

formerly one of the strongest, numerically as well as physically, in the District, and also one of the most efficient. It was rumored that the ballot is advocated in that section, where a small portion of the community only have hitherto contributed to the defence of the country.

The 40th "Northumberland" Battalion mustered stronger than any other corps, being nearly 400 strong, officers and men. This is a remarkably fine battalion, well commanded and well officered. Lieut.-Col. Smith was selected to command a brigade, and performed this duty as steadily as he commands his fine battalion. The immediate command of the 40th fell upon Major Elliott, and the corps distinguished itself by uniform good conduct and a thorough knowledge of drill and camp duties.

The 45th West Durham Battalion, formerly the best drilled corps in the District, and always enthusiastic as volunteers, did not turn out this year as strong as was expected. They were the weakest in camp. Their Lieut.-Colonel is a popular and active soldier, well acquainted with his duties, and unusually attentive to the comforts of his men. It is hoped that next year the battalion will uphold its former *prestige*, and be second to none in numbers as well as in efficiency.

The 46th East Durham Battalion mustered nearly 300, and was the best equipped and best drilled corps in the camp this year. Their marching was particularly good, and the officers deserve much praise for the manner in which they have brought their Battalion to the fore.

The 47th Frontenac Battalion is one of the Kingston corps. The companies are recruited in villages around Kingston. A portion of this battalion is of ancient standing. The Storrington companies having been long noted for their stalwart men and their love for arms. These companies have been called out for active service several times. The 47th mustered over 300, and was the second strongest in camp. Many of the old hands having served the time required by law, two or three times over, have given place to younger men. It appeared that this corps had more recruits than any other. These recruits, though young now, and not full sized, will improve each year in strength and knowledge of military life, and following in the steps of their predecessors, will, it is expected, maintain the good name of the Frontenac Battalion.

The 48th Lennox and Addington is also a rural corps. Its companies are very widely scattered. It turned out fairly as to numbers, all its companies were represented. No. 5 company evinced more enterprise than any other, having 52 officers and men. The 48th obtained the highest figure of merit at target practice, and claim the title of "Sharpshooters."

The 49th Hastings Battalion Rifles is a particularly fine body of men. Recruited from the back country and mining districts, where an outdoor life has bronzed and hardened them to the likeness of veterans, they marched with an elastic and easy step that was much admired. The corps has been converted to rifles since I last had the honor of inspecting them. On every occasion when the brigades were manoeuvred the 49th, along with the 14th, covered the advance and performed the special duties of riflemen as skirmishers.

The 57th Battalion, from Peterborough, is another fine rural corps, many of whose members support themselves by a back woodsman's life. They evince an activity and easiness of motion that can only be acquired by constant exercise and hard work. They also excelled in marching; and considering the difficulty of collecting men so much scattered as are the members of this corps, the muster was satisfactory.

The members of the Divisional Staff, as well as those of the brigades, deserve special mention, as upon their exertions and knowledge of their duties so much depended.

Major Smith, the Assistant Adjutant-General for the camp, rendered me most important assistance by the excellence of his arrangements for carrying out all the duties of his department. In the field he proved himself an officer well fitted for the position. His punctuality and constant attendance in the camp was the chief cause of the soldier like manner in which the duties were carried out.

Major Phillips, Assistant Quartermaster-General for the camp, was unfortunately suffering from an acute attack of rheumatism, which prevented his riding on horseback or walking any distance, but he continued at his post, and materially assisted in the success of the camp arrangements.

Dr. O. S. Strange, M. D., the Principal Medical Officer, was zealous in his daily inspection of the camp and men's tents, and in his endeavours to promote the health and comfort of the troops. He suggested sound sanitary improvements, and by his advice and influence persuaded the men to bathe at proper hours, and exert themselves in cleaning and purifying the camp ground. The medical reports by regimental surgeons were daily received by him, and in serious cases, of which there were very few, he decided as to whether the patients should be sent to their homes or to the general hospital. The position and importance of a Principal Medical Officer in a military view, did not appear to be understood at first by the medical officers as a body, and some trouble was experienced in making them attend for their chief's orders, and in sending him their daily states. This might be remedied by a General Order on future occasions, specially calling the attention of Medical Volunteer Officers to this duty.

The Supply Officer, Lieut.-Col. Swetman, contributed largely to the success of the camp. Where men are well fed and not harrassed there will generally be good feeling. The Supply Officer's preparatory arrangements for the daily issues of supplies were perfect in themselves; the preparations were completed in good time; all appliances for weighing the provisions, and for conveying them from the issuing stores to the several regimental encampments, were thought of and ready, so that from the moment the first corps arrived in camp, the issues were made with unprecedented regularity and despatch that would have reflected credit upon the most experienced issuer in Her Majesty's service. I beg to make special mention of this officer's great attention to his duties, and his uniform good temper and firmness in the performance of them.

The Chief Musketry Instructor, Major Graveley, proved another happy selection as staff officer. Not one hour was lost after the camp was formed in commencing target practice. At daylight on the 20th the corps that arrived on the previous day was at the ranges. Ammunition had been drawn over night and served out, the scoring papers

ready, markers at the butts, targets painted, and the shooting from that hour was carried on daily, with unremitting industry, until every man in the infantry corps had fired his 15 rounds. Major Graveley's report speaks in high terms of his assistants, Major John K. Macaulay, 47th Battalion, and Lieut. Johnson, 57th Battalion. These officers relieved each other at the butts, and one or other of them was constantly present, when firing was going on, from daylight till dark. The accomplishment of this duty in so limited a time, by so many men, is entirely due to the exertions and conscientious discharge of their work by Major Graveley and his assistants. Sergeant J. Bailli, 47th Battalion, was the Musketry Sergeant Instructor, and was constantly at his post, rendering valuable assistance by his experience and personal skill as a rifle marksman. The sergeant proved this year, as he did last year, that he is the best shot in the District, scoring 50 points out of a possible of 60.

To my Orderly Officer, Capt. R. W. Barrow, 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, I am much indebted. His knowledge of the locality and of the duties of a soldier, and his endeavor to aid me in every possible manner, both in the camp and on the drill field, was highly satisfactory. Being well mounted, he was never behind hand in conveying an order, and I beg to recommend him to your favorable notice on future occasions, where similar duties may be in demand.

The Brigadiers, Lieut.-Col. Ross, 16th Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. Smith, 40th Battalion, exerted themselves early and late to forward my views as to the preparatory exercises and drills for the field manoeuvres, which occupied the concluding days of the Division in camp.

Lieut.-Col. James F. Macloed, C. M. G., 45th Battalion, and Major Charles Boulton, 46th Battalion, rendered good service to their Brigadiers and to their Division. They are both officers of reputation and skill in their profession. Well mounted, good horsemen, and possessed of tact and judgment, the duties of their position could not have been better performed. I have much pleasure in recommending them to your favorable notice as staff officers.

The accompanying plan of the camp ground and surrounding neighborhood was surveyed and drawn, during the camp, as before stated, by Lieut. Joseph W. Power, 14th Prince of Wales Own Rifles, at my request, and I trust that his talent as a surveyor and draughtsman, gratuitously employed on this occasion, may lead to his advancement in the service by the Militia Department.

The best shooting Battalion proved to be the 48th Lennox and Addington Battalion, whose figure of merit was 11.86. The next best was the 45th West Durham—figure of merit 11.45. The 47th Frontenac came next—figure of merit 11.13. The District figure of merit is 10.08. The best shot in the District is Sergeant J. Baillie, 47th, No. 5 company, whose score was 50 points. The second best is Sergeant Loyst, No. 1 Company, 48th—score, 45 points. The third best is Sergeant Marsh, No. 1 Company, 49th Rifles—score, 44 points.

The highest Company figure of merit was obtained by No. 1 Company, (Tamworth), 48th Battalion, 19.22. The second highest was No. 5 Company, (Barriefield) 47th

Battalion, 17.27. The third highest was No. 5 Company, (Milford,) 16th Battalion, 14.04. Figure of merit, Sixth Brigade Division, comprising four Battalions, 10.21. That of the 7th Brigade comprising six Battalions, 9.95.

