

61st Battalion, Volunteer Militia Infantry.

1st prize, \$10, Private A. Gaudrault.....No. 3 Company.
2nd do 5, do A. Bernier,.....No. 1 do

70th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Infantry.

1st prize, \$10, Sergeant Robt. Ableson.....No. 4 Company.
2nd do 5, do Firmin St. Arnaud.....No. 1 do

Portneuf Provisional Battalion.

1st prize, \$10, Private A. Dennis.....No. 1 Company.
2nd do 5, do Jacques Garneau.....No. 5 do

County of Quebec Provisional Battalion.

1st prize, \$10, Private Wm. Langlais.....No. 3 Company.
2nd do 5, Sergeant Jean Magnau.....No. 1 do

Beauce Provisional Battalion.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

Last year, Lieut.-Col. Casault, Deputy Adjutant General of the District, reported the tent poles issued to the volunteers as unserviceable, and this year I must again corroborate his statement, and mention that in all the camps they have been put aside, and in many instances fence rails substituted in their places, the volunteers being desirous to lessen the bill of damages. I have at all inspections taken an officer to examine and assess on the ground the damages done to the camp equipage.

ARMOURY.

The armoury in Quebec is under the control of the Provincial Store-keeper, and is kept by one of the Caretakers of Arms and Public Stores. In the upper part of the building are to be found the arms of the 8th and 9th Battalions, Volunteer Rifles, and of the Volunteer Garrison Artillery; the harnesses and saddlery of the Field Battery and Quebec Cavalry. In the lower part, the Provincial stores, clothing 8th and 9th Battalions, Field Battery and Volunteer Garrison Artillery, also guns and gun carriages of the Field Battery.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle made a personal inspection of the armoury and Provincial stores, and expressed himself very much pleased at the good order of the arms, harness, and saddlery, and the neat appearance of things in general.

DRILL SHED.

There is a Battalion Drill Shed in Quebec, built by the Government, where the military school cadets undergo their military training, and where volunteer corps drill in winter.

The officers of the Quebec Canadian Hussars possess also a riding school, which was erected at their own expense, and is now under their sole control.

STAFF.

On the 9th of June, 1870, I was officially appointed to act as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia at Quebec, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Casault, gazetted to the command of the 2nd Battalion Quebec Rifles, now doing duty in Manitoba. In taking over the District the following officers constituted the District Staff, viz., Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major, 8th Division, at Quebec; Captain W. H. Forrest, District Pay Master; and Captain L. N. Voyer, District Quarter Master. I have much pleasure in stating that the officers of the District Staff have been indefatigable in the performance of their duties, and I am very much indebted to their aid.

I beg here to remark that at all my inspections, Captain Forrest has been present and paid all claims to the different battalions before leaving their annual training grounds, thereby giving much satisfaction to the volunteers and preventing irregularities which often occurred before this arrangement.

In concluding my report, I beg to make special mention of the following corps (with the hope that the Commander-in-Chief may give them special marks of his approbation) with regard to general efficiency, appearance under arms, and proficiency at drill, viz. :—

The 17th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Blanchet.

The 55th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Barwis.

The Field Battery of Quebec, under the command of Captain Francis Baby.

Lieut.-Col. Casault inspected the 8th Battalion and Squadron Canadian Hussars, and I beg here to annex an additional report for these two corps, with remarks from Lieut.-Colonel Casault at inspection, which are taken for the 8th Battalion from the "Volunteer Review," and for the Squadron Canadian Hussars from notes furnished from Lieut.-Col. Jas. B. Forsyth.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

Acting Deputy Adjutant General Militia,
Military District, No. 7.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICE, QUEBEC,
June 15th, 1870.

SIR—Having, in accordance with your request, made an inspection of the Quebec Field Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, I have much pleasure in reporting for the information of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia in Canada. My great satisfaction at the result of the inspection, the appearance of men and horses on parade, and the general turn out of the battery being very creditable, as also the facility of move-

ment and knowledge of their duties at drill, displayed by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion. I append the parade state furnished to me.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. L. CHANDLER, Lieut.-Col. R.A., and Colonel,
Commanding 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Quebec.

Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, Acting D.A.G. Militia,
Quebec District.

QUEBEC, 14th July, 1870.

MY DEAR COL. DUCHESNEY,—I inspected the 55th Volunteers on the 11th instant, and have pleasure in letting you know the result. I annex their strength—

STRENGTH.

- 3 Field Officers.
- 4 Captains.
- 9 Subalterns.
- 5 Staff.
- 16 Sergeants.
- 5 Buglers.
- 225 Rank and File.

With so few opportunities as a volunteer regiment has of learning its drill, one cannot, in fairness, expect much, the more particularly, when like the corps referred to, there appear no means of collecting the men together in companies at odd times during the year; still, I must confess I was amazed at the proficiency this regiment has attained to under such difficult circumstances.

I approved particularly of its steadiness when standing under arms, its advances and retirements in line, its charging, its changes of front, and wheels in quarter distance column. Its marching past, however, was not good; but indeed it could hardly be so, so difficult was the ground.

In skirmishing, I was glad to observe that all battalion movements were covered by light infantry, and the battalion itself skirmished very fairly, including changes of front, relief of skirmishers, squares, &c.

I was very much pleased with the state of its camp. In this respect I do not hesitate to say that no regular regiment could have surpassed this corps in the order, regularity, and cleanliness which prevailed. It was admirably placed alongside a rivulet which answered all the purposes of washing, cooking, &c.

The conduct of the regiment during their sojourn in camp has been admirable. The men composing this battalion, although somewhat young, are just of the class and *physique* to make admirable volunteers, I should like much to see their number increased.

Colonel Barwis informs me that he wishes to raise other companies; I trust no impediment will be thrown in his way.

The regiment complained much that no blankets were issued to them in camp. I explained that this arose simply from the fact of there being none at Ottawa. I, however, trust that the Dominion Government will take steps to rectify a deficiency which undoubtedly is apt to cause discontent.

In conclusion, I would remark that Lieut.-Col. Barwis's indefatigable and zealous character has impressed me very much in his favor as an excellent commanding officer, and that he appears to be ably seconded by his officers, who, all Military School Cadets, are well acquainted with their work.

Believe me, very truly yours,

GEO. BAGOT, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding 69th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Duchesnay,

Acting Deputy Adjutant General, Quebec.

P.S.—I was glad to observe that the regiment had an excellent band of drums and fifes.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8.

DEPUTY ADUTANT-GENERAL'S Office,

FREDERICTON, N.B., 5th January, 1871.

SIR,—Lieut.-Colonel Otty having, during my temporary absence, transmitted the Inspection Return of this District for the current year, it may be necessary to supplement it with the annual statement as usual concerning the general efficiency of the Force. I therefore respectfully submit the following.

It affords me much satisfaction to be enabled to report most favorably on the result of my annual inspections, of corps in every quarter, as regards the numerical strength on parade, the desire evinced for improvement in drill on the part of both officers and men, as well as the degree of proficiency already attained.

The successes gained by our brave and gallant brethren in the Upper Provinces, though against an enemy of very inferior calibre, has now, become a subject of history, and has fostered in the minds of all members of the force zeal for the service, and pride and confidence in their organization.

Two new battalions—the 73rd and 74th—having been formed during this year, the force of my District is now divided into corps as follows:—

- One Regiment of Cavalry, (seven Troops.)
 - One Field Battery of Artillery.
 - One Brigade of Garrison Artillery, (ten batteries.)
 - One Corps of Engineers.
 - Five Battalions of Infantry.
 - Eight isolated companies—Total 163 officers, 3,180 men.
- N. B. Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel J. Saunders.*

This regiment was inspected on the 15th July last, at the termination of its period of training in camp.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was present at the inspection and expressed himself in the highest terms of praise in respect to the marked progress made; and as to the exemplary conduct of the men, one could not fail to be struck by the improvement in the general appearance of the regiment.

New uniforms had been issued, and the men had evidently devoted more time and attention than heretofore to the care of their horses and equipments. Lieut.-Colonel Saunders, with his customary zeal, not desirous to attempt what he could not successfully carry out, during the very limited period of training, more particularly for cavalry, preferred that the regiment should this year be drilled in manœuvring, in learning the sword exercise, and in acting as skirmishers, intending at the next camp to advance still further, and pursue the system pointed out by yourself, that of having the corps trained as mounted rifle men, and practicing of firing from horseback, and thereby ensure the more complete efficiency of a force which would on service prove of abundant utility in out post work, in keeping open our communications, in obtaining intelligence, and in other important duties referred to by yourself.

The Newcastle Battery of Artillery, Captain R. Call.

I inspected this battery on the 28th September, the last day of its drill in camp. The progress made by the battery was marvellous. For the first time drilled as a field battery, it fortunately had the services of a thoroughly qualified instructor of the Royal Artillery, and no better proof could be given of the attention paid to the instructions imparted, than the prompt and ready manner in which all work was done, whether in the camp or on the parade ground. I may add that the conduct of the men was very good.

N. B. Brigade of Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel S. K. Foster.

The several batteries of this brigade have performed the annual drill, and have been inspected and paid, except those (two) at St. Andrews and St. Stephen, the drill of which batteries is now in progress at their respective head-quarters.

In forwarding the practice returns of the shot practice of the different batteries of the Brigade, Major Jago states in his report, which is submitted for your consideration, "that the shooting of all the batteries is improving, and with regard to the four batteries in St. John and its suburbs," he adds, "that the shooting made was most satisfactory. In the competition for the officers' prize, the Nos. 1 were able to shoot quickly and well, and the returns of the shooting made for Major Jago's prize showed that not only the Nos. 1 but all the members of the Detachment are qualified to lay the gun with effect."

Major Jago again calls attention to the "good result that prizes from Government would have on these competitions," I gladly endorse that officer's statement on this point, and Government prizes, though small, having been granted for two years in succession, I hope that a sum may annually be appropriated for this service. The liberal way in

which Major Jago and the officers of the brigade subscribe for prizes for these competitions shews that they have the welfare of their men at heart.

I have more than once brought to your notice the satisfactory state of efficiency both as regards infantry drill, and artillery drill, and practice of the four batteries of St. John, on whom the important duty of manning the seaward batteries at that city now devolves, and having recently inspected the six batteries of the brigade at the out stations: Chatham, St. George, (two) St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and Woodstock, I am glad to be enabled to state that I consider my words of commendation may justly be extended to them.

N. B. Engineer Corps, Captain J. Parks.

This corps has not as yet completed its annual drill for 1870-71. However, from what I saw at my inspection on the 21st June last, I have no hesitation in stating that for intelligence on the part of its individual members, and for proficiency in infantry drill, this corps is second to none in my District.

INFANTRY.

The advantage of having clearly defined rules for the guidance of every member of the force has already been realized, and will be more and more appreciated as time goes on; each man may now be expected to know his duty, and to perform it properly.

That has proved correct which I ventured to predict, when promulgating your orders regulating the system of drill and field manœuvres practised by the infantry of the militia, and respecting target practice, viz:—"That in fully carrying out your instructions," it would be found that the volunteer's interest in his military duties will be very much in proportion to the progress he perceives himself to be making, while it is impossible for him to perceive his progress, unless he has the object for which drill and discipline is intended in sight. It is most desirable, therefore, that this object should be kept constantly and clearly in view during the limited period of drill."

It is earnestly hoped, however, that the recommendation contained in your report for last year, be carried into effect, viz:—"That the full period of sixteen days' drill authorized by law be allowed for the annual training," and "that the training of the rural battalions be carried out in brigade camps."

And although commanding officers availed themselves of every opportunity for the improvement of their corps during the eight or nine days in camp, efficiency was attained in some instances at the risk of exceeding the six hours to be enacted each day; and, perhaps, of fatiguing the men during the heat of summer; but I must say all drills were cheerfully performed, and not a single complaint was made to me.

As regards the training of rural battalions in brigade camps, these corps having but lately been formed, and the companies thereof having, in most cases, previously only performed company drill, it was deemed desirable to allow officers in command to assemble their corps this year in battalion camps, at but three points, therefore (Woodstock, Fredericton, and Chatham), were battalions reinforced by other corps.

67th Battalion.

1. At the first named place (Woodstock), the infantry companies of Victoria, composed almost exclusively of Frenchmen, joined the 67th Carleton battalion (Lieut.-Colonel Upton), 11th July, and for the first time the sturdy yeomen (French and English), of these two counties paraded shoulder to shoulder with one common object in view—"preparations for defence"—while harmony and good-will prevailed, and the proficiency attained was most remarkable. The battalion orders at the breaking up of the camp—hereto annexed—speak for the good conduct of the men.

71st Battalion.

