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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

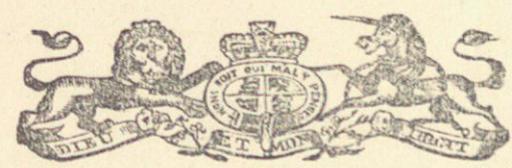
OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR

1880.

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



/ OTTAWA:
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1881

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, February, 1881.

My LORD,—

I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1880, which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

ADOLPHE P. CARON,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

His Excellency

The Governor General,

Ottawa.

INDEX TO CONTENTS.

(MILITIA REPORT, 1880.)

	PAGE
REPORT OF THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE MILITIA.....	ix, xv
Active Militia, divided into City and Rural.....	ix
do City Corps—Amount spent.....	ix, xv
do Rural Corps—Amount and cost.....	x, xiv
do do Opportunity for drill.....	ix
do do Camps.....	x
Arms.....	xiv
do Cavalry.....	xiii
do and Ammunition.....	xiv
Artillery Military Schools.....	x, xi
Books.....	xii
Cartridge Manufactory.....	xiv
Cavalry Clothing.....	xiii
do Arms.....	xiii
do Drill and Target Practice.....	xiii
Deputy Adjutant's General, Annual Reports.....	ix
Discipline—Commanding Officer—Power of Dismissal.....	xi
Dress and Accoutrements.....	xii
do do Cavalry.....	xiii
Education of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.....	x
Engineers.....	x
Equipments (Dr. Oliver's).....	xiii, xv
Foremost Expense.....	x
Fortifications.....	xi
do Quebec, Toronto and Montreal.....	xii, xv
Gunnery Schools.....	xi
Head Dress.....	xii, xiii
Inspections, Annual.....	ix
Military Schools.....	x, xi
Militia, Permanent Force, Increase of.....	x
Pay in Camp.....	x
Pipe, Clay.....	xiii
Rifle Association, Dominion.....	xiv
Recapitulation of Recommendation.....	xiv
Royal Military College.....	xi, xv
do do Cadet's Commission in Her Majesty's Army.....	xi
do do Cadet's Civil Employment.....	xi
Schools, Military.....	xiv
Strength of Active Militia—Memo. by the Adjutant-General.....	xvi

APPENDICES:—

No. 1. Reports by Deputy Adjutants-General :		
Military District No.	1.....	1 — 6
do	2.....	6 — 12
do	3.....	12 — 18
do	4.....	18 — 23
do	5.....	24 — 35
do	6.....	36 — 42
do	7.....	42 — 45
do	8.....	46 — 55
do	9.....	55 — 62
do	10.....	62 — 65
do	11.....	65 — 69
do	12.....	69 — 71
No. 2. Inspection Reports of Corps :		
Military District No.	1.....	72 — 81
do	2.....	82 — 101
do	3.....	102 — 115
do	4.....	116 — 127
do	5.....	128 — 141
do	6.....	142 — 147
do	7.....	148 — 157
do	8.....	158 — 167
do	9.....	168 — 179
do	10.....	180 — 185
do	11.....	186 — 189
do	12.....	190 — 193
No. 3.	Reports on the Artillery.....	194 — 231
No. 4.	Reports on the Royal Schools of Gunnery :	
A Battery.....		232 — 233
B Battery.....		234 — 247
No. 5.	Certificates from the Royal Schools of Gunnery :	
(A) Gunnery Schools.....		248 — 252
(B) Cavalry.....		253
(C) Artillery.....		254
No. 6.	Certificates from Schools of Military Instruction :	
Toronto, Province of Ontario.....		255 — 256
Montreal, Province of Quebec.....		257 — 258
St. John, Province of New Brunswick.....		259
No. 7.	Certificates, Boards of Examiners.....	260 — 262
No. 8.	Annual Report, Royal Military College.....	263 — 394
No. 9.	Report of Director of Stores.....	395 — 412

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE STATE OF THE MILITIA

FOR

1880.

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1881.

To the Honorable
Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—In forwarding the usual Annual Reports of the Deputy-Adjutants General of Military Districts for the present year, it becomes my duty to state what are my impressions, after only a few opportunities of seeing them, regarding the forces, to the command of which I have had the honor to be appointed.

The majority of the annual Inspections had already taken place previous to my arrival, but I have had the pleasure of seeing a portion of each arm of the Militia, except the Engineers.

The Militia of Canada may be divided into City and Rural corps.

CITY CORPS.

Of the City corps I have to report very favorably; those I have inspected are of good physique, well drilled and intelligent; they have evidently made good use of their opportunities, and by sacrifice of their time and money and by the generosity of their officers (for the Government issues are insufficient) are well turned out. In round numbers the 9,600 men of the City corps have had spent on them \$75,000, or about \$7½ per man, during the year.

RURAL CORPS.

Of the Rural Corps I regret that I am unable to speak so favorably, but let it not be supposed for one moment that I blame the men or their officers. The men are fine in physique (with a few exceptions), and are willing and intelligent, but they have not been afforded sufficient opportunities to learn their duties. However intelligent, however willing, it is simply impossible for men to learn drill and discipline in the time which has been allotted, viz.: 30 hours' drill per

annum; and it must be remembered that each Rural Corps does not get into camp each year, men do not know when they may next go into camp, so they leave the neighborhood, the result being that Rural Corps are swamped with recruits.

To save the Rural Corps from degenerating into merely armed and clothed yeomen it has become *absolutely necessary*, in my opinion, to spend more money on them. While the city corps have had \$75,000 spent on 9,600 men, the Rural Corps have had only \$100,000 spent on about 27,000 men—or, roughly speaking, the Rural Corps have received, per man, about half what the City Corps have had per man—and this, although the denizens of cities have better chances of becoming soldiers than men who live in the country.

FOREMOST EXPENSE TO BE INCURRED—MILITARY SCHOOLS.

The foremost expense, as the most economical in the end, to which I wish to put the Dominion is the establishment of Military Schools for the education of officers and non-commissioned officers of the other branches of the service beside the Artillery, for which schools have already existed for some years with marked success.

For this purpose I consider that an increase to the permanent Militia should be made of *at least* a half company of Engineers; of a few companies of infantry, and of horses sufficient to enable a four-gun Field Battery to be worked, and equitation taught to the Cavalry.

The details of the establishment of these Military Schools need not be discussed here, but their establishment I consider *essential* for the welfare of the force, so that officers and non-commissioned officers, after learning, at them, discipline and drill, may return to their men able to teach them these essentials of military duty. The feeling that their *own* officers and non-commissioned officers can teach them their duty is of far more value to a corps than the teaching of temporary borrowed drill instructors can possibly be.

RURAL CORPS, CAMPS FOR 16 DAYS.