The Cavalry target practice being confined to two ranges only, and with carbines, and only half the troops having fired, was not taken into account when determining these figures of merit.

The following list shows the figure of merit of the best shooting company, and the best shot in each Battalion of Infantry:—

No. 1 Company, Kingston. Figure of Merit 12.52.

14th Battalion, No. 5 Company, Kingston—Best shot: W. Hume, 35 points.

No. 4 Company, Belleville. Figure of Merit, 10.47.

15th Battalion, No. 6 Company, Belleville—best shot; Private Charters, 38 points.

No. 5 Company, Milford. Figure of Merit, 14.04.

16th Battalion, No. 7 Company, Roblin's Mills—best shot: Private Parliament, 38 points.

No. 1 Company, Cobourg. Figure of Merit, 11.87.

40th Battalion, No. 9 Company, Warkworth—best shot: Private Dawson, 35 points.

No. 6 Company, Lindsay. Figure of Merit, 12.36.

45th Battalion, No. 2 Company, Orono—best shot: Sergeant Hobbs, 32 points.

No. 1 Company, Port Hope. Figure of Merit, 11.50.

46th Battalion, No. 1 Company, Port Hope, and No. 6 Company Janetville—best shots: Sergeant Lauri and Sergeant Trew, 38 points each.

No. 5 Company, Barriefield. Figure of Merit, 17.27.

47th Battalion, No. 5 Company, Barriefield—best shot: Sergeant J. Baillie, 50 points.

No. 1 Company, Tamworth. Figure of Merit 19.22.

48th Battalion, No. Company, Tamworth—best shot: Sergt. Loyst, 45 points.

No. 4 Company, Madoc. Figure of Merit, 13.12.

49th Battalion, No. 4 Company, Belleville—best shot: Sergt. Marsh, 44 points.

No. 5 Company, Norwood. Figure of Merit, 9.56.

57th Battalion, No. 5 Company, Peterborough—best shot: Private R. H. Smith, 32 points.

At shot and shell practice by the Kingston Field Battery, while in camp, the best shot was made by Sergeant Major John Wilmot, at 1,050 yards. I enclose the Battery report of practice furnished by the officer in command.

The arrangements made for the medical treatment of the men were sufficient. There were no hospital tents issued, but a vacant room in one of the stone cottages unoccupied at Point Frederick, was furnished for the accommodation of slight cases of sickness, while the more serious cases were either sent to the General Hospital at Kingston, or at once escorted back to their homes. The report of the Principal Medical Officer of the camp is attached. This officer gives a statement of the sanitary arrangements, and narrates the

instances of disease which necessitated the removal of the men from the camp. One case of erysipelas, one of measles, one of scarlet fever, and one of delirium tremens, are the most noticeable. Those who were capable of travelling were sent home, and those who were too ill to bear a journey were removed into the General Hospital and treated by the medical officers of that institution, at a charge of 50 cents a day to pay for their sustenance. Some of the troopers received severe kicks from the horses in the ranks, and one man had his knee cap fractured, which detained him in the hospital for some weeks, but no casualty occurred resulting in death or permanent injury amongst the men. Two horses died during the camp training, from causes explained in the reports of the veterinary surgeons, and claims have been made against the public for their value by their owners.

Complaints were made by some of the surgeons, that the medicine chests issued by them did not contain all that was needful, nor what was represented to be in them. Suggestions are offered as to clothing for the troops in hot weather, such as havelocks for the forage caps, and serge tunics for the heavy cloth ones.

The District Paymaster, Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell Strange, was attentive to the mustering of all corps when summoned for that duty. He issued the annual drill pay to each corps prior to their leaving the camp, and I have much gratification in bearing testimony to the efficiency of this officer as a paymaster.

The officers of the store department performed their functions with assiduity and despatch. The duty of issuing and receiving again into store all the camp equipage was carried out satisfactorily, under the superintendence of Lieut.-Colonel Corbett, the store keeper at Kingston, who attended camp daily for the purpose of correcting mistakes made in the first issue by reason of regimental Quartermasters demanding more tents and blankets than the actual strength of the corps present in the camp warranted. Many drew at first for the full strength authorized, and gave some trouble in readjusting the issues, as there were not sufficient tents and blankets to provide for more troops than were actually present, upon the scale of issue laid down in the General Orders and Regulations for the annual drill. The loss in camp equipage was not large, but several hundreds of tent pegs were broken or driven into the ground too tightly to be removed without breaking. Many tent poles broke from being made of bad material. At the final counting of tents and blankets, one tent was missing and a large number of blankets. The tent was traced to the possession of an officer of the force, who had taken it away with the intention of paying the Government price for it. But this practice is most reprehensible, and should be stopped by rigorous measures, and the price set upon these articles of equipment should be made higher than the same things can be got elsewhere, instead of much cheaper, as at present, which is a temptation to some people to possess themselves at a moderate cost of something they are not likely to meet with at the same rate in other places. It is believed that many of the missing blankets were taken by the owners of horses, who in this manner, even if discovered, would have provided themselves with cheap horse clothing for the winter. Through the activity of the store officers and the Assistant Quartermaster General of the camp, the corps to whom missing articles were issued and not returned, are known, and charges for deficiencies noted against them; and

I would strongly advocate the most unrelenting severity in dealing with those who thus appropriate to their own use the Government property, whenever they can be discovered.

Paragraph 48 of the Regulations for annual drill desires that the District Paymaster shall be present in camp at least one day before the breaking up of the camp, that the men can be paid before they are dismissed to their homes. This regulation might be modified, so as to retain a portion of the pay in hand to cover losses in camp equipage as above described. The balance due the men can then be sent to the captains of companies for distribution, as soon as it can be ascertained beyond doubt that all their equipment has been safely restored.

A military police was formed immediately after the force arrived in camp, under a Provost Sergeant, who received orders from and reported to the Assistant Adjutant-General. This police force consisted of the Provost-Sergeant and 24 selected men from different corps.

The Kingston Camp having had the honor of being inspected by His Excellency the Governor-General, on his first arrival in Canada, the following complimentary order was issued, which gave the greatest satisfaction to the force, and will without doubt have a salutary effect in bringing out both men and officers next year, if a similar camp should be determined on either here or elsewhere.

GENERAL ORDER.

KINGSTON CAMP, July 2nd, 1872.

The Adjutant-General of Militia has received the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, to express to the officers and men composing the force of the Third Military District, assembled at Kingston Camp for annual drill, His Excellency's extreme gratification at the soldier-like appearance, good conduct and efficiency displayed during their training in camp.

The inspection which took place on the 1st instant has given His Excellency a most favorable impression of the troops of the Dominion, which he will not fail to convey to Her Majesty the Queen.

The Adjutant-General desires that this order be read at the head of every regiment serving in camp, before they leave for their respective homes.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia.

In conclusion I beg to append for your information the names and corps of all the staff officers and sergeants who were engaged in carrying out your instructions for the instructional annual drill this year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

NOMINAL ROLL of the Divisional Staff in Kingston Camp, from June 19th to July 4th, 1872.

