, but when in camp, consequently he has to feel his way, as it were, in the dark for the first two or three days, in the place of being able to go to his work at once.

Again, Commanding Officers never see any portion of the regiment from one camp to another. Captains of Troops never see their Troops from one annual drill to another, and know but little or anything about them until they want them for drill, and yet these officers are paid—the former twenty-five dollars, and the latter forty dollars per annum for drill purposes, and in most cases are unable to drill their men. Consequently, when they come together in camp the Adjutant has to drill them separately before he can go on with his regimental drill. And then again, each Captain receives sixty dollars per annum for the care of arms, and I find it is as I stated in 1862, they are but little cared for. On inspecting their accoutrements when in camp, I found the saddlery in many cases in an unserviceable condition, many of the straps lost or broken, curb chains tied together with bits of string and wire, collar chains the same, and many of them lost, the numnahs torn and eaten by mice, the leathers rotten, and have not been oiled since they were issued, although I gave orders last year they were to do so. But it is well known that as soon as they are dismissed, no one has any authority over them, the Captains being afraid to use the authority they possess, and endeavor to gain popularity, and make as much as they can out of their position, without any regard to the service or country; and in many cases, although, contrary to the law, the men are not sworn in—they come in for



the annual drill, and after that is over, they are seen in the ranks no more. All this could be obviated by a paid Staff Officer, as none would dare ignore his authority, and he would have a general supervision over officers and men; and I cannot perhaps do better than here bring to your notice a case which occurred in one of the troops some eight years ago, shortly after it had received its equipments. At that time, although Adjutant of the 19th Battalion, I was the appointed and paid Instructor of three troops of Cavalry, and on going to drill one day, a man came on parade with accoutrements very dirty. After giving a severe reprimand, I ordered him to appear on parade the next morning with his things thoroughly clean, did he not, I would hire a man to clean them, and stop the amount out of his pay. The next day, on repairing to the place of drill, I was informed by an inn-keeper that the man had brought his things to his house, thrown them down in the bar room, telling him to tell me I might take them and clean them myself, for he would not. I immediately went to a Magistrate and got a warrant for his arrest, which was duly executed, and the following day he was brought before a Bench of Magistrates, and fined seven dollars and costs, amounting in all to ten dollars. I had no trouble with him or any man of that troop after; but his Captain dare not have resorted to such a measure. Were there Regimental paid Staff Officers they could enforce the laws and orders of the force, compel the arms and accoutrements to be kept in good order, get the men out for occasional drills, teach them the sword and carbine drill, and were the drill sheds, where there are troops, converted into riding schools, teach them riding, so that when they went into camp they would soon be fit for field drill. He could also instruct the officers and non-commissioned officers in their duty, and give them lectures in that most important of duties, out-post duty, of which they know but little or anything about now, and by having a general supervision over the regiment prevent many irregularities which entail expense on the country, as every thing should pass through his hands, and be examined by him. Under our present system, should any disturbance take place by which the force is called out, the expense on the country by fraud would be similar to that of our neighbors during their civil war.

There is much more I would like to lay before you, but my duties as an Assistant Engineer, with a section of sixteen miles under construction to look after, occupies nigh the whole of my time. But I may here mention that several of the men at work on the line, citizens of the United States, left their work to fill up a Company now at Guelph. They told their foreman they were going to camp to have a spree. Such is the state of the Force, that in three months from now, if ordered out at an hour's notice, one third of the men that have been in these camps would not be in the companies, and yet they are shown on paper as full companies. I feel, Sir, I have trespassed too much on your valuable time.

I have, therefore, the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble obedient servant,

S. W. SPILLETTE, Captain,  
Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Cavalry.

Major-General SELBY SMYTH,  
Commanding the Militia of Canada.

[A.]

ST. CATHERINES,  
25th September, 1862.

SIR,—Having noticed in the debate on the Militia Bill, prior to the prorogation of Parliament, a paragraph relating to the Volunteer Cavalry, stating they were a useless expense, and I, as one perfectly conversant with that branch and its usefulness, must admit that in their present state they are of but little use, but can be made very useful were a better system than that of the present adopted. Knowing they

have not the facilities for attending drill as often as the other branches of the service, who are composed of men living in close proximity with the place appointed for their meeting for drill, whereas, they being for the most part composed of men living entirely in the rural districts, many of them at a distance of ten and twelve miles from the place of meeting for drill, with roads that are almost impassable in spring and fall, it is therefore more difficult to get them together as often as the other branches of the service. I therefore beg to lay before you a system whereby I am led to believe the cavalry can be organized and brought to as good a state of proficiency as any branch of the service, and be of eminent service to the country in time of war.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. W. SPILLETTE,  
Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Royal Lancers,  
Instructor of Cavalry.