Besides these Schools of Instruction for the whole force I consider that the rural corps should have *not less than* 16 days in camp *every year*.

PAY.

While on the subject of Encampments I think it my duty to mention that discontent (in one case stronger terms might be used) has arisen through men not receiving pay for the day on which they go to camp from their homes, nor for the day they return home from camp, nor for the Sunday spent in camp.

All experience teaches that nothing disgusts a soldier so much, and nothing is so dangerous as tampering with his pay. A man loses his regular wages for the days going to and returning from camp—these days, as well as the Sunday spent in camp, are instructive as regards his military duties—and I therefore urge most strongly

that, in all fairness, and to prevent discontent, the militiaman may be paid for these days.

DISCIPLINE.

To carry out discipline I consider that the commanding officer should have the power, after due enquiry, to dismiss from the service any man guilty of such conduct as he may consider deserving of such punishment, with the proviso that such dismissal be published *at once in Battalion Orders*, and reported to Head Quarters, Ottawa, with a view to the crime being made public.

For the efficiency of the force I would also advise that care be taken that each recruit be medically inspected previous to enrolment, and that none but well grown men be admitted into the Force. I noticed young men who confessed to being under 16 years of age.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

I had much satisfaction in inspecting the Schools of Gunnery at Quebec and Kingston. Regarding their state I need say no more than that they are what was to be expected after the number of years training they have had under the able officers of Royal Artillery who have commanded them, assisted by able and willing officers of Artillery Militia.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

It afforded me much pleasure to see the Royal Military College at Kingston. It appears to me an admirable institution under a most able commandant, Lt.-Colonel Hewett, R.E. One point regarding it I wish to bring prominently before you. Being quartered in Canada previous to the establishment of the College, I remember that its object was then stated to be, to train young men for *civil* occupations, at the same time imparting military acquirements, so that in after life, though employed in civil occupations, they might, if the emergency arose, make their military training useful to the State. It seems to me that this has not been sufficiently borne in mind, for the highest prizes now offered for the emulation of the cadets are not civil appointments in the Dominion, to which the College and the cadets themselves belong, but commissions in the Imperial Army, given by the Government of England.

I venture to suggest for consideration whether the original intention would not be more beneficially carried out if the first prizes for successful cadets were four Civil appointments in their own country, leaving for cadets of more roving inclination, and as second prizes, the four military commissions. Cadets graduating at the Royal Military College would, from their disciplinary education, become very valuable in Civil appointments. The College requires also ventilation and additional rooms for the cadets and professors.

FORTIFICATIONS.

I have already found it my duty to bring to your notice the state of the Fortifications at Quebec and Toronto.

Quebec.

The Citadel at Quebec requires immediate attention, as I have already stated before winter frosts and spring thaws, or increased expenditure will be required.

Toronto.

The "Old Fort" at Toronto has fallen into sad disrepair, and for the credit of the Dominion requires considerable *immediate* attention. Though not up to modern requirements as a fort, it occupies ground which appears to me of military importance, and which should, therefore, I think, remain in the hands of Government. I advocate the immediate repair of the walls and buildings, which are useful as stores; the removal of the old guns and carriages, and repair of platforms, &c., &c.

Montreal.

The unprotected state of the City of Montreal I must bring to your earnest consideration, and on this subject I will report to you confidentially.

If permanent detached Forts be considered too costly, and trust be put in Field works to be erected whenever the emergency may arise, I would suggest that St. Helen's Island should at least be at once put into a state of defence, and accommodation provided for a small garrison, which should also be a military school for Infantry. The Island contains large storehouses and powder magazines and the remains of barracks, unfortunately burnt down some years back, which might be repaired and made habitable.

For full details of the Force I beg to refer you to the reports of the District Staff, the last they will make from their present districts, as a re-distribution of the Staff will shortly be carried out.

DRESS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

My report would be incomplete without a few words on this subject.

After food, arms, ammunition, of all articles necessary for a soldier, the most important is good serviceable boots. *Boots*, I consider, should be supplied by Government, *not* by the individual soldier. At present the militia of Canada supply their own, and not satisfactorily.

Government supply a Kilmarnock forage cap, or the value of it, leaving it to corps to provide their full-dress head covering—helmet, busby or shako, as the case may be. Consequently, corps who wish to turn out well incur considerable expense, which is thrown on the individual militiaman or his officer. This appears to me an unfair charge. He gives his time—which is money,—he incurs trouble and inconvenience, and should, I think, in all fairness, be supplied with *all the articles of his dress* free of cost.

The climate of Canada differs from that of England. While, therefore, it is wise to make the appearance of the Canadian militiamen resemble, at a distance, that of the British regular soldier, so that an enemy may be unable to distinguish the one

from the other, we ought, at the same time, not slavishly to follow the fashion of every article of equipment furnished to the English soldier. The head dress of the Canadian should suit the climate. In this country, with so strong a summer's sun, and where the men are accustomed to wear, at their work in the fields, broad brimmed straw or felt hats, neither the Kilmarnock forage cap nor the present regulation English helmet can be considered thoroughly appropriate. The Canadian militiaman's head dress should protect the eyes from glare; the temples, behind the ears and the nape of the neck from the stroke of the sun; and *be one in which the man can shoot*. No head dress should be approved of, until tried and found fit for target practice, as well as the other requirements of a soldier. I believe a soft cloth *helmet-shaped* cap might be made which would be serviceable, cheap, and, *at a distance*, not unlike the new English helmet, which should be issued instead of the Kilmarnock, leaving each corps to furnish an ornamental device of its own special pattern. I would, therefore, suggest that no stores be ordered for the Dominion, simply according to English regulation patterns, but that the Dominion Militia be equipped according to patterns of its own, approved after experience has shown them fitted for the country, resembling at a distance the uniform of the Regular Army, and unlike that of any Foreign Troops.

I deprecate most strongly the use of pipe-clay for soldiers, and now that the issue of brown belts to the Regular Army has been ordered, I hope that no more buff belts may be ordered for the Dominion, but brown belts be worn by red-coated men and black by artillery and riflemen as soon as the present equipments are worn out.

I think it unfortunate that some of the Cavalry of the Dominion adopted the dress of the 13th Hussars. It is very costly indeed for the officers (beyond the means of some to provide full dress), and for the men entails the use of two liquid mixtures for cleaning (?) purposes—chrome-yellow for the braid, and pipe-clay for the facings, belts and trowser stripes. The result is not satisfactory. I therefore advocate that the uniform be changed to a blue one requiring no chrome or pipe-clay, and with black or brown belts. The cavalry would then, on active service and on dismounted duties, resemble, at a distance, a body of riflemen, a thing which on certain occasions may be of great importance; and I advocate that the Cavalry of Canada be provided with the best long range rifles, and that especial attention be paid to their dismounted drill and target practice; their quiet, docile horses being well adapted for this description of service. Exceptions might be made as regards the Princess Louise' Dragoon Guards and a few other corps which have special parade duties to perform.