2. The Queen's County corps assembled at Fredericton, on the 1st July, with the 71st battalion—Lieut.-Colonel Hewitson—for the performance of annual drill. I was daily present in this camp, and I observed that the details of the soldiers' duty were carefully attended to, strict discipline was maintained, and the manifest progress made was all that could be desired. The nights in camp being cold, it was brought to my notice that one blanket per man was insufficient.

73rd Battalion.

3. At Chatham, a small brigade was formed on the 18th August, for drill purposes, consisting of the 73rd Battalion, and No. 7 Battery of Artillery. These corps were divided into two battalions, with a field battery two 6-pounder guns, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel D. Ferguson, Major A. Sheriff, and Captain T. Gillespie respectively, whilst I assumed command of the brigade. Many practical field manoeuvres were performed with rapidity and steadiness, proving at once instructive to the officers and men of the force, and interesting to about one thousand spectators, who appeared to take a deep interest in the welfare of the volunteers. I must add that Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson made excellent arrangements for the camp.

I refer, in a special way, to the first steps taken in this Province towards carrying out your instructions regarding brigade camps, as I have no doubt that they are but the first steps, and that brigading will in future be carried out on a more extensive scale, the details of which I have already submitted to your consideration, in compliance with your request, and thereby the unquestionable benefits to be derived from concentration of troops may be extended in proportion to the numerical strength of the force assembled, and the length of time spent in camp; and thus every corps may be taught to vie with others in efficiency, while the advantages of emulation on the part of officers in command will be more and more apparent, and men will look forward to their annual training, and the meeting again with old friends, with no small degree of pleasure.

With respect to the two battalions formed during the year (the 73rd and 74th Battalions), and subsequently assembled for annual training in camp, at Chatham and Sussex, respectively, I have much pleasure in stating that in each instance abundant proof was afforded that these two corps will, ere long, occupy prominent positions amongst the

battalions of the Dominion. Both have most efficient officers in command (Lieut.-Colonels Ferguson and Beer), both have many well qualified officers in their midst, and with no conflicting interest among the men (all, or nearly all, are intelligent farmers, bound by strong ties to their country); an organization composed of such material cannot fail to be successful.

74th Battalion.

I was present at the camp, 74th Battalion on the 19th and 20th October, for the examination of officers, on the former day, for inspection on the latter; and of the ready manner in which both officers and men picked up knowledge of the new drill, as well as of the internal arrangements of the camp, and the discipline enforced therein, I cannot speak too highly.

I may here state that your instructions regarding divine service in camp on Sundays, have been carried out, the services of clergymen having been obtained, voluntarily, at the various camps.

62nd Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Ray.

The annual drill of this battalion is being performed weekly, and when completed, it will be inspected. However, from the testimony of the brigade major, and my own personal observation, I consider I may justly state that the 62nd Battalion is very efficient, the desired result of attention to the customary routine of duty on the part of Lieut.-Col. Ray and his officers.

Efficient Bands.

I gladly take this opportunity to add that since my last report this corps (the 62nd) has organized an excellent brass band, of 21 musicians, under an efficient leader, late of H.M.'s 15th Regiment, and in proof of the increasing interest manifested by the people of St. John in the volunteer movements, I may state that about \$800 has been subscribed in that city towards defraying the expenses of purchasing instruments, &c., for this band. There are now five efficient bands in my District.

Isolated Companies

The five Isolated Companies that remain, not already referred to (those at Bathurst, St. Stephen, Deer Island, Quaco, and Dalhousie), only require training in camp to develop their efficiency and *esprit de corps*. The three first named companies deserve special mention.

Target Practice.

The importance of conducting target practice during the period of annual drill cannot be over estimated. In the first place, the practice will in consequence be carried on with system and regularity, every man will be taught to use his rifle with effect; and although you will observe that the "figure of merit" is not high in some new companies composed of men unused to the rifle, I cannot doubt that, by carefully carrying on your instructions upon this head, the number of well-trained marksmen will annually largely increase.

but evolutions were performed sufficient to test the efficiency of the corps which I have the honor to report on favourably. The clothing, arms, and appointments of the regiment were in serviceable order. The absentees were few, and, almost without exception, satisfactorily accounted for. Particulars are called for, and will be furnished by an early mail.

The artillery brigade is to be inspected next Friday.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. SINCLAIR, Lt.-Col. D.A.G.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

HALIFAX, 11th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit you the contained final report of inspections in this District, for the year 1869-70.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. SINCLAIR, D.A.G.

To the Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa, Canada.

HALIFAX, October 20th, 1870.

SIR,—I inspected the regiments returned in the affixed tabular form as therein stated. I was able to express myself quite satisfied with the endeavors of all ranks to learn their drill and duty, as well as the short time would allow. Could officers and non-commissioned officers have drill before muster, much greater steadiness and precision would be gained. One able instructor could then devote his whole attention to them. The supernumerary ranks would thus get to know their duties, the proper performance of which is essential in a militia force. I observed a serious defect in this all-important point, for which no one is to blame. The markers too had to learn with the men instead of leading them to their positions, of course harming the steadiness of the latter.

Officers commanding companies (old drill), were not generally accurate and prompt enough during the early part of training. All this tends to unsteady the ranks so much, that the effects last more or less through the whole training. While the remedy is special training for a short time beforehand, the noted defects reflect no discredit on any—the marked progress made at the conclusion by each battalion, the result of the willingness and anxiety of all ranks to learn all they could, merited my thanks and favorable report, it is in justice to the officers and men that I feel called on to notice the disadvantages under which they did their best.

The want of an effective non-commissioned staff is very much felt. Lieut.-Col. Milsom and myself had to do instructor's duty in rear, in aid of and under the Lieut.-

Colonels while manœuvring. I do not object to this, if necessary, but think such duties could be better performed by competent staff sergeant-majors under militia command, or else by able non-commissioned officers detached from the school of military instruction.

I have the honor to report very satisfactorily of the Lieutenant-Colonels respectively commanding: Lieut.-Cols. Chipman, Starratt, and Decie. Lieut.-Col. Starratt, ably seconded by his active Major Harris, held his men particularly well in hand in regard both to drill and discipline; but it is well-known that even in the regular forces the steadiness and efficiency of regiments under commanding officers, however able, greatly depend on adjutants, sergeant-majors, and non-commissioned officers. After long service in the militia, I think I can venture to remark that that force is still more dependent on such subordinate aid.

Messing cost the men about 25 cents per diem at two of the posts; at one, contract was made at 20 cents. Owing to some mistake at Wilmot, without awaiting orders from Lieut.-Col. Milsom, the men of the 72nd Regiment were ordered out too soon, and their rations contracted for; at the earnest instance of Lieut.-Col. Decie, commanding, and on his representation of the pecuniary loss and discontent that any alteration would cause, I felt obliged to leave things as already arranged, managing so as to put Lieut.-Col. Milsom in charge at Wilmot, whilst I took Paradise, so that I could inspect the latter on Friday, the former on Saturday. These three commands are all on the Annapolis line of Railway. Paradise and Kentville are about forty miles apart, Wilmot is nearly central between.

Not far from Wilmot lies a very extensive tract of waste land admirably fit for a brigade muster, which I strongly recommend for next training. The little extra expense in railway conveyance, reduced by mustering all at one spot, would be more than balanced by the great advantages.

I conclude by observing that a modified allowance for drums and fifes would tend to enliven the spirit of these camps, and that key-bugles, or bugles with chromatic attachments, are preferable to the regulation bugle of the line, which I could not find any militiaman to sound; as it has no notes it requires long and constant practice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,

Lieut.-Colonel and D.A.G.

The Adjutant-General Militia, &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION,

HALIFAX, 25th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information, that I have inspected the whole of the active force in the 2nd Brigade; three companies of Garrison Artillery, three rural battalions and eleven rural companies, and found the arms, accoutrements,

and stores in a serviceable condition. The several companies were ordered to parade at their company target practice range, and 15 rounds per man were fired at the target by the men of the several companies, except those in Lunenburg Town, the greater part of whom were away from the County at sea; consequently, the number on parade was small. Some excellent practice was made by the men in the Kings and Annapolis Companies, although there were many men in the ranks who had never before fired a shot.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. MILSOM,

Brigade Major.

The Deputy Adjutant-General,

Commanding Military District No. 9.

HALIFAX, N. S., MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 9,

December 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a schedular return of corps inspected in Halifax, Hants, and Colchester Counties.

These corps are all very effective. The Metropolitan Corps have performed more than the regulation drill.

The day for their inspection turned out to be very wet, so that no movements could be effected under my notice, but the men had been previously brigaded on several occasions.

I submit the two reports enclosed, dated November 28th, which seem to be thoroughly satisfactory in respect of the efficiency of the corps.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. SINCLAIR, D.A.G.

The Adjutant General of Militia, &c., &c., &c.,

Ottawa.

OAKFIELD, NEAR HALIFAX, N. S., November 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that I brought together, for battalion drill, at Truro, on the 15th inst., seven independent infantry companies, viz:—

1st Truro,

2nd “

Onslow,

Shubenacadie,

1st Pictou Highlanders,

2nd “ “

3rd “ “

These companies had, hitherto, had no opportunity of battalion drill. I placed them for the day under the command of Lieut. Col. Campbell, (assisted by the necessary staff of officers drawn from our late militia organization,) who was recommended by me in my letter of the 9th April last, to command the battalion proposed to be formed of a portion of these companies. The Pictou and Shubenacadie companies were passed free over the Government railroad, leaving the stations near their homes about 8 a.m., and the battalion mustered at 9.30 a.m., at Truro.

Two companies, unfortunately, had not received their great-coats; the remainder at first, wore their over-coats, but shortly received permission to put them off.

Although the weather was most unfavorable, the men remained under arms until nearly 2 p.m., going through a thoroughly practical field-day, manœuvring first as a battalion, next as a battalion in skirmishing order, and lastly, as a battalion manœuvring in presence of an enemy, every movement covered by skirmishers.

The smartness with which the movements were gone through was most creditable to the men and to the officers who handled them. The men were much interested in the to them novel movements, and I trust that the organization of these companies as a battalion, as recommend in my letter of the 9th April last, may no longer be delayed, and that I may be authorized to assemble them occasionally through the summer for battalion drill, as well as to let them join the Halifax Brigade for drill on the Queen's birthday or other special occasions.

As these companies perform their drill at their local head-quarters, under paragraph 3 of circular of June 1st, 1870, and the battalion drill as proposed, causes the men, necessarily, some extra expenses not contemplated in the pay scale, I would again urge, as proposed in my letter of January 7th, 1870, on this subject, that corps so performing battalion or brigade drill, receive as extra pay the equivalent of expenses that would be incurred for transport and camp equipage if they went into camp.

It is most desirable that the men should be provided with an expense pouch or ball-bag; in spite of efforts to the contrary, when firing is going on, and a package of ammunition is opened, it is not replaced in the large pouch but carried in the trowsers pocket, and a chance spark might cause a serious accident.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

Lieut. Colonel, Brigade Major, 1st Brigade Division.

The Deputy-Adjutant General of Militia,

Military District No. 9.

OAKFIELD, NEAR HALIFAX, November 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the 26th October last I paraded the volunteer force of the City of Halifax for a field-day, viz:—H. Field Battery, Garrison Artillery, 63rd Rifles, 60th Infantry. I enclose a statement shewing the strength of the

different corps. The men turned out smartly in full dress; their arms and accoutrements were in good order.

The ground was kept by a company of the Naval Brigade, who were, during the manoeuvring, attached as skirmishers to the Field Battery.

After a general salute, the force marched past in quick time, in open and quarter distance column, and went in double time; next, two batteries were deployed, covered by skirmishers, and then retired by alternate wings, firing volleys by sections, and covered by the guns of the Field Battery; next, changed front to right, deploying, reserve battalions covered by skirmishers; one of the front battalions was then relieved, and the line was again retired, firing by alternate wings, the Field Battery conforming and supporting the lines by its fire.

The line was then prolonged to the right by the deployment on that flank of the reserve battalion, while the left battalion retired by successive companies from the left and formed reserve columns.

The line then advanced in direct echelon of companies from the right, covered by skirmishers; then wheeled up and formed line to left, the reserve battalion forming in line on the left on the skirmishers being called in, the line supported by the Field Battery on each flank, advanced and charged.

The officers commanding corps generally handled their men smartly and well, but practice is required, and as recommended in my letter of the 7th January last, occasional brigade parades should be held during the summer evenings, and the equivalent of transport and camp equipage expenses should be given to the men as extra pay for this extra drill.

The men should be supplied with ball bags or expense pouches as mentioned above, or serious accidents may occur.

The Field Battery turned out horsed for the first time, but, being below strength, was not accompanied by waggons. The battery was, as usual, capitally handled, and thoroughly up to its work. Representations with regard to its equipment, &c., will shortly be forwarded.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

Lieut.-Colonel, Brigade Major, 1st Brigade Division.

