

APPENDIX No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS, LONDON,
7th December, 1875.

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

The Active Militia Force in this District consists of—

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

CAMPS.

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

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

The strength of this Camp was—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAVALRY.

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

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

ARTILLERY.

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

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

INFANTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

TARGET PRACTICE.

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

MUSTER.

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

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

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

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

CARE OF ARMS, CLOTHING, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

Lt. Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General,

Commanding Military District No. 1.

The Adjutant General
of Militia, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

OLD FORT, TORONTO, 16th December, 1875.

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

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

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

Cavalry.

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

Artillery.

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

Infantry.

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

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

Cavalry.

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

Artillery.

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

Infantry.

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

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

Cavalry.

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

Artillery.

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

Infantry.

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

Recapitulation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAMP NIAGARA.

Brigade Staff.

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

The camp was composed of the following corps:—

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

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

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

Carrying out the General Orders.

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

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

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

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

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

The supply of rations was very good, and was well carried out by the respective contractors. There were no complaints. The cost of rations per man was 21 cents; the cost of forage per ration was 31¼ cents. The general conduct and health of the men in camp were good.

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

CAMP, HOLLAND LANDING.

Brigade Staff.

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

The camp was composed of the following corps:—

	N.-C. Officers		
	Officers.	and Men.	Horses.
Governor General's Body Guard	2	42	44
2nd Regiment of Cavalry (2 Troops).....	4	84	88
Toronto Field Battery	5	75	55
12th Battalion	23	335	4
31st Battalion	17	295	4
34th Battalion	16	287	4
35th Battalion	24	413	4
36th Battalion	18	362	4
Brigade Staff	8	6	8
Total.....	117	1,899	215

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

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

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

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

Target Practice.

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

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

CAMP NIAGARA,

	Figure of Merit.
The brigade figure of merit was.....	18.14
Best shooting Battalion, 20th Battalion	26.30
" Troop, No. 1 Troop, 2nd Regiment	16.43
" Company, No. 5 Company, 20th Battalion	33.40
Best shot in Brigade, Color-Sergt. Brady, 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles.....	66 points.

AT HOLLAND LANDING.

Brigade figure of merit.....	18.53
Best shooting Battalion, 35th Battalion	22.02
" Troop, No. 2 Troop, 2nd Regiment	15.22
" Company, No. 4 Company, 35th Battalion	28.00
Best shot in Brigade, Corpl. Shaver, No. 7 Company, 31st Battalion	63 points.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 2.

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

[A]

STEWARTTOWN, August 18th, 1875.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. JOHNSTON,
Captain B. M. I.

To Lieut.-Col. Durie,
Deputy Acting Adjutant-General Militia, Toronto.

PRACTICE RETURN, BRIGADE CAMP, NIAGARA.

Battalion.	Company.	No. of Men.	Figure of Merit.	Best Shot in Company.	No. of Points.	Remarks	Battalion Figure of Merit.	Best Shot in Battalion.	
2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles.	A	42	18-88	Col.-Sergt. Brady	66	Best Shooting Company.	13-46.	Col.-Sergt. Brady, 66 points.	
	B	36	18-42	Sergt. Chaytor	40				
	C	30	18-26	do Lewis	37				Strong wind from the West, very unfavorable for shooting.
	D	36	12-86	Pte. Margetts	54				
	E	35	10-88	Sergt. Kniffin	51				
	F	22	7-86	Pte. Stewart	36				
	G	32	10-75	Sergt. Stanley	61				
	H	25	9-36	do Millar	39				
	I	34	18-51	Pte. Russell	54				
	K	32	4-43	do Gurning	18				
	13th Battalion.	1	34	16-73	Pte. Savigny				
2		32	16-78	Sergt. Mitchell	64				
3		37	9-40	Pte. Parker	26	Strong wind, unfavorable for shooting.			
4		38	15-84	do Marris	54				
5		39	10-84	Col.-Sergt. Shearer	55				
6		36	15-05	Pte. Stewart	35				
19th Battalion.	1	39	9-94	Col.-Sergt. Holloham	32	Strong wind.	14-46	Sergt. R. Hiscott, 46 points.	
	2	34	12-08	Sergt. Rogers	38				
	3	35	14-42	Pte. Beatty	32				Best Shooting Company.
	4	40	19-22	Sergt. Simmerman	39				
	5	30	12-10	Pte. Geegsby	35				Strong wind.
	6	41	16-70	Sergt. R. Hiscott	46				