Names.	Corps.	Appointments.
Lieut.-Col. S. P. Jarvis, C. M. G.	Staff	Commanding.
Major Phillips	Staff	A. Q. M. General.
Major Smith	Staff	A. A. General.
Lieut.-Col. Smith	Cavalry	Supply Officer.
Surgeon O. S. Strange, M. D.	Gunnery School	Principal Medical Officer.
Major Graveley	40th Battalion	Chief Musketry Instructor.
Capt. R. W. Barrow	14th P. W. O. Battalion	Orderly Officer to Commanding Officer.
Lieut.-Col. Walter Ross, M. P.	16th Battalion	Commanding 1st Brigade.
Lieut.-Col. J. F. McLeod, C. M. G.	45th Battalion	Brigade Major, 1st Brigade.
Capt. J. K. Macaulay	47th Battalion	Brigade Musketry Instructor.
Capt. Lake	16th Battalion	Orderly Officer to Brigadier.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Smith	40th Battalion	Commanding 2nd Battalion.
Major Chas. Boulton	46th Battalion	Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade.
Lieut. Johnson	57th Battalion	Brigade Musketry Instructor.
Capt. Vars	40th Battalion	Orderly Officer to Brigadier.
Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton	Cavalry	Commanding Cavalry Brigade.
Lieut. Boulton	Cavalry	Acting Brigade Major.
Capt. Williams	Cavalry	Acting Orderly Officer.
<i>Attached to :</i>		
Sergt. Major Ryan	Military School	A. A. General.
Sergt. Major Alex. Smith	14th P. W. O. Battalion	A. Q. M. General.
Sergt. Purdy	Cavalry	Prin. Med. Off. (General Hospital in camp.)
Sergt. Green	Cavalry	Supply Officer.
Sergt. J. Baillie	47th Battalion	Chief Musketry Instructor
Sergt. Martin Strachan	47th Battalion	Prevost Sergeant in charge.
Sergt. Lobb	16th Battalion	Staff Sergeant to 1st Brigade.
Sergt. Hall	46th Battalion	Staff Sergeant to 2nd Brigade.
Sergt. Orde	Cavalry	Staff Sergeant, (acting to Cavalry Brigade.)
Sergt. Burke	14th P. W. O. Battalion	Clerk to District Paymaster.
Corp. W. Smith	14th P. W. O. Battalion	Clerk to Divisional Orderly Room.
Corp. F. J. Ryan	47th Battalion	Clerk in Issuing Store.

S. P. JARVIS, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4

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

HEAD QUARTERS, BROCKVILLE,
31st October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the District under my command is 3,228 officers and men, exclusive of the 1st Battalion Governor-General's Foot Guards.

The total actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872-74, was 1,863 officers and men. There are 1,365 officers and men wanting to complete.

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

	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.
Temporary Staff	7	4
Prescott Troop of Cavalry	3	24
Ottawa do	2	26
do Field Batter	3	60
do Brigade Garrison Artillery	27	269
Gananoque Battery do	3	29
B. & O. Railway do	2	66
18th Battalion, County Prescott	13	83
41st do Brockville	23	197
42nd do do	23	245
43rd do County Carleton	27	251
56th do (Lisgar Rifles) Prescott	25	252
49th do Stormont and Glengarry, Cornwall	16	163
Total	174	1689

Average per Company : 1.40 (officers and men.)

Total number of horses attending annual drill—163.

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

Nos. 3 and 5 Batteries Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery and the Gananoque Battery went into Fort Henry, at Kingston, on the 24th June; and Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7 Batteries Ottawa Brigade proceeded to the same place on the 3rd July, where they performed the sixteen days' annual drill, under the Inspector of Artillery. The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery performed their drill under the old regulations at the battery head-quarters.

The following corps went into camp at Prescott, on the 20th June, where they performed the usual sixteen days' drill, in Brigade :—

Prescott Troop of Cavalry	—Major Walsh.
Ottawa do	Captain Sparks.
Ottawa Field Battery,	Lieut. Stewart.
18th Battalion,	Lieut.-Colonel Shields.
41st do.	Lieut.-Colonel Cole.
42nd do.	Lieut.-Colonel Buell, M.P.
43rd do.	Lieut.-Colonel Bearman.
56th do.	Lieut.-Colonel Jessup.
59th do.	Lieut.-Colonel Bergin, M.P.

The two troops of cavalry only received their clothing and equipment just as they were going into camp; and as they had not been previously drilled, they came as recruits. The Ottawa troop marched the whole distance—fifty-nine miles—which they performed in about two days. The squadron was placed under the senior cavalry officer, Major Walsh, to whose ability and energy is due the rapid improvement in drill and fine appearance of this arm of the service, which should, I think, be increased to at least six troops, and formed into a regiment. The popularity of this arm is such as to ensure the required number at any time the Department may authorize the organization.

The Ottawa Field Battery maintained its former reputation for efficiency, although I noticed that some of the gunners were physically below the usual standard of this corps. On account of the illness of Captain Forsyth, the command devolved upon Lieut. Stewart, who (owing to various causes) was the only competent officer with the corps, and deserves special mention for the efficient manner in which he carried on the duties.

It is with much regret that I announce the demise, on the 2nd September, of the veteran, Captain Forsyth, who had held a commission in the battery since the 12th March, 1857. In this death we have lost a zealous and efficient officer.

The Gananoque Battery Garrison Artillery, having been converted into a Field Battery, will, I trust, be supplied with guns and other equipment in time for next year's encampment.

The Rifle and Infantry corps did not muster nearly so strong as on previous occasions, and as a rule were composed of from one-half to two-thirds new men who had not previously received any instruction in drill. The *physique* was also much below former years, many being boys in their teens, who, though active and sharp in picking up their duties, are not sufficiently developed to stand the fatigues of a campaign.

The duties in camp were carried on as directed in General Orders of 31st May, 1872; and for corps composed of so many recruits, it is really wonderful that so much could have been accomplished. The want of squad drill was much felt. The large number of fatigues required in the mornings reduced the companies so much at early parade that but few received this very important part of a soldier's instruction. If a few days could be devoted to squad and company drill previous to joining the large camp, much greater efficiency would be attained. There is, however, in all corps, a few men who have served in previous camps who impart to their comrades many little hints so essential to be known by men on duty; and as a great majority of the officers have served for many years, it is to their exertions and assistance I am indebted for the general efficiency.

In addition to the ordinary parades, the Brigade was inspected by the Adjutant-General on the 28th June. On the 1st July (Dominion Day) we had a general field day; and on the 2nd the camp was inspected and the force reviewed by His Excellency the Governor General. These reviews were witnessed by a large number of people from the surrounding towns and counties, as well as many from the city of Ogdensburg and vicinity. This visit of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, so soon after his arrival in Canada, was very gratifying to the force in camp, and it afforded much pleasure to the officers to have had the honor of an introduction to His Excellency while there.

With the exception of the two troops of cavalry, the whole of the corps in camp performed the usual course of target practice, which resulted in the following figure of merit of the respective corps:—

18th Battalion—	Lieut.-Colonel Shields	15.28
41st do	Lieut.-Colonel Cole	13.15
42nd do	Lieut.-Colonel Buell, M.P.	15.83
43rd do	Lieut.-Colonel Bearman	15.05
56th do	Lieut.-Colonel Jessup	9.42
59th do	Lieut.-Colonel Bergin	9.99

A list of the best shots in the Military District is herewith transmitted.

The "best shot" in the District is Paymaster's Clerk, Sergeant Peter T. Saucier, 18th Battalion, who scored 56 points, as follows: 200 yds.—3, 3, 3, 3, 4; 400 yds.—4, 4, 4, 4, 4; 600 yds.—4, 4, 4, 4, 4, = 56 points.

I may here state that none of the battalions in camp, owing to the want of numbers in some of their companies, could comply with the General Orders, 31st May, 1872, paragraph 149; consequently, no battalion prizes were awarded.

The arms, accoutrements, and clothing, are as a rule well kept; but in almost every company there are several rifles unserviceable, from want of nipples, piston-springs, or parts of lock, which, having become broken, cannot be replaced. A list of the last issue of clothing is herewith transmitted.

The Ottawa Field Battery require new tunics and trousers, and almost every corps require a few articles to sort up. This applies more particularly to the trousers, which do not wear nearly so long as the tunics.

On the whole, the brigade is fairly clothed and equipped.

The present style of forage cap is not a favourite, and it is with much difficulty the men can be induced to wear it, particularly in warm weather. The men who compose the force, when at their ordinary avocations, are accustomed to wear a head-dress with a protection to the eyes; and when called upon to put on the regulation forage cap without a peak, feel much inconvenience.

The medicine boxes, with their contents, gave more general satisfaction to the surgeons than heretofore. The health of the camp was generally good, the most serious cases being sun-stroke, and there was no serious accident during the whole period.

The rations were of good quality, and I heard no complaints as to quantity.

The question of the qualification of officers is a serious one. In some corps, on account of so few holding certificates, promotion is almost at a stand still. During the past year but few have applied for permission to enter a school of military instruction. If a school were opened in the District, no doubt many more would avail themselves of the instruction thus offered.

The large drill-shed at Prescott would be a convenient place for both a cavalry and Infantry school; and if a competent artillery instructor were kept permanently at Ottawa, many officers belonging to the artillery branch could qualify for examination without any considerable expense to the Government.