The Deputy-Adjutant General of Militia,

Military District No. 9

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND WARLIKE STORES.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND WARLIKE STORES,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith reports on the state of the stores in possession of the field batteries in Ontario and Quebec; also suggestions by the officers commanding those batteries. In doing so, I think it advisable to lay before you a statement of certain facts, which, I think, deserves most serious consideration.

The batteries have only one line of waggons attached to them, and I believe that there is no *second* line of waggons in store in this country; consequently, a battery could only bring into the field 128 rounds for each 9 pounder, and 84 for the howitzer, instead of 224 and 144 respectively.

The present guns in charge of the field batteries are very much behind the time, owing to the recent advances in artillery science. All field artillery now use rifled field guns, and their main projectiles are common and Shrapnel shell. The 9-pounder fires no common shell, only 15½ per cent. of Shrapnel, 72 per cent being the old common round shot, and yet it is heavier than a rifled gun which would throw a fifteen pound shell. The bronze of which these 9-pounders are made being very valuable, the whole of the field batteries could be armed with a first rate rifled field gun, at comparatively little expense. The 24-pounder howitzers could be brought together as separate batteries, if considered advisable.

There are no small-arm ammunition waggons attached to the batteries; the supply of ammunition to the infantry in the field is, in the English service, a part of the duty of the officer commanding the artillery with which they are brigaded. Other arrangements may be considered advisable in Canada; but as I am not aware of any regulations on the subject (except par. 318, regulations for Active Militia, which merely relates to the regimental reserve), I think it advisable to submit the matter for consideration.

The grant of \$200 "for the instructor of each field battery of artillery, who will also act as care-taker of the battery stores" (as laid down in par. 178, regulations for Active Militia), is not always properly applied, I think, in several cases the officer-commanding keeps this money himself, and instructs, to some extent, personally, occasionally hiring men to clean harness, &c. I do not believe that this was contemplated by the framers of the above regulations. There should be a resident care-taker (paid by Government), for each battery; in most cases this man could attend to other Government work. At those places where there were resident care-takers the stores were in first-rate order. I think that no part of the above grant should be taken by the captain, but a contingent of \$100 annually should be paid to each officer commanding a battery, to cover small expenses, breakages, &c.

With regard to the officering of the batteries, I would recommend the following ing establishment: one major, one captain, and three lieutenants. The command of a field battery is a much greater responsibility than that of a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, and the batteries not being in *battalions* there is no chance of promotion to the substantive rank of major or lieut.-colonel under the present *regime*. A captain would

be necessary to assist the officer commanding, and to take his place in his absence, otherwise a very important command might devolve on an inexperienced lieutenant at a critical time. In the Royal Artillery there is a second captain attached to all batteries, field or garrison. I cannot let the enclosed reports go forward without endeavoring to represent, as strongly as possible, the absolute necessity of raising, *permanently*, a few batteries of garrison artillery; some men must be kept as a protection for the various forts, magazines, and large quantities of valuable stores, now the property of the Dominion (this duty is at present performed by three companies of riflemen). It appears reasonable to suggest that the proper men would be artillerymen, who, in addition to guarding the above properties, would also be able to keep the guns, carriages, ammunition, &c., in proper order, to act as storemen, caretakers of field battery stores, instructors of artillery, &c. &c. On the strength of these batteries might be armourers, for examining and keeping in repair all infantry arms foremen, artificers, &c., and when the militia artillery were brought into the nearest forts for their annual drill and practice (as recommended), they would really be in the position they would occupy in case of war, viz: a nucleus of regulars to have all the stores in their proper places for each nature of gun and mortar, and to work with and instruct the large force of partly trained militia associated with them. I enclose an estimate for two batteries, making a total of 210 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The cost for these batteries, need not exceed \$65,000 annually, and from this may be deducted a large amount now paid for caretakers, drill instructors, foremen, &c. &c. In connection with the foregoing subject, I may point out the very great importance of having experienced persons to act as foremen at all stations where stores are issued (this is not the case at present at *one* station I visited) a wrong issue in case of actual service might be attended with most disastrous consequences, as, for instance, forwarding to a battery in the field, ammunition unsuitable for their guns, wrong fuses, &c. I would point out also the very serious responsibility entailed on Government by allowing the appointment to such posts of persons who do not appreciate the necessity of taking the most stringent precautions when dealing with combustible stores, gunpowder, &c., the more particularly, as quantities of cartridges (heretofore bought ready filled from the Imperial Government), will have to be made up annually at all stations west of Quebec.

In conclusion, I may point out the existence of a singular anomaly with regard to the armament of the works. This is actually in charge of the *civil* branch of the Militia Department, and I conclude it must remain so for the present, as there are no officers of artillery to take charge of the armament and stores connected therewith. This anomaly would of course be at an end if any garrison batteries were permanently raised.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. A. FRENCH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores.

The Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa,

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE STORES IN CHARGE OF THE FIELD
BATTERIES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 1st January, 1871.

OTTAWA BATTERY.

Guns, Carriages, Waggons, &c.—In good order.

Ammunition.—All serviceable.

Harness.—In very good order; new saddlery is required for the officers.

Store Accommodation.—Gun sheds good. The harness-room is situated over a large tank; the moisture which rises therefrom is very injurious to the harness.

Magazine.—There is no magazine.

Facilities for Practice.—Good.

Small Arms.—Spencer Carbines and Swords.—The small stores generally are efficient; a few nose bags are required. There is a resident caretaker.

TORONTO BATTERY.

Guns, Carriages, and Waggons.—In good order. One axletree box is deficient, also the lid of another; there are several small breakages which should be repaired.

Ammunition.—Good, except 53 filled cartridges for the 9-pounders, which have become unserviceable by damp; these ought to be replaced as soon as possible.

Harness.—In good order; has been attacked in parts by moths.

Store Accommodation.—Gun sheds good. The approach to the sheds requires slight repairs. Harness-room good. The whole of the stores of this battery might be removed to the new fort, where there is complete accommodation for a battery.

Magazine.—The powder is *now* kept in the old fort.

Facilities for Practice.—Very good.

Small Arms.—In good order. The small stores generally are efficient, there are, however, many deficiencies. No resident caretaker.

HAMILTON BATTERY.

Guns, Carriages, Waggons, &c.—Serviceable.

Harness.—In tolerable order; officers' saddlery required urgently; lining of the non-commissioned officers' a good deal moth-eaten.

Ammunition.—Serviceable and in good order.

Store Accommodation.—Good. The flooring of the gun shed requires repair—probable cost of repair about \$40.

Practice.—Can be carried on in this vicinity, but rarely has been.

Small Arms.—In good order.

Magazine.—No magazine, the powder is kept in a magazine belonging to the Hamilton Powder Company, at a distance of about two miles from the battery store. The small stores generally are in good order; new blankets are required. No regular caretaker.

WELLAND CANAL BATTERY.

Guns and Carriages.—In good order. The waggons require painting, as they have been more exposed.

Ammunition.—Serviceable; two filled 9-pounder cartridges damaged by mice (owing to their being no proper magazine.)

Harness.—In very good order, except the harness of one sub-division detached at Thorold. (Major King intends bringing this latter into headquarters.)

Store Accommodation.—There are no Government sheds for this battery. The harness-room fitted up by Major King is a very good one. Arrangements should, I think, be at once made for fitting up proper sheds, &c., here; probable cost \$250.

Magazine.—There is no magazine.

Practice.—Can be carried on at Port Colborne. The small stores generally are efficient. The Sergeant-Major is drill instructor and caretaker, and resides in vicinity.

LONDON BATTERY.

Guns, Carriages, Waggons, &c.—In very good order.

Ammunition.—All serviceable.

Harness.—In very good condition; officers' saddlery and one set non-commissioned officer's required.

Store Accommodation.—Very good.

Magazine.—A regular magazine belonging to and built by Dominion Government, it is kept in first-rate order.

Practice.—Cannot be carried on in vicinity; can at Port Stanley, 25 miles off; could march there.

Small Arms.—The Spencer carbines are in good order. The swords are old dragoon swords, of an obsolete pattern. The small stores generally are in very good order. New valises are urgently required. The Sergeant-Major is caretaker; I believe he resides in the vicinity.

KINGSTON BATTERY.

Guns, Carriages, Waggons, &c.—In good order.

Ammunition.—Serviceable.

Harness.—In good order; the iron work has been "japanned."

Store Accommodation.—Good. The roof and platform of the gun shed require slight repairs.

Magazine.—The filled cartridges are in a corn bin in gun sheds; they should, I think, be in MARKET BATTERY magazine.

Practice.—Can be carried on in vicinity.

Small Arms.—No carbines. Swords in good order. The small stores generally are serviceable. No resident caretaker.

MONTREAL BATTERY.

Guns, Carriages, Waggons, &c.—In very good order; there are a few cracks in the naves of some wheels.

Harness and Saddlery.—In excellent order.

Ammunition.—Projectiles all serviceable. I did not see the filled cartridges; I understand they are all serviceable.

Store Accommodation.—Very good.

Magazine.—Powder on St. Helen's Island; the magazine in the Quebec Gate Barracks would be much more convenient.

Practice.—Can be carried on in the vicinity.

Small Arms.—In good order. The small stores generally are in very good order. New blankets are required. A resident caretaker (paid \$5 per week by officer commanding the battery.

QUEBEC BATTERY.

Guns, Carriages, &c.—In very good order.

Ammunition.—All serviceable.

Harness.—In excellent order.

Store Accommodation.—Very good.

Magazine.—The powder is kept in the Imperial magazines.

Practice.—Can be carried on in the vicinity.

Small Arms.—No carbines. Swords in good condition. The small stores generally in good order; twenty new whips are required. The stores of cavalry, artillery and infantry are all in the same enclosure. There is a resident caretaker for the whole, assisted by two others, one a saddler, paid 70 cents per diem. I would suggest a slight increase of pay to this man, as his duty has evidently been well done.

SUGGESTIONS RELATING TO THE FIELD BATTERIES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

(1.) The officer commanding the Ottawa battery, wishes his battery augmented to six guns. He states he can obtain the necessary men and horses.

[The change would not be advisable unless carried out with all the batteries. I would not recommend the change at present.]

(2.) Drilling and manœuvring with waggons is condemned by nearly all the officers commanding batteries. They do not see, however, any other method by which the men can be brought up when rapid movements are required on service.

[Suggestions for obviating this very objectionable feature in field artillery exercises are at present being considered in England. The new muzzle-loading rifled field guns will be fitted with "axle-tree seats." This alteration could not be applied to the carriages at present in charge of the militia batteries.]

They all agree that the drill would be greatly simplified by manœuvring without waggons.

[When men have so little time for drill annually, it is important that no time should be lost in learning useless and complicated manœuvres.]

(3.) All officers commanding agree that for active service a pistol would be preferable to a sword. Major King and Lieut.-Col. Shanly would like *both* to be issued; they say the men feel rather proud of their swords.

[The batteries are all supplied with swords. For active service, pistols should, I think, be issued. I hold that the equipment should be designed solely with a view to "active service."]

(4.) The batteries at Ottawa, Kingston, Welland and Quebec have no difficulty in obtaining horses, the three former being horsed mainly by country teams. The officers commanding batteries at London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal complain of the very great difficulty of horsing their batteries, and the very great expense they are put to, frequently having to hire horses from livery stables at their own expense, (the Government allowance being about half of what it costs them.)

Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, at Montreal, informed me that nearly a whole day was lost in obtaining horses for the Battery there, on the occasion of being ordered out to Trout River. To obviate these difficulties three distinct suggestions have been offered.

Lieut.-Col. Shanly suggests "enrolling horses," the owners to get \$20 annually per pair for efficient horses; the money to be paid annually in arrear on the certificate of the officer commanding, and Inspector of Artillery. He thinks the above measure would insure his battery being properly horsed, and no time would be lost finding horses and fitting harness, &c.

[This would cost annually (for the gun and waggon horses), about \$400. These advantages are obvious. The idea is, I think a good one, and it has the advantage of simplicity in its working as compared with the present or any other proposed system.]

Capt. Gray, of the Toronto battery suggests buying a certain number of horses, say 16, to be kept and worked by carriers, who would be bound to supply those horses when wanted, and one half as many more, the extra ones to be paid for.

[First cost, about \$1,600, or say an annual cost of \$160. There would be a saving of the amount paid for the annual drill of 16 horses. 16 days drill, 16 horses, at 75cts. per diem, \$192.]

Horses dying to be replaced by the carrier; the horses to become the property of the carrier after ten years, when a new lot would have to be bought.

[This system might be tried in Toronto and Hamilton, as there are public carriers employing large numbers of horses at both these places.]

Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Montreal, states that he has often had to pay \$40 for a single turn out of his battery. He believes that if he obtained possession of a portion of the stables and gun sheds in the Quebec gate barracks, he could obtain 40 horses by subscription, (a large amount has already been subscribed by the citizens to horse his battery) and keep them employed at contracts, &c., without any cost to Government.

I give this suggestion in full as offered to me. I am not prepared to recommend its being acted on, however.

[This plan would certainly be the cheapest and yet the most efficient of all. I fear, however, it is open to several serious objections, the two most obvious appear to be: that without very careful superintendance and unceasing attention, the plan could not be worked for any length of time; and that persons having the advantages of government stables, sheds, &c., free, would be brought into unfair competition with others having no such advantages, and yet dependent on cartage, &c., for their livelihood.]

Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, of the Quebec battery, suggests a "skeleton battery" being always kept up, or even 10 horses and eight drivers, to afford instruction in driving, and to make certain of having good drivers with the leaders of both gun and waggon.

Cost of horses \$1,000, or say annually.....	\$ 100
Keep of 10 horses for one year, at 25cts. per diem.....	912
Pay of eight men for one year, at 50cts. per diem	1460
	\$2,472
Deduct annual drill allowance for eight men and 10 horses	184
	\$2288

This would probably be too low an estimate. I would not recommend this scheme; the cost appears to be excessive as compared with the other proposals.]

(5.) An extension of the time for annual drill is strongly recommended; say drill from Monday of one week till following Saturday week, equal to 13 whole days, instead of eight, as at present.

[I think all the artillery (field and garrison), should be allowed more time for drill than the infantry.]

(6.) A regular annual allowance of ammunition for practice is recommended. The practice of some batteries has been carried on at very irregular intervals.

[I consider this a *necessity* for field and garrison batteries. 100 rounds for field batteries, 50 rounds for garrison batteries, would be a fair allowance. To save expense the main portion to be with shot, 50 and 25 rounds respectively of *blank* to be issued for exercise.]

(7.) Officers commanding are all agreed that "competitive" practice between picked detachments of batteries, as carried on by the volunteer artillery in England, would be attended with very good results. Lieut.-Col Shanly thinks it would have an excellent effect; it would cause extra good men to join the battery.

[There would be little difficulty in carrying this out. The Government grant for "rifle" practice for the artillery might be withdrawn. I conclude that no direct steps could be taken by the authorities in this matter, but were an "artillery association" formed to carry it properly out, I would recommend the necessary ammunition being granted free of cost. As the competition would be almost entirely with shot, the actual expense would be inconsiderable.]

(8.) Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, Quebec thinks the present strength of a battery in men and horses is insufficient. Lieut.-Col. Shanly thinks there should be a total of 100 officers and men for a field battery. The present strength does not allow for any casualties, absence, &c.

[The present strength is certainly too little. The *peace establishment* for a similar battery in the Royal artillery (four nine pounders and two 24 pounders, Howitzers), would include 100 gunners and 76 drivers. Proportionally, therefore, the strength ought to be 117 gunners and drivers instead of 59, the present establishment, and 69 horses instead of 55.]

(9.) Officers commanding generally object to the Spencer carbines; they would prefer artillery carbines or short Snider rifles. Major King likes the Spencer carbines. The Kingston and Quebec batteries have no carbines.

[If there are any artillery carbines in store, they might be issued; if not, as the matter is not very important, its consideration may be deferred for the present.]

(10.) Several officers think the present guns rather heavy. Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne suggests their present guns being replaced by Armstrong, or rifled guns of some sort.

[The present guns are very heavy. I should never recommend the issue of Armstrong field guns, their small stores are so very complicated. A simple muzzle-loading rifled gun (similar to those approved for India), ought, I think, to replace at once the present old-fashioned smooth-bored guns. The cost would not be very great.]

(11.) The issue of certain small stores such as nose-bags, corn-bags, stable utensils, spare priming wires, horse blankets, blanket covers, surcingles, &c., has been recommended by some commanding officers.

[There may be objections to the issue of many of these articles on the ground that the men are paid for the use of their horses, and that *they* are responsible for keeping their horses fed and groomed; arrangements should, I think, be made for the immediate

issue of most of these articles, in the event of a battery being moved from its own headquarters.]

G. A. FRENCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

I. of A. and W. S.

Owing to my having so recently taken up the duties of my appointment, I am not in a position at present to make many suggestions with reference to the garrison artillery, but the following proposals would, I think, if carried out, benefit that important branch of the service considerably.

Every battery to carry on practice with *shot and shell* annually.

That garrison batteries should, where possible, be brought into the nearest fort, and there perform their annual drill and practice under competent supervision.

That the drill time be extended, and that it be mainly devoted to artillery drill. To insure the latter, I would recommend the withdrawal of all rifles except sufficient for guards, rifle matches, &c., say 10 per battery.

G. A. FRENCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

I. of A. and W. S.

REPORT OF GUNBOAT AGENT.

TORONTO, 3rd February, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a Report of the mileage, places called at, and services performed by the Dominion gunboats *Prince Alfred* and *Rescue*, for the season of 1870.

On the 11th April, instructions were sent to have the gunboat *Prince Alfred* in readiness to leave Goderich with an artillery company under Captain Thompson's command. Owing to the state of the ice, the boat did not leave until the 22nd instant. From that date until the 20th July, with the exception of the time required to put on a new wheel, the boat was employed on patrol duty, and carrying troops, stores, and towing vessels for the Red River expedition, after which date she was laid up.

On the 10th September the *Prince Alfred* left Goderich for Sarnia, having on board the Adjutant-General of Militia on an inspecting tour; also the Goderich battery of artillery, who were ordered out for their annual drill, after taking part in the review held at Sarnia. The gunboat returned to Goderich on the 16th instant.

On the 5th October the gunboat again left Goderich for Collingwood, to receive the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, who proceeded to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and various harbors and ports on lakes Huron, St. Clair and Georgian Bay, on official business, returning to Sarnia on the 12th, where she was laid up for the winter.

Since last March a great improvement has been made in the hull and rigging of the *Prince Alfred*. The deck house was removed, berths for seven officers and sixty-five men provided, masts and sails added—so as to be used in saving fuel when cruising,—oak top-gallant bulwarks raised, iron plates all round the hull above deck, platforms fore and aft, guns added, &c.

In addition to the number of officers and men mentioned above, the *Prince Alfred* is fitted to carry four "Armstrong" and two "Howitzer" guns, has a large magazine, with room also for seven days' supply of fuel.

The gunboat *Rescue* received orders to take on board a company of volunteers on the 20th April. After they returned home, the boat laid up until the 9th May, when she left for Collingwood, to tow vessels chartered for the Red River expedition to the Sault Ste. Marie, and returned to Kingston on the 22nd June, where she remained until laid up for the winter. Number of miles vessels were towed by the gunboats, 690.

I beg leave to enclose a Return of the number of miles ran, and places visited by the gunboats.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

GEO. H. WYATT,

Gunboat Agent.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence,

Ottawa.

Number of miles ran and ports visited by the Dominion gunboats during the season of 1870 :—

	MILES.
Gunboat <i>Prince Alfred</i>	4,492
" <i>Rescue</i>	2,600
	—7,092 miles.

PLACES VISITED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Hilton, Detour, Bruce Mines, Little Current, Collingwood, Owen Sound, Southampton, Kincardine, Goderich, Sarnia, Mooretown, St. Clair Canal, Windsor, Port Colborne, Brockville, and Kingston.

Number of miles employed in towing schooners on the Red River expedition, 690.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. WYATT,

Gunboat Agent.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF STORES.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH.

Ottawa, January 20th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following statement of the operations of the Branch under my direction during the past year—a year in which the service has been rendered exceptionally severe from various causes. More notably from those occasioned by the Fenian Raid; the equipment of the Red River Expeditionary Force, and the providing supplies for its maintenance "*en route*," taking over the forts and their armaments, and the lands therewith transferred to the Dominion Government by the Imperial authorities; and, finally, the reception of the Reserve Stores and Ammunition.

Notwithstanding these extraneous services, I am happy to be able to report, that owing to the cheerful and willing assistance rendered me at all times by the staff of the Branch, the duties entrusted to me have been successfully performed without a hitch or complaint—a fact which merits favorable consideration, when it is understood that the operations of this Branch extend from Halifax in the East to Fort Garry in the West. Each district over that large extent of territory, having its Storekeeper, making his monthly returns to me at head-quarters, and in almost daily communication, thus involving a large amount of correspondence, and a continued administrative supervision.

I now proceed to detail, *seriatim*, under appropriate heads, all matters connected with this Branch, that may be necessary for your information.

CLO

The following return furnishes a statement of the clothing remaining in store at the the 1st January, 1871 :—

	NAVAL.				CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.							
	Serge Frocks.	Serge Trousers.	Linen Frocks.	Naval Forage Caps.	Cloth Tunics.	Cloth Trousers.	Busbies.	Great Coats.	Cloth Tunics.	Cloth Trousers.	Serge Tunics.	Serge Trousers.	Busbies.	Forage Caps.	Great Coats.	
	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	
In Store at Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1869					125	2	131	.....	20	117	1084	444	157	.....	2500
Received during 1870	1505	1505	1500	1500	500	500	250	585	3500	.....	.....	3500	.....	3500	1416
Total	1505	1505	1500	1500	625	502	381	585	3520	117	1084	3944	157	3500	3916	
Issues during 1870					396	377	292	580	1602	32	1024	2597	51	1231	2273	
Remaining in Store, Jan. 1, 1871	1505	1505	1500	1500	229	125	89	5	1918	85	60	1347	106	2269	1643	

THING.

close of the previous year, the amount received during the past year, and the remains on

	EN-GINEERS.	INFANTRY.								RIFLES.						LINEN SUITS.						
		Cloth Trousers.	Busbies.	Cloth Tunics.	Cloth Trousers.	Serge Tunics.	Serge Trousers.	Shakos.	Forage Caps.	Band Tunics.	Band Caps.	Great Coats.	Cloth Tunics.	Cloth Trousers.	Serge Tunics.	Serge Trousers.	Shakos.	Forage Caps.	Band Caps.	Blouses.	Trousers.	Ankle Boots.
		Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.	Prs.
.....			679	13	1399	18	1100	10295	8414	361	339	71	557	1260	20	1608	1592	11416	
220	120	5587	1097	8408	5172	750	750	5532	8182	8030	6000	100	
220	120	6266	13	2496	8425	1100	15467	750	750	13946	8543	339	71	8587	1260	6020	100	1608	1592	11416		
79	56	5672	4	411	5694	.....	7372	730	694	7923	4012	235	3	3175	.....	2791	91	4	787	2111
141	64	594	9	2085	2732	1100	8095	20	56	6023	4531	104	68	5412	1260	3229	9	1604	805	9305		

To save delay, and the expense of re-transhipment from Ottawa to Halifax, arrangements were made with the English contractors, to ship by the Inman steamers to the latter place, the following articles of clothing, viz:—

. Artillery.	{	Cloth Tunics.....	500
		Serge Trowsers, pairs.....	1,000
		Forage Caps.....	500
Infantry.	{	Cloth Tunics.....	3,000
		Serge Trowsers, pairs.....	1,500
		Forage Caps.....	2,000

From this consignment the Storekeeper at Halifax was enabled to supply the larger portion of the Active Militia in Military District No. 9, leaving a small residue in store there. There were also forwarded to Halifax from Ottawa, for the service of the Naval Brigade:—

500	Naval Serge Frocks.
500	do Trowsers, pairs.
500	do Cloth Caps.
500	do White Drill Frocks.

These, however, have not been required. The Halifax Naval Brigade having changed its organization, is now constituted the 2nd Brigade of Halifax Garrison Artillery. The clothing consequently has not been issued, and remains in store at Halifax.

OFFICERS CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENTS.

Of these we have but a very small quantity remaining in store, and it is not the intention of the Department to re-stock. In 1862, when the Volunteer system became more largely developed, for the sake of uniformity and efficiency, it was considered advisable to obtain these supplies for the officers of the force, to whom they were sold at cost price, with a few departmental charges added to cover expenses. This system worked well, and proved a great boon to the officers concerned. But the ends intended having been attained, this mode of supply will now cease, and the Officers henceforth must depend upon the trade of the country for such articles of clothing and equipments as they may need.

AMMUNITION.

The ammunition in the different district magazines, at the close of 1869, is detailed in the following statement, which also shews the receipts and issues for the past year, and the remains at its close. During the year all the old Enfield or muzzle-loading ammunition, excepting a small quantity which still remains at St. John and Halifax, was sent to Montreal, there broken up, and made into cannon cartridges for practice and salutes. The lead and percussion caps were sold, the latter having been previously destroyed.