As regards equipments I advocate those invented by Dr. Oliver, formerly of 1st Battalion 60th Rifles. They have been tried with marked success by the 52nd Light Infantry, the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and other regiments, and I recommend that all future issues shall be of that pattern, and be procured *through their inventor*, so that we may have the advantage of his experience. In the first place a small supply should be procured for the Cadets at the Royal Military College, and for the Schools of Military Instruction, when sanctioned. Afterwards, future issues to be made to

such corps as may show themselves really efficient as the present supplies become worn out.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

As the first Camp Commandant at Wimbledon of the British National Rifle Association it gave me much satisfaction to find a flourishing Dominion Rifle Association, with good ranges, at Ottawa, to which the picked men of the various Provincial Rifle Associations come, once a year, for competition. Experience has shown in England how important for the encouragement of Volunteers is target practice, and the emulation it produces. I hope, therefore, that the Government of the Dominion will deal with a liberal hand towards the Dominion Rifle Association, and enable it to have ample accommodation at its ranges for the representatives of the Provincial Associations when they come for the annual meeting to Ottawa.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

A manufactory of cartridges is to be established shortly at Quebec, which will render the Dominion independent of England for its supply of ammunition; and this I consider a move in the right direction. I hope, however, that it may be remembered that the Snider rifle, with which the Militia of Canada are now armed, is a *weapon of the past*, and that the cartridge factory must be so constructed as to allow of the manufacture, in the future, of whatever ammunition may suit the *rifle of the future*. Whenever the time of action may arrive it is *essential* that the Canadian shall not find himself with a weapon inferior to that of his enemy, or disaster will result. I wish for economy's sake, therefore, that the militia had been armed with a more modern rifle than the Snider before the establishment of a cartridge factory.

I have the honor to forward a recapitulation of my recommendations, and to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. G. A. LUARD,
Major-General, Commanding the Militia.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Schools.

1. Schools of Military education to be established.

Rural Corps.

2. Additional expenditure on Rural Corps. To give them instruction in camp for 16 days would cost, it has been calculated, about \$15 per man, and that is the least time in camp that I would recommend. Let the Government decide what is the number of rural corps they mean to maintain and multiply by 15, and that will be the cost I advocate for Rural Corps, or if they decide on a fixed sum for Rural Corps

let them divide that sum by 15, and the result will show the number of Rural Corps to which I advise *that branch of the force to be restricted*. To attempt to maintain a larger force than the means will allow of is, in my opinion, ruin to the Force. It leads to *indiscipline* and future trouble.

Forts.

3. Expenditure on fortifications at Montreal, Quebec and Toronto.

Royal Military College.

4. Expenditure on Royal Military College, Kingston, for ventilation and additional rooms for professors and cadets. Civil appointments for cadets.

City Corps.

5. Expenditure on City Corps to be the same as for the present year.

Equipment.

6. Equipment and dress—the former to be of Oliver's pattern; the latter to be modified in the direction of serviceability and economy.

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

BASED ON Reduction of Companies to 42 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for Drill Pay.

PROVINCE.	Mil. District.	CITY.						RURAL.						Grand Total.		
		Number of Officers and Men.						Number of Officers and Men.								
		Co's.	Cav.	F. A.	C. A.	Eng.	Inf'y.	Total.	Co's.	Cav.	F. A.	G. A.	Eng.		Inf'y.	Total.
Ontario.....	1	11	52	162	.....	.....	427	641	79	135	78	45	.....	3,591	3,849	4,490
	2	40	148	160	90	75	1,606	2,079	91	270	80	*67	.....	4,034	4,451	6,530
	3	17	52	80	.....	.....	768	900	57	277	80	180	.....	2,247	2,784	3,684
	4	9	38	80	.....	.....	347	465	37	45	80	45	.....	1,648	1,818	2,283
		77	290	482	90	75	3,148	4,085	264	727	318	337	.....	11,520	12,902	16,987
Quebec.....	5	33	51	80	302	89	1,208	1,730	84	366	160	45	.....	3,500	4,071	5,891
	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	510	510	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920	1,920	2,430
	7	20	96	80	135	.....	694	1,005	63	.....	.....	135	.....	2,844	2,979	3,984
		63	147	160	437	89	2,412	3,245	187	366	160	180	.....	8,264	8,970	12,215
N. Brunswick..	8	10	.....	.....	125	45	370	540	44	324	160	315	45	1,296	2,140	2,680
Nova Scotia...	9	22	.....	89	374	.....	694	1,148	59	45	.....	495	.....	2,258	2,798	3,946
Manitoba & N. W. Territories.	10	3	45	80	.....	.....	45	170	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	†405	405	575
B. Columbia...	11	3	.....	.....	91	.....	90	181	3	.....	.....	32	.....	90	122	303
P. E. Island...	12	4	.....	.....	90	45	72	207	11	.....	.....	45	.....	460	505	712
Total		182	482	802	1,207	254	6,831	9,576	577	1,462	638	1,404	45	24,293	27,842	37,418
"A" and "B" Batteries...				308	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308
Total				1,515	.....	.....	9,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,726

* One Half-Battery of Mountain Artillery included.
† Three Companies of Mounted Rifles included.

In order to bring the expenditure for drill and training of the Active Militia, for the fiscal year 1880-81, within the appropriation made by Parliament, the strength of the force to be drilled and paid this year was limited by Order in Council, to 21,250 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,276 horses, apportioned as under:—

Military District Number	1880-81.
1	2,500
do do 2	3,600
do do 3	2,000
do do 4	1,300
do do 5	3,300
do do 6	1,500
do do 7	2,200
do do 8	1,500
do do 9	2,200
do do 10	400
do do 11	300
do do 12	450
Total.....	21,250

Adjutant-General's Office,
Ottawa, 1st November, 18-0.

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX No. I.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LONDON, 2nd November, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Major-General commanding, the accompanying Inspection Report of the Active Militia Force in this district under my command, which have performed their annual drill for the year 1880-81 in obedience to the General Order of 5th May last.

ESTABLISHMENT.

If the corps in this district were recruited up to their full authorized strength, they would muster 365 officers and 5,010 non-commissioned officers and men, composed of 1 regiment, 4 troops of cavalry (220 sabres), 3 field batteries of artillery, with 12 guns, 1 garrison battery, and 11 battalions infantry and rifles, composed of 82 companies.

ANNUAL DRILL.

The maximum strength of the force that was allowed by General Orders to perform annual drill for the current year was 2,500 of all ranks, and the following corps were therefore detailed to drill, viz:—

CAVALRY.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Troops, 1st Regiment

ARTILLERY.