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

The best shooting Battalion is the 20th; figure of merit, 26-30. The best shooting Company, No. 5 Co., 20th Battalion; figure of merit, 33-40. Best shot in the Brigade, Color-Sergeant Brady, with a score of 66.
Brigade figure of merit, 18-14.

[B.]

WHITBY, July 19, 1875.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH WHITE, Capt.,
Brigade Musketry Instructor.

To Lieut.-Col. Durie,
Deputy Adujant General,
Military District No. 2.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Battalion Staff and the Field Battery establishment were unchanged.

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

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

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

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

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

2 Garrison Batteries of Port Hope and Trenton,
2 Battalions of Infantry, viz:

16th Prince Edward. Lt. Col. Walter Ross, M.P.,
49th Hastings. Lt. Col. James Brown, M.P.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Qr. Master Sergeant.—Not named.

Hospital Sergeant.—Not named.

Brigade Bugler.—Bugler John McCallum.

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

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

Commanding.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Jarvis, Militia Staff.
 Brigade Major.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Worsley, Militia Staff.
 Supply Officer.—Captain W. D. Gordon, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.
 Musketry Instructor.—Captain James Byrne, 47th Battalion.
 Camp Quarter-master.—Quarter-master Crozier, 15th Battalion Argyle Light Infantry.

Aide-de-Camp.—Lieutenant J. F. Wilson, "A" Battery.

Principal Medical Officer.—Surgeon Bristol, 4th Cavalry.

Camp Sergeant Major.—Sergeant Major Charles Field, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.

Provost Sergeant.—Sergeant J. Rawson, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.

Supply Sergeant.—Sergeant Alex. Smith, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.

Musketry Sergeant.—Sergeant G. T. Salter, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.

Quarter-master Sergeant.—Color-Sergeant Robert Glen, 48th Battalion.

Hospital Sergeant.—Sergeant J. F. Miller, 4th Cavalry.

Brigade Clerk.—Sergeant P. O'Connor, 14th P. W. O. Rifles.

Brigade Bugler.—Joseph Robinson, 47th Battalion.

Markers.—Seven men from the 14th and 47th Battalions in Camp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each Regiment should have at least 6 troops.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Band of the 3rd Cavalry is mounted.

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

6th Brigade Association, Cobourg.....	\$75
Kingston do Kingston.....	75
Hastings do Belleville.....	75
Lennox and Addington Association, Napance.....	75
Cobourg Association, Cobourg.....	75
	\$350

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

[A.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

The camping ground was well selected.

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

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Lieut.-Col. JARVIS,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 3.

[B.]

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours,

THOS. KEITH ROSS, M.D.
Surgeon 48th Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. FAIRFIELD,
Commandant 48th Battalion.

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

Camp Redden, June 2, 1875.

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

I certify that the above is correct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. S. BRISTOL.

4th Regt. Cavalry,
P.M.O., Kingston Brigade Camp.

June and July, 1875.

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

GENERAL SICK REPORT, KINGSTON BRIGADE CAMP.

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

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

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

BROCKVILLE, 1st December, 1875.