It having been considered unnecessary to maintain store establishments at Hamilton and Prescott, in addition to those at Toronto and Ottawa, in such close proximity, both the former establishments were broken up in the early part of the year, and their stores transferred respectively to the latter places. By this arrangement, a storekeeper being

no longer required at Hamilton, his services were dispensed with. At Prescott, there had only been a caretaker in charge, who still remains in charge of the Militia property at that place.

STATIONS.	BALL.				BLANK.	
	Snider.	Enfield.	Spencer.	Colts.	Snider.	Enfield.
Remains 31st December, 1869.						
London.....	649,280	15,450	273,893	1,426	11,200	6,317
Toronto.....	466,614	3,866	136,152	6,800		
Hamilton.....		200		4,800		7,700
Kingston.....	225,790	20,095	198,633		16,420	
Ottawa.....	37,000	13,560	43,903	100	10,950	
Prescott.....	31,210	1,010	3,540		3,240	2,200
Montreal.....	146,940		148,198	133,092		
Quebec.....	42,600			27,300	3,560	
St. John, N.B.....	78,000		10,000		33,380	1,200
Halifax, N.S.....	107,360	66,000			22,440	
Total.....	1,784,794	120,181	814,319	173,518	101,190	17,417
Received in 1870.						
London.....	41,800				100,000	
Toronto.....					100,000	
Kingston.....	10,600				75,000	
Ottawa.....	99,123				52,860	
Montreal.....	453,283				175,000	
Quebec.....	250,000		10,000		100,000	
St. John, N.B.....	100,000		14,000		125,000	
Halifax, N.S.....	50,000	7,900			75,000	
Total.....	2,789,600	7,900	838,319	173,518	904,050	17,417
Issued in 1870.						
London.....	210,100		7,375		70,900	
Toronto.....	251,670			1,036	72,800	
Kingston.....	148,980		7,056		68,830	
Ottawa.....	95,690		6,330	100	60,200	
Montreal.....	493,110		45,870	5,050	79,200	
Quebec.....	178,322		4,000		28,100	
St. John, N.B.....	147,000		2,000		57,200	
Halifax, N.S.....	156,280				52,065	
Total.....	1,681,152		72,631	6,186	489,295	
Remains in Magazines, 31st December, 1870.....	1,108,448	73,900	755,688	167,332	414,755	1,200

During the year just elapsed, 195,400 rounds of Snider ball ammunition have been sold, for which the Department has received \$4,783 05, a considerable increase over the sales of 1869, which only reached 166,100 rounds, yielding a sum of \$3,986 40. The gross amount received during the year for stores sold is \$19,983 43, as shewn in the statement underneath. It will be observed that there is a slight discrepancy between the two amounts as shewn for ammunition, but this is explained by the fact, that the payments for ammunition sold at Halifax in December, did not reach head-quarters in time to be included in the subjoined statement. There are also some surpluses in the amounts transmitted in excess of the regulated price. See appendix for return of ammunition sold:—

Stores sold in 1870.	Extra Ammunition.	Great Coats.	Officer's Clothing.	Men's Clothing.	Small Stores.	Miscellaneous.	Total Am't Received.
Total.	4,759 50	206 50	1,415 54	987 52	34 82	12,579 55	19,983 43

No moneys are received by this Branch, the whole of the payments being made through the Receiver-General, by deposit receipts from the purchaser, through the Bank of Montreal, the draft for the Department, after being entered in the store books, is then transferred to the Account Branch.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries have been supplied from the Dominion stores to the amount of \$4,976 00, not included in the above statement, with Spencer rifles, Colt's revolvers, accoutrements, and ammunition, for the service of the vessels employed in the protection of the fisheries. The guns and ordnance stores required for this service were obtained from Her Majesty's Control Department.

CAMP EQUIPAGE

Was issued during the usual drill season, on the requisitions of the District Staff Officers, and under the regulations in force. If it is intended, as contemplated, to form brigade camps in each District, the supply of blankets should be increased for this service. I was unable to supply the two brigade camps, formed respectively at Sarnia and Prescott, without borrowing blankets from Toronto for Sarnia, and from Montreal for Prescott, thus adding to the cost of transport, as the borrowed blankets had to be returned to whence they came, on the breaking up of the camps. One blanket per man, to which our present supply is limited, is altogether insufficient for camping purposes, and for the health and comfort of the men.

The annual wear and tear and loss of camp equipage is considerable, and requires the strictest supervision to reduce it to its minimum. If the regulations on this head are only strictly enforced, and all loss and wilful damage charged against the defaulters, the moneys so recovered would be sufficient to cover such loss and damage. These being made good under the supervision of the different storekeepers, after the camp equipage is returned into store at the close of the season's operations. The camp damages recovered and paid to the Department, amounted in 1869 to \$157 33; the amount recovered last year, was \$131 48.

The tent poles of ash, manufactured in this country, have not answered as well as if they had been made of red pine, which at the time the Department was unable to procure. Gradually, however, as deficiencies occur, and are made good, they are being replaced by the better material, which is exclusively used in the camp equipments of the Imperial authorities.

Tents and appurtenances, with grey blankets, were issued in 1869 to the different districts, in the following proportions:—

		Tents.	Blankets.
London,	M.D., No. 1.....	300	1,500
Toronto,	„ No. 2.....	300	1,500
Kingston,	„ No. 3.....	200	1,000
Montreal,	„ Nos. 5 & 6.....	300	1,500
Quebec,	„ No. 7.....	200	1,000
St. John, N.B.,	„ No. 8.....	100	500
Halifax, N.S.,	„ No. 9.....	100	500
Ottawa in reserve &	No. 4.....	500	2,132
Total.....		2000	10,132

After the great fires, by which the neighbourhood of Ottawa was so much devastated during the season of 1870, I received your instructions to issue to the Fire Relief Committee of this city, fifty tents and appurtenances for the use of the sufferers. Twenty-five of these have been since returned into store, the remaining twenty-five are still out, and in possession of the Committee.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Of these, at the close of the year, there remained in store:—

Cavalry Swords and Belts.....	261
Short Sniders.....	412
Long Sniders.....	996
Spencer Carbines.....	360
Starr Carbines.....	282
Spencer Muskets.....	1,913
Peabody Rifles.....	2,970
Infantry Accoutrements, about.....	8,000
Rifle Accoutrements, about.....	2,000
Infantry Knapsacks.....	4,299
Rifle Knapsacks.....	2,000
Infantry Great Coat Straps.....	8,242
Rifle Great Coat Straps.....	3,628
Water Bottles.....	2,171

It is impossible, in a report like this, to give in detail all the stores in charge, the above are given as part only, and the most important, and have no reference whatever to the reserve stores, which will be spoken of further on.

SOLDIERS' KITS.

Of these we had in store, at the close of 1869, 5,000 complete. From this stock was supplied the outfit for the Red River Force, as also the additional supply forwarded to Fort Garry in September, to replace wear, tear, and loss. There still remain in store 3,000 kits available for further use.

STATIONERY.

In July of last year it was found expedient to change the system, with regard to the issue of stationery for the district staff, heretofore distributed from the office of the Adjutant-General. It is now issued quarterly on requisitions from the officers concerned, and forwarded to them direct. The stock in the stores being replenished, as required for this service, from the stationery Branch on approved requisitions.

IRON TARGETS.

During the summer, arrangements were made with the firm of Morland, Watson & Co., Montreal, for a supply of targets. In August that firm delivered into the Dominion stores, at that place, 196, which were distributed as follows:—

London, M.D., No. 1.....	35
Toronto, „ No. 2.....	30
Kingston, „ No. 3.....	15
Prescott, „ No. 4.....	15
Montreal, „ Nos. 5 & 6.....	41
Quebec, „ No. 7.....	20
Fredericton, „ No. 8.....	20
Halifax, „ No. 9.....	20
Total.....	196

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

On the 21st March last, I received your instructions to provide the following supplies for the Red River Expeditionary Force, which was to start for Fort Garry *via* Thunder Bay, on the opening of the navigation. These supplies being based on an estimate furnished by Mr. Dawson, of the Department of Public Works, and were to consist of

1,700 Barrels of Pork.
2,000 do Flour.
30 Waggon.
10 Carts.
70 Horses.
70 Sets of Harness.
12 Yoke of Oxen.
120 Tons of pressed Hay.
6,000 Bushels of Oats.

A portion of the flour and pork, 1,000 barrels of each, to be packed in half barrels, for convenience in portaging.

On the following day I proceeded to Toronto and Collingwood, and succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Spratt, broker, Toronto, for flour, hay, and oats; with Messrs. Ramsey & Co., for pork; with Messrs. Rice, Lewis, & Son, for waggons, carts, and

harness; with Mr. Bond, of Toronto, for horses; and Mr. Winters, of Collingwood, for the oxen.

I am happy to be able to report, that all the arrangements entered into with the above parties, were most satisfactorily carried out by them in every particular, no delay whatever occurred, and all the articles supplied stood the test of the most rigid inspection, not only those instituted on the part of the Dominion Government, but also those of the boards of officers subsequently appointed to this duty, by the Lieut.-General commanding. Nothing being received by the Imperial Authorities unless approved of by these Boards.

In the supply of half barrels great difficulties were experienced. The season was so far advanced that coopers had exhausted the material on hand and were unprepared for an unexpected demand of this kind, and it was eventually found necessary to substitute iron hooped half barrels for the wooden hooped ones, which were the more desirable in every respect. No difficulty occurred with respect to the half barrels for the flour, which could as readily be supplied as the whole ones.

The prices paid for the pork were, for the first 1,000 barrels purchased, \$25.00; the remaining 700 cost \$26.75.

The flour cost, for the first 1,000 purchased, \$4.25; the remaining 1,000, packed in half barrels, was \$4 62½ per barrel.

For the pressed hay, collected at Collingwood, \$12 00 per ton was paid.

The oats were collected and stored at Owen Sound, one half costing 31 cents per bushel, the balance, 32, bags for their conveyance, averaged each 23 cents.

The waggons were contracted for at \$88 each; carts \$60; 30 sets of double harness \$28 per set; 10 sets of single cart harness \$15 per set.

The harness, after being inspected, and approved of by the Imperial Officers, was carefully fitted to the horses, and numbered with the number of the horse it was intended for, by the collar makers of the Royal Artillery Battery, then stationed at Toronto.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring the horses, the season for agricultural operations having commenced, and farmers, unless tempted by high prices, would not part with them. The country, likewise, had been nearly denuded of its best horses by American buyers. As Mr. Bond's instructions were to procure the best obtainable, the average price ruled as high as \$150 each. Those purchased were collected towards the latter end of April, and stabled in the Crystal Palace stables, which were kindly loaned for that purpose by the Toronto Corporation. As a proof of the care which had been exercised in their selection, only one of those brought to Toronto was rejected,—Mr. Smith, Professor of the Veterinary College, Toronto, performing the duties of inspection for the Dominion Government. His verdict being confirmed both with respect to horses and oxen, on the subsequent inspection of the Board of Officers, ordered by the Lieut.-General Commanding. The oxen averaged \$120 per yoke.

The whole of the above supplies were ready for delivery to the Imperial Control Department at the time indicated, which was to be the opening of the navigation on the 1st May. During the preparations, in procuring and concentrating these supplies, I

received the most efficient and active assistance from Major Peebles, who had been appointed Assistant Control Officer for the Dominion to the Red River Force.

On the 25th April, at the urgent request of the Lieut.-General commanding, I was instructed to procure the following additional supply of

- 80 Horses.
- 12 Oxen.
- 20 Waggons.
- 20 Carts.
- 5,000 Bushels of Oats.
- 180 Tons of pressed Hay.
- 35 Tons of Ox Feed.

The waggons were obtained as before, the carts were contracted for with Mr. Thomas Bassett, Collingwood, at an advance of \$2 00 each; the 5,000 bushels of oats and 35 tons of Ox feed, were obtained from Messrs. Barnhart & Co., Collingwood, at 34 cents per bushel for the former, \$26 per ton for the latter. The hay was contracted for with Messrs. Long & Brother, Collingwood, at \$15 00 per ton.

As time pressed, and there was a difficulty about obtaining the number of horses required in sufficient time, an arrangement was entered into with the Lieut.-General commanding for the purchase of 80 artillery horses, at \$120 each, belonging to the batteries of the Royal Artillery, then about embarking for England. This arrangement was mutually satisfactory, although I was a little doubtful whether the artillery horses, accustomed to good grooming and light work, would stand the rough usage and work they were likely to encounter so well as our own country horses taken from the plough, and lumbering operations, and fully accustomed to such hard usage and work. No delay, whatever, in the completion of this last order ensued.

On the 7th June, another application came from the Lieut.-General commanding, for 10 more waggons, to be immediately forwarded to Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley, at Thunder Bay. As the emergency was pressing, and did not admit of delay, these waggons were picked up wherever they could be obtained, and were at once forwarded to Mr. Marston, the Imperial Control officer at Collingwood, for transmission as directed. With this transaction, the furnishing of supplies, by this branch of the Militia Department, ceased.

