

I have forwarded to you, in accordance with your orders, a synopsis of reports of those corps in my District which have completed their continuous drill for the year ending July, 1869.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel.

Col. MacDougall,

Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa.

A. A. G. M.

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT of the state and strength of Corps of Volunteer Militia in Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith's District for the year ending 1st July, 1868.

NAME OF CORPS.	INSPECTED.		ACTUAL STRENGTH.		ESTABLISHMENT.		Relative State of efficiency.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers & men.	Officers.	N. C. Officers & men.	Officers.	N. C. Officers & men.	
Royal Guides .....	2	22	2	31	3	47	B
No. 1 Troop Cavalry .....	2	22	2	27	3	47	C
Montreal Field Battery .....	3	66	3	70	4	70	A
Montreal Garrison Artillery .....	18	190	28	247	26	300	A
Montreal Engineers .....	4	69	5	90	6	110	A
Montreal Light Infantry .....	5	93	15	189	26	330	D
1st or Prince of Wales Regiment .....	10	151	23	300	35	450	C
Victoria Volunteer Rifles .....	12	156	15	234	26	330	B
Chasseurs Canadiens .....	16	232	28	495	32	440	B
Royal Light Infantry .....	7	177	21	244	28	385	A
Hochelaga Light Infantry .....	15	103	24	226	29	391	D
Total City Corps .....	94	1,231	166	2,153	218	2,900	
Cookshire Cavalry .....	2	49	3	54	3	55	A
Sherbrooke Troop .....	3	34	3	36	3	55	C
21st (Richelieu) Battalion .....	15	186	15	186	15	225	C
50th Battalion Huntingdon Borderers .....	26	317	26	325	29	385	A
51st Battalion Hemmingford Rangers .....	28	350	31	440	31	440	A
52nd (Bedford) Battalion .....	39	552	48	657	50	770	A
53rd Battalion .....	25	291	27	363	29	339	C
54th Battalion .....	15	185	15	204	15	275	D
55th (Megantic) Battalion .....	26	249	29	313	29	405	B
58th Battalion .....	29	469	32	533	38	550	B
Beauharnois No. 1 Company .....	3	45	3	46	3	55	B
Beauharnois No. 2 Company .....	3	44	3	44	3	55	C
St. Hyacinthe Company .....	3	55	3	55	3	55	B
Ste. Martine Company .....	2	40	2	50	3	55	D
Total Rural Corps .....	219	2,866	240	3,306	254	3,769	
Total in Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith's District ..	313	4,147	406	5,459	472	6,669	

MEM.—Relative efficiency shown by letters, A being highest, D lowest.

W. OSBORNE SMITH,

Lieut.-Colonel,

A. A. G. M.

July 1st, 1868.

MONTREAL, August, 1868.

SIR.—I have the honor herewith in accordance with your orders to forward to you a return showing the strength of the various corps in my District, which have mustered at their Head-quarters, and at various points on the Frontier Line, for their annual drill for the Financial year ending on the 1st July, 1869.

It is difficult to estimate sufficiently highly the value which the system of continuous drill contributes to the efficiency of the Force, not only as regards the improvement presented in organization, discipline and drill, but in respect to the general feeling of satisfaction which is equally shared in by officers and men.

You will observe that whilst some of the corps were billeted, others, from special causes, were provided with tents; this latter method works far more satisfactorily than the former, and I respectfully trust that at the ensuing course of training it may be found convenient to allow the rural corps in this District to be assembled by Brigades, under canvass, at such suitable spots as may be selected.

This method would enable the District Staff Officer personally to superintend the drill and interior economy of the whole of the various corps comprising his District, during the entire course of training, and by accustoming the men to work together in large bodies, manifestly improve their efficiency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,

The Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa.

A. A. G. M.



NAME OF CORPS.	Place where stationed for Drill, 1868-69.	STRENGTH.		Degree of efficiency.	REMARKS.
		Officers.	No. Co. and Men.		
Cookshire Cavalry.....	Cookshire.....	2	49	A	Well horsed and well commanded.
21st (Richelieu) Battalion.....	St. John's.....	15	186	C	Improving.
50th Battalion (Huntingdon Borderers).....	Huntingdon.....	26	317	A	Good, but not much progress.
51st Battalion (Huntingdon Rangers).....	Huntingdon and Franklin.....	28	350	A	Much improved.
52nd (Bedford) Battalion.....	St. Armand's, Frelighsburg, Mansonville.....	39	552	A	Improving rapidly.
55th (Mégantic) Battalion.....	Inverness.....	24	249	B	do
Beauharnois No. 1 Company.....	Beauharnois.....	3	45	B	Fair.
Beauharnois No. 2 Company.....	Beauharnois.....	3	44	C	Indifferent.
Ste. Hyacinthe Infantry Company.....	Ste. Hyacinthe.....	3	55	B	Good, well commanded.
Ste. Martine Infantry Company.....	Ste. Martine.....	2	40	D	Reorganizing.
Total.....	.....	147	1887		

Maxo.—Degrees of efficiency, A highest, D lowest.  
The *Montreal* corps did not find it convenient, with the exception of the "Chasseurs Canadiens," whose muster was very small.

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lt.-Col.,  
A. A. G. M.

MONTREAL, 1st August, 1868.

No. 9.

# REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL MACPHERSON.

VOLUNTEER CAMP, St. Andrews, 30th June, 1868.

SIR,—Pressure of duty prevented my reporting to you as early as I should have wished, as to the movements in the Volunteer Camp at this station. I had the honor, however, to inform you by telegram, that the St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry and the 11th Battalion or "Argenteuil Rangers," marched into Camp on Thursday evening last, 440 strong of all ranks.

Argenteuil Rangers.....	390
St. Andrews Troop.....	50
—	440

A very fair muster considering that five companies had to march a distance of from 18 to 22 miles from their Head Quarters.

I have much satisfaction in reporting to you that the force is in the highest spirits, and manifest great interest in acquiring a knowledge of their military duties.

In compliance with your instructions, conveyed through Lieut.-Colonel Smith, I assumed the command of the camp on Friday morning last, previous to which I had made the necessary arrangements with the officers of the several corps as to the situation of the camp and the erection of temporary board huts, in the absence of regular camp equipage.

The camp is formed about a mile from St. Andrews, on a rising ground on the bank of the Ottawa river, with a large parade ground adjoining, and well adapted for the purpose; the huts are ranged in regular line. One for each company, the officers' and other tents being ranged in camp order; the Cavalry, with horses, are also in camp in rear of the "Rangers." I cannot speak too highly of the appearance and state of this troop. The Commanding Officer, with the assistance of a non-commissioned officer of H. M. 13th Hussars, is taking good advantage of the time in drilling the corps in all the details of camp duties, and the various troop and squadron movements in the field.

With regard to the "Rangers," a marked improvement has taken place in drill and steadiness since they came into camp. With exception of three of the Gore companies, which were most deficient in drill, I can report favorably as to the general state of the corps, the men are fine fellows, and some of the companies are very good indeed. The Junior Major and Adjutant are most efficient officers, and render valuable assistance in camp, in instructing other officers who have had but little experience, if any, in Battalion drill. Several Captains and Subalterns, being cadets of the Military School, are of great advantage to the corps, and the companies to which these officers are attached, are far in advance of the others in drill, &c.

The eight days' drill, although a short period to wield into shape rural companies which have never been drilled in battalion before, I have no doubt will produce the most satisfactory results, and should a similar arrangement be carried out next year, I should suggest that instead of only *eight* days the time should be extended to *sixteen* days in camp and the present season of the year is certainly the best for camping and taking the volunteers from their homes.



In making my Official Reports, I shall enter more into detail, and furnish copies of all the orders and regulations issued in camp.

I may state here that the hours of drill are from half-past four a.m. to half-past six a.m., from nine to eleven a.m., and from six p.m. to eight p. m.

1st. Sergeant-Major's parade, *Squad* and *Company* drill.

2nd. Adjutant's parade, Battalion drill.

3rd. Commanding Officer's parade, Battalion drill, &c.

The object I have in view is to give them as much Battalion drill as possible.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the formation of the Dominion of Canada, the force will parade at noon to fire a *feu-de-joie*,—there is no Militia General Order that I have seen directing the volunteers to celebrate the day in this manner this year, but I presume there can be no objection to volunteers in camp assembling for this purpose.