J. C. RYKERT, Esq., M.P.

For the County of Lincoln.

[B.]

#### MODE OF ORGANIZING THE CAVALRY.

1. That each Troop should consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Cornet, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Trumpeter, one Farrier, and forty privates. Total, exclusive of officers, fifty. Then each Troop, when called out for drill, could be divided into two (one Squadron) and drilled as such.

2. That three Troops compose one Regiment, with the necessary Staff, consisting of one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, one Quarter-Master, one Paymaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, one Veterinary Surgeon, one Drill Instructor, who will also act in the capacity of Adjutant, as having a thorough knowledge of every officer and man, he would be of material service to the working of a Regiment in that capacity; and each Instructor should be granted an allowance for forage for one horse, thus doing away with the present expense of travelling.

3. Each Troop to be drilled not less than eighteen days in one year, six of which, at least, to be consecutive, the remainder to be left to the discretion of the officers in command of Troops, they taking advantage of the most seasonable periods of the year, and so far studying the convenience of the troopers, as to enable as many as possible to attend at the same time. Four hours' actual drill to constitute one day, which to be duly performed, and returns to be made out by the Adjutant, signed by Officers in command of Troops, and forwarded to Brigade Majors.

4. For each day's actual drill each man to be paid the sum of one dollar, and when called out for actual service, each man providing his horse with forage and rations for himself, the sum of two dollars per day. If forage and rations be supplied by commissariat, the contract price to be deducted from his pay.

5. To be clothed and equipped at the expense of the Province. Clothing to be of the uniform pattern of the Imperial Hussars. Each suit to last five years, and each man retain it in his own possession, and be held responsible for the same, and all repairs or damages to be made good at his own expense.

6. Regular military saddles and bridles, swords, belts, pouches and belts, and rifled carbine. The saddlery and arms to be kept in an armory or place appointed for that purpose, which place to be as central as possible, and always be the place of assembly. An experienced person appointed to look after the arms and saddlery, issuing and receiving the same, and be held responsible for their correct keeping, and make good any deficiencies he may be unable to account for, for if left to the Troopers' own keeping, they would become unserviceable in two or three years, whereas, otherwise they would last thirty or forty years. If armed with a rifled



carbine, and taught the use of dismounted as well as mounted, it would prove a very effective weapon in time of war in a country like this, which is so much intersected with woodlands.

7. Officers in command of Troops to be responsible for and duly impress it upon the minds of their men that they always bring the same horse to drill, unless sick, which must be duly vouched for, and which, on no account, to be parted with without permission of the Officer in command of the Troop, under a penalty of not less than five dollars, which fine to be duly imposed.

8. Each man to serve a term of not less than five years, and be sworn in. Or no man be allowed to leave without giving a written notice to the Officer commanding his Troop, which notice, when signed by him, to be forwarded to the Officer in command of the Regiment, from thence through the usual channel to the Commander-in-Chief for his approval, after which to be given to the man, who will then consider himself discharged, and not before. And no man to be discharged by Officers in command of Troops or Regiments unless authorized by the Commander-in-Chief.

9. Every Officer to undergo an examination as to his qualification for holding his present or obtaining a higher commission.

10. Each Regiment to be brought together and drilled as such by the Colonel, or in his absence, the next senior Officer present, at least one day in every year.

11. For the better order of discipline, a code of by-laws may be established in each Troop, to be drawn up by the Officer in command, submitted to and signed by each man, and then forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief for his approval, after which to become law.

S. W. SPILLETTE,  
Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Royal Lancers,  
Instructor of Cavalry.

ST. CATHERINES, 25th September, 1862.

## APPENDIX No. 9.

### SUGGESTIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

#### ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL STAFF.

CAMP NIAGARA, June, 10th 1875.