The Town Council of Prescott provided, free of expense to the Government, a field for brigade drill, water for the men, sheds for the cavalry and artillery horses, latrines, and repairs of rifle range.

It is the general impression throughout the District that municipalities ought not to be called upon to expend so large a sum for the advantage of having the camp located at a certain point; and I have no doubt the time is fast approaching when the Government will have to provide all necessary accommodation for the requirements of the force during the annual trainings.

The several railway and steamboat companies conveyed the men to and from the camp without accident, and on the day of embarkation. This was not done, however—owing to a scarcity of cars on some roads—without some difficulty, and in some instances with exposure to the men. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway moved the large number of men, camp equipage and ammunition, over this line with their usual promptness.

To the officers who served on the temporary Staff, I am indebted for their attention and assistance in carrying on the duties, viz:—Major D. A. McDonald, 59th Battalion, Acting Brigade Major; Captain Butterfield, 18th Batt., Supply officer; Captain Weatherley, Gov. General's Foot Guards, Musketry Instructor; Captain and Quarter-Master D. B. Jones, 41st Batt., Camp Quarter-Master; and Captain and Paymaster Wells, 18th Batt., and Lieut. W. H. Supple, 42nd Batt., Orderly Officers.

Lieut.-Colonel McDougall, District Paymaster, performed his duties in his usual correct manner, and paid the troops at camp in Prescott, as well as the artillery from this District, who performed their drill in Fort Henry, Kingston.

Since writing the foregoing, I have travelled through part of the District, and consulted with several captains as to the probability of maintaining their respective companies to the authorized strength, and without exception they are of opinion that it will be impossible to maintain even a respectable minority of their authorized establishment under the present system.

Some think that, if a certain number of drills were to be performed at the company head-quarters, the importance of the organization would be kept more prominently before the people, which would naturally tend to stimulate recruiting; but all are of opinion that the ballot is the only reliable remedy.

Enclosed please find tabular Inspection and Target-Practice Returns, all of which, I trust, will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Acting D.A.G., M.D. No. 4.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5.

The Militia in this District are under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, C. M. G., now absent on duty in Manitoba, in whose absence the temporary command has been entrusted to Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, and whose Reports with those of Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G., Lieut.-Colonel King, and the other Brigade Majors on the state of their commands are submitted:—

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL,
October, 31st, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the District under my command is 3,628.

The total actual strength of the force when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872-'73 was 3,130. There was 498 officers and men wanting to complete the required quota.

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

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and men.
St. Andrew's Troop of Cavalry.....	3	50
Montreal	1	19
Provisional { Cookshire Troop and Staff.....	6	52
Regiment. { Sherbrooke Troop.....	1	42
{ Stanstead Troop	3	34
{ Compton Troop.....	2	27
Huntingdon Troop and Staff	4	34
Mississiquoi Troop.....	1	35
Broome Troop	3	34
Montreal Field Battery of Artillery.....	4	61
Shefford do do	5	55
Montreal Garrison Artillery (6 Batteries).....	17	171

Sherbrooke Battery Garrison Artillery propose to drill
in winter

St. John's Battery Garrison Artillery.....	8	32
Montreal Engineers (2 Companies).....	9	35
1st Batt. "Prince of Wales Rifles".....	13	134
3rd Batt. "Victoria Volunteer Rifles".....	12	71
6th Batt. "Hochelaga Light Infantry".....	9	58
11th Batt. Infantry "Argenteuil Rangers".....	26	245
Stoff St. Andrew's Camp.....	6	5
21st Batt. "Richelieu Light Infantry".....	13	86
50th Batt. Infantry, "Huntingdon Borderers".....	26	121
51st Batt. "Infantry, "Hemmingford Rangers".....	29	220
52nd Batt. Infantry, late "Bedford," now "Brome".....	18	144
53rd Batt. Infantry, "Sherbrooke".....	21	170
54th Batt. Infantry, "Richmond".....	18	98
58th Batt. Infantry, "Compton".....	27	378
Staff Sherbrooke Camp.....	2	1
60th Batt. Infantry, "Mississiquoi".....	21	122
79th Batt. Infantry, "Shefford"	30	130
Thurso Infantry failed to muster.....	1	36
Wakefield Infantry Company.....	3	42
Bradley do do	3	54
Aylwin do do	—	—
Total.....	334	2,796

Total..... 334 2,796

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

A Brigade Camp of Instruction was formed for the 1st Brigade Division near St. Andrew's, 25th June, under my command.

Another for the 2nd Brigade Division at Laprairie, under Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G., 21st June.

And one for the 3rd Brigade Division, near Sherbrooke, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel King, 21st June.

The reports of Lieut.-Colonels Fletcher and King are forwarded herewith, and with my own will give a record of the annual training of the Active Militia in Military District No. 5, for the current year.

The ground chosen for the St. Andrew's Camp was on a plateau on the north side of the valley of the River Rouge, about two miles from the village of St. Andrew's, admirably adapted for the purpose, beautifully situated, being bounded on both sides by woods, and commanding a magnificent view towards the south and east. The land kindly given free of charge was the property of Mr. Emery Simpson and Mr. Peter McMartin, besides which the inhabitants of St. Andrew's subscribed most liberally and defrayed the expense of sinking water puncheons, and provided the camp with a never-failing supply of pure spring water during the whole time of the encampment; to this cause and the airy situation, I attribute the almost entire absence of sickness in the camp.

On the 24th June, the Staff, composed as follows:—

Brigade Major, Major Crawford, 3rd Battalion.

Supply Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Dowker, M. G. A.

Camp Quarter-Master, Lieut. Seath, 6th Battalion.

Musketry Instructor, Lieut. Campbell, 3rd Battalion.

Orderly Officer, Lieut. Gordon, M. G. A.

proceeded to the ground, and the operation of laying out the camp commenced, and by the exertions of the Brigade Major, assisted by the Camp Quarter-Master and Orderly Officer, was most accurately performed. A non-commissioned officer and one man per

company from the various corps arrived, and took over the camp equipage of their respective corps, commenced to pitch tents, dig latrines, &c., the whole remaining in camp during the night.

On the 25th the various corps commenced to arrive, and by night fall, with the exception of the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, which was marching from Montreal, all had arrived, and were comfortably settled for the night; rations returns for the following day having been made out, guards mounted, and sentries posted.

The brigade was composed as follows:—

St. Andrew's and Montreal Troops of Cavalry.

1st Batt. "Prince of Wales Rifles."

3rd Batt. "Victoria Volunteer Rifles."

6th Batt. "Hochelaga Light Infantry."

11th Batt. "Argenteuil Rangers."

Wakefield Infantry Company.

Eardley Infantry Company.

Aylwin Infantry Company.

The three last named companies were attached to the 16th Battalion.

On the 26th rations were first served out and regular drill commenced, which for the first five days was confined to squad, company, troop and battalion drill. The daily improvement was apparent, and especially with the Aylwin Company which came into camp all recruits, and was soon able to take their place in battalion. On the 1st of July the first brigade parade was ordered, and a march past and a few simple brigade movements were gone through, but no blank ammunition was served out, as I did not consider the brigade had been long enough in training to make the expenditure profitable. From this time until the close of the camp, besides the morning drills, brigade parade daily (three days with 10 rounds of blank ammunition) and the improvement in brigade movements and light infantry was most creditable, and gave me very great satisfaction.

I gave the command of the brigade parade one day each to the following officers, namely: Lieut.-Colonel Bond, Lieut.-Colonel Bethune and Major Rogers, arranging with them beforehand, what Brigade movements were to be performed at the afternoon parades, and I have much satisfaction in reporting that they went through with their respective programmes in a very creditable manner.

The rifle ranges, situated on a piece of ground kindly given for the purpose by Mr. Charles Albright, a farmer, were about half a mile from the camp; the butts, four in number, were carefully built under the supervision of the Musketry Instructor, and each range was available for 200, 400, and 600 yards. The target practice commenced on the 2nd July, and was conducted admirably and carried through successfully, and completed on the 6th, without mishaps of any kind, thanks to the care taken by the Brigade Musketry Instructor, Lieut. Campbell. A list of best shots is herewith transmitted.

