

carried out, if the Gunnery School at Montreal had sufficient numerical strength to do the greater part of the labour for which the volunteer engineers could not spare time."

"The Island of St. Helen's is peculiarly adapted for an artillery and engineer school, especially for pontooning and rafting. The discipline is good, from the absence of temptation, and the difficulty of leaving the Island."

"The military stores are safe. The earth batteries thrown up in the course of instruction would remain as valuable defences, and would not impair the natural beauty of the Island. There is a considerable growth of brushwood exactly suited to making gabions and fascines, and the necessary entrenching tools are probably in store."

"I have in my possession plans of the Royal Engineers for some proposed defences, and as the river would be a comparative safeguard against a *coup de main*, masonry escarpments would not be necessary."

"I do not anticipate much expense beyond the wood necessary for laying gun platforms, and timber for expense magazines and shell rooms."

"I need scarcely remind you that the armoury-store buildings and large powder magazines on this Island are of great value to the Dominion Government."

"Their protection is essential, and the British Government proposed to arm such works if erected by the Dominion."

FORTS.

"The Citadel of Quebec and the forts at Point Levis are in good order, with the exception of the walls surrounding the "A" magazine, Citadel, one of the magazines at Point Levis, and some of the unoccupied casements which suffer from damp during the spring and autumn, especially at the latter time, and the subsequent frost has a tendency to burst the casemated arches. I would recommend that a Royal Engineer sergeant, qualified as foreman of works, be asked for from the Imperial Government to superintend a certain amount of annual petty repairs and pointing masonry, which the extremes of climate render necessary. It would, in the end, prove an economical preventive to rapid and general decay. During the greater part of the year, especially in winter, when mason's work is impracticable, he could be utilized as an assistant instructor of field works (using snow as a medium of instruction). The masonry of the lines from the Citadel to the Artillery barracks is in very bad order; but it would not be advisable to repair it, as the proximity of the suburbs has in a great measure destroyed its military value as a line of defence, except to close the gorge of the river front against a *coup de main*. It could, moreover, be enfiladed or taken in reverse by batteries from the opposite side of the River St. Charles, armed with modern guns.

"With reference to the defenceless state of Montreal and its railway bridge, I beg to remind you that the Moncrieff system of defence has been developed, and in some places adopted, in the United Kingdom, since the proposal of the Imperial Government to arm such forts as the Dominion Government might construct at Montreal. The expense of such fortification would be reduced to a minimum by digging six sets of double Moncrieff pits, rivetted with forest timber, in lieu of the six forts proposed opposite St.

Helen's Island. They could be protected from assault by reverse fire pallisade galleries in the counterscarps of their ditches: the unrevetted scarp, being left to the natural slope of the earth, could not be breached. No masonry or skilled labour would be required. The principal part of the expenditure would be the armament promised by the Imperial Government.

ARMAMENT.

"The heaviest guns mounted on the Citadel at Quebec are four 7-inch breech-loading rifle guns, on the salients. They are not capable of penetrating iron-clads.

"As the calibre of guns and the thickness of common plates have increased considerably since the original date of proposed armament, it is probable that some heavier guns might be substituted for those mentioned. It would be convenient and economical to supply 64-pr. converted Pallisser guns in lieu of the thirteen 7-inch breech-loading rifle guns and traversing platforms on the work, which would take a 64-pr., converted from a 32-pr. with wood blocks on the axles to check the recoil. This would be a very efficient armament for the Citadel land front, the expense of carriages and platforms being saved. I do not think the old objection to the use of cast-iron carriages under fire need be considered, as a blow from a heavy rifled projectile would place beyond immediate repair any carriage of cast or wrought iron or wood. The durability of the carriages and the simplicity of the guns is also an important consideration. I would recommend the same inexpensive armament for the forts at Point Levis, which do not command the river, and cannot be opposed by heavier guns than such as can be brought overland. But as No. 1 fort, the nearest to the ship canal, is not close enough for penetrative effect, I presume that at least a couple of 12-ton guns, probably in Moncrieff pits, almost *a fleur d'eau*, would be placed at the northern angle of Indian Cove, and two more Moncrieff pits, with guns, would be useful to command the railway and the river channel westward.

I concur in the recommendations submitted by Lieut.-Colonel T. B. Strange for increasing the efficiency of Artillery Corps in the Province of Quebec, especially with regard to the mounting of two extra Gunners on extra horses in Field Batteries, whereby the services of a sufficient gun detachment are always available with the gun, this proposal had previously been made to me by Lieut.-Colonel G. French, Inspector of Artillery, who was equally convinced of its propriety, and this latter Officer has been for some time engaged in compiling a Manual of Field Artillery Drill, suitable for Canadian Field Batteries, based in a great measure on the above suggestion.

Lieut.-Colonel Darrel Iago, of the New Brunswick Artillery, reports for my information as follows:

"In accordance with General Orders, dated Ottawa, May 31st, 1872, an artillery camp was formed at St. John, on August 22nd, 1872, for eight days, the batteries attending it having previously performed eight days' drill at their own head-quarters."

"No. 1, 2, 3, and 10 Batteries attended from St. John, and No. 7 sent a strong detachment, with one officer, from Woodstock."

"It is unnecessary for me to remark upon this camp, further than to say that without doubt the officers and men derived great benefit from it, and that the continuous drill of never less than five hours per diem did more for the attendants at it than treble the time consumed in a drill room."

"I found the officers fully capable of instructing the men, and the men anxious and willing to profit by their instruction, whilst both endeavoured to maintain the credit the corps has always enjoyed for good conduct."

"The position you assigned me as Superintendent of drills was, therefore, as easy as it was pleasant; and I had also the satisfaction of superintending some excellent shot practice made by the different batteries, both as regards accuracy and also rapidity of firing, for prizes presented by well-wishers of the brigade."

"I inspected No. 5 Battery at Woodstock, on the 15th July. This battery attended the brigade camp formed at that place as a field battery, they having two (2) six-pounder guns in their charge, but having no horses properly enrolled, and really belonging to the brigade of New Brunswick Garrison Artillery."

"I saw some creditable shot practice made by them, and the men drilled well at standing gun drill; but I should recommend that this battery be either turned into a field battery, and properly armed and horsed (the country about Woodstock offering peculiar advantages for the establishment of a good field battery), or that in future they should perform their annual drill at St. John."

"I inspected the remainder of No. 7 (Major Gillespie's) Battery, at Chatham, on September 28, 1872. As I previously stated, the best part of this battery attended the St. John camp; and though the men were fairly drilled, they compared badly with their comrades who had accepted the greater advantages of instruction. There are two twenty four pounder guns at this place, and a slight expenditure of money would lay down plat forms, build a side arm shed, and otherwise provide a proper muster place for the battery at the same time adding much to the defence of Miramichi."

"I inspected Captain Call's (Newcastle) Field battery, at Newcastle, on September 30th, 1872. This battery turned out for eight days' drill in camp this year."