SIR,—The medical officers whose names appear below, having been requested by the regimental surgeons in camp at Niagara, in June, 1875, to act as a committee to draft certain suggestions to be presented to the consideration of the General commanding, with the view of obtaining such regulations relating to the proper organization of the Volunteer Medical Staff as would properly define their relative duties and positions in the Active Force, and better provide for the efficient carrying out of medical duties in camp or on active service, beg to offer the following:—

1st. That a chief Medical Officer or Inspector General of Hospitals from the regular service should be appointed at Ottawa, as Superintendent of the whole Volunteer Medical Staff of the Dominion, and that in each Military District, one Surgeon, whose term of service in the Active Force would entitle him under the new regulations of the British service, to rank as Surgeon Major, should be appointed under him to take charge of all medical stores, and supervise all medical regulations relating to the Military District over which he presides.

2nd. That Medical Officers wishing to retire from service, may be permitted to do so, retaining their rank; and that should the State require the active services of the Volunteer Force, the Officers so retiring shall have a prior claim to appointments over civilians who have not seen service.

3rd. That in all other respects the regulations relating to the Medical Staff of the Volunteer Force of this Dominion, should, so far as practicable, be similar to those prevailing in the regular service.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servants.

JAMES THORBURN, MD.,  
Q. O. R.  
ISAAC RYALL, MD.,  
13th Battalion.  
AUGUSTUS JUKES, MB.,  
19th Battalion.

To the Commandant  
at Camp, Niagara.

#### REPORT ON MEDICINE CHESTS, &c.

CAMP RIVIÈRE OUELLE, 26th August, 1875.

By order of Lieut-Colonel Duchesnay, Commandant of the Brigade, we the undersigned Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the several battalions composing this Brigade, have assembled to examine the medicine chests actually at our disposal for the medical service of the camp; and after a careful examination of the contents of these medicine chests, have the honor to report.



1st. That from the box of medicaments contained in these medicine chests, the following can be dispensed with without inconvenience:—

Gum arabic powders.

Compound colocynth pills, (the cathartic pills being sufficient.)

Opium pills of  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., (the pills of 1 gr. being sufficient.)

2nd. That it would be very advantageous, and even necessary, to add to the list the following medicaments:—

Acid carbolie.

Tinct: Iodi:

Liq: fer: perchloridi: fortia.

Arg: nitratis:

Chlorodyne:

Pat: bromia:

Quin. Sulph:

Atrop: Sulph:

Collodium simpli stipt:

Pot: ant: Fort:

Liq: am: Fort:

A diarrhoea mixture thus compounded:

Tinct: lavendulæ: ziji

Spirit: camph: zij

Tinct: opii: zij

Dose, xxv m. n. s. on a lump of white sugar.

Emp: saponis.

Silk or metallic thread for ligatures.

3rd. We also consider as most important, to add for the use of the Brigade, a case of instruments for teeth; a simple small surgical case; half a dozen of catheters, different sizes; a surgical case which should include an india rubber tube,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, and 9 feet long, in case of accidents which would necessitate the amputation of a limb.

Our opinion is that a medicine chest thus composed with the additions we have mentioned, for the use of the Brigade, would be sufficient for the daily wants of the camps of exercises.

The whole humbly submitted.

F. P. ROY, M. D.

R. FISET, M. D.

P. E. GRANDBOIS, M. D.

C. G. DELAGRAVE, M. L. L.

Asst. Sergt. 9th Battalion.

To the Commandant  
at Camp, Rivière Ouelle.

## APPENDIX No. 10.

### REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF STORES, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,  
STORE BRANCH, Ottawa 1st January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following report in relation to the Militia Stores and Properties in my charge:—

#### CLOTHING.

During the past year the system which has heretofore prevailed in procuring the clothing required for the Militia from England has in a great measure ceased. The principal part required last year has been made in the country from cloth of Canadian manufacture. The clothing so made was issued almost as fast as it was received into store, after due inspection, and there is none of it now remaining on hand.

#### AMMUNITION.

The issue of ammunition for practice during the past year was 848,608 rounds of Snider ball and 477,117 rounds of blank. From the ball, however, must be deducted 231,870 rounds, sold to the different Rifle Associations, and to officers and men of the Militia Force, this being nearly double the amount sold during the previous year.

17,840 lbs. of gunpowder and 12,155 friction tubes have been issued for practice to the various Field Batteries and corps of Garrison Artillery, with a proportionate quantity of fuzes, shot and shell.