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

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

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

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
Staff	7	9	6
<i>Cavalry.</i>			
Prescott Troop, Lieut. (now Capt.) Raney.....	3	39	43
Ottawa Troop, Capt. Sparks.....	2	40	41
<i>Artillery.</i>			
Ottawa Field Battery, Capt. Stewart	4	72	60
Gananoque Field Battery, Capt. McKenzie	5	70	61
Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Egleson, 7 Batteries	16	282	4
<i>Infantry and Rifles.</i>			
41st Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Cole, 5 Companies....	15	210	4
42nd do Lieut.-Col. Buell, 7 do	18	294	4
43rd do Nos. 3, 6, and 9 Companies	6	106	2
56th do Lieut.-Col. Jessup, 7 Companies.	17	229	4
59th do Lieut.-Col. Bergin, 7 do	22	294	4
<i>From Military District No. 5.</i>			
Wakefield Infantry Company, Capt. Cates.....	2	35	0
Aylwin do do Capt. Chamberlain	2	38	0
Total in Brigade Camp.....	119	1,718	233
<i>Drilled in Battalion Camp at Caledonia Springs, commencing 7th September.</i>			
18th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Urquhart, 6 Companies	20	236	5
Grand Total.....	139	1,954	238

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

Cavalry.

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

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

Artillery.

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

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

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

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

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

Infantry and Rifles.

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

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

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

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

CAMP, BROCKVILLE, June 29th, 1875.

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

I have the honor to be,

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

To the Officer commanding at Camp,
Brockville.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 4.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

[A.]

BRIGADE CAMP, BROCKVILLE,
July 3rd, 1875.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. DARTNELL,

Lieutenant, and Brigade Musketry Instructor.

Lieut.-Col. JACKSON,

Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 4,

Commanding Brigade Camp, Brockville.

MILITARY DISTRICT No 5.

HEAD QUARTERS,

MONTREAL, 4th December, 1875.

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

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

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

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

The strength of the camp was as follows :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITY CORPS.

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

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

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

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

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

City Artillery Inspections.

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

New Corps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drill sheds.

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

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

Independent Companies.

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

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

No. 2 Company Engineers did not drill this year.

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

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

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

Wakefield Company.....	2 officers and 35 men.
Aylwin do	2 do and 38 do
	4 73

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

NEW CORPS.

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

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

State of Arms, Accoutrements and Clothing.

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

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

Rifle Associations,

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

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

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

Recapitulation of Strength of Corps at Annual Drill.

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

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

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

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

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

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Head Quarters, Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

MONTREAL, 4th December, 1875.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 65th Battalion has a very good band.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was then thought rather late to go into camp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

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

Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 6.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC,

26th November, 1875.

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

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

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

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

Artillery.

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

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

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

Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arms, Clothing and Accoutrements.

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

Rifle Associations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. J. DUCHESNAY, Lieut.-Col.,

Acting for Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 7

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Head Quarters, Ottawa, Ontario.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8.

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

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in General Orders (No. 7) of the 23rd April last, I have the honor to submit this my Report on the state of the Militia of the District under my command for the military year, 1875-76.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Care of Arms, Accoutrements and Clothing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Artillery Practice, &c.

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

Target Practice.

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

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

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

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

Camp Tilley, St. Andrews.

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

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

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

The camp occupied the same ground as that occupied last year, except that the situation of the camp of the field battery was in front, where the trees afforded shelter for the horses. The routine of camp duties was carried out in a somewhat similar manner to that prescribed for Camp St. Andrews last year, as shown in my report, and it is now only necessary to add that where officers and men then evinced zeal and activity in the discharge of their duties, there was in this camp no falling off in these soldier-like qualities, and where a corps then displayed efficiency through the continued

exertions of the component parts thereof, there was here no want of energy in its members.

The weather was all that could be desired, and unquestionably the troops fully availed themselves of it for improvement in drill.

The course of drill indicated in General Orders was closely followed, and, in the words of my last report, officers commanding corps said that their men were "exercised as much as possible in squad and company drill, preparatory to brigade drill and field manoeuvres."