Will you kindly inform me what time I may order the 18th Battalion to assemble for the eight days' drill in camp, as the hay harvest begins about the 15th July, it would be advisable to have the rural companies out as early as possible, the only companies of this corps in which the service at the present time might be attended with inconvenience to the volunteers and their employers, are the two Hawkesbury companies, employed in the mills of the Messrs. Hamilton Brothers.

Supposing these two companies could not turn out just now, how would it do to order out the six companies of the 18th at once, and attach the "Lachine," "Como," and "Thurso" companies to the Battalion, and assemble them at Hawkesbury, or a better place—St. Andrews—the present camp. I can arrange that the huts shall remain for the use of the 18th Battalion, should this be desired.

I should be pleased to receive a telegram from you indicating your wishes in regard to this subject.

I am, yours very faithfully,

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
D. A. A. G. Militia.

Colonel Macdougall,  
Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

P. S.—I may state for your information that Captain Brehaut, District P.M., arrived here yesterday, and has paid to each captain the amounts for drill pay, the necessary Acquittance Rolls being furnished in proper form for same; this satisfactory arrangement enables the men to receive their money for the service the day the camp breaks up, Friday morning, 3rd July.

J. M.

CAMP ST. ANDREWS, 3rd July, 1868.

SIR,—The St. Andrews Cavalry Troop and "Argenteuil Rangers" having completed the eight days' annual drill for 1868-69 in camp, in accordance with orders, the several corps marched off for their company head-quarters this morning at six o'clock, all in the best of spirits.

I have much pleasure in reporting that everything has passed off in the most satisfactory manner; the conduct of the volunteers during the service in camp was marked by the best order and discipline, not a single case of insubordination having come under my notice.

The improvement in Battalion drill, and general efficiency of the corps in camp, enables me to report favorably as to the manner in which the Regimental Officers have discharged their duties, which reflects much credit upon all ranks.

I remain, yours faithfully,

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
D. A. G. Militia.

Colonel Macdougall,  
Adjutant-General Militia,  
Ottawa.

VOLUNTEER CAMP, L'Original, 11th July, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the 18th Battalion Prescott Infantry, and Thurso Infantry Company, marched into camp at this station on Thursday afternoon, the 9th instant; the following is the strength of the force in camp:

18th Battalion, all ranks.....	358
Thurso Infantry Company.....	40
Total.....	398

The force is under the command of Major Shields, Lieut.-Colonel Higginson being obliged to leave here on Friday last, on urgent private affairs, he being in the employ of Messrs. Hamilton Brothers of Quebec.

The camp arrangements are most excellent, the board huts being erected with every regard to the comfort of the men, and in this respect are far superior to the St. Andrews camp. The camp is located on the bank of the Ottawa river, about half a mile east of the village of L'Original, adjoining which there is a very good parade ground; the field has been placed at the disposal of the Volunteers by Mr. O'Brien of this place. So far, I have to report most favorably as to the success which has attended the camping of the 18th Battalion.

The annual inspection of the several companies of this corps, which was postponed some time ago at the request of Mr. Hamilton, took place on Friday, the 10th instant, at six p.m., and I have the honor to report was satisfactory.

The same orders have been issued for the guidance of the camp as those adopted at St. Andrews, and I have much pleasure in stating that the duties are being carried out in a very satisfactory manner; a marked improvement is already manifested in the drill of the several companies, the officers and men being anxious to improve themselves in their military duties. No complaints of any kind have been made, and the conduct of the men is most praiseworthy.

The camp will break up on Thursday at noon, 16th instant. I shall return from Montreal on Wednesday, the 15th instant, to inspect the Battalion, before separating; the District Paymaster will provide the requisite funds for the payment of the several companies on the same day before leaving for their respective head-quarters.



The Como Rifles, St. Thérèse Rifles, Lachine and Three Rivers Infantry Companies, I shall inspect in a few days at their own head-quarters.

I leave this evening for Montreal.

I remain your most obedient servant,

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
D. A. A. G. M.

Colonel MacDougall,  
Adjutant General, Militia,  
Ottawa.

No. 10.

#### REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. CASAULT.

QUEBEC, 10th September, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I inspected the 17th (Levis) Battalion of Volunteers on the 5th instant and found it in every way much improved and efficient.

The Battalion was put through manual and platoon exercises, company and battalion drill in a very creditable manner and I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the readiness and alacrity with which all ranks strove to acquire proficiency in the short period of drill they have had.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. CASAULT, Lieut.-Colonel,  
A.A.G.

Colonel. P. L. MacDougall, A. G. Militia, Ottawa.

QUEBEC, 11th September, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I inspected the 9th Volunteer Battalion yesterday evening on its return from the Camp at Rivière Ouelle, that their drill and general appearance gave me great satisfaction.

Their behavior at the camp has been exemplary, and officers and men did their utmost to acquire that knowledge of drill and camp duties which are indispensable to soldiers on service.

I considered this battalion ready for field service.

I beg leave to report most favorably on the good effect of allowing men of Volunteer Battalions to put in their time of yearly drill in eight consecutive days in camp. Eight days of camp life with six hours' drill daily being in my opinion equal to twenty ordinary drill days at different times during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. CASAULT, Lieut.-Colonel,  
A.A.G.

Col. P. L. MacDougall, Adjutant General, Ottawa.

No. 11.

#### REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL MAUNSELL.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 16th April, 1869.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honor to submit this my report on the state of the Militia in the Military District, No. 8 (New Brunswick), in my charge.

This District now consists of three Brigade Divisions and fifteen Regimental Divisions.

The Militia Law of the Dominion of Canada not having come into force until the 1st October last, my report must necessarily be brief. It cannot be denied, however, that important changes for the welfare of the Force of New Brunswick have already been effected by the General Government, of these I propose to treat in detail when offering some suggestions as to the means of insuring the successful working of the New Militia Law.

In my report, of 1868 I endeavoured to recapitulate facts connected with the successive steps of progress in this Province, the object in view being to render at least one branch of the service—the volunteers—as effective as possible, and to prepare, in some measure, the remaining portion of the Active Militia to accept the advantages of a general system for its better training. My first duty, on this occasion, will be to refer to still further progress made by the force.

The manner in which the Volunteers of New Brunswick responded to the call to arms when Fenian marauders threatened our frontier early in 1866, drew forth the just commendation of the then Commander in Chief and the community generally; and the desire to grasp the opportunity afforded them for improvement in drill and discipline, so abundantly displayed, when the system of concentration of corps for drill, adopted by the volunteers of Quebec and Ontario, was extended to the Force of this Province during the past summer, can, I think, scarcely be considered less praiseworthy. Although commanding officers were requested to decide as to the most suitable time for muster in their respective districts—when the men could best be spared from their ordinary pursuits—it was found impossible to accomplish this as satisfactorily as could be desired in every case; hence much credit is due to those officers and men who left remunerative occupations to join their corps and take part in the drill.

The volunteers, numbering 1,401 of all ranks assembled at seven points, at four of which concentration of corps was effected, each branch of the service was represented in various proportions, as shewn in Inspection Reports hereto appended. At one point, Apohaqui, the men of the Regiment, Yeomanry Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Saunders, were under canvass, the horses piquetted correctly. At another the Battalion, 1st Carleton, Lieut.-Col. Baird, occupied a large building, the rent of which was defrayed from the drill pay. At both the regulations respecting the interior economy of a Battalion were fully carried out, as were also all instructions issued for the guidance of the Force at these as well as at the places where men were billeted. It is here my pleasing duty to state that the command at each point was efficiently filled by purely volunteer and militia officers; nor did I find it necessary in any instance to apply to the officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops for the aid of instructors, and not only were the drills



conducted with system and regularity, and with excellent results as regards improvement in the knowledge and practice of drill, but discipline also was strictly enforced. Not a solitary case of insubordination was reported, and but one of drunkenness.

The experience derived from last years training convinces me of the importance of having corps their *full strength* under canvass when practicable, during the period appointed for drill. As men when billeted, too often fail to learn many of the useful details of the soldier's duty, which under canvass, of necessity, they must know, and besides this, commanding officers have their men so completely under control in camp, more time can be devoted to instruction.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence was pleased, at the last Session of Parliament, to express his approval of many of the provisions of the Militia Law of New Brunswick.