1,205,440 rounds of Snider ball have been received from England during the past year, as also 10,807 lbs. of gunpowder and 25,000 friction tubes. These are now stored at Toronto as a reserve for the service of the Militia in that section of the Dominion

#### ARMS, ETC.

Nearly 5,000 Snider rifles and a quantity of Ordnance stores for the service of the M.L.R. 9-pounder guns have also been received during the past year, and stored in Toronto as a reserve for the service of the Field Batteries in that portion of the Dominion, and thus obviate the necessity of drawing on the distant stores of Montreal and Quebec whenever occasion requires.

The Department sold last year, under the authority of an Order in Council, 1,370 Spencer carbines, for which the sum of \$12,330 was received. These arms were of an obsolete pattern, and were taken into store from the different corps of cavalry throughout the country when the new Snider carbines were issued to those corps. The Spencer carbines thus disposed of were of no service whatever to the Department.

#### CAMP EQUIPAGE.

1,000 tents have also been received from England during the past year; 500 of these will be stored at Toronto as a reserve, and the balance will be distributed to such stations as require them, as soon as they have been properly marked at Ottawa.



The camp losses have been as usual heavy during the past season. There have been lost or made away with 6 tents, 17 tent valises, 60 pin bags, and 382 blankets; also 3 medicine chests having an aggregate value of \$1,057.30. The camp damages received by the Department, amount to \$26.06.

#### BOARDS OF SURVEY.

These were held at the different stations during the month of January in accordance with the General Order on this head. The unserviceable and obsolete stores condemned by the several Boards were subsequently sold by public auction and realized the sum of \$1,104.21.

#### STORES SOLD AND RENTS.

Deposit receipts to the credit of the Receiver General have been received during the last year, amounting to the sum of \$26,421.76, the different items for which this amount was received, are shown in the statement underneath:—

Ammunition.	Clothing.		Rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total Amount.
	Officers'.	Mens'.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,176 98	63 26	1,224 33	5,515 49	14,441 70	26,421 76

Owing to a large transfer of lands to the Department of the Interior, they not being required for Militia purposes, a reduction has taken place in the amount of rents received as compared with the previous year's receipts. The properties remaining in Militia charge, with the number of tenants, and amount of rental, is shown in the statement underneath:—

Localities.	Tenants.	Rental.
		\$ cts.
Chatham, Ont.....	1	5 00
Niagara.....	9	188 00
Toronto.....	3	240 00
Ottawa.....	1	1 00
Kingston.....	24	584 57
Montreal, &c.....	5	251 75
Isle aux Noix.....	2	252 00
Quebec.....	27	3,369 86
Point Levis.....	31	1146 25
New Brunswick.....	16	143 49
Nova Scotia.....	5	169 71
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1 00
Total,	125	\$6,352.63

The arrears of rent due at the close of the year, amounted to \$911.78.

#### DRAFT TO MANITOBA.

In the month of August, I was directed to proceed to Sarnia, for the purpose of superintending the equipment of the 98 men, directed to assemble there, for the purpose of being sent to Manitoba *via* the Dawson route, to replace the men

whose time had expired. The men composing the draft were encamped during their short stay, and rationed at the Grand Trunk Railway refreshment room, this being found to be a more economical and satisfactory arrangement than providing them with rations to be cooked by themselves, which would have entailed the necessity of making cooking and other arrangements not warranted by the limited period of their stay. The men were dispatched in two separate batches on the 6th and 10th of August. The first detachment under the command of Lieut-Colonel Jackson, the second under the command of Lieut-Colonel Lamontagne. Each detachment reaching its destination satisfactorily and without any casualty whatever.

THOS. WILY, Lieut.Colonel,  
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.



(Addition to Appendix No. 1.)

# MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11.

HEAD QUARTERS, VICTORIA, B. C.  
January 10, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith enclosed, a formal report of the Military District under my command for 1875.

I have but few changes to note since my last annual inspection, and the Major General Commanding having but recently made a personal tour of inspection through the District, and reviewed the majority of the corps of which the Militia force here is composed, I shall endeavour to make my report as concise as possible, dwelling only on such points as I consider most essential to the future success of the organization.

The total nominal strength of the corps in this District consists of the following, viz:—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.
Artillery.....	2	25
Infantry (Rifles).....	12	160
Total.....	14	180

The corps comprising this force are all nearly up to their full complement, but owing to various causes, which I shall endeavour hereafter to explain, did not make as satisfactory musters at inspection as I could have wished or had anticipated.