"Captain Call appears to have a good deal of difficulty, from local causes, about re-enrolling his men and horses; but he informed me that he has now determined to adhere to the proper system of enrolling a field battery, and to take no drivers from any but the farming class. I had pleasure in reporting favorably upon this battery last year; and if Captain Call adheres to his rule, and uses the energy I have noticed in him, I have great hopes that he will have a thorough good battery next summer."

"The number of batteries in the garrison brigade has been diminished by five, all of which are in Charlotte County. The two batteries at St. George, could be spared, if the men do not desire to re-enrol; but with regard to the battery at St. Andrew's the case is far different. It is not necessary for me to point out to you the importance of St. Andrew's, commanding as it does the navigation of the St. Croix River; and it is much to be deplored that there should be no garrison artillerymen at this place. In my opinion, the loss of the battery at St. Stephen is not of more importance than those at St. George; but I should

recommend that the armament at all these places, when the batteries have failed to re-enrol, should be returned into store at once, including the two 32-pounders at St. Andrew's, if nobody can be found willing to raise a battery at that place within a reasonable time."

"There is one point in conclusion to which I should like to call attention, viz.: the want of a School of Gunnery for the instruction of officers and men in this District. It is useless to hope to make a really good battery without a certain number of the officers and men being competent to impart instruction in the theory and practice of artillery."

"In this Province we have hitherto managed to get on without a school, and both officers and men have acquitted themselves well; but I am in a position to state that it has been done by much extra work by all ranks, and, speaking in the interests of the New Brunswick Artillery, I shall be glad if they are accorded the same privileges as the artillerymen of Ontario and Quebec.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

During the past year 339 Certificates of Qualification in Infantry Drill were given by the Commandants of Infantry Schools, of which 47 were First Class Certificates, and 292 Second Class Certificates.

Two Riding Schools for instruction in Cavalry Drill and Equitation were established for a short period, one at Kingston, the other at Quebec, and 12 Certificates of Qualification, 5 of which were First Class, and 7 Second Class Certificates were given.

It is reported that a large proportion of those who attended the Infantry School belonged to the Active Militia, and that the class of Cadets who passed through the Infantry Schools last year was much superior to the class of Cadets attending in previous years.

GUNNERY SCHOOLS.

The results already attained by the establishment of the Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec, (A and B Batteries) are very satisfactory.

These Schools of practical and theoretical Artillery Science were established under the system detailed in General Orders, October, 1871, (a copy of which will be found in the Appendix); none are admitted to these schools for duty and instruction except duly Gazetted Officers or enrolled non-Commissioned Officers and men belonging to some Corps of the Active Militia.

The periods of admission to the Gunnery Schools are for three and twelve months, and a limited number of Officers and men may be re-admitted for a further period, if it be found necessary to do so, in order to maintain a sufficient staff and nucleus for carrying on the instruction and duties.

Whilst attached to the Schools of Gunnery (A and B Batteries) for duty and instruction, all officers and men are under the rules of military discipline as prescribed in clause 64 of the Militia Act, and thus Artillery Schools, as real as Corps of the Royal Artillery itself, have been formed for Garrison duty as well as for theoretical and practical instruction in Artillery Science.

Although the Kingston School of Gunnery (A Battery) has only been in operation for about 16 months, and the maximum authorised strength, at any time, limited to 4 officers and 131 non-commissioned officers and men, the Commandant reports that 12 officers and 223 non-commissioned officers and men have joined that School since its formation, and about 30 more are at this date (17th March, 1873) waiting for admission.

8 officers have obtained first class certificates and two officers a second class certificate; 7 first class and 8 second class certificates have been given to non-commissioned officers and men; no certificates have as yet been given to any of the men at present at the school, but they will of course be entitled to receive certificates according to professional merit on passing the necessary examination in Artillery Science before they leave the School.

The Commandants of the Gunnery Schools have been very particular in granting certificates. It is indispensable that an officer in any arm of the Military Service should have some education, and no certificates should be given to any one who cannot write correctly from dictation, and show a reasonable knowledge of arithmetic.

The following return shows the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and gunners who have been attached to "A" Battery School of Gunnery from the 25th October, 1871, to the 26th October, 1872:—

	MILITIA BATTERY IN WHICH ENROLLED.													Total.		
	M. Dis. No. 1.		Military Dis. No. 2.					Mi Dis. No. 3.			Mil. Dis. No. 4.					
	From Royal Artillery, England.	London Field Battery.	Wellington Field Battery.	Toronto Field Battery.	Welland Field Battery.	Hamilton Field Battery.	St. Catherines Field Battery.	Toronto Garr. Battery.	Kingston Field Battery.	Durham Field Battery.	Cobourg Garr. Battery.	Ottawa Field Battery.	Gananoque Field Battery.		Ottawa B. Garr. Artillery.	Brockville & Ottawa P. G. Battery.
Officers			2			1			1	2	1			3		10
Non-commissioned officers and men	4	10	9	30	3	1	7	9	82	3		3	4	20	1	186
Total	4	10	11	30	3	1	8	9	82	5	1	3	4	23	1	196

Lieut.-Colonel G. A. French reports that although "A" Battery (School of Gunnery) has to perform nearly as many duties at Kingston as formerly devolved on a Regiment, yet 10 officers and 186 non-commissioned officers and men have received instruction here during the year ended October 26th, 1872, the periods of instruction varying from

two to 12 months, the majority being for the latter period, as will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

	Three month's and under.	Six month's and under.	Twelve month's and over six.	Total.
Officers	5	2	3	10
Non-commissioned Officers and men	68	32	86	186
Total	73	34	89	196

On the conclusion of the first year, on the 26th October, 1872, a proportion of non-commissioned officers and men who had completed 12 month's course of instruction, and who were desirous of readmission for a further period, being *good characters, and desirable men in other particulars*, were readmitted. This system is being continued, and, if carried out systematically and with judgment, will have the effect of securing eventually, to the service of the Dominion, a picked body of first class artillerymen either for duty or instructional purposes.

The officers and most of the non-commissioned officers, in addition to ordinary drills, exercises and regimental duties, have attended courses of lectures on ammunition, theoretical and practical artillery, &c., and have passed written examinations therein; some of them passing highly creditable examinations. The following Table will show this:—

	Artillery	Gunnery	Ammunition	Total,	Decimal
	300.	300.	400.	1,000	
Captain Cotton, Ottawa Garrison Artillery	253	208	358	819	.82
Lieutenant Holmes, St. Catherines Garrison Battery	240	208	313	761	.76

Examination held in October, 1872.

	Artillery 200.	Gunnery, 300.	Ammunition 400.	Total. 1,000.	Decimal
Quartermaster Sergeant Reavely, Welland Field Battery	256	275	316	847	.85
Lieutenant J. Cotton, Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery	216	233	353	802	.80

Lt.-Colonel T. B. Strange, the Commandant of the Quebec School of Gunnery, B Battery, reports for my information as follows :

"The examination papers submitted—marked A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, J, K—and published in appendix show that the practical and theoretical course of instruction of the officers, and the small number of sergeants who were able to avail themselves of it, has been of an advanced character, including the following subjects :

"Artillery drills and exercises, garrison and field gunnery.

"Artillery material, including the examination and sighting of ordnance, laboratory, &c.

"Minor tactics and military history.

