

The 6th Battalion, "Fusiliers," Lieut.-Colonel Martin, was inspected on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds on the 11th October, and numbered 268 of all ranks.

After the inspection of men, arms and accoutrements, the battalion marched past in column, quarter column and at the double, and continuing the double, formed line to the left on the rear company, when the manual and firing exercises were gone through, under the command of the senior Major, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Gardner. The junior Major, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Sinton then put the corps through the bayonet exercise in review order and in quick time, after which Lieut.-Colonel Martin resumed command, and exercised the battalion by advancing in echelon from the right and forming company squares to receive cavalry; reformed echelon, and wheeled it to the left, and formed line to the left, then changed front twice; when Major Gardner then took command and retired it from the right in rear of the left, halted, fronted, and deployed to the right; then retired in column of double companies in rear of the centre; advanced and deployed outwards; then advanced in half battalion and again formed line.

The prizes won at the Regimental Rifle Matches (some of which were very handsome) were then presented to the winners.

I have been thus particular in describing the movements gone through at inspection by this corps because, from first to last, they were executed in a manner to reflect credit on all concerned, and the only thing I could take exception to was the indifferent way some of the younger officers carried their swords and saluted, and that the Colour Party was once or twice at a loss where to go to.

The four companies of the 11th Battalion went into camp near Lachute, which was situated on a very suitable spot on the west side and close to to the North River, about half a mile from the town.

At the inspection the companies marched past in column and quarter column, then formed line and performed the manual and firing exercises fairly; but, in the simple battalion movements afterwards tried, a want of drill was evident, and I regret to have to say that these companies have sadly deteriorated since I last inspected them, two years ago. This, however, can hardly be wondered at, considering that these companies have not come together for battalion drill since 1875. During the time these companies were in camp, guard was kept and sentries posted night and day. There is an excellent spirit among the men of this corps, who would gladly muster oftener did not the difficulty of distance prevent it.

After the inspection, a meeting of the officers of the battalion and others was held, and a county rifle association was formed, and it has had its first annual rifle meeting at St. Andrews in October last.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BACON, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Brigade Major.

The Deputy Adjutant-General,  
Commanding Military District No. 5,  
Montreal.

(B.)

MELBOURNE, 24th November, 1879.

SIR,—In pursuance to your instructions I have the honour to inform you that I made an inspection of certain corps in the 2nd Brigade Division, 5th Military District, as follows:—

*Shefford Field Battery.*

I inspected this battery on the 12th September, at Granby. There were present Lieut.-Colonel Amyrauld, Dr. Gilmour, the Surgeon, the whole of the officers, and a full muster of the battery, including horses.

After my inspection of the men and horses, the senior Lieutenant put the battery through a series of movements at the walk and gallop; after which a few pounds of powder were very usefully expended, that added more spirit to the scene.

A large portion of the non-commissioned officers and men have attended the gunnery school at Quebec, as have also the whole of the combatant officers. The result is that with their fine *physique*, combined with intelligence, the knowledge of their work, and their interest in it, the whole are efficient. The horses are the best that can be obtained in the eastern townships; large, active, with good legs and feet, and accustomed to all kinds of work. And as September, the date of inspection, is not so busy a month with the rural population as May, the few "weeds" that might have been among the battery horses then were conspicuous by their absence in September, as they would be if called out for active service. After drilling for upwards of an hour, the battery was marched off with the band at their head from the camp ground through the village to the new gun shed, a commodious and well kept building, in charge of an old "Regular," who guards the Government property as his own. After a few words of encouragement and advice from Colonel Amyrauld and myself to the men, they were paid off and dismissed to their homes until further orders.

#### 52nd Battalion.

No. 4 Company was inspected by me on the 25th September, Captain Eli Hall being the commanding officer of the company that was mustered on Captain Hall's place for the purpose of performing the annual drill. Lieut.-Colonel Hall, commanding the 52nd Battalion, accompanied me.

The men looked clean and soldierlike, but their otherwise fine appearance was partially marred from the fact that many of them were arrayed in "mufti hats." A few rifles and many of the belts are out of repair, with many of the latter missing. Lieut. Dow, who drilled the company, evidently made the most of the few days allowed for that purpose, and the men as evidently profited from the instructions.

#### 79th Battalion—"Highlanders."

At Granby, Nos. 1 and 4 Companies turned out for inspection, and with them the whole of the staff and band. The colours were carried by two officers, not belonging to the companies being inspected, as from them there were none to spare. Major Cox took command; marched the companies past; put them through several battalion movements; extended for attack; prolonged to the left reinforced; afterwards retired, reformed column, and marched through the village, when the men were dismissed.