1st. I commenced my annual tour by the inspection of the Nanaimo Rifle Corps, on the 3rd of December, and was much disappointed at finding only 2 officers and 12 N. C. officers and men present.

I was informed, however, by Capt. Bryden, the officer commanding this corps, that his Service Roll includes 36 N. C. officers and men, and that the majority of the absentees, were only deterred by diffidence from appearing at inspection, they not having had the advantage of any drill during the past year, owing to the absence of any qualified instructor, both the officers, N. C. officers and Men being all alike new to the work, and never having had any opportunity of becoming competent in that capacity, further than that afforded by a six weeks' training last year, by a N. C. officer from Her Majesty's fleet then on the station.

The absence of a drill shed in this locality, also militates considerably against the success of the corps, and much dissatisfaction has arisen from the fact that the rifle range, a very good one of 600 yards, has been constructed entirely by the officers and men of the Company, and without any assistance from the Dominion Government.

As, however, I purpose appending to my report an estimate of the requirements of the various posts under my command, I shall at present pass that matter without further comment.

I may add, however, that the inclemency of the weather was a considerable impediment not only in this instance, but also in my other inspections throughout the entire District; snow and rain prevailing alternately the whole time, and to such an extent, as to render it a matter of much personal labor and inconvenience for the men to attend.

This leads me to refer you to my letter of the 12th October 1874, wherein from another point of view I pointed out the great disadvantages arising from the present system of condensing the annual drill season into the five months ending November 30th, of each year, as also to my report of the 24th December 1874, on the 2nd page of which I alluded to the same subject, more in regard to the difficulties of travel in this Province at that time of year, and I now take this opportunity of again urging upon your notice the advisability of permitting the inspections in this District to take place in the month of June, and authorizing the continuance of the Drill season also to that date.

The few men who were present made a very creditable appearance both as to their arms, accoutrements, and clothing, as also in the manner in which they performed the various exercises in which I examined them, including the bayonet, manual and firing exercises and company drill, and I am led to believe that another season's instruction in drill, under a competent person, would convert them into as efficient a corps as any in the District, and that the officers would thenceforth be able to carry on the drill instruction of the Company, without any further extra assistance.

On the 8th December, I inspected the two companies of Rifles at Victoria under the command of Captains Roscoe and Vinter, the authorized strength of which is as follows, viz:—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.
No. 1 Company .....	3	40
No. 2 Company.....	3	40
Total.....	6	80

These companies are, each, one officer and five men short of their establishment at present, owing to recent casualties, but will recruit to their respective limits during the ensuing season.

They mustered as follows, viz:—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.
No. 1 Company.....	2	24
No. 2 Company.....	2	17
Total.....	4	41

The arms, accoutrements and clothing were in good order, and the evolutions, viz: Manual and Firing exercises and Company Drill, well performed.

The Victoria Corps although supplied with a good drill shed by the Dominion Government labor under the serious disadvantage of the want of gas in the building, thereby rendering it practically all but useless for drill purposes during the winter season, the only time during which it is actually required, as owing to the nature of the construction of the building it is a positive impossibility to attempt to light it efficiently by coal oil lamps.

For information on the subject of the advisability of lighting the drill shed at Victoria with gas, as also the cost of such addition, I beg to refer you to my letter (with enclosures) dated the 9th October 1874.

There is a first-class rifle range in the immediate neighborhood of Victoria City, staked off up to nine hundred yards and capable of still further extension if necessary, at any time, but the entire cost of construction and maintenance including rent of same, under a seven years lease, has been hitherto borne by the British Columbia Provincial Rifle Association, which gives rise to much dissatisfaction, as the range is chiefly used for the annual target practice of the Militia, the Association only requiring its use for three days in each year, for their annual matches, besides the competition for the *entrée* to the team of Marksmen to represent the Dominion of Canada at



Wimbledon, which though under the management of the Association, is virtually a Militia matter, being exclusively confined to the Militiamen of the Province.

The Provincial Association has already expended over \$250.00 on this range, and being very low in funds, have naturally looked for assistance from the Dominion Government, but has hitherto received none in this respect.

An Armoury is also much required both at Victoria and the other Militia Stations of this District, the want of which necessitates the alternative of allowing the militiamen to take charge of their own rifles and clothing, which sometimes results in the loss of articles, and places the Captains in rather an equivocal position.