On the 8th July I accompanied His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to Apohaqui, to inspect the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, then in camp, and the command of the brigade devolved upon the Brigade Major, Lieut.-Colonel Inches. On my return, on the 10th July, I found that sufficient progress had been made in battalion drill to commence brigade drill on the 12th. This was followed by field manoeuvres on the 13th, the ground in the vicinity of the camp affording every facility for outpost duty, skirmishing, and changes of front of the brigade.

The field day of the 14th in presence of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was most successful in every particular, and I have no hesitation in saying after ten years experience in connection with the militia of New Brunswick, that on no previous occasion had I witnessed so satisfactory a state of proficiency in the force as that here displayed—In the rapid transition from drill to field manoeuvres it seemed to require no "teaching" to impress upon the minds of officers and men that "hurry, or forced rate of marching is to be prevented (except in re-inforcing skirmishers or seizing a position under fire. Frequent changes of front were made, fresh skirmishers thrown out without hurry. I must add, however, that while there appears as a rule no difficulty in instructing the men at manoeuvres to avoid hurry in marching, there is unquestionably some difficulty in inculcating the necessity for the most economical use of ammunition, not to fire hurriedly, or without an object. Hence the necessity for a more extended period of annual drill.

Having on previous occasions, both last year and during this period of training, employed the Brigade in acting on the defensive, in different directions in the neighborhood of the encampment—supposing St. Andrews to be attacked by an invading force—on the 15th I marched the brigade in column of route through St. Andrews, and took up a position at "Katey's Cove," where we were supposed to have disembarked in the early morning, with the view of making an attack upon Fort Tipperary, and thus securing the key to the town.

1, 67th and 1, A strong line of skirmishers, with their supports, was concealed 71st Battalions. between the cove and the fort, while the main body was drawn up in line near the water's edge, with a half battery of artillery on each flank, occupying advantageous positions, with the object of shelling the fort and town on the signal being given to attack.

The following correct account of the "attack" is taken from the *Telegraph* newspaper, of the 17th July:—

"On the signal to 'attack' being given, it was at first found somewhat difficult to bring a half battery into the desired position, but aided by the infantry in support, and with much perseverance on the part of both officers and men, the difficulty was overcome. When the attack was commenced, a rapid fire was opened by the skirmishers, meanwhile the artillery on both flanks poured in shot and shell. It was soon found desirable to advance, and subsequently to reinforce the skirmishers, the 2nd Company of the 71st Battalion coming to the front in good style. The advance was steady, and every advantage was taken of the features of the ground, and where possible, on a halt being sounded, or when a better opportunity offered for shelling the fort and town, the artillery came into action. Afterwards by short rushes on the part of the skirmishers, over every available open ground, the advance was directly upon the fort. The skirmishers had been so strongly reinforced
Again by 2, 67th. they presented more the appearance of a battalion in line than that of skirmishers, with much interval.

So soon as the artillery and infantry had done their work with field gun and

rifle, a steady and direct bayonet charge was made upon the enemy remaining in the fort. The fort gained, the town surrounded, and thus was obtained possession of one of the strongest positions in the country! The "assembly" was then sounded, and the brigade formed into line of quartered columns, officers and colours were called to the front."

The following brigade orders on the breaking up of the camp were then read, the best shots of battalions and companies were called to the front, and His Honor the Lieut.-Governor addressed the troops, referring in terms of high commendation to the good conduct of the men, both in camp and in town—commendation well deserved, as, with the exception of one man, who misconducted himself on the line of march, and was punished and dismissed the force, there was not a single instance of crime, and no breach of discipline even was reported. This may be accounted for as follows:—

(1.) As the object for which the force is organized and maintained becomes better known (it being the only force upon which the country has to rely in the hour of danger) company officers can recruit from a better class of men than heretofore.

(2.) Having carried out the suggestions contained in my report for 1873-74, as to not having a canteen for the sale even of beer or ale on the grounds, as I found that where "tippling" in camp was prevented, there was, as a result, no drunkenness in the neighbouring town on the part of the troops.