No. 1 Company, under the command of Captain R. Seale, and drilled by him, was exceptionally well "up." No. 4 Company was drilled by a non-commissioned officer, which appeared ridiculous, with officers of the company present; and, were such a company ordered upon active service it would hardly be regular for a non-commissioned officer to have to take command, or have the company "clubbed" when the first difficult movement was ordered. Happily, the 79th have taken steps to obviate this difficulty, as a Battalion Military School is at present in full working order at Waterloo, under a competent officer, Major Cox.

The arms, accoutrements and clothing were in good order, so far as lay in the power of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men to make them so. The clothing has been in use since 1875, but new clothing has been since applied for.

Lieut.-Colonel Miller and Major Cox accompanied me to Boscobel, on the 1st October, when I inspected No. 6 Company, Captain Hackwell, commanding.

The company mustered at the residence of Mr. Hackwell, senior, a gentleman who has not only the interest of this corps at heart, but that of the volunteer force generally, and who intends, if assisted by one half, to erect a drill shed on his own property, and for which he offers a site gratis. The men of No. 6 are the pick of

the country side, and made a fine appearance on parade and at drill. They were supplied with "blank," and from their steady firing when extended, and when in company square, I felt convinced, that if called upon, every man could use his rifle to some purpose. Every article of Government property in possession of the men was clean and fit for immediate service, and the armoury well cared for. As the drill was completed on the day of inspection, and the ammunition had been delayed, all had agreed to meet at a later date for target practice.

No. 2 Company. The Lieutenant in command has not had time to qualify since taking over charge of the company at the death of the late lamented Captain Latimer, but the company mustered at its head quarters, Waterloo, with Major Maynes, 79th Battalion, as drill instructor, who put them through a great many movements; but the time allowed for drill is too short to attempt very much, and the men would have done better, had more attention been paid to simpler movements. The arms and equipment were clean, but as the men's clothing had not been received, some head dresses were not according to regulation. The company will, at no distant date, be second to none in the battalion.

The whole respectfully submitted.

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Brigade-Major, 2nd Brigade Division,  
Military District No. 5.

The Deputy Adjutant-General,  
Commanding Military District No. 5,  
Montreal.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
MONTREAL, 4th December, 1879.

SIR,—In conformity with your instructions, I have the honour to report for the information of the General Officer commanding, that the following corps have been selected for twelve days' drill, some in battalion camps, some at their own head quarters, and have accordingly drilled for 1879-80 and been duly inspected by me:—

	Officers, N. C. O. and Men.
64th Battalion .....	270
65th " .....	270
76th " .....	270
80th " .....	185
83rd " .....	217
St. Jean Baptiste Independent Company .....	45
Laprairie Company (No. 5, 21st Battalion) .....	45
	1,302

On the 1st of July last I inspected the 65th, or Mount Royal Rifles.

Owing to some misunderstanding as to the hour for the inspection, the muster of this corps was very small indeed.

I had appointed 3 o'clock, p.m., for the hour of my inspection that day. Arrived there, I remonstrated with the commanding officer on the small number present.

He answered that he had understood the inspection would have taken place at ten instead of three; that his battalion had assembled at ten in full force on the

ground; that after several movements had been gone through he had dismissed the men, telling them at the same time that they would receive due notice when to re-assemble; that that notice had been given them, but that they had not all returned.

As I had other corps to inspect far away in the country on the following day, I thought it better to inspect this corps as it then stood before me.

The clothing, arms and accoutrements were in good order.

After the manual and firing, which was very well done, the battalion went through several movements, both as a regiment in line and in column, &c., deployments, &c., advancing in echelon, &c.; the whole being done in such a way as to convince me that this corps understood its work thoroughly—the marching being particularly good. The men are smart, active and soldier-like. The non-commissioned officers of this corps would be a credit to any corps in the Dominion.

On the 3rd of July I proceeded to inspect the 83rd, Joliette.

This corps was in camp at Joliette.

*Present on Parade.*

Staff.....		7
	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.
No. 1 Company...	3	42
No. 2 " .....	1	42
No. 3 " .....	1	42
No. 4 " .....	3	42
No. 5 " .....	2	42

This corps had only had two days' drill in camp when I arrived for the inspection.

The reason why I had to begin my inspection at so early a date was that two other corps, the 64th Beauharnois and the 76th Chateauguay, were also in camp, and having begun their drill on the same day, were to finish at the same date as the Joliette battalion, and no time was to be lost, the distance between these three camps being so great.

The manual and firing, marching past, marching in line, retiring in line, wheeling from line into column from the halt, and the same on the march, were fairly performed, considering the short time had for drill.

The men are strong and healthy and with a few days' steady training would become very efficient.