"Fortifications and sieges.

"Rough military surveying, with pocket compass and sextant.

"I beg to suggest an artillery certificate, applicable to the higher course of study, in addition to the present gunnery certificate.

"I have much pleasure in expressing my entire satisfaction with the intelligence and application, as well as with the natural military qualities shewn by the officers who have passed through my hands.

"The duties of all ranks have been performed to my satisfaction, and the absence of actual crime, with the exception of drunkenness, which, however, has greatly decreased, is encouraging.

"I am much indebted to Major Montizambert, Captain Duchesnay, and Lieut. Short, who have in their turn acted as Adjutant.

"To enable me to carry out the duties of instruction and inspection, I have of late left much of the detail of battery interior economy to Major Montizambert, who has shewn himself thoroughly competent, and set the best possible example of cheerful energy and good feeling, which has been followed by all ranks.

"The most obviously advantageous method of utilizing scientifically-trained officers during peace is that adopted in the United States, where a large proportion of those educated at West Point are employed on public works.

"The gigantic railroad, canal and boundary surveys undertaken by the Canadian Government give ample scope for the employment of assistant military surveyors and engineers, who would thus form the nucleus of a practically scientific staff corps, whose intimate knowledge of their own country, and the maps they would construct, would be of incalculable value in the event of war, and useful in peace. These services are at present, in some instances, done for us (and I have no doubt with great ability) by foreigners, whose knowledge of our country might not always be to our advantage.

"It would be very desirable that a party from the Gunnery School should be attached as assistants to the Royal Engineers on the boundary survey. When the latter return to England, their Canadian assistants would have acquired sufficient skill to become the nucleus of a Canadian staff corps of engineer surveyors.

"Royal Artillery and Engineer officers are educated together, and their training now covers the whole ground of important subjects taught at the Staff College, Sandhurst; artillery, infantry, and riding drills are already taught at the gunnery schools as well as rough military surveying.

"A few months after the formation of the School of Gunnery a considerable portion of the fortress of Quebec was re-armed, by the men attending it, during a severe winter; only one rifled gun having been mounted by the Royal Artillery before their departure, while a considerable number of the old guns had been dismantled by the Royal Engineers to repair the platforms; this while affording necessary and valuable practical instruction to officers and men, carried out an important public service.

"On the 5th August, the services of the battery was rendered on the requisition of the Mayor and Sheriff (who both attended in person), during the elections at Quebec. The battery was formed as infantry, with a mounted detachment as troopers, to clear the streets.

"I reported the circumstance to the Deputy Adjutant General commanding No. 7, Military District, from whom I had received an order to turn out. I was subsequently directed to send a detachment to Montreal for the same purpose; and in the month of September, 1872, to send an officer and twenty-five (25) non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers, with two 7-pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns and their equipment, for service in the Province of Manitoba. Thirty-nine (39) volunteered: the surplus were taken as infantry. They were a remarkable fine body of intelligent and trained soldiers including many artificers.

"The number of horses—eight (8)—is inadequate for instruction in field artillery movements. Forty (40) horses would be sufficient for a permanent instructional field battery and riding establishment, especially if officers going through courses were given forage for their own horses, as allowed last year for the cavalry school, such horses being available for gun draught. The artillery horses might, under these circumstances, be able to perform the transport and fatigue duties for the store and supply department driving waggons being almost as good practice as driving guns. A considerable saving of money would be the result, combined with efficient instruction, and a field battery always ready for service, which, during annual training at camps or on emergencies,

might be distributed among the field batteries, to whom the addition of a few well-trained wheel and lead drivers, with their horses, would be invaluable."

"The gun practice of "B" Battery was carried on from King's Bastion, Citadel, at a target on the ice. Artillery marksmen having been selected in accordance with the system submitted for your approval, the results were published in general orders, and shew a high figure of merit, combined with quickness in laying heavy guns. Mortar practice was carried on from the Lewis curtain."

With regard to the Military Schools of Canada I think it will be generally admitted that the time had arrived to establish such schools on a more efficient basis, and this, it will be seen, has been done very effectually as regards the Artillery; to afford as effectual means of instruction to the other arms, schools on a somewhat similar system should be adopted.

With a view, therefore, to promote increased general efficiency in the Militia of the Dominion it is desirable to reorganize the Military School system generally; I recommend that the number of Military Schools be limited in future to one in each Province, based upon the Principle of tactical Brigade Organization, at which Regimental instruction can be imparted to a certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers and men of Cavalry and Infantry Corps, as thoroughly as is now being carried on for Artillery officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the Gunnery Schools at Kingston and Quebec.

It is an acknowledged principle in the Military service that the best professional school for a Military man, next to the school of actual war, is service with a Regular Army, it follows, therefore, that a proper Military School should be organized as regularly as a Military body can be organized, for the theory, without the practice of Military duties is not of much avail.

I recommend that three Brigade Schools be established—one at Kingston for the Province of Ontario, one at Quebec for the Province of Quebec, and one either at Fredericton or St. John, N.B., as may be most convenient, for the Province of New Brunswick; the instruction required for the Militia in Nova Scotia to be obtained as at present from Her Majesty's Regular Troops stationed at Halifax.

To establish suitable Brigade Schools at Kingston and Quebec all that is necessary would be to place on duty one Company of Infantry, and one Troop of 25 Cavalry, in connection, and co-operation, with the present Schools of Gunnery; and for the Province of New Brunswick to establish a Brigade School of somewhat less numerical strength.

At these Brigade Schools whilst the Regimental training and command according to the respective arms would be with the Regimental Commanders. The chief command of the Brigade School itself, would rest with the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, who is the responsible commander of all the Militia in the Military Districts.

I am induced to recommend the adoption of a Military School organization based on the formation of each School into a tactical Brigade of the three arms for many reasons.

In time of war corps are grouped into tactical Brigades of the three arms for purposes of Military cohesion and combination, during operations in the field.

In time of peace corps are also grouped into Brigades, concentrated as much as possible in Divisions and large bodies, for purposes of Military duty, instruction and administration.

It follows, therefore, that a Military School organized on the basis and principles of a tactical Brigade of the three arms, is the proper kind of School for acquiring a practical, as well as a theoretical knowledge of the application of Military science.

At these Brigade Schools a limited number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men belonging to Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry Corps of the Active Militia could be thoroughly instructed in their duties, and in due time a very large number passed in rotation through the Brigade Schools.

Officers would have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the Regimental exercises and duties appertaining to the three arms, a matter of great importance. Each Brigade School would become an excellent practical Staff College in addition, and serve as a Model Brigade for all corps of Active Militia in the Province.

Should this system be adopted I would recommend that all Staff Officers in future should be appointed from such officers as have passed satisfactorily through the Brigade School, obtained certificates of qualification in Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry exercises, and who have acquired a proper knowledge of the duties of Staff Officers; by which means the country would obtain the services of officers qualified to discharge efficiently the military and administrative duties of the higher commands, in addition to securing a satisfactory system of Regimental instruction for others.