I held the opinion that some of the principles upon which that law was based, might be applied with advantages by future legislation, and I submitted the following statement in my last report. And as volunteer training will be conducted on a somewhat similar system. I again venture to bring it to your notice with a view to prove that, in a great measure, our steps of progress have been in the right direction.

"It is probable that a quota for service from every company in the Province will be drilled in the district in which the men composing it reside. The most serious difficulties appertaining to the instruction of the Militia *"en masse"* will thus be obviated; (1st) there will be little or no expenditure for transport of men; (2nd) a lengthened course of drill can be accomplished without inconvenience to individuals; (3rd) by encouraging the voluntary system, as far as practicable, the class of men whose services are to be valued will gladly avail themselves of every means afforded them to become proficient in military duties; and on the first quota of a company completing its course of instruction, those who have witnessed the progress in drill by their brethren, will be ready and willing to undertake the duties required from them.

The natural result of these successive courses of service would be that by selecting officers and men who have obtained the necessary qualifications and posting them to important positions in Battalions, *"Esprit de Corps"* established, the annual training could be carried out most satisfactorily, and a large and efficient force placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

In order to insure the successful adoption of such a system, the erection of Drill Sheds will be a most essential service, and one of permanent benefit to the Dominion.

The fact, that in this Province all are engaged in industrial pursuits convinces me of the advantage of having drill conducted with as little inconvenience as possible to the men, and in the evenings when practicable, as the ordinary daily occupation finished, an hour or two of drill is but an agreeable duty. As regards the instruction of residents in sparsely settled district, men of enterprising character, active energetic habits, a special arrangement must necessarily be made for them."

It is obvious that the volunteer system, as distinguished from that of maintaining a standing army, composed of purely mercenary soldiers, is the system best adapted for this Country: and it cannot be denied that the draft is distasteful in the same proportion as the voluntary system is held in estimation. Although, for various reasons, the volunteers of this Province at no time exceed 2,100 of all ranks—about this number was shown in the last returns submitted.—I hope at an early date to be enabled to report that the required quota 3,264 Officers, N. C. Officers and men is complete and that the men composing it have willingly subscribed to the Service Rolls. Already an excellent spirit has been manifested on the re-enrolment and enrolment.

It is true that in some instances, happily but few—corps, whose period of service had expired, failed to re-engage,—reasons having been assigned for so doing,—the sparsely settled District from which the members were drawn, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of maintaining the required strength during those seasons at which the men are engaged at occupations which cause them to leave their homes, and while regretting their absence from the List of Volunteers, it is well known that men of corps such as these are available for future service and for imparting instruction to others. It is but right to add that the corps which have failed to re-enrol under the Militia Law of Canada—four in number—have, I think, done so for the above reasons and not in consequence of any dislike to the new law.

It is hardly necessary again to bring to your notice the numerous "wants" of Volunteers in this Province under the "old regime". I have more than once pointed them out. The absence of Government Drill Sheds and Armories, and the insufficient supply of clothing were among the causes which impeded the success of the movement; and it is due to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Force to say that general efficiency has been manifestly maintained, chiefly owing to their zeal and perseverance.

On its being generally known that good men and true were required in order to fill the ranks, that all should be placed on the same footing as their brethren in other parts of the Dominion, the inducements and advantages are held out to them such as cannot fail to come up to their expectations, and, moreover, it being presumed that the community generally will take a deeper interest in their welfare,—as those who are disinclined to serve will be relieved from military duty only if the Volunteer movement is successful—then the task allotted to me seemed comparatively easy. And the above arguments considered, can it be doubted that each city and town, each village and settlement, will furnish its quota.

When transmitting to you service rolls of recently formed corps, some of which had not attained the minimum numerical strength required, I availed myself of the occasion to state that, while I admitted that no corps should be considered organized until its strength be completed, I could not but concur with the commanding officers as to the course pursued in not hastily enrolling men of the migratory class, but rather awaiting the return to the headquarters of their corps of those whose services are to be valued, and whose temporary absence "Chatham Battery" prevents them subscribing their names to the Company Roll. As a contrast "Victoria Rifles" to corps such as these I gladly advert to two companies consisting of over 100 men each.



With reference to my remarks as to a special arrangement for the instruction of the residents of sparsely settled districts; it being important that the services of men of this class should be secured, I respectfully request that I may be permitted to afford them an opportunity to enrol by sub-divisions in the respective districts, instead of adhering strictly to the rule of having the company formed entirely at one point; care of course to be taken that provision be made for the drill of each sub-division by the officers of the corps, as well as for the safe keeping of the arms and other Government property entrusted to their charge, and although they could not reasonably expect all the facilities for improvement in drill at the disposal of their more fortunate brethren in cities and towns, on the concentration of corps for drill being effected in summer months, good results would accrue to these isolated detachments.

A careful observer of the various changes which our Volunteer organization has undergone, and one who has the welfare of the service at heart, cannot, I think, fail to be gratified at the present aspect of operations.

Volunteers will receive annually a specified sum for drills performed at times most convenient to those residing either in town or country, and though I presume, this sum is not intended to be adequate remuneration for services rendered, may it not be considered a mark of recognition of such services, and an inducement to volunteers to pay increased attention to military duties.

I consider it of infinite importance however, that drills be conducted with regularity, and that by no means should the usual weekly drills be discontinued. Uniform clothing will of course be issued at stated periods, and in accordance with prescribed rules. Added to this the benefit to be derived from having a fully qualified instructor, for example one who has obtained the necessary certificate from the Military School, attached to each corps, as doubtless every corps will speedily send representatives to the school; there have already been more candidates than it has been possible to grant admission to, owing to the limited space which the drill room at the disposal of the commandant affords.

The aid offered by the Government of the Dominion towards the erection of drill sheds, will, I trust, be the means of inducing energetic gentlemen in every district to use prompt efforts to attain this end, and therefore secure the greatest boon to the volunteer. I earnestly hope that the municipal authorities at St. John will avail themselves of the liberal sum offered to supply the pressing want at that place.

I now propose briefly to offer some remarks on each branch of the service in detail.

#### CAVALRY.

This Force consists of a regiment of seven troops. Six in King's County, one in Westmoreland, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Saunders, who is desirous to place this Force on a more efficient footing, and amongst other changes to organize additional troops in York and Carleton. I hope he may be successful in this respect as I am well aware of the valuable material—men and horses—in these counties, and, should the service of these troops be required at any time to form continuous links of communication between Fredericton and Riviere du Loup, as the men composing them reside on that route, this duty could be speedily executed.

On a previous occasion I endeavoured to explain the various causes which impeded the success of the Force in King's, not the least of which was the difficulty of obtaining suitable hired drill sheds in that county.

However, the creditable manner in which the troops mustered during the past summer, and the degree of proficiency attained during the limited time particularly of cavalry appointed for the annual training, afford sufficient proof that Lieut.-Colonel Saunders has under his command men of whom he might justly feel proud.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor was present at the inspection of the regiment, and was pleased to express himself in terms of the highest commendation.

Captain and Adjutant Otty, a very zealous officer, recently returned from the Cavalry School of Instruction at Toronto, where he obtained a "first class certificate;" has already commenced a regular system of drill in the regiment, which I trust the men will be careful to avail themselves of, as doubtless improvement in general efficiency will be the result.

#### ARTILLERY.

The importance of this arm of the service at Saint John and other seaboard cities and towns of New Brunswick cannot, I consider, be too highly estimated. In this I am glad to think I but express your opinion, as well as that of other authorities of experience, I have, therefore, great pleasure in informing you of the success which has attended the energetic efforts of Lieut.-Colonel Foster and the officers under his command in carrying out the provisions of the new law, as regards the re-enrolment and enrolment. The Service Rolls transmitted to Head Quarters shew a large increase in the numerical strength of the regiment, a still further increase can be effected, if required.

I regret that owing to my temporary absence at Montreal I was unable to inspect the Force at Saint John whilst undergoing training; I was however entirely satisfied with what I saw of the efficient Batteries at Chatham and Woodstock, and I may with advantage extract the following from Major Jago's Report of drill and practice at Saint John he states: "I cannot speak too highly of the practice made by the different Batteries, and I beg to refer you to my Report on the practice dated October 5, 1868 (hereto appended) for full particulars."