On the fourth of July I inspected the 74th Battalion in camp at Beauharnois.

*Present on Parade.*

Staff.....		7
	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.
No. 1 Company.....	2	42
No. 2 do .....	3	42
No. 3 do .....	1	42
No. 4 do .....	2	42
No. 5 do .....	1	42
No. 6 do .....	1	42

The arms and accoutrements were in fair order.

After the manual and firing, the marching part, several movements as a regiment in line and in column, were gone through in a creditable manner.

On the following day I inspected the 76th Chateauguay, also in camp, at St Martin.

*Present on Parade.*

Staff.....	5	
		N.-C.O.
		Officers. and men.
No. 1 Company.....	3	42
No. 2 do .....	3	42
No. 3 do .....	3	42
No. 4 do .....	3	42
No. 5 do .....	2	42
No. 6 do .....	3	42

The arms and accoutrements were in good order.

The manual and firing, marching past, marching in line, retiring in line, wheeling from line into column from the halt, and the same on the march, quarter-column opening from front, rear and central company, quarter-column wheeling, column counter-marching, deployments, &c., and a few movements and changes of front in echelon, convinced me that this battalion had thoroughly availed itself of the able drill instructor they had secured for this corps.

The physique of the men of this corps is excellent, and I can safely say the same of that of the men of all the corps in the district under my command.

On the 6th of September I inspected the St. Jean Baptiste Independent Company.

*Present on Parade.*

Officers.....	2
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	38

Manual and firing, a few company movements. This company was far behind itself this year compared with the two last years. The men were unsteady, and had evidently not been well drilled this year, and I took good care to let them know that I would expect more from them next year if it were my lot to be their inspecting officer.

On the 2nd October I inspected No. 5 Company, 21st Battalion, Laprairie, Captain Brosseau.

*Present on Parade.*

Officers.....	3
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	42

Manual and firing, formation of fours, counter-marching, forming company square, were well done.

This is really a very fine and well drilled company.

The clothing, arms and accoutrements are in good order.

On the 9th of October I inspected the following companies of the 80th Battalion, Nicolet:—

No. 5 Company, the St. Gregoire Company, Capt. Pratte.

*Present on Parade.*

Officers.....	3
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	42

No. 2 Nicolet Company, Capt. Rousseau.

*Present on Parade.*

Officers.....	2
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	42

No. 3 Becancour Company, Capt. Landry.

*Present on Parade.*

Officers.....	2
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	42

On the 10th October I inspected No. 4, the Ste. Gertrude Company, Capt. Moussette.

*Present on Parade.*

Officers.....	3
Non-commissioned officers and men.....	42

The manual and firing, formation of fours, wheelings, counter-marching, formation of company squares, were the movements generally gone through by the men of these four companies. They were inspected one by one at their own head quarters; their proficiency in drill was fair. The Ste. Gregoire Company, Capt. Pratte, is really a fine and well drilled company.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

There are four rifle associations in the district under my command.

The rifle association for the 5th Brigade Division, Lieut.-Col. d'Orsonnens, Brigade-Major, President; the Three Rivers Battalion Rifle Association, Lieut.-Col. Sheppard, President; the 65th Battalion Rifle Association, Lieut.-Col. Labranche, President.

I regret to have to say that I have received but a few target practice returns from commanding officers of corps. Every year it is the same thing, more or less, and will continue so, so long as an example is not made or the system altered. I am of opinion that the officers and men of the corps should not be entitled to receive a cent on account of annual drill until the target practice be gone through, and proper returns of the same made to the Deputy Adjutant-General commanding the district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours, ever truly,

A. C. DELOTBINIERE-HARWOOD, Lt.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant-General,

Military District No. 6.

The Adjutant-General, Militia,  
Ottawa.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
QUEBEC, 1st December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of the General commanding, the annual report of the state of the Military District No. 7, under my command, together with the Appendix attached.

The strength of the force to drill for the year 1879-80 was 2,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Instead of balloting by companies I did it by battalions, so as to enable them to do drills in camp of six days.

I have entered in this year's report the 8th Royal Rifles, which drilled last winter and was inspected this spring.

1878-79.

	Officers.	N.C.O. and men.
8th Royal Rifles, 6 companies .....	24	257

1879-80.

	Officers.	N.C.O. and men.	Horses.
Quebec Field Battery.....	5	74	30
No. 1 Battery Garrison Artillery .....	3	42	...
9th Battalion Rifles, 8 companies.....	20	355	...
55th " Infantry, 6 " .....	17	217	...
61st " " 5 " .....	14	180	...
81st " " 7 " .....	19	252	...
County Quebec Battalion, 4 companies.....	12	144	...
Kamouraska Battalion, 4 companies.....	10	145	...
Temiscouata " 4 " .....	12	145	...
	112	1554	30

## CAVALRY.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars have obtained permission to perform annual drill during the winter months, and consequently will not be inspected before next spring.