TEAMSTERS.

In the latter end of April, I hired at Collingwood 60 teamsters, at the rate of \$22 00 per month and their board, to commence from 1st May. These were engaged by the month, terminable at once on any misconduct or disobedience of orders on their part, or at the close of any month, by the officer commanding the expedition, whenever the exigencies of the service permitted it. To meet the requirements for the additional horses and oxen subsequently ordered, I again proceeded to Collingwood about the middle of May, and hired 44 more on the same terms. Out of the total number that had been hired, two foremen and two assistant foremen were appointed, at a monthly wage,

respectively, of \$40 00 and \$30 00 each. The teamsters were assembled at Toronto, and Collingwood, and proceeded as required, as the different relays of horses and oxen were being shipped.

They had been especially and carefully selected from the rural parts, principally the counties of Grey, Huron, Peel, Simcoe, Waterloo, and Bruce, and were either young farmers, or men who had been accustomed all their lives to farming or lumbering operations. None were engaged who did not produce some sort of testimonial as to fitness, character, and the locality from whence he came.

Whilst these preparations were in progress, for the sustenance of the force, the Dominion quota of it was in rapid process of formation at Toronto, under the directions of the Adjutant General of Militia. So strenuous were his exertions, and those of the Deputy Adjutant General at headquarters, that it was organized and fully equipped and ready to join Her Majesty's troops on the departure of the expedition.

The arms, accoutrements, knapsacks, and ammunition boots, were procured from the Imperial stores. The clothing, blankets, necessaries, and boots (two pairs per man), were supplied from those of the Dominion.

Hardly had the expedition started on its way before it became necessary to make preparations for the winter supplies required for the Dominion force, that was to remain in garrison at Fort Garry. These were prepared during the summer months, and consisted of another complete outfit of clothing and necessaries, with the addition of fur caps, winter mitts, under flannels, and mufflers. The officers' supplies, under the provisions of the General Order No. 1, of the 30th June last, were collected at the Toronto stores.

On the 1st day of September, the whole, consisting of 212 packages, weighing over 15 tons, were placed in charge of Captain Perry, especially employed on this duty, who proceeded with them to Fort Garry, *via* St. Paul's, U. S., and delivered them, about the end of October, to Major Peebles, the Dominion Control officer at the former place, himself returning to headquarters about the latter end of November. Captain Perry's duties were performed with a zeal and efficiency that deserve all praise; they were onerous and severe in the extreme, and required the exercise, on his part, of the greatest tact and judgment towards their successful performance.

RETURNED HORSES.

Early in September I was notified by the Imperial Control Department that a number of horses and oxen were then on their way back to Collingwood. Of these I was requested to take charge, with a view to their ultimate disposal. As the horses, generally, were in poor condition after their severe service, they had to be allowed time to recuperate before they could be offered for public sale. For this purpose I had them placed in the artillery stables at the new Fort, Toronto, under the superintendence of Mr. Bond. Such teamsters as were required being retained, while those not wanted were paid up and discharged.

The first sale took place at the new Fort, Toronto, on the 27th September; at this were sold 55 returned horses. The proceeds of the sale being \$5,606 00

The second sale, at the same place, occurred on the 1st November, at which were sold 59 horses, realizing 5,952 20

In this amount is included \$375, received for six yoke of oxen sold at Collingwood, where they had been kept at pasture.

The final sale was on the 22nd November, when the remainder of the horses, 22 in number, were sold, realizing 2,361 70

The gross proceeds of the three sales, at which 136 were sold, were 13,919 90

Expenses 2,721 81

Nett proceeds \$11,198 09

The expenses were great, but this was unavoidable. The horses were, on arrival, in poor condition, many of them sick, and had to be kept sometime to fit them for sale. Although the stables cost nothing, mens' wages, maintenance, farriers work, and other incidental expenses accumulated rapidly where such a large number of horses were coming and going continually for nearly three months.

With respect to the 14 horses that are unaccounted for of the original 150 purchased, I am informed that several died during the progress of the expedition, and that others were sold by the Imperial Control Department, both at Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. As a corroboration of the opinion previously expressed, with regard to the artillery horses, I may here mention this fact. The 66 Canadian horses that were sold, brought an average each of \$115, while the 70 artillery horses that were sold, only reached \$92 each.

A surplus of oats and bags that remained over unexpended at Owen Sound, were sold in October, and realized the following prices :—

291 bushels of oats @ 39 cents \$113 73

252 bags for " 13 " 32 76

\$146 49

A large sale of returned stores, under the auspices of the Imperial Control Department, took place at Collingwood, on the last days of October. Respecting this sale I have no information.

FORTS, ARMAMENTS, AND LANDS.

In the beginning of July, in accordance with the provisions of the despatch of February, 1870, I received your instructions to place myself in communication with Colonel Hamilton, commanding Royal Engineers, for the purpose of receiving over from him the above.

On the 15th July, I met Colonel Hamilton by appointment at Toronto, and received over from him the new Fort, barracks, and fixtures, and adjoining buildings. It was not, however, until the 26th September, that the final transfer was completed, by my receiving over the old Fort and buildings, with the lands. The armament of the Forts consists of seven 8-inch and two 32-pounder guns. With these I received side-arms, and the usual service supply of ammunition and ordnance stores.

The lands transferred at Toronto, contain 191 acres, 2 roods, and 8 perches. The land is leased to one tenant, Sinnott, who pays a yearly rental of \$60.

With reference to the Toronto lands under my charge, previously transferred to the Militia Department, by the Order in Council, of the 16th November, 1869, I have here to report that 72 acres, a triangular piece situated between the Great Western and Northern Railways and the western town line, has been disposed of to the Ontario Government for the sum of \$21,000.

On the 1st August I received over Isle-aux-Noix and its armament. The latter consisting of seven 32-pounder and five 24-pounder guns, with side-arms, and the usual complement of ordnance stores and service ammunition. In addition to these I also received two 12-pounder bronze field guns, a free gift, with carriages and limbers complete. The area of the island is 150 acres, which, with a piece of land situated on the eastern bank, between the Richelieu and South Rivers, of 135 acres 2 roods and 5 perches, will give a total of 285 acres 2 roods and 5 perches.

On the 25th August I received your instructions to dismantle Fort Lennox, on the island, and to remove the armament and all other stores to Montreal. This was accomplished under the directions of Mr. Pope, the Montreal storekeeper, by a working party of one non-commissioned officer and nine gunners of the St. John's Garrison Artillery. On the 10th October it was reported to me that this duty had been satisfactorily performed, and that all the stores had reached Montreal and were stored at St. Helen's Island. Isle-aux-Noix is now untenanted, excepting by the caretaker, C. O'Hara, who is also a tenant, at a yearly rent of \$4, for one of the small tenements outside the fort.

On the following day, at Montreal, the transfer of the Sorel property was effected. The lands so transferred comprise 993 acres, 0 roods, and 9 perches, and are occupied by 35 tenants, at a yearly rental of \$1,007 35.

On the 19th July I received over the Artillery Park Barracks at Kingston, but it was not until the 14th October that the transfer of the whole of the Kingston property was perfected, by handing over to me the Tête du Pont Barracks. I had, during the intermediate period, in August and September, received over the forts and their armament, with the usual service ordnance stores and ammunition.

The armament of the forts consist of :—

	Guns.					How- itzers.	Carronades.			Mortars.			Total.
	56-Pounder.	8-Inch.	32-Pounder.	24-Pounder. 50 Cwt.	24-Pounder. 20 Cwt.	5½-Inch.	32-Pounder.	24-Pounder.	18-Pounder.	13-Inch.	10-Inch.	8-Inch.	
Fort Henry	1	1	8	17									39
Fort Frederick		1	4			4		2	5	1	2	2	11
Market Battery			2										9
Murney			1										3
Shoal			3				3						6
Towers { Fort. Frederick							6						9
West Branch													1
East Branch					1								1
Cedar Island			3		1								1
Total	1	2	24	17	11	4	14	2	5	1	2	2	85

In addition to the armament, I also received over, as a free gift, two 18 pounder field batteries, with waggons, limbers, service stores, and ammunition complete. One other battery of this description has been received over also at Montreal, and there remains still another to be given over at Quebec, making 16 guns in all.

The lands transferred at Kingston comprise 1,110 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch, and are occupied by 32 tenants, who pay an annual rental of \$709.40.

On the 28th November I received over the barracks and lands at Montreal, excepting the Military Hospital and Commissariat Stores, retained temporarily by the Control Department until the transfer to Quebec of the remaining Imperial stores has been completed. The lands here transferred including St. Helen's Island and the two small Islands adjoining, with the Longueil Farm on the south shore, and Logan's Farm, comprise altogether 447 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, part occupied by four tenants, paying an annual rental of \$538.90. The armament of St. Helen's Island consists of eleven 24 pounder guns, the saluting battery on its west side, and two 32 pounder guns at the north end.

RECAPITULATION OF LANDS RECEIVED, AND RENTAL.

	Land.			Rental.
	A.	R.	P.	
Toronto	191	2	8	\$ 60 00
Isle Aux Noix and South River..	285	2	5	4 00
Sorel	993	0	9	1007 35
Kingston	1110	2	1	709 40
Montreal	447	2	32	538 90
	3026	9	15	\$2319 65

During the present month I received further instructions to receive over the Imperial lands in New Brunswick, situated at Little Falls, Grand Falls, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Fredericton, Oromocto, Carleton and St. John. I have instructed the store-keeper to receive them over, and expect shortly to receive his report that the transfer has been effected.

RESERVE STORES.

After the passage of the Militia Act of 1855, a supply of arms and accoutrements for the equipment of the small Volunteer Force, then about being organised under its provisions, was obtained by Sir E. Taché in England. Since then, however, a system has prevailed, growing in measure with the growth of the Militia Force of the country, by which the Department was enabled to obtain all its supplies of warlike stores from the Imperial Store Department in this country. This system worked well, and proved of the greatest convenience to the Department, enabling it to obtain its warlike supplies as needed without necessitating it to keep large reserves of such stores, and the consequent expense of their maintenance and supervision. As warlike stores were required for new equipments, or to replace wear and tear and waste, they were requisitioned for, distributed from the Imperial stores, and paid for by this Department quarterly at the cost price in England, with 15 per cent added for departmental expenses.

Under the altered circumstances, consequent on the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops, and the removal to England of all the surplus stores, fresh arrangements became necessary between the Imperial and the Dominion authorities. This having been effected, a reserve of warlike stores was to be handed over to this Department for the future supply of the Militia, and for the service of the armaments of the forts surrendered to its keeping.

In accordance with this arrangement, and acting under your instructions, I received over at Montreal on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th November and at Kingston on the 6th, 7th, and 8th December, a large proportion of reserve stores. I had previously at Toronto, on the 23rd August, received over a small lot of ordnance stores, and three of the reserve guns, to supplement the armament of the forts, in accordance with one of the conditions of the above agreement between the two Governments, viz:—"One gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted, three sets of side arms, in all, for each gun mounted, and ammunition for such, in the same proportion per gun mounted as has hitherto been laid down and deemed sufficient by the Royal Artillery." For these reserve guns payment was to be made at the rate of £2 2s. per ton, with the exception of the ten 8-inch guns required, and for these £20 per ton was to be charged.

It is quite impossible, in the compass of a Report like this, to enumerate all the various articles of reserve stores now in my charge. A detail of a few of the most important items will be sufficient. I received at Montreal, at St. Helen's Island, 5,999 Snider rifles; 81 reserve guns of various calibre, with 9,079 shot and shell; 6,815,090

rounds of Snider ball, and 1,108,090 ditto blank; 373,656 rounds of Spencer ball; 3,290 filled cannon cartridges, and 20,443 $\frac{9}{16}$ of powder for artillery purposes. Also 253 tents and appurtenances; 800 iron bedsteads, and 1,749 barrack linen sheets. At Kingston I received over 7,000 complete sets of infantry accoutrements; 4,940 additional waist belt and union lockets, and 5,000 frogs; 2,271 rifle knapsacks, and 159 tents and appurtenances; 1,635,950 rounds of snider ball; 168,187 ditto blank; 6,736 rounds of Spencer ball; 216 filled cannon cartridges, with 35,583 $\frac{6}{16}$ pounds of artillery ammunition. At both places receiving, also, a large quantity of ordnance stores, too numerous to mention.

The reserve stores at Quebec have not yet been handed over, but will be during the course of the winter, as soon as the Imperial Control Department have a little more leisure. The breaking up of the different store establishments in this country, and the shipment of stores to England, and transfer of others to the Dominion Government, have thrown a great press of business on that Department.