If the present sums voted annually by Parliament under different heads for purposes of Military School instruction were amalgamated into one fund, and an additional sum granted to raise the total amount to \$250,000, I believe a very satisfactory system of real Military Schools, adequate to the present wants of the Militia, and the country, could be established, but of course the successful working of such Schools would depend mainly upon the qualifications and ability of the officers selected for Instructors.

MILITARY STORES, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT.

Reference to the Report of Lieut.-Colonel Wily, Director of Stores, which is published in the Appendix, shows the condition of the country, in respect of Military Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, Camp Equipage, and Military Stores generally.

The Receipts and Issues of Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores during the past year, are shown in Colonel Wily's Report, and much valuable information on other matters connected with his duty is contained in this Officer's Report.

Lieut.-Colonel Wily is also charged with the care of Militia properties, he is an officer attached to the Civil Staff of the Militia Department, directly responsible to the Minister of Militia, and not under my command.

Hitherto the supplies of uniform, clothing, military equipment, small arms, small arm ammunition, rifled field guns, ammunition for Field and Garrison Artillery, &c., &c., and military stores generally have been obtained almost entirely from the Imperial Government, or from private contractors in England.

It appears to me that the time has now arrived when an alteration in this system might be adopted, to a very great extent, with advantage.

The desirability of expending in the country, as far as possible, the money voted for the annual supply of these stores is obvious, but I would especially call attention on military grounds to the necessity for commencing the manufacture of small arm ammunition and such warlike stores as are annually required for practice, and for the maintenance of a sufficient reserve.

As regards gunpowder, an article of the first military importance, and which could not be obtained in time from England, should a sudden emergency arise, Lieut.-Colonel French, Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores, (formerly Inspector of Warlike Stores for the Imperial Government at Quebec, and consequently a competent authority,) has reported to me on this subject as follows:—

“ Having reference to the ammunition required for gun practice for the current year I have the honor to point out that for various reasons it would be desirable to ascertain if the powder could not be manufactured in the country.

“ In December, 1871, I inspected the powder mills near Hamilton, and I feel satisfied from that inspection, as well as from conversation with the Manager and Foreman, that a suitable powder for heavy guns could be produced at those mills.

“ The finer brand of powder known as “ Dominion Rifle ” is an excellent powder, I have used it a great deal myself, but the fact that it is used in a great measure by smallbore riflemen is a sufficient proof of its excellence.

“ It is, I suppose, needless for me to mention the advisability of encouraging the manufacture of gunpowder in the Country; at the same time it will be necessary, if Government should contract with manufacturers for this article, to look closely after its manufacture, in order that the conditions may be as similar as possible to the manufacture of the powder at present in store.

“ I have received from the Superintendent of the Government Powder Factory, at Waltham Abbey, England, specifications for the supply of powder by contract, &c., &c. I shall be happy to submit the necessary conditions if required.”

And with regard to the general question of the manufacture and repair of warlike stores in the Country, that officer reports to me as follows:—

“ I have the honor again to bring to your notice the advisability of commencing, even on the smallest possible scale, the manufacture and repair of those warlike stores most needed for the defence of the Country.

“ I would submit for your information the following figures which will be in themselves a sufficient proof of this fact on the score of economy; from a defensive point of view, however, the economy is a secondary consideration.

Imperial Government Prices.	No. 1 Balance Sheet.			No. 2 Balance Sheet.			Vide Priced Vocabulary, 1871.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
R. L. G. Gunpowder per 100 lbs.....	2	10	11½	4	7	4½	
Snider Cartridges,—							
Per 1,000 { Ball.....	2	16	10	3	10	3	
{ Blank.....	1	11	0	1	14	1	

“ No. 1 balance sheet is the cost of production; No. 2 is, I presume, a protection to British manufacturers.

“ The Canadian Government have to pay 5 per cent. more than No. 2 balance sheet if the articles are purchased in England, or 15 per cent. more if purchased in the Dominion. Thus the gunpowder would cost the Dominion almost 100 per cent. more than its cost in England.

“ In addition to this 100 per cent. there is the fact that for making up cannon and small arm cartridges, repairing small arms, gun carriages, &c., there are numbers of public buildings lying idle, the use of these, rent free, would be almost a sufficient set off to the increased price of labor in this country, particularly if it be borne in mind that the labor of children is employed to a large degree in certain of the minor operations.”

“ I would, in conclusion, submit that the establishment of an arsenal on a small scale may be pressed on the attention of the Government.”

With regard to the suggestions of the Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores, I concur entirely in the views submitted by that officer.

Reference to the Militia Estimates will show that a very considerable sum is voted annually for military stores, &c., for instance in the Financial Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1872, the following sums were voted, viz:—

Ammunition.....	\$139,109 00
Clothing	130,000 00
Military Stores (including storage however).....	85,683 00
Ordnance Stores and Equipment for Field and Garrison	
Batteries.....	33,606 00
For improved Firearms.....	142,055 00
	<hr/>
	\$530,453 00

Although this amount exceeds the average expenditure, it is evident that a very large sum of money has hitherto, (and I believe unavoidably,) been expended out of the Country, the greater portion of which might now, on military and other grounds, be expended with advantage in the Country.

ANNUAL DRILL AND INSPECTION OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA BY DISTRICTS.

The annual Drill of the various corps of the active Militia was, with few exceptions, carried out in accordance with the detailed instructions contained in the General Orders of 31st May, 1872, a copy of which will be found in the appendix.

The dates on which the Corps were assembled having been previously arranged to suit the convenience of the majority of the men who are, for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1.

The Militia in this District are under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, Deputy Adjutant General, who reports as follows on the state of his command :—

HEAD QUARTERS, LONDON, ONTARIO,
14th November, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the District under my command is 5,517.

The total actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872-73, was 4,303.

There are 1214 officers and men wanting to complete.

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

	15 Officers	169 N.-C. O. and Men.
1st Regiment of Cavalry (two troops } absent, not equipped).....		
"London" Field Battery of Artillery ..	3	72
"Wellington" Field Batt'y of Artillery	5	78
Goderich Garrison Battery	3	28
Sarnia Garrison Battery	3	38
7th Battalion Light Infantry	30	355
22nd Battalion of Rifles	33	391
24th Battalion of Infantry	26	371
25th " "	22	231
26th " "	24	269
27th " "	26	327
28th " "	24	258
29th " "	20	245
30th " Rifles	36	518
32nd " Infantry	30	367
33rd " "	25	261
Total	325	3978

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders of 31st of May, 1872, in obedience to which the whole active force in the District (with the exception of the Garrison Batteries, the Lucan company of infantry, and four new corps not equipped), were assembled, on the 18th of June, in a divisional camp at Windsor for sixteen days' drill.

Immediately after arrival in camp, a medical inspection was made by the surgeons of their respective corps, and seven men who were found unfit for service were sent home; forty-two others were subsequently sent home on account of sickness, the particulars of which will be found in the Report of Surgeon V. A. Brown, principal medical officer in camp, which I have the honor to enclose.

The force in camp was divided into two brigades, which were under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Richardson, 22nd Rifles, and Lieut.-Colonel Ross, 33rd Battalion, as brigadiers, who fully justified the confidence placed in their ability for these positions. The brigade of artillery was under command of Lieut.-Colonel Shanly, a most efficient officer, and the cavalry under Lieut.-Colonel Cole, by whose able exertions the troops of cavalry in this District were now for the first time drilled together as a regiment.