The conduct of the men during the eight days training was exemplary, there was no absence from drill, no drunkenness or other crimes; indeed on the part of both non-commissioned officers and men, I observed a steadiness during the drill hours which shewed that they were anxious to make the most of their opportunities of learning. That they did so I can confidently affirm, and I consider that the practice reports bear me out in my assertion.

The officers all gave me the greatest help in my duties, and I have to thank them, from Lieut. Col. Foster downwards, for their willingness in undertaking every service. To the good feeling between officers and men, and to the hearty desire of both to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their duties, I attribute entirely the success of the eight days drill."



With Major Jago's Report on Drill and Practice of the New Brunswick Artillery I have the honor to submit, for favorable consideration, his opinions on what will most conduce to the efficiency of that Force in New Brunswick under the following heads; (1st) Garrison Batteries *versus* Field Artillery arguments in favor of the former, and with respect to their armament. (2nd) As to manning the Coast Batteries and rendering them effective. (3rd) Recommending the arming of all volunteer artillery with the revolver.

When submitting the opinions of an officer of seven and a half years service in a Field Brigade of the Royal Artillery and three years with the New Brunswick Force, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to bear testimony to the valuable assistance which Major Jago has at all times most readily afforded me in his capacity of Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, and to offer him my sincere thanks.

#### ENGINEERS.

In my last report I referred to the Engineers in terms which may with equal truth be repeated, viz: "This fine corps commanded by Major Boyd, still retains the high position amongst the volunteers of New Brunswick, for which it has been remarkable. Besides being well drilled, the men, all of whom are mechanics, have attended lectures on fortifications, military engineering and other interesting subjects.

#### INFANTRY.

In my remarks on the other branches of the volunteer service, I briefly referred to the satisfactory manner in which the re-enrolment was conducted in those special corps, and, it being assumed that they had already, or nearly so furnished the required numbers in proportion to our quota of volunteers, as a body, as compared with the strength of similar corps in other districts, it was therefore clear that the Infantry must be recruited.

It became my first duty as Deputy Adjutant General, with the view to attain this object, to seek information on the following points:—1st. As to the most suitable places at which to form additional corps. 2nd. As to the willingness on the part of a sufficient number of non-commissioned officers and privates to participate in the advantages of such an organization, and 3rd in regard to a competent officer to command at each place.

I received prompt and satisfactory answers to my enquiries on these points; and steps were speedily taken in various quarters to this end. I am glad to say that success has already abundantly attended the enrolment. It is true, time is needed before the apportioning of volunteers can be considered complete in every county.

In some instances—in country districts—the absence of competent officers to command delayed the movement; in others, the men desired to be thoroughly informed as to the conditions of service before subscribing their names to the roll. The former cause of delay will be obviated in due time, when qualified instructors from the military school are available.

Our more efficient volunteers would have desired a rapid transition from the old system to the new, and at once to be put in possession of clothing, &c. This, of course, was impracticable, but, so far as I can learn from every quarter, goodwill and forbearance seem to prevail, difficulties will thus be smoothed away and the successful working of the new law will be the result.

My observations in the early part of this report intended to convey my sense of entire satisfaction at the manner in which volunteers grasped the opportunity afforded them for improvement in drill, may, with truth, be applied to the Infantry as well as to the other branches of the service under arms.

In the case of the Saint John Volunteer Battalion, being aware of the careful observance of details at its weekly drills as in the ordinary routine of duties, I expected to find efficiency; nor were my expectations in any way disappointed, but, in the training of the several Bat-

1st Northumberland	talions, as per margin, in which the volunteers are reinforced by Home
2nd Charlotte	Guards, little drilled of late, and a fair proportion of recruits, no easy task
1st Carleton	devolved upon officers in command, and of the zeal and energy of these
2nd Carleton	gentlemen I cannot speak too highly.

Lieut.-Colonel Otty who inspected at St. George, bore ample testimony to the efficiency displayed at that point.

In proof of the excellent spirit which the instructions framed for the guidance of the Force were carried out, I cannot refrain from here quoting brief extracts from Battalion orders at the termination of the training. Although verbatim copies of all orders will be submitted with this report. In one instance Lieut.-Colonel Baird, 1st Carleton, states: "The hearty response given to the call of your officers to assemble for eight days drill and exercise, at a season when your interests lie in the direction of your harvest fields, is the strongest evidence of your loyalty; and the point of efficiency to which you have arrived in drill by constant and persevering attention to your duties is deserving of the highest commendation." In another, Lieut.-Colonel Tupper, 2nd Carleton, says: "A camp of Instruction for the militia, the first ever instituted and organized in the County of Carleton, and that too, in this rural district, may well be appreciated as exhibiting the benefits which we as a people derive from living under British Government and British Institutions, &c. The great proficiency made by the men in drill and exercise during the eight days has surpassed his (the Colonel's) most sanguine expectations, &c." And in another instance, Lieut.-Colonel McCulley, 1st Northumberland, states: "The Commandant cannot part with the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the camp without thanking them for their good, sober and orderly conduct during the eight days drill, which reflects the greatest credit upon themselves and the county to which they belong, the proficiency made in drill and the prompt obedience of orders are deserving of all praise."

#### RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

During the past year steps have been taken in various directions with an important object in view—the better training of our local forces in the use of the weapon with which they are armed. These may be considered under the following heads:—1st. The formation of the "Dominion of Canada Rifle Association" and the subsequent operations which ensured the successful competition at Laprairie, all of which were carried out with enthusiasm. I have much pleasure in stating that twenty-five New Brunswickers attended, and notwithstanding that many of these had the Snider Rifle but recently issued to them, they won a large proportion of prizes. 2nd. The second year's working of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association," under the able management of Colonel Thurgar and the Committee of the Associations.



Having assumed command of the Force assembled for the competition at Sussex in September last, I am enabled to bear ample testimony to the exemplary conduct of the men as well as to the remarkable accuracy of their shooting. I may add that in consequence of the interest manifested in the competition by Colonel Hawley, commanding the 4th Batt. 60th Rifles, many of his best marksmen entered for the All Comers Match, and it is creditable to our Local Forces to say that the first prize in that well contested match was won by a Private James Perkins, New Brunswicker, the more so as that Battalion of the Rifles proved to Victoria Rifles, be the best shooting corps in the Dominion during the past year. Col. Hawley, moreover, was good enough to express himself well pleased with all the arrangements made for the competition. 3rd. "County Associations." From the manner in which county matches, in connection with the Provincial Association, were conducted, it is evident that the importance of the object is appreciated. It is to be hoped that County Associations may this year be increased and their members augmented; this will doubtless be accomplished in proportion as the numerical strength of Volunteer corps increases, and thus the basis of the organization will be more firmly established, the succession of steps were completely formed, each County will send its quota to the Provincial Rifle Matches, the Prov. Association, in return, will send a larger number of well-trained marksmen than heretofore to compete for the more valuable prizes offered by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Indeed, thanks to the very liberal sums placed at the disposal of the Presidents of the several Associations by the Government of the Dominion, valuable prizes were offered and well competed for in every instance, in Dominion, Provincial and County meetings respectively. To the New Brunswick Government the thanks of our Provincial Association are also due for the handsome and acceptable sum (\$1,000) granted in aid of the funds of the Association.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

In order successfully to carry out an efficient system of Rifle Practice in this Province the supply of Iron Targets, the opening of suitable ranges are necessary services, and which will doubtless receive favorable consideration.

In my report for last year, I recommended that a high degree of proficiency in Rifle practice having been attained by a large proportion of the Volunteers, and with a view to the Government allowance of ammunition being expended with increased advantage, additional rules as to the future system of conducting the practice be framed, based on the musketry regulations for Imperial Troops, that, instead of all volunteers firing four consecutive courses at 200, 300 and 400 yards, the first and second periods as per Hythe regulations be substituted, by which means all those who fail to obtain the required number of points at the short distances, will again practice at those distances, while the successful marksmen will be permitted to fire up to 600 yards. I also recommended that 10 rounds per man be expended at volley firing.

#### RESERVE MILITIA.

This Province now consists of 15 Regimental Divisions and 122 Company Divisions.

From the reports received from Lieut.-Colonels, as well as from personal observation, I am led to the conclusion that the instructions and regulations regarding the enrolment were carefully carried out. I admit that in some instances, owing to the snow storms which pre-

vailed at the time they were ordered to enrol, and in others to the novelty of the duty, enrolling officers found that no easy task had been allotted to them. But New Brunswickers as a rule, will not shrink from that which energy and perseverance can overcome.