The Field Officers of the day fully bear me out in my statements as above, with respect to good conduct and discipline. I need only add that the reports of the Medical Officers of the day, as regards the sanitary condition of the troops, are as satisfactory as those of the Field Officers are with respect to discipline.

The target practice was conducted in the usual careful manner by my efficient Musketry Instructor of two years' experience, the late T. H. Hogg, Esq., 71st Battalion, who took no small pride in the shooting, and in comparing the "figure of merit" from year to year.

With deep regret I have to record the death of this officer, accidentally shot but a few days ago by his own hand, though himself the most competent and painstaking in instructing others in the proper use of the gun and rifle.

In his death the force has lost the services of a zealous and useful officer, and the community one who was ever ready to advocate and uphold the institutions of the country.

I also regret to have to record the death, during this camp, of another excellent officer of the brigade, Captain H. Hutton, who, but for his excessive zeal for the service, should not, in his physically unfit state of health, have assembled in this camp with his fine company.

I cannot conclude this report concerning Camp Tilley without expressing my acknowledgments to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, for the interest manifested by him here, and at all times, in the welfare of the Active Militia force. My best thanks are also due to the Honorable the Surveyor General, for again securing for the troops the use of the grounds at Joe's Point; as well as to H. Osborne, Esq., for his excellent transport arrangements: and, besides, to the High Sheriff, Dr. Gove, Capt. Polleys, J. S. Magee, Esq., and the citizens generally, who left nothing undone, as regards hospitality towards the officers and kindness towards the men, to make our stay enjoyable.

Camp Tilley.—2nd.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B., 15th July, 1875.

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

No. 5.—At the conclusion of another Brigade Camp, one of a series of camps assembled from time to time in this District which have produced varied successful results, the Brigadier has again an opportunity to offer his best thanks to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the satisfactory manner in which duties have

been performed, and order and discipline have been maintained; and, particularly, are thanks due to the Brigade Staff, and to officers commanding corps, for their cordial support and assistance in carrying out the "orders and regulations" issued for the guidance of the troops.

The 1st Brigade Division, which has at all times produced corps remarkable for their efficiency, is represented in this camp by corps with their full numerical strength, while the quota of every county is complete—a result upon which the Brigade Major (Lieut.-Colonel Inches), and officers commanding corps may justly be congratulated.

The Woodstock Field Battery, so recently organized and equipped, is reported upon as follows by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery. "The horses are of excellent quality and well fitted for their work; both officers and men have made remarkable progress in knowledge of their duties since their arrival in camp, and they all appear anxious and willing to learn." Lieut.-Col. Jago "attributes much of the success to the presence of Lieut. Dibblee and Sergt.-Major Lynch's efforts, and he trusts that the example they have set, in attending the Gunnery School at Kingston, will be followed by other officers of the force." The 67th and 71st Battalions, as usual, vie with each other in efficiency; and as regards the isolated corps from Deer Island, St. Stephen and St. George, it appears invidious to make any distinction. Finally, Lieut.-Col. Maunsell will, with pleasure, report most favorably respecting the camp, to the Major General commanding, and it only remains for him to express the hope that every member of the force, who having so satisfactorily discharged his duty to the State as a soldier, may be equally successful in his avocations as a citizen.

By Order,

(Signed), J. A. INCHES, Lieut.-Col.
Brigade Major.

Woodstock Field Battery.—Lieut. H. Dibblee.

The Inspector of Artillery in his report states, that "the Woodstock Field Battery performed its annual drill at the Brigade Camp, at St. Andrews. I had the pleasure of serving on your Staff at that camp, and so had excellent opportunities of not only inspecting the battery but of observing its whole interior economy and discipline while in camp. Captain W. P. Donnell, since deceased, was unable to be present, but in Lieut. H. Dibblee, the battery had an excellent commanding officer. The horses were of an excellent stamp, and the drivers being principally the owners, had the proper inducement to see that they were well cared for in camp. The harness was well looked after and well fitted, and the stores, &c. in good order—the battery worked well, both in its own drills, and also when acting with the infantry in brigade. The shot and shell practice was very good. Lieut. Dibblee is a smart, capable young officer, who would be a credit to any service, and whose knowledge of an artilleryman's duties speaks well for the Dominion Schools of Gunnery, from one of which he has just returned.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.—Brigade Major, Lieut.-Col. MacShane.