Drill for the first week in camp was confined to company, skirmishing and battalion drill; and the second week, there was a brigade or divisional drill once a day; and a marked improvement was very evident towards the end of the sixteen days.

The whole force was inspected by the Adjutant General on the 26th of June, and drilled under his command on a divisional field day; and on the 1st July the division was paraded in full strength, and fired a "feu de joie" in honor of "Dominion Day," after which there was a divisional field day. A great number of spectators from Detroit were present.

The annual target practice was carried out at Camp Windsor in a very satisfactory manner, under the very efficient superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Moffat (the Divisional Musketry Instructor at camp), whose Report on the practice I have the honor to submit, together with the District Practice Returns. The best shot in this District is Private Charles Coombs, 7th Battalion, who made a score of 43 points. A list of the names of the best shots in every battalion, company, and corps, for this year, is herewith transmitted.

The daily scale of rations which were supplied in camp appeared sufficient, the issue of cheese being a great boon in advance of last year. The contracts for rations were carried out in a satisfactory manner, except the issue of bread, at the commencement of camp, which had to be brought from London—a distance of 110 miles—on account of there being no ovens any nearer of sufficient capacity to bake the supply required.

The issue of a marquee for each battalion enabled the officers to form a comfortable mess, and saved them the expense of temporary sheds, as in former years, besides adding much to the social good feeling and harmony among the officers in each battalion, so necessary for the cheerful performance of regimental duties.

I have much pleasure in forwarding the following address, presented by the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, in proof of the general very good behaviour of the Division :—

“ To Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, D. A. Gen., commanding, Camp Windsor.

“ We, the Mayor and Councillors of the town of Windsor, on behalf of our fellow-townsmen, cannot allow the troops which have been encamped here to return to their respective homes without expressing our gratification at the result of what some were inclined to regard, as an experiment—the formation of a camp, and the performance of the annual drill for the entire Volunteer force of the western peninsula at this point.

“ Though it may be a breach of strict military etiquette, we beg of you, Sir, to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under your command, our thanks for the example they have set during their stay here of military training, excellent discipline, and that orderly behaviour which is characteristic of our Canadian volunteers under all circumstances.

“ We feel that occasions such as the present, when 5,000 men, suddenly withdrawn at considerable personal inconvenience from their peaceful pursuits, adapt themselves with alacrity to the rougher life of the camp, not with the incentive of any great emergency, but merely for the performance of an annual duty, do much to foster the growth of that spirit of patriotism and nationality, without which no people can ever become great.

“ Permit us, then, Sir, to wish our fellow-countrymen of the Volunteer force now in camp God speed upon their return to their homes. Their presence and their conduct here inspired us with pride, and cause us to congratulate ourselves that we too are Canadians and fellow-subjects of the same most gracious Sovereign.

“ On behalf of the Council.

“ DONALD CAMERON,

“ Mayor.

“ Dated at Windsor, 1st July, 1872.”

The transport of the corps to and from camp was conducted without any casualty, though considerable delay was caused on the Great Western Railway. The gun-boat *Prince Alfred* conveyed two battalions.

I have to report that the force has been supplied with all the uniform they required for the past year—a Return of the quantity issued is herewith transmitted. The accoutrements were clean and serviceable; the arms in general are kept in very good order; but I would call your attention to the fact that there are in every battalion a few stand of arms that would be useless if called on for service, in consequence of the smaller parts of the rifle having become damaged or lost, such as needle-spring, block-spring, block-pin, &c., and there is no supply at hand from which to make necessary repairs.

It gives me much pleasure to report the valuable assistance which I have continued to receive from the Brigade Majors and other Staff officers of the District during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General Military District No. 1.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

The Militia in this District are under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Durie, Deputy Adjutant General, who reports as follows on the state of his command :—

HEAD QUARTERS, OLD FORT, TORONTO,
18th December, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the district under my command is 6,089.

The total actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872-3, was—

Officers.....	452
Non-commissioned officers and men	5,610
	6,062
	38

Required to complete quota :—

Officers	} 27
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	

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

CAVALRY.

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.
Governor-General's Body Guard	3	47
2nd Regiment of Cavalry	28	268
Total	31	315

FIELD BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

Toronto.....	5	81
Hamilton	4	74
Welland Canal	5	70
Total	14	225

GARRISON BATTERIES.

Toronto	3	55
Collingwood	2	38
St. Catherines	3	39
Total	7	132

INFANTRY.

1st Brigade—Rifles.

Lt.-Colonel Gillmor, 2nd Batt. Q. O. Commanding.			
do Scoble, 37th Batt., Brigade Major.			
2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles, 9 companies.....	30	434	
20th do Halton, 7 do	21	259	
37th do Haldimand, 8 do 2 absent	22	212	
38th do Brant, 6 do 2 do	14	186	
39th do Norfolk, 8 do	31	382	
Brigade Staff.....	4	1	
Total	122	1,474	

2nd Brigade.

Lt.-Colonel Skinner, 13th Batt., Commanding.			
Captain Moore, do Brigade Major.			
13th Battalion, Hamilton, 6 companies	18	298	
19th do Lincoln, 6 do	19	197	
36th do Peel, 9 do	27	434	
44th do Welland, 7 do	23	258	
77th do Wentworth, 6 do	22	287	
Brigade Staff.....	4	1	
Total	113	1,475	

3rd Brigade.

Lt.-Colonel Pollard, 31st Batt., Commanding.			
Captain Brunel, 10th Batt., Brigade Major.			
10th Battalion, Royals, 10 companies	27	514	
12th Battalion, York Rangers, 8 companies	31	318	

31st do Grey, 7 do	28	355
34th do Ontario, 7 do	28	372
35th do Simcoe Foresters, 10 do	27	380
Brigade Staff	4	1
Total	145	1,940

Independent Company.

Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company	1	49
Divisional Staff (in camp)	10	9
	11	58

RECAPITULATION.

Cavalry	31	315
Artillery—Field Batteries.....	14	225
do Garrison do	7	132
Infantry—1st Brigade	122	1,474
do 2nd do	113	1,475
do 3rd do	145	1,940
Sault Ste Marie Company	1	49
Divisional Staff	10	9
Military District No. 2—Total.....	443	5,619

Assembled at Niagara Camp.

Cavalry	31	315
Artillery—Field Batteries.....	14	225
Infantry—1st Brigade	122	1,474
2nd do	113	1,475
3rd do	145	1,940
Divisional Staff	10	9
	435	5,438

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders of the 31st May, 1872, and in the following manner :—

The force, as above enumerated, moved from the respective headquarters of corps on the 12th June last, according to orders, in order to proceed to Niagara ; but some difficulty was experienced in the transport of the troops by water, owing to the destruction by fire of the steamer *Kingston*, hired for that purpose, the evening before the day she was required ; but it is due to the activity of Major Alger, District Paymaster, the only available Staff officer at Toronto at the time, that other arrangements were promptly made, and in consequence the whole force assembled on the day following (13th June), and

were encamped by brigades. I would here respectfully suggest the propriety of having a due supply of both tents and blankets stored in the district headquarters' store (Toronto), prior to the troops moving into camp, in order to meet such an emergency as arose last summer at Niagara, on account of the want of tents and blankets (many of the latter having been burned on board the steamer *Kingston*).