It is needless for me to offer an opinion as to the effect produced by substituting for our militia Battalions (44 in number), fifteen Regimental Divisions, as the former are no longer in existence, while the latter division is an accomplished fact; suffice it to say that as in every well constituted force it is necessary that there should be Advance Guards, Supports, and Reserve, so in the organization of the Dominion ample provision has been made for these several branches.

The fact that a careful enrolment will be made every alternate year, while it indicates that the Law must be carried out to the letter, and that all—with but few exceptions—are required in turn to contribute to the defence of the state—should the volunteers fail to supply the required quota—will, I doubt not be the means of inducing those to enter the service who have hitherto been reluctant to take part in it, and men such as these, will I trust, join, not the Reserve for, perhaps, the purpose of obtaining rank, but the Volunteer Force in which to prove their willingness to be found in the Advance Guard.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. E. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col.

Lt.-Col. W. Powell, D. A. G., Canada.

D.A.G., M. D. No. 8.

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, December 2nd, 1868.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from you, I have the honor to forward a report of the 8 days drill of the St. John Batteries of the N. B. Regiment of Artillery.

The men mustered, as directed in general orders, on the 10th September, Lieut.-Colonel Foster, N.B.A., being in command. The total strength, was, officers, (including the staff of the Regiment) 11, N. C. officers and men 124.

Having been ordered by you to superintend and direct all drills and practice carried on, I first obtained the permission of the officers commanding the troops in St. John to drill in the Barrack Square on the gun mounted in position there.

The officer commanding the Royal Artillery most kindly placed at my disposal the side arms &c., of the different Batteries, and also allowed me the services of three of his non-commissioned officers as drill instructors, who were of great assistance to me.

The hours of drill appointed by Col. Foster were from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The description of guns on which we drilled were 32 pounders of 56 cwt., mounted on ship carriages, and 8 in. guns of 50 cwt., mounted on dwarf traversing platforms.

As a proportion of the men were comparatively speaking recruits, having either lately joined the Regiment, or from want of a suitable drill room in St. John, having had little drill on heavy guns, I had in the beginning each battery divided into squads, and put in charge of



one of the drill instructors, the officers of the different Batteries superintending their own men. All the drill was carried on in slow time, as I considered it essential that the men should first learn to do every movement slowly and correctly, knowing that having once attained this, it would be easy to impress upon them the advantages of firing with celerity, combined with accuracy.

After the second days drill, I turned each Battery over to their own officers, who drilled it entirely by themselves, the drill instructors being present in order to correct any mistakes.

The last three days were occupied in firing for the Government and other prizes. I cannot speak too highly of the practice made by the different Batteries, and I beg to refer you to my report on the practice dated Oct. 5th, 1868, for full information.

The conduct of the men during the 8 days was exemplary, there was no absence from drill, no drunkenness, or other crimes, indeed on the part of both N. C. officers and men, I observed a steadiness during the drill hours, which showed that they were anxious to make the most of their opportunities of learning.

That they did so I can confidently affirm, and I consider that the practice reports bear me out in my assertion.

The officers all gave me the greatest help in my duties, and I have to thank them from Col. Foster downwards for their willingness in undertaking every service. To the good feeling between officers and men, and to the hearty desire of both to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their duties, I attribute entirely the success of the 8 days drill.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL R. JAGO, Major,

A.A.G.M.

Lieut.-Col. G. Maunsell, A. G. M., N.B.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,

December 31, 1868.

SIR,—In view of my present position of Assistant Adjutant General, New Brunswick Artillery, having lapsed at the close of this year, I have the honor to forward to you my opinion on what will most conduce to the efficiency of that corps in New Brunswick, as I should be sorry to quit an appointment which I have held for nearly three years without showing what my aim has been during that time, an aim which I am happy in thinking has hitherto met with your approval.

1st. I am totally opposed to the formation of Volunteer Batteries of Field Artillery. From my experience of seven and a half years in a Field Brigade of the Royal Artillery, I am convinced that it would be useless to hope from a Volunteer organisation, that faculty of mobility without which Field Artillery is simply useless. Horses brought from the farm and put into harness that has never been fitted to them, cannot be expected to make long marches without being thoroughly used up. Drivers taken also from the farm will be found utterly useless when most wanted. It is also a custom to give volunteer Field Batteries the

six or nine pounder Smooth bore gun. I submit for your opinion that to arm men with a gun that is certainly not reliable over one thousand yards in these days of the Snider Enfield, is to waste in an unnecessary manner the most difficult material to be got, viz.: Men. The number in the gun detachment would be infinitely better employed in the ranks of the volunteer rifles, and would I believe do infinitely more execution.

If field Artillery is considered necessary for volunteers, I should recommend that they be armed with the twelve pounder Armstrong, that only two guns be given to a battery, that a regular storeman be appointed to look after these guns, stores, &c., that horses be procured in the same manner that horses for fire engines now are, that four horses will be amply sufficient, that they be driven and not ridden, and further that it should not be expected that the guns would proceed more than one day's march from the town to which they belong.

2nd. With regard to the real use of Volunteer Artillery, I submit that it is in manning the coast batteries of this Province. Wherever there is a harbour or a roadstead that is useful for either strategical or commercial purposes, I consider that there is the proper place to throw up a slight earthwork, and to mount two or three smooth bore guns, either thirty-two pounders or sixty-eight pounders, the heavier the better. A battery of artillery raised at a place of this kind, with a certain proportion of ammunition always in store, with men who were always drilled on these gun, who had shot and shell practice from them in the summer, and who had noted down the distance of each prominent position on which the gun would bear, would in my opinion prove a most formidable force to any enemy that might attack the position, and might even be relied upon to hold it for the short space of time necessary to concentrate supports.

3rd. I again recommend to you the arming of all Volunteer Artillery with the revolver. Hitherto batteries in this Province have been armed with the Enfield rifle. This most useful weapon for an infantry soldier, with an artilleryman is quite out of place. Whilst serving the guns in his battery, the rifle must be piled in rear, and to get to them he must abandon his gun, an action which with artillerymen is so nearly equivalent to defeat, that it would be useless to expect them to make any stand after.

With the revolver the case is different; the gunner has no cross-belt to impede the free use of his arms, for on one side of his waist-belt is his pistol, and on the other his cartridge box, he can remain and serve his gun to the last moment, knowing that in case of infantry storming the battery, he has still a more deadly weapon for close fighting. The moral force that this weapon would give to an artilleryman would also in my opinion do much to do away with the necessity of keeping large bodies of infantry in reserve.

A range for the revolver could be found near every drill room, the first cost of the weapon is small, the ammunition inexpensive. In cases of popular disturbance in towns, a few well drilled men armed with them, and proficient in their use would be of great service, and I



consider that a full knowledge of the character of the weapon would give to the volunteer a sense of power which added to his discipline would make him a most formidable enemy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DARELL R. JAGO, Major, A. A. G. A.

No. 12.

# REPORT BY LIEUT.-COLONEL SINCLAIR.

OFFICE OF A. G. M.

Halifax, 29th December, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to furnish you with the enclosed Report concerning the Nova Scotian Division of the Militia.

1. No general muster has been held this year; but the approximate strength of the total force will not vary materially from the returns of last year.

2. The Halifax Volunteer Artillery performed their usual annual shot and shell practice with Armstrong guns. It was reported excellent.

This fine corps is a very ancient one, and it is to be hoped that it will not fail to maintain its high repute for efficacy and discipline, under such regulations as may be established.

3. The 1st Division of the Naval Brigade, (Halifax) trained and was inspected by Captain Carpenter, R. N., whose favourable report is hereto annexed.

This is as yet the only Brigade of this important force. The establishment of other similar Brigades or Divisions is recommended if practicable. Experience indicates the expediency of such divisions in the country, when formed in respective Militia Regimental Districts, being administratively under the officers commanding Militia Regiments, so far as roll-calls and general musters are concerned; but being executively under their own officers, Naval Instructors and Inspectors, for special musters as Naval Brigades or Divisions, and for training and inspections, all reports or duplicates of them passing through commanding officers of Militia Regiments to this office, so that the Militia Department and the District Militia Officers may know what men are detached from Militia Commands for Naval instruction and duty, and the men not to be liable to vexatious summonses for absence on account of the Lieut.-Colonels not knowing them to have been engaged in another service.