"London Field Battery," Bt.-Major J. Peters commanding.
"1st Provisional Brigade of Field Artillery," Major A. H. Macdonald commanding.
"Sarnia Garrison Artillery," Captain J. Adams commanding.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

"7th Battalion Fusiliers," Lt.-Col. J. Walker commanding.
"26th Battalion Light Infantry," Lt.-Col. P. H. Attwood commanding.
28th Battalion "Perth," Lt.-Col. W. Smith commanding.
29th Battalion "Waterloo," Lt.-Col. T. Peck commanding.
30th Battalion "Wellington Rifles," Lt.-Col. C. Clarke commanding.
33rd Battalion "Huron," Lt.-Col. A. M. Ross commanding.
Also the Independent Companies of Leamington and Windsor, and No. 6 Company, 25th Battalion, at St. Thomas.

The actual numbers of all ranks who performed their drill were:—Cavalry, 105; Artillery, 216; Infantry, 2,064; being a total of 2,385, with the Sarnia Garrison Artillery still to drill.

INSPECTIONS.

Cavalry.

No. 2 Troop, 1st Regiment Cavalry, under Bt.-Major F. Pefers, performed annual drill at local head quarters. The men turned out clean and smart looking; the horses were fair, but I am sorry that I cannot report at all favorably of their drill; in fact, both men and horses drilled in such a loose, unsteady manner that it was evident they had neither been properly instructed nor made the best use of the short time allowed for drill.

No. 3 Troop at Mooretown, under Bt.-Major Stewart, was a great improvement on the last named troop, and I was much pleased with the whole turn-out; the troopers smart and well set up; horses very steady in the ranks; wheeling and sword exercise well done. They had the best class of horses I have seen in a troop for some time. It was evident the troop had honestly performed every hour of their drill.

No. 4 Troop at Kingsville is also a good steady corps, the troopers clean and soldierlike, with a good class of strong horses. They, like No. 3 Troop, went through their movements on parade to my satisfaction and had evidently made the most of their time. Captain Fox, who commands, is a good officer, and, though he has had command at only two drill seasons, the troop has much improved under his care.

Artillery.

The London Field Battery, under Major J. Peters, performed their annual drill along with the brigade camp which assembled here in June, when they were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, who will make his own report. The battery took part in two brigade field days, and I noticed that they still keep up to their former high standard for steadiness, combined with quickness and intelligence in taking up positions on the field; the drivers were well up in their duty on parade, and the battery was well handled by its commanding officer and appeared very efficient.

During this year the two excellent Field Batteries of "Wellington" and "Ontario" were formed into the 1st Provisional Brigade of Field Artillery, under command of Major A. H. Macdonald, an officer to whose energy and love for this branch of the service the brigade owes its organization. Both batteries performed annual drill in camp near Guelph, and were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery. I was sorry that absence on other duties prevented my seeing this fine corps in camp.

Garrison Artillery.

As recommended in a former Annual Report of the Inspector of Artillery, in which I fully coincided, the Goderich Garrison Battery was changed into an infantry company, and as such I found it a great change for the better. There is still a garrison battery at Sarnia. It is difficult to get them out for drill in summer, as many of them are then employed on vessels on the lakes, and as the main use of this battery has hitherto been to man the guns on board boats, I think it would be well at once to give the corps its proper name and make them "Marine Artillery."

Infantry.

The 7th Fusiliers, Lt.-Colonel J. Walker commanding, performed their drill in the evenings, but they also paraded for inspection along with the brigade in camp here on 1st July. The regiment mustered in full strength and presented a highly creditable appearance; their march past was steady and soldierlike; the field movements and attack in extended order were well done. I noticed specially that all the captains were well up in their drill. At muster parade I found that more than the authorized number had performed drill. The battalion have provided themselves with regulation busbies at their own expense, which add much to their appearance on parade. They have a church parade once a month and weekly drills; altogether, the battalion is in an efficient state.

26th Battalion Light Infantry, Lt.-Colonel Attwood commanding, performed drill in battalion camp on the militia grounds here in September. I was pleased with everything about the battalion, except its march past and movements on parade at inspection, which were not so good as I had expected to see, but the skirmishing and attack in extended order were fairly done. The two Strathroy companies were very good. The officers had all provided themselves with full dress uniforms, an exceptional thing for a rural battalion; the men paraded with belts and accoutrements clean.

28th Battalion, under command of Lt.-Colonel W. Smith, performed drill in the brigade camp at London. They are a corps composed of a fine body of men, but not up to the mark on parade, and their discipline might have been stricter. The officers generally are painstaking, but the battalion wants a good smart Adjutant and more drill. I must say, however, that they left their camp ground in a cleaner and better condition than did any other corps.

29th Battalion, Lt.-Colonel T. Peck commanding, also performed their drill in the brigade camp, and profited much by the few days' drill, which was needed. The County of Waterloo is a difficult county in which to keep up a good battalion at full strength, and the Lt.-Colonel and his officers deserve much credit for keeping up their corps so well. I noticed that their accoutrements were clean and properly put on; and they looked smart on parade, but were not as well up in their drill as I could have wished; a marked improvement, however, was evident at the end of the camp, for both officers and men appeared desirous of making the best use of the short time they had in camp.

30th Battalion Wellington Rifles, under Lt.-Colonel C. Clarke, mustered as usual in full strength for annual drill at the brigade camp here, and, though the companies' head quarters were many miles further from camp than transport was paid for by the Government, the County of Wellington, with its usual liberality to its militia, gave them a grant which paid all transport expenses. It is my pleasing duty to be able to make the same satisfactory report this year regarding the 30th Rifles that I have for many years. I inspected the 10 companies at camp; the helmets, provided by their county, set them off very much; their accoutrements were clean, properly blackened, and great coats neatly folded (they paraded in heavy marching order); their rifles in excellent order, and the whole battalion complete and soldierlike, with a good *esprit de corps* among officers and men; their drill was very good, especially in extended order; their advance extended for attack at the review on 1st July was very correctly done; the battalion altogether is in a very efficient state.

33rd Battalion "Huron." This fine corps under command of Lt.-Colonel A. M. Ross, performed annual drill at the brigade camp, where I inspected them and am pleased to make a very favorable report. The battalion always has been noted for the physique of the men, and their appearance at this camp was as fine as formerly. The men were well set up and steady in the ranks; they marched past well and steadily, and went through the movements on the brigade field days in a very creditable manner. The County of Huron supplemented the pay of their battalion this year, and the battalion showed themselves worthy of the liberality.

I had the gratification of presenting to the Adjutant, Major Henry Cooke, on brigade parade, a medal awarded him by Her Majesty for distinguished service in the field, he having won it for his bravery at the taking of the Taku Forts during the last war with China.