DETAILS of Score of the Best Shot in Military District No. 5.

Name.	Co.	Corps.	200 yards.	Total.	400 yards.	Total.	200 yards.	Total.	Grand Total.
W. Morrison.....	6	58th Batt.	0 2 2 3 4	11	4 3 4 4 4	19	2 3 3 3 4	13	45

The whole of the buglers in camp were daily exercised under an efficient instructor, and benefitted much by the arrangement.

The duties of guard mounting, posting sentries, &c., I found at first to be very unsatisfactorily performed, until I detailed an instructor to attend to this particular duty,

and the benefit thereof was very soon apparent, by the manner in which the guards were relieved, and the greater alertness shewn by the sentries on their posts.

Regimental officers' messes were established and worked well; the Brigade Staff messed by themselves.

The brigade paraded for Divine Service each Sunday in camp; the Roman Catholics attending their church in St. Andrew's, and the Rev. Canon Lonsdale most kindly officiated in camp for the Protestants.

Under the supervision of the Camp Quartermaster, the camp was kept clean and healthy. The issue of all the camp equipage, as well as taking over again devolves on this officer, and he performed his duties, sometimes arduous, very much to my satisfaction.

The duties of Supply Officer were most efficiently performed, and the Contractor's supplies were of excellent quality, there were consequently no complaints during the whole time of the training, either as to the quantity or quality of the rations, the additions made to which since the previous year were duly appreciated.

The Brigade Major was indefatigable, and my best thanks are due to him for the very satisfactory manner in which he carried out my orders in every respect; in fact where all the staff appeared to work with the determination to make the camp a success, it is perhaps invidious on my part to individualize, as my thanks are due to the whole of my staff for the way in which they supported me throughout.

I forward herewith a sketch of the camp, and a very little of its surroundings. The Montreal Field Battery drilled four days at Laprairie, and they have to complete their annual training during the winter.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery (6 Batteries) went into Barracks at Montreal, and there performed their annual sixteen days' drill.

The Montreal Engineers (2 Companies) encamped for sixteen days on St. Helen's Island. All these corps, as well as the Shefford Field Battery and the St. John's Garrison Battery, I mustered for pay; but for efficiency in Artillery, Regimental Drill and Exercises I have to refer you to the report of the Inspector of Artillery for the Province of Quebec.

During the year five troops of cavalry have been raised and accepted in the District, and I have now two more offering their services.

Cavalry corps can be kept up in the rural districts at the present rate of pay, but to keep up the infantry battalions, it appears to me to become year by year more difficult.

Before closing this report, I beg to record my thanks to Mr. Emery Simpson and Mr. Peter McMartin for their liberality in placing at my disposal a very large portion of their farms for the purpose of the camp; and to the inhabitants of St. Andrew's for their most excellent supply of spring water.

To the Rev. Canon Lonsdale my thanks are also due, as, although much engaged, having three services to perform in his own Church in St. Andrew's, he each Sunday officiated for us in camp.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BACON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Acting Deputy Adjutant General, Militia,

Military District, No. 5.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2ND BRIGADE DIVISION,
MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

ST. JOHN'S, October 23, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the total nominal strength of the force in the Division under my command, were the respective corps complete to their established strength as authorized, would be, officers and men, 2,611.

The total actual strength of the Force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872 and 1873, was, officers and men, 1,169. There are wanting to complete, officers and men, 1,442.

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

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and men.
Huntingdon Troop of Cavalry.....	2	34
Mississquoi do do	1	35
Brome do do	3	34
Shefford Field Battery Artillery.....	5	60
St. John's Garrison Artillery	3	32
21st Batt. Richelieu Light Infantry.....	13	86
50th Batt. Huntingdon Borderers.....	26	121
51st Batt. Hemmingford Rangers.....	29	220
52nd Brome Light Infantry.....	18	144
60th Batt. Mississquoi Infantry.....	21	122
79th Batt. Shefford Highlanders.....	30	130
Total.....	151	1,013

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

The three troops of Cavalry and six Battalions of Infantry in camp at Laprairie, under my command, and the two Batteries of Artillery at St. Helen's Island under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. Strange and officers of "B" Battery.

The camp at Laprairie was formed on the 21st June. The Infantry camp occupied the rising ground on the right of the barracks, and the cavalry were encamped between the barracks and the river, both camps were well laid out, and kept in excellent order. The plan of picketing the horses adopted by Lieut.-Col. Lovelace, commanding the Cavalry, was very secure and serviceable. Enclosed is a sketch of the camp:—

DRILL AND DUTIES.

The first six days in camp were taken up with squad, troop and company drill, and target practice, the remainder of the time with battalion, light infantry and brigade drill. The troops of cavalry were all new, having been formed in April last, had never been drilled until their arrival in camp, but under the efficient instruction of Lieut.-Colonel Lovelace, such progress was made, that at inspection they marched past at a walk and gallop in a very creditable manner.

In the infantry there were seven companies all formed within ten days of mustering for camp, viz.: one company 21st Battalion, one Company 52nd Battalion, and five in the 79th Battalion. None of them were armed, and one had not received clothing, but spare arms and clothing were furnished by the other companies to all who were in need. To get these recruits fit to take their place in the ranks gave the instructors enough to do, but officers and men worked with a will, and in a very short time the recruits were able to fall in with arms at battalion drill.

On the 29th of June the Montreal Field Battery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, joined the camp for four days' drill. The horses were picketed and guns packed in the barracks square. There were no tents at the disposal of the officer commanding; the officers and men of the battery were quartered in the barracks. The battery made good use of its short time in camp by constant drill, and were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Strange on the 2nd July, on the evening of which day the battery left camp.

The whole of the troops in camp paraded on the 1st July, (*Dominion Day*) and fired a "*Feu de joie*" in honor of the day; the firing was very well done.

On the 4th July, His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Dufferin, and Staff, with the Adjutant General of Militia, visited the camp and inspected the troops.

The cavalry and infantry were drawn up in line in front of the camp, and received His Excellency with a salute. He then proceeded down the ranks, inspecting the men closely, after which the line was broken into column, and the corps marched past. Line of columns was then formed, one battalion thrown out as skirmishers, and an advance was made; but as His Excellency's time was limited, only a few field movements were gone through with. At the close of the parade, His Excellency presented the prizes won at target practice, and addressed the officers and men in a heart-stirring speech, which was most enthusiastically received as shown by the hearty cheers given for the Queen and Her Representative, Lord Dufferin. His Lordship, with the Adjutant General, then inspected the tents, and expressed himself pleased with the cleanliness and order of the camp. After parade His Excellency held a levee in the barracks, when all the officers in camp were presented to him. The visit of His Excellency, and the Adjutant General gave great *clat* to the camp, and was highly appreciated by the officers and men. It proved an incentive to increased effort towards efficiency.

TARGET PRACTICE.

This part of the drill was carried on efficiently and with despatch under the supervision of the Instructor of Musketry, Captain Amyrauld, of the Shefford Field Battery, assisted by Lieut. Hodge, 79th Battalion. All the men were exercised and put through the course in five days. The great number of recruits who fired for the first time kept the average low. The following is the order in which the corps stand in the *Figure of Merit*:

	Figure of Merit.
50th Battalion.....	14.54
60th do	13.17
51st do	12.50
52nd do	11.33
79th do	10.07
Huntingdon Troop of Cavalry.....	7.19
*Mississquoi Troop of Cavalry.....	7.15
21st Battalion	7.10
*Brome Troop of Cavalry.....	6.36

*The cavalry fired 10 rounds per man only. The infantry 15 each. The troops of cavalry being over the two-thirds strength entitled their best shots to prizes. There were only three companies of infantry that came up to the required strength to take prizes.

The winners of prizes were:—

winners of prizes were :—		Points.
Huntingdon Troop.....	Trooper Gates	20
Missisquoi “	“ Mandigo	20
Brome “	“ Good	18
No. 2 Company, 51st Batt.	Sergt. Cottingham	32
No. 5 Company, 52nd Batt	Corpl. Powers	37
No. 1 Company, 77th Batt.....	Private Wright	32

The best shot in the brigade was Sergt. Smith of No. 4 Company, 50th Battalion, who made 43 points, but received no prize because his company and battalion was below the strength. He may be fortunate enough to get the District prize. I would here beg to suggest that a brigade prize be added to the others as a further encouragement to rifle practice. Annexed is a tabular return of the target practice in camp.