4. The orders to call out 5,000 men for training in the current year were satisfactorily responded to. More than the full quota fell into the ranks, and many more were returned willing to train.

5. In every instance but one or two unavoidable exceptions such as the Halifax Battalion, the Inspecting Field Officers personally inspected the men training prior to their being paid and dismissed and ascertained that every man was of military age and *bona fide* capable of bearing arms.

6. The inspecting officers respectively report that some trouble was encountered because of misapprehension circulating among the men respecting the terms of their service. I make no further remark on this than that their accounts coincide, and that returns show that the credulity in unfounded and irresponsible reports seems to have been so limited as not to have affected the duty required.

7. It is my duty to represent that as the chief part of the Militia forces is now in reserve, consequent on the ordered formation of a proportion of first service men, it will be expedient that the latter be officered by gentlemen of the best standard in training.

8. The Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's report concerning the arms is appended.

9. The most of these rifles were issued during a Fenian threat, and, under the sudden emergency, many Commanding officers of regiments seem to have been unable to take proper precautions for the care of them, by strictly complying with the regulations laid down for their frequent periodical inspection. The consequence is that too large a proportion of them are in a state of a deterioration, not warranted by the limited time they have been in issue. They are being recalled, cleaned by the Militia Staff and returned into the Imperial stores prior to issue of the new class of arms in smaller number.

10. Arms issued in this District will always require special supervision and care. The prevalent damp winds and fogs from the sea are very penetrating and injurious to the rifles which suffer severely from rust on every recurrence of easterly winds, unless stored in armories properly heated, or cleaned and oiled by the individual in charge on each occasion. On the issue of a more limited number of breech-loaders, it is hoped that the officers and men in charge of them will take reasonable pains to maintain them in a serviceable state, the former securing more control over periodical inspections. To effect this the rifles should not be issued unless the officers, besides giving their own bonds can also show to the satisfaction of the authorities, that they have good subordinate assurance that the weapons will be properly looked after, subaltern and non-commissioned officers assuming their share of the duties of inspection near their respective residences.

11. I have to recommend for consideration, the benefit that would accrue were departmental duties imposed on the inspecting officers or some of them, in addition to their ordinary duties.

12. One Field officer could be very advantageously given charge of arms, accoutrements, and Government stores in actual issue, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General still retaining the management of Head Quarter books and first issues and the accounts connected with these and other matters, the same inspecting officer also having supervision over musketry practice.

13. In addition to other duties another Field Officer could have the supervision of all or any of the Schools of Military Instruction which it is understood are to be established.

14. In the present state of the organization of this particular division of the Militia, I submit that should it be required, in addition to such first service men as may be ordered supports or reinforcements of men less trained than the first service men, but of a higher,



grade of training than the reserve, could I believe, be formed and maintained in a state of organization and discipline sufficient for the purpose and improvable on occasion, at little more expense than uniforming and arming them, adding payment of a subsidy of proportionate less amount than that paid to the first service men under more training, providing that their discipline and training be equal to the standard required on Inspection and report by their Inspector.

15. My report is necessarily brief, the staff officers having subordinate charge of training and departmental duties, having exhausted subjects which it would only be recapitulation to repeat.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. B. SINCLAIR, Colonel,

The Adjutant General of Militia, Canada, Ottawa.

A. G. N. S. Militia.

OAKFIELD, 1st December, 1868.

(District C.)

212.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to forward a State of the Volunteers in the District, under my supervision who offered their services for training under the order of the 2nd July last; and were inspected by me on the completion of their drill.

As the quota named for my district was originally fixed for 1,250, I was obliged to refuse the offers of service made by the Commanders of several Regiments, and to limit the number from those Regiments that did furnish Volunteers, and although I was subsequently authorized to increase my number to 1,400, I was still far from able to accept all who offered.

Had the authority to train been given in June, arrangements could have been made for the training in the latter part of that month and early in July—the most leisure time of year for our agricultural population, but owing to an extremely unfavourable autumn, that, the most numerous class, has had no time to spare from the labours of the farm, and many men after attending drill for several days were compelled to give up attendance alleging that they could not leave their crops any longer. All sorts of absurd reports were circulated in reference to the drill. The men were told that they would be immediately drafted to the frontier, that having enrolled themselves they were permanently liable for service, and in two regiments in which the men had given in their names, they were induced not to attend the training.

I am happy to be able to make a most favourable report of the attention paid and the progress made by the men under training, not a single instance of mis-conduct was reported to or observed by me—the weather was most unfavorable, day after day, rainy and cold, but the men were extremely punctual in attendance.

By availing myself of the arms in transit to Head Quarters, I was able to arrange with hardly any extra expense to arm all the detachments under instruction except two, to these it was impossible to forward arms without incurring a great expense—a portion of a third detachment did not receive arms owing to the refusal of the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding a neighboring regiment to comply with the orders forwarded to him and hand over a number of arms.

This Officer's conduct is now undergoing investigation as to his refusal to comply with orders.

Twenty rounds of practice ammunition were served out to each Volunteer, and the shooting was very creditable. Besides individual practice, the men were exercised in file and volley firing at 300 yards, and some detachments firing at an ordinary and third class target 6 by 4 feet, averaged a point a shot.

I feel sure that here as elsewhere the issue of ammunition and consequent target practice, exciting a love of competition will tend to increased interest being manifested in the maintenance of military organizations.

From what I saw and heard during my tour of inspection, I have no doubt but that if the same opportunity as that of this year be again afforded, more than twice the number of men would offer their services, and it would become a difficult matter to make a selection. I feel it my duty to place on record that in many instances Officers who are strong political partisans and much opposed to the present constitution were among the first to come forward, and offer their services, in obedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief, thus shewing themselves animated by a right spirit of discipline, and others, in every instance but the one mentioned, although themselves prevented from turning out, gave me every assistance in their power.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WINBURN LAURIE, Lt.-Colonel,

Col. & I. F. O., N. S. M.

The Adjutant General

of Militia,

Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, 1st December, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I inspected the several companies of Militia Volunteers in the Western District, trained under the Order of the 13th July, 1868; strength 1,590 officers and men. The men performed eight days' drill of six hours each, and at the conclusion were paid before they left for their homes.

No complaints were made by officers or men, and I consider the drill was performed in a satisfactory manner.

During the first four days of training the men were drilled at company drill, the next two at Rifle Manual Exercise, and the last two Light Infantry.

Six of the Regiments were formed in Battalion at their respective Head Quarters, and performed several Line and Column movements very well under their Commanders.

The Fourth Annapolis County Militia Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Harris, volunteered *en masse* and were drilled at their Head Quarters, Bridgetown.



Two hundred men of the First Annapolis Regiment, Fifty of the Granville Artillery Brigade, and Fifty of the First Regiment Shelburne County Militia also volunteered to drill, but in consequence of the telegraph wires being broken, they did not receive the order to train until it was too late.

A much larger number of men than has been trained volunteered, and would have drilled had not such powerful political interest been brought to bear against the movement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MILSOM, Lt.-Col.,  
N. S. M.

Colonel Sinclair,  
Ajt. Gen. Militia,  
Halifax..

(District B.)  
No. 178.

SYDNEY, C. B., 23rd December, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the training of Volunteers in 2nd Cape Breton, this district (furnished from the corps named in the margin) under the order dated Ottawa, the 2nd of July, 1868.

1st Victoria,  
3rd Inverness,  
4th do  
5th do  
6th do  
It will appear by reference to the second Company returns forwarded to Head Quarters, (together with my reports of inspection), that the quota allowed for this district has not been fully made up; only seven hundred and eighteen (718) of all ranks having availed themselves of the advantages offered under the above named order.

From the reports of the several Commanding Officers at inspections, I found that gross misrepresentations calculated to deter men from volunteering, had been freely circulated by mischievous and designing persons, which will account for the deficiency alluded to.

I have every reason to believe that the satisfactory termination of the late drills together with the prompt payment of the Volunteers on conclusion of drill, have in a great measure removed the false impressions which had been promulgated, and I do not anticipate any difficulty in conducting future trainings.

I have much pleasure in bringing to notice that the several companies made satisfactory progress in drill and discipline, the Officers, both Commanding and Company, evincing much zeal and energy, and the men, who were remarkably steady and well-behaved throughout the trainings, showing an aptitude for learning their drill and duty under the instruction afforded.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. CREWE READ, Lt.-Col.