The "Leamington" Infantry Company, Bt.-Major Wilkinson commanding, was attached to the 33rd Battalion for drill, and when I say that they were one of its finest, best and steadiest companies, I do them no more than justice.

The "Windsor" Infantry Company, under command of Captain Cheyne, performed drill at local head quarters. I inspected them on 20th July, and found a smart, clean company, fairly drilled; men silent in ranks; accoutrements very clean. Captain Cheyne is a very attentive and zealous officer who takes much pains with his company.

No. 6 Company, 25th Battalion, at St. Thomas, under command of Captain Lindsay, performed their ten days annual drill at local head quarters, on the con-

clusion of which I inspected them, and was glad to be able to tell them that I should make a very favorable report, and that they were the most soldierlike company I had seen for several years at St. Thomas.

The company paraded in full strength, with belts properly pipe clayed; rifles in excellent order; uniforms clean, with the buttons bright; men well set up; their drill was steady, and the manual and firing exercises well gone through. Captain Lindsay is a zealous and competent officer, who has taken much trouble and deserves much credit for the efficient state of his company.

BRIGADE CAMP.

The greater part of the above named corps, viz.: the London Field Battery, the 28th, 29th, 30th and 33rd Battalions, assembled for drill in brigade camp under my own command near London. They marched in on the 24th June and left on the 2nd July, being six clear days in camp, exclusive of the Sunday and of the days coming and returning home; although the time was very short there was much improvement in all the corps—in some, of course, more than in others—which was evident by the respectable appearance they made at a field day held on the 1st July. It being "Dominion Day," the line fired a "*feu de joie*," and afterwards marched past in column, in quarter column and in line of quarter columns; went through a few deployments and formations, and finished by attacking a position in extended order. Some of the corps acquitted themselves very creditably considering the short time they had been in camp.

The brigade at camp was complete in equipment; the regulated routine of camp duties fairly carried on; general conduct, except on one evening, was orderly and well behaved. The Government allowance was found ample to pay for the rations, which were very good. I was present at the muster of each corps and saw that every man on the pay-roll was present or duly accounted for.

DRILL COMPANY ASSOCIATIONS.

There are four Drill Company Associations in this district, viz.: "London Collegiate," "Dufferin College," "St. Thomas Collegiate," "Mount Forest High School." The companies having been only lately authorized have had hardly time to get the public interested in their formation; the organization is in its infancy, but when it shall have been properly worked up and regulations amended where found advisable, there can be no doubt but that it will result in fostering a military spirit among the rising generation able and willing to answer any call to defend our country. I inspected the "London Collegiate" Company on the 30th October; they drilled very smartly, having had the services of an instructor from "A" Battery, and I could conscientiously compliment them. At the brigade field day on the 1st July they were attached to the 7th Fusiliers, and again I saw them on parade when I inspected the 26th Battalion. Their drill was on these occasions far better than the average, and shows how successful these drill companies can be made, provided the school authorities give their cordial support as is done in London, and also provided they are so fortunate as to have an efficient captain. At my inspection of the London Collegiate Company I had the great pleasure of presenting Captain Houston with a sword and belt given by his company in token of their appreciation of the trouble and pains he has taken with them. I do think that particular interest is due and should be given to these drill companies in schools and colleges, for they are the nursery for our future best and most intelligent class to join the active militia as officers and non-commissioned officers; and as it is evident that the fate of these drill companies, as to whether they shall prove a success or not, depends in a very great measure upon the captain, who will naturally be one of the masters of the school or college from which the drill company is formed, and as very few of the masters know their drill, and as an inducement for them to render themselves capable of instructing their companies, I would very strongly urge that the same grant should be

paid half-yearly to each captain of an efficient Drill Company as is paid to the captain of an efficient infantry company of the active militia; this grant to be paid for providing an instructor until the captain is capable of instructing the boys himself. (This will also be an inducement for non-commissioned officers of militia to go to military schools and qualify for instructors to Drill Companies.) It must be borne in mind that the boys can be drilled from two to four times in the week, and they receive the instruction at an age when they are most capable of profiting by it, so that the money will be well earned. If the captain is at first unable to instruct his company, or provide a drill instructor satisfactory to the District Staff Officer, then the Government grant should be withheld and expended in sending an instructor from "A" or "B" Battery.

GUARD OF HONOR.

During the visit, in September, of His Excellency the Governor-General to the Southern Counties Fair at St. Thomas, No. 6 Company, 25th Battalion, under Captain Lindsay, mounted as a Guard of Honor for two days, and His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction with the guard and the manner in which it was turned out.

MONTHLY CHURCH PARADES.

During the last year these parades have been attended by the London Garrison in a very satisfactory manner, and I am glad to find the practice is extending to Guelph and other stations in the district. I think that these parades should be encouraged for they bring the companies together, and by wearing the uniform, keep it from getting moth eaten.

DRILL SHEDS

There are 31 Drill Sheds in the District, some of them viz; Hollen, St. Mary Lucan and Cross Hill have been repaired this year. The Sheds have generally been some 15 years standing, and the sills in many are showing signs of decay while the heavy snow and storms have strained some of the roofs, and therefore every year some may henceforth be expected to require considerable repairs.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

There are 13 Rifle Associations kept up in the District, nearly every battalion having one, their returns of practice are not due until 1st December, but I am aware that rifle practice has been frequently carried on during the year.

BANDS

All the battalions and also the 1st Provisional Brigade of Field Artillery, have efficient bands; that of the 7th Fusiliers is allowed to be exceptionally good. I inspected the band accounts of each corps and found them correct.

UNIFORM.

The clothing supplied during the year has been found very satisfactory in quality. I have heard no complaints of it. The question of head dress, it appears, is still undecided. Both the rifle battalions have bought helmets which are of a very neat and smart pattern, and well liked by the men.

The Artillery have also bought regulation pattern helmets, which appear hardly satisfactory, and the busby is now the favorite.

The infantry pattern helmet appears too gaudy and will not stand rough usage as well as the old pattern chako issued on first formation; neither does it look as smart on parade.

The "Glengarry" cap is much preferred to the "Kilmarnock."

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

With these the corps are complete, except a few waist belts and slings. The rifles, with the exception of two companies, I have found to be kept in good order.

QUALIFIED OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The most pressing want I have found is the need for properly qualified officers and non-commissioned officers. More inducement than is now given is required to make up for the inconvenience and loss of time to officers and non-commissioned officers attending military school. There can be no doubt but that every additional qualified officer and non-commissioned officer represent so much additional efficiency in their corps without any further or additional expense to the Government after they have once properly qualified.