I regret extremely to have to record the sudden death, in June last, of the late Brigade Major of this Division, Lieut.-Col. Otty, a Staff Officer of much zeal and ability, who had made the military profession his chief study and pursuit for many years past,—an officer ever ready, either as Adjutant of the Military School, or in his capacity of Brigade Major, to advance the interests of the service, and both ready and willing to assist those having that object in view.

Lieut.-Col. MacShane has succeeded to the Brigade Majorship. This officer is well qualified for the post, holding both 2nd and 1st class certificates from the 20th April, 1869, Military School of this District, and he has commanded the 62nd 21st June, 1869, "St. John" Battalion (except for a few months) since April, 1871.

Owing to the varied interests of the force of this Brigade Division (there being a large proportion of city corps, including Garrison Artillery, and the time suitable for performing the annual drill not being the same in the different corps) it was deemed advisable this year to have the drill of most of the corps carried out in regimental camps, that of the remainder at local head-quarters, although the opinion prevails that had the time of drill suited in a Brigade Camp, it would have been the more satisfactory mode of performing it,—and Shediac, where a very successful camp was assembled last year (or some point on the Intercolonial Railway) would be a convenient place for such a camp.

8th Regiment of Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col. Saunders.

This regiment assembled in camp at Apohaqui on the 29th June, on the grounds of the Lieut.-Col., and having fully availed itself of the short period of twelve days' drill, was inspected by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and myself on the 9th of July.

Having had the pleasure of inspecting this regiment annually for the past ten years, in order to convey adequately my opinion on its present efficiency, I must advert to my various inspection reports, as to each year being marked by fresh steps of progress, and add that, whether amongst the "recruits" or the "old soldiers," the drill and discipline of the corps appear to be all that could be expected. While as regards the horses, they were, at this camp, even of a better stamp than usual—the Lieut.-Colonel and his veterinary surgeon having made a careful examination before passing any horse as fit for service.

The saddlery of the regiment is undergoing much-needed repairs, and when the repairs are completed, the Lieut.-Colonel intends taking steps to ensure the saddles being better fitted for the horses than, I imagine, they have heretofore been.

In conclusion, while nothing appeared to be left undone at this camp to secure efficiency, the popularity of the regiment and the hospitality of the Lieut.-Colonel and his officers continue.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 10 Batteries.)—Lieut.-Col. Foster.

HEAD QUARTERS, ST. JOHN.

The four batteries of Garrison Artillery, at St. John, performed their drill at their own hours, and were inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery and myself, on the 21st September, 1875. On this day the annual competition in shot practice came off, under rules enclosed herewith. Lieut.-Col. Jago states that he has, in his Report to the Inspector of Artillery, with regard to this competition, made the following remarks: "The guns used by these batteries are 32 P.S.B., "garrison sea-service carriages, and when I state that they can all fire five "rounds from these guns at 1,400 yards under nine minutes, and make practice that "could not be beaten, I think it is clear that they are thoroughly effective gunners."

Lieut.-Col. Jago adds "that living, as he has done for many years, in the same place with these men, he has naturally taken a peculiar interest in them, and he feels pleasure in stating that they are as good a volunteer corps as can be seen anywhere." It only remains for me to say that it must be extremely gratifying to Colonel Foster, who has done much to establish *esprit de corps* as the foundation of efficiency, to receive for his brigade such high commendation as the above from our Inspector of Artillery. The accoutrements and clothing of the corps are in excellent condition, and while attending to their more advanced duties as artillerymen, I am happy to add that the necessity for steadiness in the ranks and in marching has not been lost sight of.