I. F. O. M.

The Adjutant General Militia,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Halifax, N. S.

(District A.)

HALIFAX, N. S., 18th December, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that 1,469 men—including officers—belonging to the district under my charge, enrolled themselves as volunteers, were drilled and paid, under orders dated the 2nd and 13th July, 1868.

Each company (with the exception of the volunteer Battalion of Halifax) was inspected by me the last day of drill.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY COMPANY, HALIFAX, N.S.

Inspected by me in the Drill room at Halifax on the evening of the 2nd November, 1868; the parade state showed a total of 89 Officers and men present, this corps is the longest established of any in Nova Scotia, and retains the high position amongst volunteers as regards discipline and general efficiency for which it has been remarkable. The annual practice of the Company took place during the past summer. Six pounder Armstrong guns were used and the firing at a range of 1,600 yards was fair.

NAVAL BRIGADE, HALIFAX, N. S.

I was present at the inspection of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Major Pitts, Captain Carpenter, Royal Navy, was the Inspecting officer; his report, I believe, has been submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

VOLUNTEERS IN GENERAL.

It is a pleasant duty for me to report upon the proficiency obtained in drill by the Volunteers after so short a period of instruction, and the zealous energy and desire shown to acquire a knowledge of military duties in both branches of the service, and the unquestionable loyalty of all.

HALIFAX CITY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The day selected ( ) for the competition proved favorable. There were 119 competitors, and 230 subscribers to the association. The firing was fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In consequence of the mistatements publicly made regarding the numbers and quality of the men who drilled as volunteers, and in case such statement should have reach the authorities at Head Quarters, I consider it my duty to state, that the means used to delude the people had the effect of preventing a large proportion of enrolled members to attend muster, others not to complete the number of drills required to make them effective. In reference to the quality of men, the majority have for some years past served in the militia forces of Nova Scotia and from a personal inspection appeared to be within the ages of 16 and 45 years, and well able to undertake the duties of soldiers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SAWYER, Lieut.-Colonel,

A.A.G.M.

To Colonel Sinclair, A. G. M., N. S.



*Reporting Efficiency, &c., of Naval Brigade.*

(Copy No. 66.)

"ROYAL ALFRED,"

Halifax, 7th August, 1868.

SIR,—In accordance with your Memorandum of the 4th instant, I proceeded to Dartmouth, accompanied by Lieutenant Sheepshanks, and inspected the First Division of the Naval Brigade.

2. There were present 122 officers and men. On arriving on the ground I inspected the Division, and found the men, generally speaking, very fairly dressed in the uniform of the Naval Brigade, and clean.

Twenty-four men were then put through the new Cutlass Drill, which they did fairly, but they were picked men, and the only men of the Division who had any knowledge of this exercise.

The Dartmouth and Halifax Divisions were then exercised at great guns separately.

3. Both of these Divisions have a rough knowledge of the Great Gun Exercise, but there is room for much improvement, especially in sponging and loading, and laying the guns on an object.

4. There were only a few men capable of taking the place of No. 1, especially in the Halifax Division, as the officers were obliged to take that number.

5. At the conclusion of the inspection, I addressed a few words to the Divisions, pointing out where they were deficient, and the necessity of constant practice and exercise.

6. There seems to be a very good spirit amongst officers and men, and I consider their efforts praiseworthy and worthy of encouragement.

7. I beg to enclose Major Pitt's statement respecting the First Division.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. C. CARPENTER, Captain.

Vice Admiral

Sir Rodney Mundy,

Commander in Chief.

*Number of Officers and Men of the First Division Naval Brigade, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada.*

Commissioned Officers .....	11
Men .....	205
Total .....	216

Present at Inspection at Fort Hope, Dartmouth, August 4th, 1868:

Commissioned Officers .....	8
Men .....	114
Total .....	122

Number of men absent..... 94

216

Number of men qualified for Captains of guns.....	12
do having a fair knowledge of 1st Instruction..	72
do 2nd	63
do 3rd	58

205

(Signed), D. H. PITTS,  
Major Commanding Naval Brigade  
of Nova Scotia.

HEAD QUARTERS NAVAL BRIGADE.

Halifax, 6th August, 1868.



## APPENDIX A.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

Return of Government property in charge of Corps, Militia and Volunteers, on the 31st December, 1868.

No.	CORPS.	GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN CHARGE.							
		Artillery guns.	Rifles.	Sets of accoutrements.	Targets.	Cutlasses.	Cutlass Belts.	Clothing.	
								Suits Artillery.	Great Coats.
								Naval Brigade.	
1	1st Granville Brigade of Artillery..	1	280	280	3			80	
2	1st Regt., Annapolis Co.....	2						100	
3	2nd do .....		180	180	4				
4	3rd do .....		200	200	2				
5	4th do .....		200	200	5				
6	1st Regt., Antigonish .....		20	20	3				
7	2nd do .....				3				
8	3rd do .....		20	20					
9	4th do .....		40	40					
10	1st Regt., Cape Breton .....		60	60	1				
11	2nd do .....		40	40					
12	3rd do .....		60	60	2				
13	4th do .....	10	200	200	2				
14	5th do .....								
15	6th do .....		20	20	2				
16	7th do .....		40	40					
17	8th do .....		40	40	2				
18	9th do .....		40	40	2				
19	1st Regt., Colchester Co.....		260	260	6				
20	2nd do .....		40	40	2				
21	3rd do .....		140	140	4				
22	4th do .....		60	60	4				
23	5th do .....		60	100	5				
24	6th do .....		260	260	3				
25	7th do .....		60	40	3				
26	8th do .....		40	40	5				
27	1st Regt., Cumberland .....		140	140	3				
28	2nd do .....				3				
29	3rd do .....				3				
30	4th do .....				3				
31	5th do .....		40	40	3				
32	6th do .....		100	100	3				
33	7th do .....		60	60	3				
34	8th do .....				3				
35	9th do .....				3				
36	1st Digby Brigade of Artillery .....	6	396	400	6			160	
37	1st Regt., Digby Co.....		60	60					
38	2nd do .....		420	420	3				
39	3rd do .....		40	40					
40	4th do .....		40	40	2				
41	5th do .....				2				
42	1st Regt., Guysborough .....				2				
43	4th do .....				3				
44	1st Brigade, Halifax Artillery .....		59					100	
45	2nd do .....		120					100	
46	3rd do .....	1	1		2				110
47	4th do .....		60	40				83	
48	1st Regt., Halifax .....		100						
49	2nd do .....		80						
50	3rd do .....		20						
51	4th do .....		20						
Carried over .....		20							

## APPENDIX A.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

Return of Government property in charge of Corps, Militia and Volunteers, on the 31st December, 1868.

No.	CORPS.	GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN CHARGE.							
		Artillery guns.	Rifles.	Sets of accoutrements.	Targets.	Cutlasses.	Cutlass Belts.	Clothing.	
								Suits Artillery.	Great Coats.
								Naval Brigade.	
<i>Brought over</i> .....									
52	7th Regt., Halifax .....		20						
53	8th do .....		31						
54	9th do .....		200	200	5				
55	10th do .....				3				
56	11th do .....		40	20	3				
57	12th do .....		60	60	3				
58	13th do .....		20						
59	14th do .....		420	420	5				
60	15th do .....		20	20					
61	16th do .....		220	220					
62	1st Regt., Hants Co.....		80		5				
63	2nd do .....		20	20	3				
64	3rd do .....		60		3				
65	4th do .....		100	100	3				
66	5th do .....		200	140	5				
67	6th do .....		40	40	3				
68	7th do .....		100	100	3				
69	8th do .....				3				
70	9th do .....				3				
71	1st Regt., Inverness .....		40	40	2				
72	2nd do .....		60	60	2				
73	3rd do .....		60	60	2				
74	4th do .....		40	40					
75	5th do .....		60	60	5				
76	6th do .....		40	40	2				
77	8th do .....		60	60					
78	1st Regt., Kings Co.....		220	220	3				
79	2nd do .....				3				
80	3rd do .....		280	280	4				
81	4th do .....				3				
82	5th do .....		20	20	4				
83	6th do .....		60	60	3				
84	7th do .....		200	200					
85	8th do .....		80	80	3				
86	1st Regt., Lunenburg Co .....	2	60		4			100	
87	2nd do .....		160	160					
88	3rd do .....				2				
89	4th do .....				2				
90	5th do .....		80	80					
91	6th do .....	2	320	320	2				
92	7th do .....				3				
93	1st Brigade, Pictou Artillery .....	10	200	200	5			127	
94	2nd Regt., Pictou Co .....		100	100	2				
95	3rd do .....				2				
96	4th do .....		40	40	3				
97	5th do .....		120	100	4				
98	6th do .....		40	40					
99	7th do .....				3				
100	8th do .....								
101	9th do .....		120	120	2				
Carried over .....		34	8207	7440	229			850	110



## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Volunteers Drilled and Paid under Order dated 2nd July, 1868.