The force assembled in camp was formed into a division, composed of one regiment of cavalry, three field batteries and three brigades of infantry. The brigades were commanded by officers belonging to the force of the district, as well as the Staff of the brigades. Being the first time these officers were placed in such a position, much credit is due to them for the manner in which their various duties were carried out.

Company and battalion drill was carried out for the first few days with marked good effect. When brigades were formed and drilled under their respective Brigadiers, it was surprising to observe how both officers, non-commissioned officers and men fell into their respective places in so short a time.

Having been taken unwell at the time of your arrival at Niagara, the division was paraded and passed under your personal supervision and inspection. The general appearance of the force, the arms, clothing, &c., as well as the steady manner in which the different corps moved, I was gratified to find received your praise and approbation, as well as the general arrangements of the camp and rifle ranges.

In order to give a practical idea, or trial of attack and defence, a sham fight was arranged by Lieut.-Colonel. A. Brunel at the request and with the approval of the Adjt.-General, under orders issued on that occasion, by which the force was divided into two divisions, the one numerically inferior to the other (or defending force), which consisted of two squadrons of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, one battery of Field Artillery, and the Rifle Brigade of five Battalions, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Gillmor, 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles; the other numerically superior or attacking force, and which consisted of the Governor-General's Body Guard, and one squadron of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, two batteries of Field Artillery, and two brigades of Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Denison, Brigade Major. The defending force was placed in position in front of Fort St. George, overlooking the Niagara River, further strengthened by certain passes or approaches being allowed, by which only the position could be attacked all other ground or roads being considered impassable. The attacking force was supposed to be advancing from Queenston Heights, a strong position, being considered as an equivalent to superior numbers. The Adjutant-General and Divisional Staff acted as umpires. Being unable to be in the field, I beg leave to forward the accompanying report of the fight, by Lieut.-Colonel Brunel, who acted as Assistant Adjutant-General; of what passed under his personal observation on this occasion.

The Governor-General's Body Guard and the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel McLeod, mustered well, averaging 3 officers and 45 troopers per troop.

The three Field Batteries, under the command of Captain Smith, Hamilton Field Battery, as usual mustered strong—in fact, I may say, in full strength, were well horsed

and performed their shot and shell practice under Lieut.-Colonel French, Inspector of Artilleries.

The three Garrison Batteries performed their annual drill of 16 days, as follows :—
Toronto Garrison Battery, in barracks at Toronto; St. Catherines and Collingwood, at Kingston; and were inspected by the same officer as the Field Batteries.

The Independent Rifle Company, at the Sault Ste. Marie, performed its annual drill under the command of Captain Wilson, at the above place.

TARGET PRACTICE.

In order to enable the force, ordered to assemble at Niagara—(being stronger than last year)—to perform the usual annual target practice, it was necessary to re-arrange the ranges, butts, &c., at that place. Having received the necessary authority, I accordingly laid out afresh the ranges, &c., in question, adding an additional range and target to each of the three sets hitherto required; thus making three sets of four ranges and targets each—one set for the 200, 400, and 600 yards respectively—in all, twelve targets, four of each class; in the discharge of which duty I was ably seconded by Lieut.-Col. Denison, Brigade Major.

The ranges and butts thus laid out worked well, with perfect safety, affording better facilities for firing, marking, &c., as well as diminishing the labour of the superintending officer.

The following are the names of the best shots in the District, according to the Annual Target-Practice Return; also the average figure of the several arms, which I beg to bring before your notice:

Name of the best shot in the District :—Corporal Wilson, No. 6 Company, 38th Battalion.

Score.	Points.
200 yards.....	3 4 4 4 3 = 18
600 "	4 2 3 3 3 = 15
400 "	4 2 3 4 4 = 17
	—
	50

Cavalry.

Average regimental figure of merit : 6.81.

Artillery.

Field Batteries :—Performed their shot and shell practice under Lieut.-Colonel French.

St. Catharine's Battery. } Returns not received.
do }
Collingwood do }

1st Brigade.

The best shooting Company :—No. 5 Company, 38th Batt.....25.12
do Battalion do17.62

2nd Brigade.

The best shooting Company :—No. 2 Company, 36th Batt.....23.62
 do Battalion do13.49

3rd Brigade.

The best shooting Company :—No. 6 Company, 31st Batt.....21.33
 do Battalion.....18.77
 The best shooting Company in the District :—No. 5 Company, 38th Battalion.
 The best shooting Battalion :—38th Battalion.

Brigade and Divisional Figures of Merit.

	Fig. of Merit.
1st Brigade	13.42
2nd do	14.49
3rd do	11.81
Divisional	12.26
The highest Battalion figure of merit obtained in 1871-72 was	17.07
do do 1872-73 is...	17.62
A slight increase.	

The above information relative to the target practice, I have obtained from the annual target practice return for 1872-73 as well as the report (annual) for the same year, by Major Dartnell, who acted as the Divisional Musketry Instructor in camp at Niagara, both of which I beg leave to forward for your information and consideration.

The muster for annual drill this year was fully as strong, if not stronger, than last year, and when it is considered that a force of 6,000 men mustered at Niagara in a little over twenty-four hours, moving by waggon, rail, and steamboat, and on the march from their respective head quarters to camp (and returning), went over land and were duly rationed and provisioned—underwent the daily routine, and performed the duties of a soldier's life, in camp, drill, and target practice, all within the sixteen days allowed, the only casualty being, unhappily, the loss of a private of the 13th Battalion, accidentally drowned, whilst bathing at a dangerous part of the Niagarn River, contrary to orders. No little credit is due to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the force.

Very little sickness occurred.

The general conduct of the force in camp, I am glad to be able to report, was very good. In fact, the whole camp worked smoother in every way this year. The contractor's supplies this year, were much better than last year.

Niagara, holding as it does, a good central position on the frontier, easily reached by land and water, affording as it does good local facilities a good camping ground, rifle range, healthy, &c.—is no doubt the best place for assembling the force for annual drill, in the district. Drummondville is also a good central position, but does not afford the

same local facilities as Niagara. I know of no means which will conduce more to the permanency, and efficiency of the force than to continue the camps of instruction which have been carried out for the last two years. With reference thereto, I would respectfully refer to the suggestions made by me in my report of last year.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

Number of cadets admitted during the past year.....	75
do who obtained first class certificates.....	14
do who received second class certificates.....	64
Withdrawn by permission.....	5
Struck off the strength of the school, by order of the Adjutant	
General	0
Total.....	83

Of this number, or cadets received first and second class certificates.

Of the above number, twenty-eight were officers of the Active Militia, eight were non-commissioned officers; the remainder were young gentlemen, number of whom have been gazetted as officers of the force.