CAMP AND CAMP EQUIPAGE.

The duties of Camp Quarter-Master were efficiently performed by Lieut.-Col. M. L. Moore, formerly of the 69th Regiment. Under his supervision the camp was kept in a clean and salubrious state. The duty of taking over the camp equipage devolves now upon the Camp Quarter-Master, and is a laborious one at any time, but when a number of corps are marching out of camp at the same hour (and that an early one) to take the train, as was the case with four battalions at Laprairie, it is impossible for that officer to count every article, and ascertain to what corps the deficiencies are to be charged. The blankets are delivered in bundles or valises, the tent pins in bags, and the numbers given by the Quarter-Masters of corps are taken for granted as correct. The deficiencies cannot be found out till every article is counted over and examined. To obviate this difficulty, I would recommend that a party of two from each corps remains behind to count every article given over by their respective corps.

SUPPLIES.

The rations supplied were of the best quality, were abundant, and gave good satisfaction. No complaints were heard. A good and ample supply of water was furnished by water carts, and proper care was taken of the water butts, so that no complaint was made, as in 1871, of the short supply and impure state of the water. The fuel-wood used was tamarack in preference to maple, and was a saving of \$2.00 per cord. Many of the companies have adopted an improved boiler of cylinder shape, with a lid on the side, this when laid on two bars of iron placed across the trench, is heated with one half the fuel required with ordinary shaped boilers. The barley was appreciated as a valuable addition to the rations. So well pleased have the men been with the rations and their treatment at camp this year, that the officers have repeatedly informed me they expect to have larger musters next year.

Captain Brosseau, of the 21st Battalion, acted as Supply Officer, and performed the duties with zeal and efficiency. Major McNaughton, 51st Battalion, Acting Brigade Major, and Lieut. Baker, 60th Battalion, Orderly, were efficient, and rendered valuable assistance to the commanding officer.

To the whole of the staff, and to the commanding officers of corps, Lieut.-Colonels Lovelace, Stevenson, Marchand, and McEachren, Rogers, Miller, Rowe and Hall, my warmest thanks are due for the cordial support given me in carrying out the routine of drill and duty, and the maintenance of order and discipline in the camp; the efforts of the commanding officers were cheerfully seconded by the officers and non-commissioned officers under their command.

The behaviour of the men was excellent, there were only two cases during the whole encampment involving punishment.

The District Paymaster, Captain Hon. M. Aylmer, mustered every officer, man and horse in camp. The duty of examining the acquittance rolls and paying the troops and companies was most efficiently and satisfactorily performed.

OFFICERS' MESS.

An officers' mess was established in each battalion, and worked well. It is an absolute necessity wherever practicable, that officers should mess together. To carry the system out properly, commanding officers should have the authority to assess the members of the mess, and compel payment for their share of mess expenses, whether present or absent at meals, as in the regular service.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY REGULATIONS.

I have much pleasure in reporting, that the medical officers were efficient and diligent in the discharge of their duties. The sanitary regulations were properly carried out under their direction.

BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

The St. John Battery of Garrison Artillery, under Major Drum, went into camp on St. Helens Island, on the 10th July for sixteen days' drill. The battery was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Strange, Inspector of Artillery for the Province of Quebec. The officers and men were highly pleased with the camp and drill instruction received there. The corps mustered 3 officers and 32 non-commissioned officers and gunners, and are a fine body of men.

The Shefford Field Battery under the command of Captain Amyrauld, was organized last spring. Neither small arms, guns or saddlery have been as yet issued to it. The battery went into camp on St. Helen's Island on the 26th September for sixteen days' drill without horses. The drill was carried on under the supervision of the officers of "B" Battery. The corps mustered strong—5 officers and 60 non-com. officers and gunners. They are all able-bodied and active young men. For a report of the drill and inspection of these batteries, I beg to refer to Lieut.-Col. Strange's report.

I have honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLETCHER, Lieut.-Col.

Brigade Major, Commanding Camp at Laprairie.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3RD BRIGADE DIVISION,
MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 5,
SHERBROOKE, October, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the total actual strength of the force in the 3rd Brigade Division when mustered at the annual drill for 1872-'73, was 882. There are 552 officers and men wanting to complete.

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

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.
Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, 4 Troops	12	155
*Garrison Battery of Artillery, not drilled ..	2	179
53rd Battalion of Infantry	21	98
54th " "	18	738
58th " "	27	
Total	80 ✓	802 1171

*Proposed drill during winter.

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

On the 21st June an advanced party from each corps marched to the camping ground, received their camp equipage, staked out the camp for their respective corps, drew and cooked their rations and guarded the camp equipage during the night. On the following morning rations were drawn by the advance party for their corps which were cooked and ready for them on their arrival on the ground. As the corps arrived, guards were posted, tents pitched, latrines and proper cooking trenches made, and by the evening everything was in working order. There was some inconvenience caused by the short supply of tents, but this was overcome by erecting tents of bark, which proved to be more comfortable than the canvas, and taught the members of the force a good lesson, which may be of use in future, I may mention that sentry boxes were made by placing four poles of young trees about one foot in the ground, securing them at the top by cross

pieces, the top and three sides being covered in with spruce boughs. The 22nd being Sunday, Divine service was performed in camp for all denominations.

On Monday the 23rd, the regular drills commenced in a school of instruction under the superintendence of a competent officer in each regiment, for the instruction of the non-com. officers and men, in guard mounting, making out guard reports, and in everything connected with guard duty.

Target practice being the next consideration, was commenced and carried on under Lieut. W. A. Hale, of the Sherbrooke Battery of Garrison Artillery. During the practice it was found that many of the officers were very deficient in the knowledge of position drill and target practice; consequently, after the whole of the corps had finished, and having time and ammunition to spare, I took upon myself the responsibility of placing a certain number of those officers each day under Lieut. Hale, to be instructed at the rifle range in this essential part of their duty, which was carried on under the superintendence of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hanning, 54th Battalion, Acting Brigade Major.

The target range was situated to the northwest of the company ground, and a few minutes walk therefrom. The targets were erected in echelon, in sets of two to each of the three ranges, a butt being erected between each set sufficiently large to admit of the working of these discs for both targets. The firing points were a short distance from each other on rising dry ground, consequently, the Musketry Instructor had no difficulty in attending to his duty. One sergeant and two markers were in each butt, and a sergeant at each firing point, the whole being selected for that particular work.

Company drill was carried on both morning and evening for the first few days, then company drill in the morning and battalion drill in the evening and on Saturday, the 29th brigade drill was commenced and continued for the remainder of the time in camp. Monday, the 1st July, being Dominion Day, 10 rounds of blank ammunition were issued to each of cavalry and infantry to celebrate the day, but during the time the men were on parade the rain came down in such torrents that I ordered the force to be marched to their tents, and although the rain was not very acceptable on such an occasion, and that thousands of spectators received a thorough drenching, still it proved of benefit in shewing the force the necessity of properly trenching their tents and encampment, and as soon as the rain had ceased, they were out with picks and spades, being instructed in this part of their duty.

On the morning, the 3rd, the Brigade was paraded for muster, which was carried out in accordance with General Orders, dated 31st May, 1872.

Field days were held on the 4th and 5th of July, and the proficiency attained by the corps was very marked, particularly the cavalry, who went through their movements, including skirmishing, mounting and dismounting, and sword exercise, in a very steady and correct manner, which was highly creditable to them.

On Saturday the 6th, the officers and men were paid, and the corps returned to their company head quarters.

I have great pleasure in stating that the Brigade Staff and officers commanding corps rendered me very valuable assistance in making the camp really a camp of instruction, and by their example their officers and men vied with each other in the proper performance of their duty.

I have also great pleasure in remarking on the absence of drunkenness or other crime; the rations were all that could be desired both in quality and quantity, there were no complaints, and every one seemed highly pleased with the whole arrangements, myself particularly at the exemplary conduct of the troops.