I have, as on many former occasions, much satisfaction in acknowledging the able services so willingly accorded me by Lieut-Colonel Moffat, Brigade Major.

And before giving up the command of this District, which I have now held for 15 years, I beg to be permitted to take the opportunity of recording my personal thanks to the commanding officers, and those under them, of all corps in the District, for the promptitude and willingness with which they have obeyed orders; for the cordial support they have ever given to the District Staff; and for the obliging and kind manner in which they have put themselves to much personal inconvenience and expense in giving every assistance in their power to promote the good of the service.

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

JOHN B. TAYLOR, Lt.-Colonel,
Deputy-Adjutant General,
Military District No. 1.

The Adjutant-General, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2.

OLD FORT, TORONTO, 23rd November, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward, for submission to the Major-General commanding the Militia, the accompanying inspection report of the Active Militia in Military District No. 2, relative to the annual drill of 1880-81, performed in compliance with the General Orders, dated at Ottawa, 5th May, 1880. The strength authorized to perform the annual drill was 3,600 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

In obedience to the above order, the following corps were ordered to perform the annual drill of this year:—

1st. The Field Batteries—Toronto, Hamilton and Welland Canal.

2nd. City Corps.—The Governor General's Body Guard—2 Troops.
Garrison Batteries—Toronto, St. Catherines and Collingwood.
Engineer Company.

Infantry—2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles; 10th Royals; 13th Battalion, Hamilton.

3rd. Corps which did not perform the annual drill of last year:—

12th Battalion—York Rangers.

34th " Ontario.

35th " Simcoe Foresters.

39th " Simcoe.

44th " Welland.

Sault Ste. Marie Demi Battery—Artillery.

" Rifle Company.

No. 1 Company, (Niagara), 19th Battalion.

The 36th Battalion (Peel), was permitted to perform annual drill this year for 1879-80.

4th. Corps not required to perform the annual drill for 1880-81:—

2nd Regiment of Cavalry.

19th Battalion,—Lincoln, No. 1 Company excepted.

20th " Halton.

31st " Grey.

36th " Peel.

38th " Brant, Dufferin Rifles.

77th " Wentworth.

This latter regiment not having performed annual drill last year was authorized to drill under the General Order, but was not ordered to do so, as it would have over-rated the allotted quota.

INSPECTIONS.

On the 17th of May last inspected the Demi-Battery of Artillery at the Sault Ste. Marie, under the command of Major Wilson.

Mustering and general appearance of the men and clothing good.

The men handled the two mountain 7-pounder muzzle-loading guns, by means of drag ropes, well, performing several field movements. Examined the gun-shed, stores and ammunition in the magazine (apart from the gun-shed) and found all in good order. Much credit is due to Major Wilson for the attention and care taken by him in all appertaining to his demi-battery. The gun-shed and magazine—well built—were constructed by him at his own expense. This inspection was for the annual drill of 1879-80.

When at the Sault I inspected the arms, accoutrements, clothing, etc., belonging to the Rifle Company, under command of Lieut. Towers, that officer being present. Found all clean and in good order; little or no deficiencies.

The efficiency of this company will be much promoted by the erection of an armoury, attached to the Agricultural Hall, which has been lately effected, thereby enabling this company to drill in the hall during the winter, free of charge, and easy of access.

Governor General's Body Guard.

Inspected the squadron of the Body Guard on the Garrison Common on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

The squadron mustered in full strength; officers and men presented a very soldier-like appearance, well mounted, well equipped; the troops trotted past very well; sword exercise good.

The squadron divided into 4 troops, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Denison, was ably handled by that officer. Changes of front, movements from column into line and line into column were quickly and correctly performed; horses well in hand, showing that the troop leaders, officers and men had paid every attention to the instruction which had been given them by their commanding officer during the short time this squadron had been under drill.

I beg to recommend, in view of the efficiency attained by the squadron, that it be allowed to perform the annual drill in full strength, viz.: 55 non-commissioned officers and men each troop.

Field Batteries.

Toronto Field Battery; Welland Canal Field Battery. These batteries were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel Strange.

The Hamilton Field Battery has not performed the annual drill of this year.

Garrison Batteries.

The St. Catharines Garrison Battery was inspected by me for Lieut.-Colonel Strange. Encamped on the lake shore about 5 miles from St. Catharines, a well selected place, under the command of Captain Wiley. Paraded clean and soldierlike; arms and clothing in good order; performed the manual and firing exercises very fairly; heavy ordnance drill, under Captain Wiley, very well.

Reported the absence of Lieut. Hunter without leave.

Requested permission to perform the annual shell practice later in the season under the Inspector of Artillery.

Rations good; no sick; with commendable zeal Captain Wiley took with him into camp the 18-pounder siege gun belonging to the Battery. This inspection took place on the 25th June.

Collingwood Garrison Battery and Toronto Garrison Battery inspected by the Inspector of Artillery.

2nd Military District Engineer Company—Under the command of Lt.-Col. Scoble.

The annual drill of this corps was performed at Kingston.

INFANTRY.

City Corps.

2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles.

10th Battalion, Royals.

13th Battalion, Hamilton.

The two Battalions, Queen's Own Rifles, under the commanding Lt.-Colonel Otter, paraded for the inspection of Major General Luard, Commanding the Militia, on the 3rd November, at 2.30 p. m., in the Queen's Park.

This regiment mustered very strong, much over its regimental strength; looked remarkably well; very steady under arms, and very soldierlike, in fact all appertaining to this corps, in good order; marching past very good; manual and firing exercises, under Lt.-Colonel Jarvis, very good. Several field movements under the commanding officer were performed steadily and well, without points. A large number of people attended on this occasion which in some measure prevented the regiment appearing to that advantage it would otherwise have done. The Major General expressed himself highly satisfied with the regiment. The soldierly appearance and conduct of this corps is highly creditable to the commanding officer and all the officers connected with the regiment.

The Major-General inspected the regimental books and armouries of this corps in the Drill-shed, in the morning, as well as all the armouries of the different corps. The Major-General expressed himself as satisfied with all he saw. The following day, the Major-General also inspected the armouries of the Governor-General's Body Guard, in the Old Fort; the Field Battery's equipment and stores; the District stores under the District storekeeper, Lieut.-Col. Alger, all of which appeared satisfactory to the Major-General. The dilapidated condition of the Old Fort and all its buildings, &c., attracted the attention of the Major-General, who inspected at the same time the new barracks and buildings, which are in better order.

10th Battalion.—Royals.

This regiment has not, as yet, performed any annual drill.

13th Battalion, at Hamilton.

This regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner, assembled for my inspection on the 25th November, at 8 p. m., in the Drill-shed at that place.

permission having been obtained as an exceptional case. The regiment mustered strong. Arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order. Accoutrements well fitted. The regiment stood well under arms. Very soldierlike. Composed of a fine body of young men. Marching past, in column, quarter-column and the double very good. Manual and firing exercises, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, very good. The regiment was then put through many battalion movements, by Lieutenant-Colonel Irving, in fact all that could be done, in so limited a space, was done by this officer, cleverly, smartly and well, and without points. The efficient condition of the regiment reflects high credit upon the commanding officer and officers of the regiment. Inspected the regimental books and armouries, all of which I found in good order. Remained the following day at Hamilton, as President of a Board of Officers, for the examination of officers for 2nd class certificates. Four subaltern officers of the 13th Battalion and one officer of the 20th Battalion Rifles attended. Lieutenant-Colonel Alger, District-Paymaster, called the muster-roll. Acquittance-rolls and service-rolls compared; all found satisfactory.

12th Battalion.—Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Garden.

Inspected this regiment on the 1st July, encamped at Aurora, mustered strong; general appearance and physique, good; arms, accoutrements and clothing in fair order, except two companies not so good. Battalion movements, marching and extension for attack, very fair indeed. No complaints. A new enrolment. No sickness reported.

34th Battalion.—Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donovan.

Inspected this regiment on the 3rd July, encamped in the Agricultural Grounds at Whitby; good camping ground, but scarcely large enough for drill purposes. Mustered strong; a new enrolment; fine body of young men. Presented on parade a clean and soldierlike appearance. Arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order. Marching and battalion movements very fair. This regiment is much improved since last inspection. Creditable to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donovan; lately appointed as well as the other Battalion officers. A good rifle range at this station, which enabled the regiment to carry out the rifle target practice better than usual. Little or no sickness reported. No complaints.

35th Battalion.—Under the Command of Lieut.-Col. McKenzie.

Inspected this regiment on the 2nd July; encamped in the Agricultural Grounds in this place, on which also is the Battalion Head-quarters' Drill Shed, an excellent place both for camping and drilling.

This regiment presented a very clean and soldier-like appearance, the men standing well under arms; arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order. Lieut.-Col. McKenzie marched his regiment out to an adjoining common and extended for the attack, considering the short time under drill was well done; new enrolment; fine, strong, healthy men. Lieut.-Col. McKenzie is a most intelligent officer; handled his men well; deserves much credit, as well as the other officers of the battalion.

36th Regiment.—Under the Command of Lieut.-Col. Scott.

Inspected this regiment on the 30th June, encamped on an open common adjoining Orangeville, affording every facility for drill purposes. Mustered in full strength, able-bodied young men, also a new enrolment; arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order; men steady under arms; marching, battalion movement and the extension for the attack very fair indeed.

Lieut.-Col. Scott, lately appointed, deserves credit, and the battalion officers, for its creditable appearance. This regiment by permission was in the performance of the annual drill of 1879-80; had not mustered for the two previous years.

39th Battalion—Rifles.—Under the Command of Lieut.-Col. Mabee.

Inspected this regiment on the 16th June, encamped in the Agricultural Grounds at this place (Simcoe); well adapted and suitable for such a purpose. Tents well pitched, camps well arranged; eight strong companies of young men (farmers), complete new enrolment; presented a clean and soldierlike appearance. Manual and firing exercises, fair; after a few battalion movements the officer commanding extended his regiment for the attack, both from column and line. The quiet, steady manner in which the companies extended, as well as the other companies, took up their respective positions, was particularly noticeable considering the short period of drill; creditable to all connected with the regiment. Rations good; no complaints; conduct of the men reported good; no sickness.

44th Battalion.—Under the Command of Lieut.-Col. Morin, Senior Major of the Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Barnett, Commanding the Regiment, being absent on leave.

This regiment assembled at Clifton, on the 26th August; were encamped in the Driving Park at that place; very suitable. No. 5 Company, Captain Harcourt, did not attend; which circumstance has been duly inquired into and reported.

This regiment not having performed any annual drill for the two preceding years and composed entirely of recruits, required all the attention which the commanding officer, staff and company officers were able to give to get the regiment into anything like order for the inspection of Major-General Luard, commanding the militia, which took place on the second of September.

The Major General having inspected the arms, accoutrements and clothing, by companies, having seen the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Morin, perform several battalion movements, also some movements in extended order, expressed his satisfaction with the general appearance of the regiment, the different movements being—considering the short period of drill—quite as well done as he could expect. The several companies mustered strong, rations good, no complaints, no sick list reported.

A disturbance took place among the men of No. 3 Company (Chippawa), during the night of Sunday, the 29th, following, a full report of which has been duly forwarded for the consideration of the Major General commanding.

This regiment remained under canvas from the 26th until Friday, 3rd September, in all 9 days, inclusive of the days going into and breaking camp.

Lieut. Jarvis, a passed graduate of the Royal Military College, in accordance with General Orders, joined the regiment on the first day, and rendered good service in taking command of No. 2 Company, the officer commanding that company being unable to attend.

No. 1 Company, 19th Battalion.

This company, under the command of Major Thompson, performed its annual drill at Niagara, and was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Villiers, who reports as follows:—

“The company mustered 1 officer and 42 men. The appearance of the men was clean and soldierlike. Arms and accoutrements perfectly clean.

The drill was very well executed, which consisted of proving, manual and firing exercise: marching and wheeling by company, half company and sections, file marching and forming company to right and right about, forming of fours. The ball practice has been done to the 200 yards, and when completed the return will be forwarded. I mustered the men, and the service roll was also handed to me, all of which was perfectly satisfactory.”

No. 5 Company, 12th Battalion.

This company under the command of Captain Tremayne, performed its annual drill at Sutton, Company Headquarters. Was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major, who reports as follows:

“On the 2nd October, 1880, I inspected No. 5 (Sutton Company) 12th Battalion, their annual drill having been completed that day. On parade, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 36 men, 1 absent with leave (sick). Total, 2 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 37 men, 2 off—40. The company is composed of very fine men. Drill consisted of inspection of company, proving company, and company drill, extending for the attack, changing front, when extending closing to, and extending from flanks and centre. The men very steady under arms. The officers do not hold certificates.”

Demi-Battery of Artillery, and Rifle Company, Sault Ste. Marie.

The Demi-Battery, Mountain Artillery, under the command of Major Wilson.

The Rifle Company, under the command of Lieut. Towers, at the Sault Ste. Marie.

Both these corps were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major, who reports as follows:—

“That on the 8th of November I inspected at Sault Ste. Marie, during their annual drill, the two-gun detachments under Major Wilson, also the Rifle Company, under the command of Lieut. Powers.

The gun detachments, under Major Wilson, as a half-battery, performed several field movements, such as changing front, advancing and retiring, also taking ground in several directions, forming the orders of march from detachments, front, rear, right and left, and going into action in various directions, although the ground was soft (caused by snow); the movements were made with ease and regularity.