APPENDIX B.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

NUMERICAL RETURN of Volunteers Drilled and Paid under Order dated 2nd July, 1868.

CORPS.	Date of concluding Training.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total all Ranks.	REMARKS.
2nd Regiment, Annapolis Co.	15th Sept., 1868.	1	1	3	3	3	4	181	196	
3rd do	5th Nov., 1868	.....	1	3	3	3	9	183	202	
4th do	5th do	.....	1	4	4	4	9	246	263	
2nd Regiment, Cape Breton Co.	27th do	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	62	68	
14th do	14th do	.....	.....	6	5	2	4	169	187	
1st Regiment, Colchester Co.	14th do	.....	1	3	6	1	9	177	198	
3rd do	3rd do	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	98	105	
4th do	4th do	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	98	108	
8th do	17th do	.....	1	2	2	2	3	104	118	
1st Regiment, Cumberland Co.	4th do	.....	1	3	4	.....	6	118	129	
5th do	3rd do	.....	1	4	3	.....	3	101	112	
6th do	3rd do	.....	1	2	2	.....	4	86	102	
10th do	5th do	.....	1	3	3	.....	9	65	72	
1st Brigade of Artillery, Digby Co.	7th do	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	122	139	
3rd Brigade of Artillery, Halifax Co.	22nd Sept., 1868	.....	.....	2	5	.....	10	76	83	
10th Regiment, Halifax Co.	29th do	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	73	80	
14th do	5th do	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	56	70	
1st Battalion Halifax Volunteer Artillery	4th Nov., 1863.	.....	.....	2	1	3	8	288	339	
Halifax Volunteer Battalion	16th do	.....	2	7	11	5	26	139	148	
1st Division 1st Naval Brigade, Halifax.	31st Dec., 1868.	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	47	54	
5th Regiment, Hants County.	2nd Nov., 1868.	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	105	114	
3rd Regiment, Inverness Co.	3rd Dec., 1868.	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	165	174	
4th do	31st Oct., 1868.	.....	1	3	5	.....	.....	85	92	
5th do	3rd Dec., 1868.	1	.....	1	2	1	2	155	173	
6th do	4th Nov., 1868.	1	.....	4	4	1	8	92	95	
2nd Regiment, Kings Co.	17th Dec., 1868.	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	86	91	
3rd do	15th Sept., 1868.	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	136	149	
4th do	14th Nov., 1868.	.....	1	3	3	1	5	.....	.....	

ROBERT BRECHIN, CAPTAIN,  
*D. A. Q. M. General Militia, N.S.*

HALIFAX, N. S., 31st Dec., 1868.



CORPS.	Date of concluding Training.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total all Ranks.	REMARKS.
5th	4th	1	.....	6	3	.....	.....	181	191	
6th	do	1	.....	3	3	2	3	146	159	
7th	15th	1	1	3	3	.....	6	164	177	
1st Regiment, Lunenburg Co.	3rd	.....	1	3	5	3	7	318	344	
2nd	24th Sept., 1868.	1	1	4	2	.....	2	115	124	
3rd	do	1	.....	1	3	.....	1	65	70	
4th	23rd	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	65	72	
5th	do	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	142	155	
6th	22nd	.....	3	3	3	2	1	101	109	
7th	3rd Oct., 1868.	.....	1	2	2	1	4	86	97	
8th	13rd Nov., 1868.	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1st Regiment, Pictou Co.	22nd Oct., 1868.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2nd	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3rd	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4th	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5th	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6th	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7th	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8th	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1st Regiment, Victoria County.	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	14	20	107	115	47	160	4,696	5,159	

No. 13.

## REPORT BY MAJOR SMYTH.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 31st March, 1869.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions of the 11th inst., I have the honor to forward enclosed a report for the year 1868, respecting the Schools of Military Instruction established in the Dominion of Canada, and in operation during that period

During the past year no new schools have been established, in connection with the Active Militia, and the number of the schools open for the instruction of cadets up to the 31st of December 1868, remained the same, as reported on for the previous year namely, four; two in the Province of Ontario, and two in the Province of Quebec; established in the cities of Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec respectively.

The average number of cadets attending the four schools of military instruction throughout the year has been about 220. The attendance at the Quebec school being about 15 per cent in excess of that at any of the others, and the average attendance at the Kingston school being about 50 per cent below that of the schools in operation at Toronto and Montreal. A fresh impulse however seems to have been given to the residents of the 7th and 8th Brigade Divisions of the Province of Ontario, and the attendance at the Kingston school, is now equal to that at the others.

The number of certificates taken at the Schools of Military Instruction, above referred to, during the year ending the 31st December, 1868, is as follows :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.				PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.			
School.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	School.	1st class.	2nd class.	Total.
Toronto.	23.	258.	281.	Montreal.	16.	179.	195.
Kingston.	28.	84.	112.	Quebec.	32.	214.	246.
Total....	51.	342.	393.	Total.	48.	393.	441.

Total number of certificates taken during the year 1868.

First class.	Second class.	Total.
99.	735.	834.

The total number of cadets who have obtained certificates to the 31st December, 1868, since the first establishment of the Schools of Military Instruction in 1864, is as follows :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	1ST. CLASS.	2ND. CLASS.	TOTAL.
Number of cadets on 31st December, 1867.	368.	1467.	1835.
Of these 18 obtained 1st class certificates during 1868.....			
Distribution of cadets of 1867, on the 31st December, 1868.....	386.	1449.	1835.
Cadets of the year 1868.....	35.	312.	347.
Total.....	421.	1761.	2182.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	1ST. CLASS.	2ND. CLASS.	TOTAL.
Number of cadets on 31st December 1867. Of these 20 obtained 1st class certificates during 1868.....	619.	1150.	1769.
Distribution of cadets of 1867, on the 31st December, 1868.....	639.	1130.	1769.
Cadets of the year 1868.....	26.	362.	388.
Total.....	665.	1492.	2157.

Total number of Military School Cadets in the Dominion of Canada on the 31st December, 1868.

First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
1086.	3253.	4339.

The total number of cadets attending the four Schools of Military Instruction on the 1st January, 1869, was 213.

The names of all cadets who obtained certificates during the year 1868, together with a Return of Regimental Divisions showing the number of cadets contributed by each, since the first establishment of the Schools, in 1864, to the 31st December, 1868, will be found in Appendix.

In addition to the above establishments for Military Instruction, the "Schools of Gunnery," opened at Toronto and Montreal respectively, as well as the "Cavalry Schools" in the former city, were in full operation during the course of the past year, and every effort has been made by the officers superintending these Schools, to impart as much information concerning the duties of the branches of the service to which they respectively belong, as cadets could possibly obtain, during the short period allowed to them for attendance at the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. ST. G. SMYTH, Major,

Superintendent, Schools of Military Instruction.

Lieut.-Colonel Powell,

Deputy Adjutant General, Ottawa.

TORONTO, May 17, 1869.

SIR,—As owing to the sale of the Troop horses of the Regiment under my command, the Cavalry School cannot be carried on. I do not like to resign the appointment of Commandant without specially bringing to the notice of the Minister of Militia, the great zeal which I have found exists in all ranks. With very few exceptions, I have found that every officer, non-commissioned officer and private came there to learn, and did his best to render himself efficient, and it was quite surprising to me to find how much very many did learn in the short time they were under instruction, owing to their unremitting attention, although some could hardly sit on a horse when they entered the School.

A great many officers and non-commissioned officers are quite capable of drilling their

respective troops, particularly as a considerable number of men under them have passed through the Cavalry School.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

SOAME G. JENYNS, Colonel,

13th Hussars,

The Deputy Adjutant General Militia,