The place selected for the camp was well adapted for the purpose; it is situated on rising ground with sandy soil. There are two ravines, one to the extreme south of the camp, the other between the cavalry and infantry. The water was excellent, being supplied by springs in great quantity; barrels were sunk at certain distances, and connected by spouts. At the extreme end of the barrels, and some distance therefrom, was placed a drinking trough for horses, this trough was about 12 feet long, and was hewn out of a large log. A sentry was placed at each ravine to preserve order.

To ensure a properly organized force for the defence of the country, there should be an efficient staff, and each brigade should be complete within itself. The Divisional and Brigade Staff should be apart from the regimental officers, a school of instruction should be formed, either independent of, or in connection with the present military schools for the instruction of staff officers, and no officer should be appointed to the staff unless qualified and passed by a board of competent officers. The success of an army, either on service or in camp, depends upon the officers of the staff properly understanding and carrying on their duty, as it is impossible for the officers commanding to attend to the details in all the branches.

The staff, except those permanently employed, to receive pay when on active service or in camp of instruction.

Each brigade should consist of a proper proportion of cavalry, field artillery and garrison artillery in garrison towns, engineers, infantry and commissary.

I regret to say that some of the companies mustered very weak, and that No. 4 Company, 54th Battalion, was not represented.

The Stanstead and Compton troops of Cavalry were not supplied with regimental trousers. The clothing of some of the companies was much worn, and the great coats in most cases unfit for service, the latter have been a long time in wear.

I enclose herewith target practice, clothing and inspection returns; also a rough sketch of the camp and target ranges.

Considering that targets have been issued only to the head quarters of each battalion in this Brigade Division, and the great distance of many of the companies from the battalion head quarters, I would strongly recommend that a suitable number of pieces of target be issued to each of these companies, also to each troop of cavalry, as it would tend to encourage more target practice among the members of the force than there is at present.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. KING, Lieut.-Colonel,

Brigade Major, Commanding the Camp.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 6.

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

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL,
20th October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the nominal strength of the forces in the District, were the respective corps complete to their established strength as authorized, would be:—Officers, 191; non-commissioned officers and men, 2,860; total—3,051. The total actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872, was:—Officers, 166; non-commissioned officers and men, 1,018; total—1,184. There are wanted to complete 1,867 of all ranks.

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

4th Brigade Division.

	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.
Staff.....	6	6
64th Battalion	20	134
65th do	15	77
76th do	20	42
Village St Jean Baptiste Company	3	36
Beauharnois Company	2	14
St. Placide do	2	14
St. Benoit do	2	7
St. Eustache do	2	14

5th Brigade Division.

Provincial Battalion of Joliette.....	12	58
do do Three Rivers	14	78
No. 1 Rawdon Company	2	26
No. 2 Rawdon do	3	37

6th Brigade Division.

55th Battalion.....	26	185
St. Hyacinthe Provincial Battalion	10	85
Bécancour Company	2	1
St. Gregoire do	2	14
Gentilly do	3	27
St. Norbert do	2	21
Victoriaville do	2	16
St. Gertrude do	3	16
Wotton do	1	8
Nicolet do	2	10
St. Christopher do	3	48
St. Eustache Camp.....	158	983
St. Placide Company	2	14
St. Benoit do	2	7
St. Eustache do and Staff	4	14
Total	166	1,018

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

The officers and men of the 4th Brigade Division, with the exception of four companies—to be mentioned hereafter—assembled in a brigade camp, at Beauharnois, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel d'Odét d'Orsonnens, Brigade Major, on the 27th June last.

Of the four companies just above mentioned, three—that is, the companies of St. Benoit, St. Placide, St. Eustache—were in camp at St. Eustache, under the command of Major Napoleon Lebranche, on the same day, 27th June, 1872. The “Como Rifles” were absent from camp.

The officers and men of the 5th Brigade Division formed a brigade camp at Berthier, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hanson, Brigade Major. This camp was commenced on the 27th June last.

The officers and men of the 6th Brigade Division also, upon the same date, began their sixteen day's drill at Arthabaskaville, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel de Bellefeuille, Brigade Major for that Division.

I visited and inspected myself these four camps.

I forward you with this, rough sketches of three of these camps (the three Brigade camps); also the annual tabular Inspection Returns and the District Target-Practice Returns.

Here is the order in which I inspected these camps:

On the 4th July I reached the Berthier camp (under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hanson.) After inspecting the camp, I reviewed the troops. A few evolutions were begun, but a heavy storm suddenly came, and we were forced to disperse.

In Lieut.-Col. Hanson's report to me, he says:—“I regret to have to report the low points obtained by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Brigade (the 4th Brigade) during the period of their annual drill, the weather accompanied by high winds, during the fourteen days in camp, being unfavorable to target practice.”

The following are the names of the best shots in No. 5 Brigade:

Joliette Provisional Battalion:

	Points.
No. 1 Company—Sergeant N. Martel.....	29
” 2 Company—Sergeant O. Laroie.....	27
” 3 Company—Sergeant A. Boucher.....	29

Three Rivers Provisional Battalion.

No. 2 Company—Sergeant A. Caron	32
” 3 Company—Sergeant A. A. Laferrière	35
” 4 Company—Corporal A. Morrison.....	27

Rawdon Independent Company:

No. 1 Company—Private J. Harkness	28
” 2 Company—Sergeant B. Morgan.....	35

In the Brigade Division the arms and equipments are in good order. The great coats issued in 1869 are in fair order. A new issue of tunics, trousers, and forage caps were supplied during the month of June last to the following corps:—

Joliette Provisional Battalion:

	Tunics.	Trousers.	For. Caps.
Nos. 1 and 4 Companies.....	110	110	110
” 2 and 3 Companies.....	110	110	110

Rawdon Independent Company:

No. 1. Company.....	55	00	55
” 2 Company.....	55	55	55

By the above return, it will be seen that No. Company—Rawdon—was not supplied with trousers.

The following corps were at the annual drill at Berthier Camp, in the following number:

	Officers.	Men.
Joliette Provisional Battalion of Infantry.....	12	58
Three Rivers	14	2
Rawdon Independent Company: No. 1	2	3
” ” ” 2	3	37
	31	199

On the 5th July I visited the Arthabaskaville Camp, under command of Lieut.-Col. DeBellefeuille, Brigade Major. The camp was beautifully situated on high grounds. The camp looked remarkably well. This was the largest camp in District No. 6. The men had also a soldierly appearance, and went through a few movements with great credit to themselves and their officers.

This camp was composed of the officers and men of the 6th Brigade. This brigade as at present organized, should number 64 officers and 1,100 men. The muster roll, taken immediately on arrival in camp, showed a total of 54 officers and 449 men. Wanted to complete—10 officers and 651 men.

The brigade was composed of two battalions. No. 1 Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Barwis, was composed of the 55th Megantic Light Infantry; and the 2nd Battalion, commanded by Captain de Foy, in the unavoidable absence through sickness of Major St. Jacques, consisted of the St. Haycinthe Provisional Battalion and the independent companies of this brigade.

The Commandant of the camp, Lieut.-Colonel deBellefeuille, in his report to me says—"The conduct of the officers and men was most praiseworthy, owing mainly to the total absence of spirituous liquors.

"The rations, both in quality and quantity, left nothing to be desired. The officers and men were completely satisfied.

"The arms and accoutrements in camp were in good order. I cannot say so much of the uniforms, which I found, after their three years' wear, in a very bad state. It will be absolutely necessary to issue new ones.

"I am sorry to inform you that, in spite of all my endeavors, I have been unable to organize any troop of cavalry. I would, therefore, request the authorities to accede to the wish and request (which request has already been transmitted to Ottawa) of the 55th Megantic, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Barwis, to be converted partly as mounted rifles and partly as field battery. The battalion being composed of good farmers, there would therefore be no difficulty in obtaining good horses; and the men, being thoroughly acquainted with the country as far as the lines, would prove very serviceable as scouts."