Average number of days required to obtain a 2nd class certificate	53
do do do 1st and 2nd class do	61

It gives me no ordinary pleasure in being able to report in the most favourable manner of the support received by me, and ability displayed in the performance of their respective duties, by the undermentioned officers, who acted on the Divisional Staff, Camp Niagara :—Lieut.-Colonel Denison, Brigade Major, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut.-Colonel Brunel, Unattached, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut.-Colonel Viiliers, Brigade Major, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General; Surgeon De La Hooke, Principal Medical Officer; Major Alger, District Paymaster; Major Dartnell, Divisional Musketry Inspector; Lieut.-Mason, Supply Officer; Lieut. W. T. Holwell, Orderly Officer.

In conclusion, I would respectfully bring before you, for your favourable consideration, the great want experienced by the whole Toronto force, in not having any drill shed :—It is during the winter evenings, that the different corps have hitherto assembled for drill purposes, and for recruiting their respective companies, it is a want now much felt and experienced, there being no convenient place in which the officers, non-commissioned officers or men can assemble, for regimental matters or drill purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. L. DURIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
 Deputy Adjutant-General, District No. 2.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

The Militia in this District are under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis, C. M.G., Deputy Adjutant General, who reports, for my information, as follows on the state of his command :—

HEAD QUARTERS,
October 29th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the District under my command is 4,603 officers and men.

The total actual strength of the force when mustered at the time of the annual drill or 1872-73, was 3,152; being 285 officers, and 2,867 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

There were 1,451 officers and men wanting to complete the quota, but in this deficiency of officers and men are included three Garrison Batteries, one company Engineers and the Lakefield troop of Cavalry, none of which performed annual drill at all this year.

The Durham Field Battery, and the four Garrison Batteries in Military District No. 3, were ordered to join the Gunnery School at Kingston, on various dates. The Engineer Company having no equipment yet, was not required to turn out; nor the Lakefield Troop of Cavalry, being newly organized, and having no equipment.

The Durham Field Battery and the Port Hope Garrison Battery, in all 78 officers and men and 11 horses, performed annual drill at the School of Gunnery for 16 days; but the other three Batteries did not turn out at all.

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

Nine Troops of Cavalry, of which eight turned out.

Two Field Batteries of Artillery, both turned out.

Four Garrison Batteries of Artillery, of which one turned out.

One Company of Engineers, did not turn out.

Ten Battalions of Infantry, all turned out.

The permanent and divisional staffs of the district were all in camp.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of each corps actually present at annual drill, as well as the establishment authorized for each.

See also Pages
116 to 131

TABULAR STATEMENT of strength of all Corps in Military District No. 3; Headquarters, Kingston—Annual Drill, 1872-73.

Corps.	Authorized.			Actually Present.			Remarks.
	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	Horses.	
CAVALRY.							
Northumberland and Durham Squadron.....	11	110	121	11	104	108	
Frontenac Squadron.....	10	110	120	10	106	117	
Napanee Troop.....	6	55	61	4	50	51	
Picton Troop.....	3	55	58	2	37	39	
Lakefield Troop.....	3	55	58	.....	.....	.....
Peterboro' Troop.....	3	55	58	3	37	40	
Colborne Troop.....	3	55	58	3	48	51	
				33	382	306	
ARTILLERY.							
Kingston Field Battery.....	6	75	62	5	10	92	{ Attended Gunnery School for 16 days.
Durham Field Battery.....	5	74	59	5	48	11	
Four Garrison Batteries: Cobourg Port Hope Trenton Napanee	12	220	.....	1	24	.....	{ Attended Gunnery School for 16 days.
ENGINEERS.....	3	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
INFANTRY.							
6 Companies 14th Battalion ...	26	330	5	17	156	4	{ No. 1 Company of this Battalion musters 65 men.
6 do 15th do ...	26	330	5	23	219	4	
8 do 16th do ...	32	440	5	23	175	4	
9 do 40th do ...	35	495	5	31	353	4	
7 do 45th do ...	29	385	5	13	154	4	
6 do 46th do ...	26	330	5	22	271	4	
7 do 47th do ...	29	385	5	25	276	5	
6 do 48th do ...	26	330	5	26	249	4	
5 do 49th do ...	23	285	5	20	256	4	
6 do 57th do ...	26	330	5	23	232	5	
STAFF.....	6	6	4	18	12	18	The regular staff of the District was increased by the Divisional and Brigade Staffs for Camp. The increase belonged to Corps in Camp, but not included in the Regimental returns.
Grand Total.....	349	4,565	709	285	2,867	539	

S. P. JARVIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Military District No. 3.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders of 31st May, 1872, and in the following manner:—

The troops arrived in camp on the 19th June, 1872, with the exception of the Colborne Troop of Cavalry, recently formed. This troop marched 85 miles by road in three days, and joined the camp at four p.m., on the 21st June.

As some corps did not reach the camping ground until late in the night of the 19th June, the whole of the 20th was given up to pitching tents, preparing kitchens and latrines, telling off guards and piquets, and forming a military police. The staff were employed in making out duty rosters, issuing camp equipage, rations and forage, posting guards and sentries, and receiving "states" of the various corps in order to make out ration returns.

On the 21st June, the cavalry were mustered by the District Paymaster, in my presence, the infantry battalions and the Field Battery of Artillery being occupied in preliminary drill under their respective officers.

On the 22nd June, all the infantry battalions were similarly mustered, the Cavalry and Field Battery being exercised by their officers on their private parades.

On the 23rd June, Divine service was performed to all the various persuasions in camp by their respective clergy. Some of the infantry battalions marched to churches in the city.

On the 24th June the Kingston Field Battery was mustered. The other corps were occupied in squad drill from six to eight a.m. At 10 a.m., commanding officers paraded their battalions, and again broke them up for squad and company drill until noon. At three p.m. the several corps again fell in in private parades. Some marched out with their Bands to Barriefield Common, and were exercised in company and battalion Drill others remained in camp and repeated the exercises of the morning.

These preliminary drills were left entirely to the judgment of commanding officers of corps—the Brigadiers superintending the training, assisted by their respective staff officers.

On the 25th June the same system was pursued as on the previous day, but brigadiers took command of their brigades in the afternoon.

On the 26th June the whole division paraded in review order on Barriefield Common at nine a.m., for inspection by the Deputy Adjutant-General commanding the camp. After the inspection, the entire force, having the Cavalry formed as advance and rear guards, marched through the City of Kingston and back to camp by one p.m.

Brigadiers again handled their brigades in the afternoon on Barriefield Common, superintended by the officer in command, and the Divisional staff.

On the 27th June the Division was formed up at nine a.m., and went through a field day under the officer in command. One brigade supporting and afterwards relieving the other. In the afternoon brigadiers again exercised their brigades independently.

On the 28th June the Adjutant-General of Militia made his first inspection of the force, which was furnished on this occasion with blank ammunition. The Brigades advanced against an imaginary enemy supposed to be moving towards Cataraqui Bridge and the City of Kingston, and attacked and repulsed them on the heights in their front—the Cavalry manœuvred in two bodies on the flanks, and the Field Battery of Artillery also supported the attack on either flank by a cross-fire on the advancing enemy.