I cannot conclude this Report without expressing my acknowledgments for the great kindness and consideration received at all times from the officers of the Royal Engineer and Control Departments, in my various transactions with them; more particularly have I to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Taylor, Deputy Commissary at Kingston, who, at his leisure moments, compiled for me a set of store books for the reserve stores at Kingston, besides supplying me with much valuable information as to the method and system of keeping store books, and accounts, in use in the Military Store Department.

I have thus endeavored to bring under your notice, in as succinct a shape as possible, the various operations of the store branch for the past year. One in which, as I have before remarked, its duties have been exceptionally severe, and of this you will be able to form some judgment, when I state to you that, in their performance, I had to make fourteen journeys to different parts of the Dominion, and travelled for this purpose 6,277 miles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILY, Lieut.-Col.,

Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence,

Ottawa.

RETURN of Ammunition sold during the year 1870.

Date.	Corps.	Station.	By whom Purchased.	No. of Rounds.	Amount.	Remarks.
					\$ cts.	
Jan. 10.	40th Battalion	Cobourg	Capt. Gifford	500	12 00	
Feb. 4.	Civil Service R. Co.	Ottawa	do White	500	12 00	
do 5.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	Lieut.-Col. Sinclair	2,500	60 00	
do 25.	30th Battalion	Guelph	Qtr.-Mast. Harvey	500	12 00	
do 28.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	1,000	24 00	
*Mar. 7.	Domn. Rifle Associatn	Toronto	Lt.-Col. McPherson	12,100	290 40	
do 17.	Time gun	Ottawa	Post Office	Arty. am	44 30	
do 23.	Stadacona R. Asso.	Quebec	Capt. Voyer	1,000	24 00	
do 24.	20th Batt.	Nelson	do Kerns	1,000	24 00	
do 30.	Stadacona R. Asso.	Quebec	do Voyer	500	12 00	
do 31.	8th Battalion	do	do Morgan	500	12 00	
do 31.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	do Guy	1,500	36 00	
April 9.	8th Battalion	Quebec	do Patterson	1,000	24 00	
do 13.	do	do	do Barrett	500	12 00	
do 13.	13th do	Hamilton	Qtr.-Master Mason	2,000	48 00	
do 15.	8th do	Quebec	Lieut. & Adjt O'Neil	1,000	24 00	
do 21.	27th do	Watford	Capt. Kingston	1,500	36 00	
do 27.	13th do	Hamilton	Qtr.-Master Mason	1,000	24 00	
do 28.	do	do	T. H. Marsh	1,000	24 00	
do 30.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	1,000	24 00	
May 10.	Brigade Gar. Artillery	Montreal	Lieut.-Col. Ferrier	500	12 00	
do 20.	Active Militia	Toronto	Armr. Sgt Marston	2,000	48 00	
do 20.	Brigade Gar. Artillery	Montreal	Lieut.-Col. Ferrier	500	12 00	
do 31.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	1,500	36 00	
do 31.	do	St. Johns, N.B.	Major Evans	3,500	84 00	
June 11.	Rifle Association	Ingersoll	R. A. Woodcock	1,000	24 00	
do 13.	33rd Battalion	Seaforth	Capt. Bull	500	12 00	
do 14.	42nd do	Almonte	Major Gemmell	500	12 00	
do 15.	13th do	Hamilton	Qtr.-Master Mason	1,000	24 00	
do 18.	7th do	London	Lieut.-Col. Lewis	1,500	36 00	
do 21.	G. T. R. Brigade	Montreal	Capt. Knott	2,000	48 00	
do 22.	Rifle Club	Quebec	R. H. Wurtele	500	12 00	
do 24.	13th Battalion	Hamilton	Capt. Moore	1,000	24 00	
do 25.	do	do	Lieut. Mason	1,000	24 00	
do 28.	54th do	Richmond	Capt. Eisdale	1,000	24 00	
do 30.	Active Militia	St. John, N.B.	Major Evans	1,000	24 00	
do 30.	do	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	8,500	204 00	
July 1.	8th Battalion	Quebec	Lieut. & Adjt O'Neil	500	12 00	
do 5.	30th do	Guelph	Qtr.-Mast. Harvey	500	12 00	
do 9.	Brigade Gar. Artillery	Ottawa	Capt. Cotton	500	12 00	
do 11.	Infantry Co.	Berthier	do Kittson	500	12 00	
do 11.	Brigade Gar. Artillery	Ottawa	do Egleson	500	12 00	
do 18.	8th Battalion	Quebec	Major Alleyn	500	12 00	
do 20.	Rifle Association	Ottawa	J. Pearson	500	12 00	
do 22.	Civil Service Rifle Co	do	Capt. White	500	12 00	
do 28.	57th Battalion	Peterborough	Lieut. Burnham	1,000	24 00	
do 31.	Active Militia	St. Johns, N.B.	Major Evans	1,000	24 00	
do 31.	do	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	7,500	180 00	
Aug. 1.	Rifle Association	Quebec	do Esdaille	6,000	144 00	
do 5.	Civil Service Rifle Co	Ottawa	do White	500	12 00	
do 5.	do do	do	do do	500	12 00	
do 8.	Rifle Association	do	do Egleson	500	12 00	
do 9.	do	Toronto	Major Alger	1,000	24 00	
do 15.	30th Battalion	Guelph	Qtr.-Mast. Harvey	1,000	24 00	
do 15.	Rifle Association	Ottawa	Capt. Egleson	2,000	48 00	
do 11.	29th Battalion	Galt	do Peck	1,875	45 00	
do 15.	Active Militia	Toronto	Armr. Sgt Marston	2,000	48 00	
do 15.	13th Battalion	Hamilton	Captain Moore	1,000	24 00	
do 16.	Rifle Club	Quebec	F. Lampson	500	12 00	
do 16.	2nd Battalion	Frederickton	Lieut.-Col. Gillmor	1,000	24 00	
do 17.	Rifle Association	Quebec	F. Lampson	2,000	48 00	
do 17.	28th Battalion	Stratford	Capt. Scott	1,000	24 00	
do 22.	Rifle Association	Ingersoll	R. A. Woodcock	1,000	24 00	
do 22.	Dominion Associatn	Frederickton	Lt.-Col. McPherson	10,000	240 00	
do 24.	Active Militia	Quebec	H. P. Roy	2,500	60 00	

* For the Match which took place in 1869.

RETURN of Ammunition sold during the year 1870.

Date.	Corps.	Station.	By whom Purchased.	No. of Rounds.	Amount.	Remarks.
					\$ cts.	
Aug. 26..	Rifle Association...	Ingersoll.....	R. A. Woodcock..	1,000	24 00	
do 27..	43rd Battalion.....	Goulburn.....	Capt. Garvin.....	500	12 00	
do 31..	Rifle Coy.....	Ottawa.....	James Pearson....	500	12 00	
do 31..	Active Militia.....	St. Johns, N.B..	Major Evans.....	15,000	360 00	
do 31..	do.....	Halifax, N.S....	Capt. Guy.....	20,000	480 00	
Sept. 2..	20th Battalion.....	Halton.....	do Kerns.....	1,000	24 00	
do 14..	Rifle Club.....	Quebec.....	F. Lampson.....	500	12 00	
do 16..	Rifle Association...	Sherbrooke.....	A. H. Whitcher..	500	12 00	
do 16..	Time Gun.....	Ottawa.....	Post Office.....	Arty.am	48 95	
do 19..	Civil Service R. Co.	do.....	Capt. White.....	500	12 00	
do 23..	43rd Battalion.....	Goulburn.....	do Garvin.....	500	12 00	
do 30..	Ontario Rifle Asso..	Toronto.....	Major Scoble.....	18,225	437 40	
do 30..	Quebec do.....	Quebec.....	F. Lampson.....	500	12 00	
do 30..	Civil Service R. Co.	Ottawa.....	Capt. White.....	500	12 00	
do 30..	Active Militia.....	St. Johns, N.B..	Major Evans.....	10,500	252 00	
do 30..	do.....	Halifax, N.S....	Capt. Guy.....	7,500	180 00	
do 30..	Ontario Rifle Asso..	Toronto.....	Major Alger.....	1,000	24 00	
Oct. 4..	Ramsay do.....	Almonte.....	P. McArthur.....	500	12 00	
do 12..	Civil Service R. Co.	Ottawa.....	Capt. White.....	500	12 00	
do 17..	8th Battalion.....	Quebec.....	Lieut. & Adj. O'Neil	500	12 00	
do 17..	Rifle Association...	Ottawa.....	Capt. Cotton.....	500	12 00	
do 18..	58th Battalion.....	Marbleton.....	do Weyland.....	500	12 00	
do 21..	8th do.....	Quebec.....	J. H. Balfour.....	500	12 00	
do 26..	G. T. R. Brigade...	Brockville.....	Capt. Young.....	500	12 00	
do 27..	Militia Staff.....	Ottawa.....	Adjutant-General.	100	2 50	
do 27..	Civil Service R. Co.	do.....	Capt. White.....	500	12 00	
do 31..	Active Militia.....	St. John, N.E..	Major Evans.....	4,000	96 00	
Nov. 11..	Militia Staff.....	Ottawa.....	Adjutant-General.	100	2 50	
do 14..	58th Battalion.....	Marbleton.....	Capt. Weyland.....	500	12 00	
do 19..	33rd do.....	Bayfield.....	do Jackson.....	500	12 00	
do 30..	Garrison Battery...	Purcell's Cove..	do Bland.....	500	12 00	
Dec. 21..	27th Battalion.....	Widder.....	do Gattis.....	500	12 00	
do 31..	Active Militia.....	Halifax, N.S....	do Guy.....	1,000	24 00	
Total				195,400	4,783 05	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1. LIEUT.-COL. J. B. TAYLOR, D.A.G.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill per- formed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to pro- ceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	Company.							
		N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
E Battery, Field Ar- tillery, London..	Lt.-Col. J. Shanly.	3	70	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	61 Railway.	12 hours.	21 cents.	Very good.	None.
St. Thomas & London Squadron Cavalry No. 1 Troop	Major Cole	5	71	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	61 Railway.	24 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.
do 2 do	do Capt. Bowbridge.. do Dempster...										35½
7th Battalion, Light Infantry, London No. 1 Company	Lt.-Col. R. Lewis.	28	384	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	61 Railway.	12 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.
do 2 do		48								
do 3 do										
do 4 do										
do 5 do										
do 6 do										
do 7 do										
do 8 do										
22nd Battalion Rifles, Woodstock	Lt.-Col. Richardson	33	476	9th September, at Sar- nia, 16 days.	Under canvas in bri- gade case.	91 Rail 93 RW 103 Rail 83 Rail	2 days.	49 cents.	Very good.	Private F. Spinks, No. 7 company, fracture of the clavicle.
do 2 do		59½								
do 3 do										
do 4 do										
do 5 do										
do 6 do										
do 7 do										
do 8 do										

performed the Annual Drill for 1870.