On the 9th July I proceeded to inspect the Beauharnois Camp, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel d'Orsonneus, Brigade Major 4th Brigade Division. It would be necessary here to observe that this camp was held under great disadvantages. 1. The independent companies of the Division were camped at St. Eustache. 2. Two of the battalions that were represented at Beauharnois Camp were without uniforms, and one of them had neither arms nor accoutrements. This last one, the "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay," had at camp merely its officers and a small number of non-commissioned officers.

The rest of the companies, although weak, gave proof of good will, and the conduct of the men was admirable in all respects.

Here is the list of the force when I inspected the camp:—

	Officers.	Men.
64th Battalion	20	144
65th Battalion	15	77
Independent Company, St. Jean Baptiste village	3	36
do de Beauharnois	2	14
76th Battalion.....Non-commissioned Officers	20	42
Staff	6	
Total.....	66	318

In lieu of this small number of men, had the 'cadres' been complete, without counting the 76th, which had just been gazetted, we should have had 770 men and 46 officers without the staff.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Best shot in District: Sergeant B. Morgan, No. 2, Rawdon Company—36 points.

The firing at target was rather indifferent; they had not the proper ranges for 600 yards.

Lieut.-Colonel d'Orsonneus, in his report to me, says:—"I attribute much of this want of success to the bad system of recruitment. The officers are disheartened, because they cannot fill the 'cadres' of their companies. The volunteers who serve to-day are the same in most cases who have served some fourteen years.

St. Eustache Camp.—I visited this camp on the 11th July, which was under the command of Major Napoleon Labranche. Part of three companies were encamped there, as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
St. Placide Company	2	14
St. Benoit	2	7
St. Eustache and Staff	2	14
Total.....	8	35

The drill in this camp was conducted in accordance with General Orders of 31st May last, excepting with regard to target practice. The whole of the men had concluded the firing at 200 yards, when the practice was interrupted by boats loading a little distance in rear of the target. There being no other range available, the prescribed course could not be adopted.

I deem it here my duty to thank specially Lieut.-Colonel Hanson, Lieut.-Colonel d'Bellefeuille, Lieut.-Colonel d'Orsonneus, and Major Napoleon Labranche, for the soldierly manner in which the camps over which they had command were laid out.

About the 9th of this month, a well attended and highly contested rifle match took place at Riviere du Loup, in Lieut.-Colonel Hanson's Division. I shall forward you a report of same as soon as I receive it.

I forward you with this a Return showing the last issue of clothing to corps of Active Militia in Military District No. 6.

I shall now conclude this, perhaps too long report by repeating what I have already said in former reports, and say that the only means of keeping up "corps" to their established strength and a proper force in the District, is the "Ballot."

I remain Sir, yours truly,

A. C. DELOTBINIERE HARWOOD,

Lieut.-Colonel, D. A. G., Military District No. 6.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 7.

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

HEAD QUARTERS,
QUEBEC, 31st October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the district under my command, is (5,012) five thousand and twelve, officers and men.

The total nominal strength of the force in the district where the respective corps gazetted complete to their established strength as authorized, would be (4,610) four thousand six hundred and ten.

The total actual strength of the force when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872 and 1873, was 2,283; the Cavalry, Garrison Artillery and Eighth Battalion, total nominal strength 654, composed chiefly of men living by the trade of the port, found it next to impossible to drill during summer, and have asked leave to drill during the winter months;—there are 1,673 officers and men wanting to complete.

The New Carlisle, Trois Pistols, Matane, St. Urbain companies having failed to re-organize after their first term of service, I would beg to recommend that they be struck off the Roll of Active Militia to make room for others offering their services.

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

	Officers,	N.C. Officers and men.
Three Troops of Cavalry.....	....	....
Quebec Field Battery.....	5	78
Beauce Field Battery.....	3	30
Quebec Garrison Artillery.....	....	....
Grosse-Isle Detachment of Artillery.....	1	24
8th Battalion Rifles.....	....	....
9th " Rifles.....	20	175
17th " Infantry.....	27	256
23rd " ".....	21	246
61st " ".....	7	108
70th " ".....	24	194
Dorchester Provisional Battalion.....	12	132
Rimouski " ".....	13	76
Kamouraska " ".....	15	168
Tamiscouata " ".....	13	132
Portneuf " ".....	16	116
Quebec County " ".....	12	86
Charlevoix " ".....	9	161
Gaspé Independent Infantry Co.....	1	45
Fox River " ".....	3	54
Maria " ".....	....	....
Matapediac " ".....	....	....
Bonaventure Marine Co.....	....	....
Carleton " ".....	....	....
Total	202	2,081

The Maria, Matapediac and Carleton Companies are nominally authorized, but have never been armed, equipped or clothed, and are waiting to be placed by the Department in a position to discharge their duties as volunteer companies.

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

The force detailed for a divisional camp at Levis, assembled there on the evening of the 25th June, and were encamped in two brigades under the command, respectively, of Lieutenant Colonels Blanchet, of the 17th, and Panet of the 9th Battalions. The Beauce and Quebec Field Batteries, and detachment of "B" Battery, were quartered at the Royal Engineer Park, under the senior officer of that arm. As the troops of this District, from want of targets, and other circumstances, had not heretofore been in a position to practice rifle shooting as much as could be desired, it was thought advisable to

give special attention to this part of the soldier's training this year, and measures were taken to give precedence to the rifle shooting. I am happy to say that, during this year's training, (for the first time I believe, since the District was established) the whole of the men assembled at camp, were enabled to fire the number of rounds directed by paragraph 147 of the regulations for the annual drill of 1872 and 1873.

I am sorry to say that the want of practice in this branch of training, from want of targets, during the first three years of the present Militia establishment is severely felt in this District, the average number of points rather low in most corps.

This being the first year of the second term of service under the new law, the force in camp was largely composed of recruits, and necessitated more time and attention being given to squad and company drill, and manual exercise, than under other circumstances might have been deemed necessary. The force paraded three times a day, at early morning, ten o'clock a.m., and three o'clock p.m. The first few days were therefore almost exclusively devoted to rifle shooting, manual and firing exercise, position drill, and squad and company drill, after which company drill, and manual exercise were limited to morning drills, the rest of the time being devoted to battalion, brigade or division manoeuvres and skirmishing. Under these circumstances, I am sorry to say, I found it unadvisable for obvious reasons, to have more than the following division parades, viz:—

On the 26th June, 1st July, (Dominion Day); 5th July, inspection by the Adjutant-General, and practice of a sham fight marching past; 8th July, presentation of prizes, and badges for good shooting.

I am sorry to say that the want of experience and practical knowledge of the use of troops in the field on the part of the officers, was severely felt.

The force was mustered under the personal supervision of the officers commanding the camps, and the District Paymaster on the following days:—

Artillery, 29th June; No. 2 Brigade, 29th June; No. 1 Brigade, 1st July.

I have the honor to forward herewith, the annual Tabular Inspection Returns of all corps, as well as the District target practice returns, and the names of the best shots in every company, corps, and battalion, and the name of the best shot in the district.

The best shot in the district, from the corps who have competed, is Sergeant-Major Lemonde, of the Charlevoix Provisional Battalion, whose score is 57, divided as follows:

At 200 yards.....	20
400 ".....	19
600 ".....	18
	57.

The Charlevoix Provisional Battalion, Gaspé and Fox River Companies, and Grosse-Isle detachment of Artillery, have been authorized to undergo their annual drill at their Head Quarters. The three first named corps have proved satisfactory. As to the Grosse-Isle Detachment, the Inspector of Artillery will report.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

After the departure of the regulars, the School of Military Instruction at this station was placed in the hands of the Militia Staff. The attendance, as by General Orders, being limited to a given number of cadets, and to certain months of the year, I consider that the Government bounty for certificates, could be applied in a manner more beneficial to the country, and advantageous to the cadets themselves, by having the cadets more on the system of the military colleges at home. The cadets could be put in barracks, under proper officers, and be, for the time of that training, under the articles of war and usual military administration, as if they were regularly enrolled soldiers. This would give them a sound practical knowledge of inferior economy, and military rule and administration, and inure to the system of life, accounts, regulations and military duty they are expected to teach others, and of which, under the present system, they can acquire but a very limited and merely theoretical knowledge. This place offers