On the 29th June the Division was exercised in marching past the saluting base in column and quarter-column, until the dinner hour. This being a Saturday, there was a roll call in the afternoon, the men cleaning up their arms and accoutrements, airing the tents, and removing the straw and blankets, &c., &c.

On the 30th June Divine service was performed, as on the previous Sunday, every officer and man in camp attending, except the sick and those on guard and piquet.

On the first of July—the Dominion Day—His Excellency the Governor General accompanied by the Adjutant-General of Militia, and His Excellency's personal staff arrived by special train from Ottawa, at 12 o'clock. The camp was visited and inspected. The Division paraded at 2 p. m., for His Excellency's inspection.

After the general salute and march past, the Division was manœuvred by the Adjutant-General in person until four p.m., when the prizes and badges for target practice were presented to the prize winners by His Excellency the Governor General.

On the 2nd July the force was employed in preparing to hand over the camp equipage in their possession, and receiving their pay from the District Paymaster, through commanding officers of battalions and regimental paymasters, signing acquittance rolls &c., &c.

On the 3rd July at five a.m., the steamer *Rochester* left the dockyard wharf with the 16th, "Prince Edward" Battalion, and the Picton Troop of Cavalry.

One company of the 48th, Lennox and Addington Battalion, were conveyed to Amherst Island by a regular passage boat at three p. m. Another company of the same corps went by train to Napanee at the same hour. The remainder of the 48th and the whole of the 47th Battalions drove in waggons to their company headquarters during the day, at such hours as their commanding officers had arranged.

The 15th and 49th Battalions, both from Belleville, departed by Grand Trunk Railway, at nine a.m.

The 46th and 57th Battalions proceeded to Port Hope and Peterborough by Grand Trunk Railway, at seven p.m.

The whole of the Cavalry of the 6th Brigade Division—four Troops—marched to the Grand Trunk depot before dark, and were conveyed by special train at nine p. m., to Cobourg, Port Hope, and other places on that route.

On the 4th July the 14th, Prince of Wales Own Rifles, marched from camp at six a. m., to their headquarters in the city.

The 40th and 45th Battalions left by train at seven a.m., for Cobourg and Bowmanville.

I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the punctuality, order and regularity with which all these embarkations were conducted.

The acting Quartermaster-General made arrangements with the railway officials, who fulfilled their share of the operations in a most satisfactory manner, a matter of no slight difficulty on a road with but one line of rails, and where the regular traffic was not impeded.

The Kingston Field Battery was on every occasion attached to the Division, and acted in support. On the 2nd of July they performed shot and shell practice at floating targets in the river, and on the 3rd July they proceeded 20 miles in marching order, according to the standing orders on this head, returning to their own headquarters in Kingston, where the guns and harness were deposited in the Artillery Park, and the members of the battery dismissed to their homes.

The annual tabular inspection report, and the District target practice returns are enclosed.

A statement of the last issues of clothing and equipment is also attached, as well as the Brigade Major's Reports of their respective Brigade Divisions.

The orders issued from headquarters for annual drill were complete, and enabled the staff of the Division to carry out the duties with comparative ease.

As soon as all the corps had assembled and prepared their encampments, arrangements were at once made for the issue of rations and forage straw for bedding, &c., in a regular manner.

A camp board was detailed daily in Divisional orders, composed of the field officers of the day, the medical officer of the day, and Quartermaster of the day. These met at five a.m. every morning, at the supply officer's store, where all issues were closely inspected by them, and passed or rejected, according to circumstances. I am happy to say that few complaints were made as regards the issues.

The contractor for bread unfortunately purchased a quantity of flour that was not of good quality, and the bread for the first few days was condemned, and had to be replaced by other bread purchased in the city at the contractor's expense; but subsequently this article of issue was of the best quality and gave general satisfaction. The meat, groceries, vegetables and forage were all excellent throughout.

The musketry instructor commenced target practice the day following the formation of the camp, and was actively engaged, with his assistant, every day until the whole of the infantry battalions had performed their practice. This officer's report is attached. A corps was detailed in orders daily for this duty, and as the weather was most favourable not a day was lost in this important branch of the soldiers' exercises. A portion of the cavalry likewise performed target practice with carbines at two distances only. The reason why the whole of the cavalry troops did not do so is satisfactorily explained in Major Graveley's report.

The voluntary system of enrolment for the active Militia appears to be less reliable than in former years, judging from the reports of commanding officers. There is no doubt that in large cities the difficulty of obtaining men to join the force voluntarily is increased, owing chiefly to the disinclination of employers of labor to lose the services of those in their employ, and not to any dislike by the men to turn out. In the rural

battalions, where no such counter influence exists, officers did not experience the same trouble in filling their rolls.

All the corps assembled in this camp were highly creditable as to the class of men enrolled, as well as in their appearance, physique and general good behaviour. The weather was all that could be desired in a summer camp, and every corps, without exception, strove their utmost to master the details of drill, and to make a good appearance at brigade and divisional manœuvres. They displayed an unusual amount of intelligence and activity in all that they were required to do, and if the same influence can be maintained by the officers, I apprehend no difficulty in always getting men to follow them, whenever called upon to do so, in peace or war.

The Cavalry force consisted of eight troops, under the command of Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton, of the Northumberland and Durham Squadron. This officer divided his eight troops into two provisional regiments or wings of two squadrons each. The command of one wing devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Smart, of the Port Hope Troop, and that of the other upon Major Duff of the Frontenac Squadron. These two bodies of cavalry were daily exercised by their respective commanders, and Lieut.-Col. Boulton manœvered the whole frequently as a cavalry brigade. Their appearance and performance at the final inspection was a proof of the capability of their officers, and the endeavor of the men to give satisfaction. The horses were generally of a fair stamp, and the old troops equipped with regulation saddlery, made a good appearance.

The Kingston Field Battery of Artillery, with four guns and 62 horses, composed of the leading farmers in the Township of Pittsburgh, who have for many years supported this battery, and have become thoroughly conversant with their work as gunners and drivers, were always in the right place when wanted, and upheld the character of the battery.

The sudden and unexpected illness of Lieut.-Col. Drummond deprived the battery of his presence in the field, but Major Alexander Kirkpatrick, an old and tried officer in this branch of the service, being next in command, took charge of the battery during the training.

The 14th, Prince of Wales Own Rifles, being composed of men living in the City of Kingston, experience some difficulty in keeping the ranks full, owing to the labor market outbidding the soldiers' pay, and the danger incurred by young men of losing lucrative situations if they leave their business to follow the drums of a regiment, even for 16 days.

The 15th Argyle Light Infantry has always borne the character of a smart and well equipped corps. They turned out this year in fair numbers, though chiefly composed of business men of the Town of Belleville. They brought with them to camp an unusually good band, though few in numbers.

The 16th "Prince Edward" Battalion hails from one of the finest sections of this well disposed and loyal District, but their numbers were smaller than on any former occasion when I have inspected them. The cause of this diminution in their numbers was not explained, and I am unable to account for it. Their Lieutenant-Colonel was appointed a Brigadier in the camp, and the 16th was in his own brigade. The corps was