Whether in possession of Band, Number of musi- cians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds avail- able and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been per- formed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection. Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
None.	None.			Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Gunner J. Cook.	7-20 15th September. 17th September.	Used Spencer carbine for target practice, 10 rounds per man. Gunner J. Cook best shot in the corps, 23 points.
None.	None.	Head-quarters drill shed at St. Thomas.		Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Trooper Oliver, 23 points..... Corporal Smith, 21 points.....	9-20 9-30 15th September. 17th September.	Squadron used Spencer carbine at target prac- tice. Trooper Oliver, No. 1 troop, best shot in squad- ron, 23 points.
An excellent band of 25 musicians.	Yes.	Battalion drill shed at London		Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Sergeant Ryan 20-20 Corpl. Adshead 14-40 Sergt. Kenion 16-80 Sergeant Bloom 9-40 Lt. Corp Jackson 21-70 Prte. Sheppard 28-80 Sgt. W. Elliott 33	20-20 14-40 16-80 9-40 21-70 28-80 33 14th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Private Sheppard, No. 17 Company, 55 points.
An excellent band of 21 musicians.	None.	There are no drill sheds for any company in this battalion.		Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Private Ward 11-90 do Gordon 12- Sergt. Aulbrook 19-30 do Munroe 12-50 No return rec'd Private Cross 14-5 do Ellison 18-80 do Wellfair 20-5	11-90 12- 19-30 12-50 14-5 18-80 20-5 15th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Private Ward, No. 1 company, 41 points.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.
No. 1.—Continued.		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.							
24th Battalion, Infantry, Chatham No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do	Lt.-Col. Smith	20	230	46	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	100 Str. 100 do 112 W S 118 do 135 R S	2 days.	23 cents.	Very good.	None
25th Battalion, Infantry, St. Thomas No. 1 Company do 3 do do 5 do do 6 do do 7 do	Major Ellison	20	253	50 3/4	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp	79 Rail 126 RW 108 do 115 do 108 do	2 days.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.
26th Battalion Infantry, London No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do do 6 do do 7 do	Lt.-Col. Attwood	23	339	48 3/4	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	56 RW 55 RW 79 RW 89 RW 55 Rail 40 do 42 do	2 days.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.
27th Battalion, Infantry, Sarnia No. 2 Company do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do do 6 do do 7 do do 8 do	Lt.-Col. Davis	29	323	46 1/2	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	18 W 12 M 33 Rail 36 RW 12 Str. 30 Rail	2 days.	From 19 1/2 to 24 cents.	Very good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1870.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, Number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
								F. of M.
A good band of 21 musicians, plays very well.	No regimental colors.	Battalion drill shed at Chatham.	Efficient.	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Bugler Lamb Private Buttery Sgt. McMichael Private Britt Sergeant Dixon	10:20 21:70 11:10 20:60 28:80	14th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Sergeant Dixon, No. 5 company, 50 points.
Brass band of 21 musicians, fair performers.	None.	Battalion drill shed at St. Thomas.	Clothing serviceable, arms and accoutrements in good order	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Prte. H. Lumis Private Wright Sergeant Newell Prte. Stevenson Private Walsh	17:20 23:70 10:60 19:30 7:70	14th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Private Stevenson, No. 6 company, Wallace town, 52 points. No. 7 company use Spencer carbine, being mounted infantry company.
A good band of 21 musicians, plays very well.	None.	Company sheds, Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7 Companies.	Clothing good, arms and accoutrements well kept	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Private Betton do Brown do Lewis do Johnstone Sergt. Robinson Two companies did not fire.	14:60 18:80 12:30 24:40 21:80	15th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Private Brown, No. 2 company, 50 points. Nos. 6 and 7 companies did not fire.
A very promising band, lately organized, 21 performers.	None.	Good Co. drill sheds at Widder, Warwick, Moore, Watford.	Clothing of some companies much worn, arms and accoutrements in serviceable order.	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Sergt. McCabe Trooper Barnes Sergeant Lucas do Ross Prvte. McLaren Corp. Vannakin do Adams	21:30 5:60 29:90 19:30 19:30 29:30 15:80	15th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Corporal Vannakin, No. 7 company, 48 points. No. 3 used Spencer carbine.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS, which have

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 1.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Battal'n.				Miles.	Mode.				
		Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.							
28th Battalion Infantry Stratford	Lt. Col. R. Service	24	269	5th October, at Stratford, 16 days.	Under canvas.	19 20	Rail do	36 hours.	14½ cents.	Very good.	None.
No. 1 Company		53 54									
do 2 do											
do 3 do											
do 6 do											
do 7 do											
32nd Battalion Infantry Walkerton	Lt. Col. Sproat	27	324	13th September, at Goderich, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	70 35 40 60 50 80	Wg. do do do do do	36 hours.	19½ cents.	Very good.	An officer, a sprained ankle.
No. 1 Company		54									
do 2 do											
do 3 do											
do 4 do											
do 5 do											
do 6 do											
33rd Battalion Infantry Goderich	Lt. Col. Ross	35	424	18th September, at Goderich, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	23 13 15 15 33 12 32 13	Rail do Wg. Wg. Wg. do do	48 hours.	19½ cents.	Very good.	None.
No. 1 Company		47									
do 2 do											
do 3 do											
do 4 do											
do 5 do											
do 6 do											
do 7 do											
do 8 do											
do 9 do											
Infantry Company:— Windsor, County Essex	Capt. M. Richards	3	50	29th August, at Colchester, 16 days.	Under canvas.	18		12 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1870.—Continued,

Whether in possession of Band, Number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
Brass band of 21 performers, very efficient.	None.	A company drill shed at Stratford, also at Blanshard & Fullarton	Clothing serviceable, arms and accoutrements well kept.	Manual and platoon, company and battalion movements, very steadily performed in accordance with instructions. The weather being unfavorable the battalion was inspected in the drill sheds.	Yes. Private Thom Corporal Carey Sergeant Size Sergeant Hardin Pt. N. Patterson	18 18 17 18 13	13th October. 15th October.	Best shot in battalion, Sergeant Hardin, No. 6 company. 42 points.
Brass band, 21 musicians, proficiency good.	None.	C. S. None.	Clothing good, except Nos 2 & 3 companies, arms & accoutrements in good order.	Inspection made by the Adjutant General.	Yes. Pt. M. Groether do R. McIntosh do S. Sheeton do J. R. McGraw do George Hill Sergeant Clarke	20:37 14:53 14:4 17:13 20:39 13:45	16th September. 22nd September.	Best shot in battalion, Private J. R. McGraw, No. 4 company. 46 points.
Battalion brass band, 21 musicians, proficiency good.	None.	2CSat N. C. God- erich.	Clothing good, except No. 7 company, arms and accoutrements in good order.	Inspection made by the Adjutant General.	Yes. Sergt. W. Potts Private Graham do Armstrong Sergt. Tedford do Joslyn Private Bissitt do J. Splan do W. Hart do R. Wilson	18:4 10:28 14:6 14:30 20:36 25:4 24:40 20:36 19:46	16th September. 22nd September.	Best shot in battalion, Sergeant Wm. Potts, 50 points.
None.	None.	None.	Clothing good, new great coats, arms and accoutrements clean.	Manual and platoon, company and Light Infantry drill, in accordance with instructions of the Adjutant General, creditably performed.	Target practice has been performed but no returns have been sent in.	Insp'ctd when on frontier service, 1 June	6th September.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 1.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Battal'n.								
		Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	Company.	N. C. O. and men.					
Infantry Company:— Leamington, County Essex.....	Capt. J.; Wilkinson	3	51	29th August, at Leamington, 16 days.	Under canvas.		12 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1870.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, Number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements of Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	r. of m.	Date of Inspector.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
None.	None.	None.	Clothing newly issued, arms and accoutrements clean.	Manual and platoon, company and Light Infantry drill in accordance with instructions of the Adjutant General, creditably performed.	Target practice was performed by all. Best shot in corps Corporal Ley, 38 points.	19	Inspected when on frontier service, 1 June.	6th September.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2. LIEUT.-COL. DURIE, D.A.G.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days' drill per- formed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to pro- ceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Battal'n.									
		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
Welland Field Battery	Major H. S. Hogg.	4	68	55	2nd June, 1870, Port Robin- son, 6 days.	Men in billets.	Drilled at head quarters.	18 to 24 hours.	40 cents.	Good.	None reported.
Toronto Garrison Ar- tillery	Captain McLean.	2	.....	40	Toronto, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
Collingwood Garrison Battery	Captain Hogg.....	3	.....	45	Collingwood, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
2nd Battalion, Q. O., Toronto	Lt.-Col. Gilmor...	30	400	44-44	Commenced 6th October, 1869, Toronto, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musi- cians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds avail- able and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice as been per- formed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.		REMARKS.
						F. of M.	Date when drill was complete.	
			Good order.	Field Battery move- ments quickly and cle- verly performed.			7th June, 1870. 9th June.	Performed annual drill six consecutive days; guns parked and horses very well. This battery is well horsed.
		Toronto drill shed, roof of which has fallen in, as re- ported.	Clothing worn out, arms, ac- countrements, in good order.	Heavy gun drill well performed.			17th June, 1870. 17th June.	Gunners and drivers hand- led guns and horses very well. Very satisfactory. This battery has two 32- pounders in drill shed.
		Two company drill shed.	Very good order.	Small arms and heavy gun drill well per- formed.			26th July, 1870. 26th July.	One 32-pounder provided this battery (in drill shed.)
32 band, 11 buglers; very good.		Toronto drill shed.	Clothing worn out; arms, &c., very clean and in good order.	Battalion movements.	Not required; annual drill, 1869-70.		18th May, 1870. 18th May, 1870.	Battalion inspected in en- closure formed by drill shed. The movements were well and steadily performed. Fine regi- ment.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 2.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any and what casualties.
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	Company.								
		N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.								
10th Royals, Toronto	Lt.-Col. Brunel...	35	450	45	Commenced 23rd October, 1869, Toronto, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
13th Battalion, Hamilton	Lt. Col. Skinner...	28	350	44	7th October, 1869, Hamilton, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
39th Battalion, Simcoe No. 1 Company	Lt.-Col. Tisdale	24	250	42	6th June, 1869, Simcoe, 6 days.	Under canvas.	Hd. qrts. 15 wagon	24 hours.	25 cents.	Good.	1 Corporal severely injured by a horse. Case r'pd.
do 2 do											
do 3 do											
do 4 do											
do 5 do											
do 6 do											
Independent Company Binbrook, V.M.	Captain Brown	2		40	Binbrook, 13 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.	24 hours.		Good.	None reported.
Sheffield Company	Captain McKnight	1		30	Rockton 13 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.	24 hours.		Good.	None reported.

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70, &c.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
Brass band, 40 } Very Bugle 20 } good.	Yes.	Toronto drill shed, roof fallen in.	Clothing good, arms, accoutrements, &c., very clean, and in good order.	Battalion movements.	Not required; annual drill, 1869-70.	14th June, 1870.	14th June, 1870.	Very fine body of young men, moved very well and very steadily. Non-Pivot Drill.
Band 34, very good.	Yes.	Hamilton, head quarters, drill shed.	Clothing good, arms, accoutrements, &c., very clean, good order.	Battalion movements.	Not required; annual drill, 1869-70.	17th May, 1870.	17th May, 1870.	Very fine, even sized body of young men, very steady under arms, move very soldier-like and well. No. 7 company, Dundas. No. 8 do Watertown. Inspected at their respective head quarters, two very good companies attached to the 13th battalion.
Yes. 18 bandmen.	No colors.	Head quarters, drill shed, Simcoe.	Clothing much worn, arms, accoutrements, &c. clean.	General battalion movements, Light Infantry, skirmishing, &c., in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Not required; annual drill, 1869-70.	10 a.m. 11th June.	13th June, 1870.	Camp was well arranged and carried out. Battalion composed of an able bodied set of young fellows. Skirmished very well across country.
Company drill shed.	Company drill shed.	Clothing worn out, arms clean.	Company and skirmishing drill.	Company and skirmishing drill.		28th Sept.		Very good company. Drilled well.
Company drill shed.	Company drill shed.	Clothing worn out, arms clean.	Company and skirmishing drill.	Company and skirmishing drill.		29th Sept.		Company not as strong, or as efficient as it ought to be.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No 2.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	Company.								
Sault Ste. Marie Company	Captain Wilson	2	40	Sault Ste Marie, 13 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.		24 hours.		Good.	None reported.
Collingwood Garrison Battery	Captain Hogg	3	45	17th September, Collingwood, 8 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.		12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
St. Catharines's Garrison Battery	Captain Oswald	3	50	1st September, St. Catharines 8 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.		12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
13th Battalion, Hamilton. No. 1 Company	Lt.-Col. Skinner	28	380	48	Under canvas.	20	Marched.	12 hours.	25 cents.	Good.	None reported.

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
Band 34; very good.	Yes.	Head quarters, drill shed Hamilton.	Very good order.	Battalion and Light Infantry movements. Drilled very well indeed.	Target practice performed when in camp. Grimsby. First Prize: 16.84 Best Shot, 18.24 14.95 Sgt. Omand, 16.47 No. 2 Co. 50 pts. 17.36 Second Prize: 14.90 2nd Best Shot, 11.76 Corporeal Sache No. 2 Co. 49 pts. Regimental Figure of merit 15.79	2 p.m., 1st August. 3rd August.		This regiment marched from Hamilton to Grimsby, 20 miles, on the 23rd July, went into camp same day. Every man marched back on 3rd Aug., having performed 10 days drill in camp. No casualties reported. Very fine body of young men, in very good order. Much credit is due to the Com. Officer, Staff & Officers.
		Head quarters, battery drill shed.	Very good order.	Drilled very well, both at company drill, heavy gun drill, and with their own two field pieces.	Target practice performed. Best Shot, Cpl. T. Therdell 34 points.	1st December. 1st December.		Performed 1 days' practice with 32 pounder and 12 pounder Howitzer, made good practice at Port Dalhousie. This battery is in excellent order, very creditable to Captain Oswald, and the officers of the battery.
		2 Companies, Drill shed, Collingwood.	Very good order.	Small arms and company drill very fair. Heavy gun drill very good.	Target practice performed. Best Shot, Gun. G. Watson 19 points.	2 p.m., 26th September. 26th September.	9.40	Men lived at their own houses during annual drill. Hay very bad during target practice.
		No drill shed.	Clothing new. Arms, &c. very clean.	Company and skirmishing drill.		19th October.		Fine body of young men, principally half-breeds, Drilled very well. Could handle the two 4 pounders very smartly, and work.

Early date Sault Ste Marie Company known to have possessed two guns 19 Oct. 1870 G.