3rd. Owing to indisposition I was unable to make my inspection of the two corps at New Westminster until the 22nd of December, on which day I paraded the Artillery under the command of Lieut. Scott and the New Westminster Rifles under the command of Capt. Burn at the Drill Shed.

The present establishment of the Corps is as follows, viz :

	Officers	N. C. Officers and Men.
Seymour Artillery.....	2	25
New-Westminster Rifles.....	3	40
Assistant Surgeon.....	1	"
Total.....	6	65

Of these there were present on parade—

	Officers	N. C. Officers and Men.
Seymour Artillery.....	1	18
New Westminster Rifles.....	3	28
Assistant Surgeon.....	1	"
Total.....	5	46

The Artillery had only been recently equipped but presented a most soldier-like appearance, and I have no doubt will with due training form an excellent corps. As, however, they had not been practiced, I did not put them through any movements.

The Rifle Corps under Capt. Burr made a very creditable show, their arms and accoutrements being in exemplary condition. Owing to the dangerous state of the foundation of the Drill Shed I was unable to see them perform any evolutions, but they went through the manual and firing exercises in a manner to lead me to suppose they had been well drilled, and had given every attention to the instruction they had received from Capt. Burr and the other officers of the corps, who have themselves at all times acted in the capacity of instructors towards them.

Except in point of numbers, I must unhesitatingly pronounce the result of my annual inspection as most satisfactory, and I feel confident that should my suggestions be adopted, the ensuing year will show a considerable improvement over the past, both in numerical attendance and general efficiency.

I append a schedule marked A of the improvements required at the different military stations in this District, with a plan for the liquidation of their cost which I trust will receive the approbation of the Hon. Minister of Militia and Defence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. HOUGHTON, Lt.-Col.  
D.A.G. My. Dist. No. 11.

## SCHEDULE A.

### 1ST.—VICTORIA.

Introduction of gas and fittings to drill shed, (See letter and enclosure 9th Oct., 1874) about.....	\$130 00
Reimbursement to B.C.R. Association about.....	250 00
Fittings of Armoury and Sundries.....	120 00
	<hr/>
	\$500 00

### 2ND.—NEW WESTMINSTER.

Rifle Range construction and improvements with extension to 800 yards .....	\$150 00
Repairs of Drill-shed.....	500 00
Additions of two Armouries.....	200 00
Repairs of Magazine.....	100 00
Shed for protection of guns and carriages.....	150 00
Stoves for heating drill-shed.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,160 00

### 3RD.—NANAIMO.

Drill-Shed and Armoury.....	\$1,000 00
Rifle Range.....	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,150 00
Total.....	<hr/>
	\$2,810 00

MEMO.—A quantity of obsolete arms and suitable ammunition being now in store at Esquimalt and Victoria, I beg to suggest that they be sold and the proceeds appropriated to the benefit of the Militia of this Province. They will probably realize the entire sum above named. These stores were handed over gratuitously by the Provincial to the Dominion Government recently.

C. F. HOUGHTON, Lt.-Col.,  
D.A.G. My. Dist. No. 11.



(Addition to

## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 11. Lieut.-Col. C. F. HOUGHTON, D.A.G.M.			Establish- ment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days' drill performed.		Miles.	Mode.
			Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.						
Victoria Rifles.							Drill performed at Com- pany's Head-Quarters.					
No. 1 Company.		Capt. Roscoe, Vic- toria.....	2	40	2	24						
No. 2 do		Capt. Vinter, Vic- toria.....	2	40	2	17						
New Westminster Rifles .....	1	Capt. Burr, New Westminster.....	3	40	3	28	do					
Nanaimo Rifles.....		Capt. Bryden, Nanaimo .....	3	40	2	12	do					
Seymour Artillery. ....		Lieut. Scott, New Westminster.....	2	25	1	18	do					

Appendix No. 2.)

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—Continued.

Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band. Num- ber of Musicians, and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.			Date of Inspection. Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of non-exercised Men, if any.	Ranges.	Figure of Merit.		
		Good.	5 5	7 musi. 2 do	Good.	Company Drill, Manual and Firing Exercises.	Yes.				December 8th.	Comparatively few men have completed their target practice, owing to short- ness of season.
		do	4		do		do				December 22nd.	do do
		do			do		do				December 3rd.	do do
					do		do				December 22nd.	do do