The standing gun drill was most satisfactory.

The men of the Rifle Company, under the command of Lieut. Towers, did not know much of company or rifle drill. As this was one of the first musters of this newly organized company for annual drill, much could not be expected of them.

These corps have a brass band (9 men) which I consider to be the best band for the number of performers that I have ever heard play.

Artillery establishment—1 officer, 21 men. On parade, 1 officer, 21 non-commissioned officers and gunners.

Rifle establishment—1 officer, 34 men. On parade, 1 officer, 29 men. On leave, 3.—Total, 1 officer, 32 rank and file.”

In compliance with the General Order of the 5th May, No. 9, the District Paymaster, Lieut.-Col. Alger, called the muster roll of all corps in camp, and paid the sums due to the men. The service rolls were duly compared with the acquittance rolls, and found satisfactory.

AID TO THE CIVIL POWER.

The following corps were called out during the past year in aid of the civil power:

PORT ROWAN, 12th May, 1880.

Lieut.-Col. Mabee, commanding 39th Battalion, called out a strong detachment of this corps, in aid of the civil power, in compliance with a requisition, duly signed by the Warden, Sheriff and Magistrates of the County; proceeded to Port Dover, in order to prevent a prize fight, which was effected; all arrangements satisfactory; conduct of the men good.

FORT ERIE, 11th May, 1880.

Captain Newbigging, commanding, No. 4 Company, 44th Battalion, at the above Port, was called out with his company, in compliance with a requisition duly signed, in aid of the civil power; remained under arms all day; services dispensed with; a contemplated prize fight being the cause.

SIMCOE, County Norfolk.

Brevet-Major and Adjutant Heath, 39th Battalion, was called out on the 18th January, 1880, with a force of 3 officers and 68 non-commissioned officers and men,

composed as follows:—Lieutenant Haskett and 18 non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 Company; Captain Mathieson, Lieutenant Walsh, 23 non-commissioned officers and men of No. 7 Company; Captain Ryerson, Lieutenant Riddell, 2nd Lieutenant Alderson and 27 non-commissioned officers and men, in compliance with a requisition signed by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, the Warden and Magistrate of the County. Proceeded to Port Dover by rail in the anticipation of a riot at Long Point. The force was under arms 24 hours, when their services were dispensed with; arrangements satisfactory; conduct of the force good. No casualties whatsoever reported.

It is satisfactory to note that both officers and men responded promptly to these requisitions in aid of the civil power; each performed their respective duties in a satisfactory manner.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

I am unable to report that the annual target practice has been carried out properly by the different corps when in the performance of the annual drill. Some corps have done better than others, owing to local causes, having a rifle range; and others have been unable to do so, the period of drill being too short and for want of local rifle ranges. I would respectfully urge the necessity of affording more aid to the rank and file, more encouragement in order to induce the men to take more interest in rifle practice, so important to their future efficiency and usefulness.

I would respectfully urge for the consideration of the Major General commanding, the propriety of returning to the General Order which required all corps, whether infantry or rifles, to drill according to the short rifle drill. Exceptions could be made, if deemed necessary, to those corps whose commanding officer desired to drill according to the long rifle drill.

As a rule the strength of the corps in the district has been well kept up; the rural battalions, especially. The companies in camp were full, or nearly so, of able bodied, stout young recruits, farmers, farmers sons or labourers on farms, no better material for young soldiers. More drill, more facilities and encouragement for rifle practice are two essentials absolutely required, especially for the rank and file. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am happy to be able to add that I have received the same good feeling and assistance from the officers of the District staff in the discharge of my official duties, which has hitherto existed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. DURIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 2.

The Adjutant General,
Headquarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 4th November, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the state of the Militia in Military District No. 3, for the information of the Major-General commanding. The undermentioned corps were detailed for drill this year, viz. :—

4th Regiment Cavalry; Kingston and Durham Field Batteries; Cobourg, Port Hope and Trenton Garrison Batteries; 14th, 15th, 40th, 45th, 49th and 57th Battalions of Infantry.

The following corps were relieved from drill this year, viz. :—

3rd Regiment Cavalry; 16th, 46th and 47th Battalions of Infantry, and the Napanee Garrison Battery of Artillery.

CAVALRY.

4th Regiment.

This corps performed its drill in camp, near the Village of Bath, about sixteen miles from Kingston, assembling on the 25th June and completing drill on the 3rd July, and was inspected by me on the 2nd July. The regiment marched past and performed the sword exercise very fairly. The men looked well, their arms and accoutrements clean, and, on the whole, they were fairly mounted, and their conduct was reported to be very good. Rations were supplied by tender, costing about the sum granted by the Government. The regiment was mustered and paid by the District Paymaster previous to breaking up camp. Two men met with accidents when returning to their troop headquarters, and have applied for compensation.

ARTILLERY.

The two Field Batteries performed drill in camp, and were inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, who will report on the state of each. The Cobourg and Port Hope Garrison Batteries have also drilled at their respective headquarters. The Trenton Garrison Battery has not yet assembled for drill, but will probably do so before the period for drill expires. I was not present at any of these inspections, but the District Paymaster mustered the two Field Batteries according to orders.

INFANTRY.

14th Battalion.

I inspected this Battalion on the 7th July; the men paraded for inspection in the afternoon. After making a minute inspection of the men, arms, accoutrements and clothing, which were very clean, the regiment marched past in column, quarter-column and at the double; all well performed, especially the marching of Nos. 1 and 6 Companies. The Battalion was then put through the manual and firing exercises by the Adjutant, Captain Gordon, and through various field movements and skirmishing drill by the Commanding Officer, Lt.-Colonel Kerr, all of which were performed to my entire satisfaction; proving that great care and attention had been paid by all ranks to their drill for this year. After the inspection I called out Lieutenants Hubbell and Kerr to drill their companies so as to test their knowledge, and was much pleased to find that both showed a fair knowledge of drill, especially Lieutenant Hubbell. The Battalion then formed square, when I had the pleasure of presenting a company medal for good shooting to Sergeant Hume, of No. 6 Company, who also won the Battalion medal this year. The companies were then mustered and service rolls checked by myself and Major King, and all found correct. It affords me much pleasure to be able to state that no corps in my district has given me so much satisfaction as this Battalion. The equipment is in perfect order, and the officers and men take pride in turning out like soldiers on every occasion. The Major-General commanding inspected the armouries when in Kingston on his tour of inspection last month, and expressed satisfaction on seeing the equipment in such good order.

15th Battalion.

This Battalion was inspected by me in camp, Massassaga Point, near Belleville, on the 26th August, the Major General commanding being present. The arms, with