## ARTILLERY.

The Quebec Field Battery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Baby, was mustered at the Engineer Camp, Lévis, by me previous to the inspection, and I found present in camp—5 officers, 74 non-commissioned officers and men, and 30 horses.

The Gaspé Battery competed for the prizes offered by the Dominion Artillery Association. They did not drill for 1879-80.

No. 1 Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery, Captain Roy, was mustered and inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, in the absence of the Dominion Inspector of Artillery.

No. 1 Battery of Garrison Artillery at Lévis did not drill for 1879-80, but Major Hamel, with commendable zeal, camped with 25 of his men at the Island of Orleans, the whole expense for providing rations being incurred out of his own private purse. His battery being affiliated with the Dominion Artillery Association, the men went through gun practice, in accordance with the by-laws of the said association.

## INFANTRY.

## 8th Royal Rifles.

On the 10th of May last, the 8th Royal Rifles was inspected by me, mustering 24 officers and 257 non-commissioned officers and men. The appearance of the battalion was highly creditable; arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order; manual and firing by the Senior Major well done; bayonet exercise by the Adjutant also well performed. The several movements gone through well executed and with steadiness, showing that the battalion had been well drilled in company and battalion movements. Skirmishing terminated the inspection. The band mustered strong, furnished with a corps of fifers and drummers, and the manner the several airs were played reflected great credit on the officers of the regiment. The 8th Royal Rifles are also provided with pioneers fully armed and accoutred at the officers' expense.

I expressed to the battalion my appreciation of the zeal and good will they had shown during the period of drill, which, I feel sure, was accounted for by the state of efficiency attained, and which I was pleased to notice.

## 9th Battalion.

The 9th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Vohl, was inspected by me on the 29th of October instant, and numbered 20 officers and 355 non-commissioned officers and men. The battalion marched past in column and quarter-column at the quick and double, after which several officers were called out to put the battalion through the manual and firing and other infantry manœuvres. The inspection was very satisfactory, and I am pleased to report favourably on the state of efficiency of this battalion. The men were unable to go through the annual rifle target practice, owing to the work which was going on at the Beauport Flats in repairing wharves.

The 9th Battalion possesses a fine band composed of 24 musicians.

## RURAL BATTALIONS.

Accompanied by the Brigade Major and District Paymaster, I made a personal inspection of the following corps, viz:—The 55th, 61st, 81st, County of Quebec, Kamouraska and Temiscouata Battalions, during the month of July. The above corps performed their annual training in camp of six days' duration, and although the period was so short, nevertheless the advantages obtained were more satisfactory than company drill at head quarters. I noticed that the officers of the different corps had vied together in emulation for efficiency. Great disadvantages, however, were felt, owing to the number of provisionally appointed officers in these corps. I am glad to see the formation of military schools, where means of qualification will be put at the disposal of the officers of the force desirous of availing themselves of the boon conferred by the Government. I hope that the period allowed for those schools will be extended, as two months seem too short to give the necessary instruction to candidates. The presence of one of the schools of gunnery would no doubt have been greatly advantageous to officers frequenting the military schools, as the personal contact of regularly drilled troops, their discipline and interior economy, would have been conducive to greater results than will now be experienced, owing to the absence of the above.

## IN AID OF CIVIL POWER.

On the 15th of August last, a requisition signed by five magistrates was received, asking the services of the following corps in aid of the civil power to repress a riot which had occurred in this city between ship laborers, when one man had been killed and several wounded, viz:—The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, "B" Battery, Quebec Field Battery, No. 1 Battery Garrison Artillery, 8th Royal Rifles and 9th Battalion Rifles. I immediately gave the necessary orders, and in the evening of the same day the corps were distributed as follows:—Artillery Corps at the Citadel; Cavalry in the Riding School, Diamond Ditch, Citadel; 8th Royal Rifles in the Skating Rink, and 9th Battalion in the Drill Shed. I entrusted Lieut.-Colonel Forsyth, Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, with the command of the several corps called out; and to him is due my warmest praise for the zeal and tact he showed in the disposal and command of the troops, and to his readiness to carry out my orders. Owing to the prompt measures—not taken by the civil authorities—a most serious riot was averted by the presence, under arms, of the volunteer force, which were ubiquitous. Corps were on duty continuously day and night, patrolling, escort duty or otherwise, and I must say, to their credit, that one and all did their duty cheerfully and well. Before disbanding the force, the magistrates of the city and banlieue of Quebec presented them with an address, acknowledging the valuable aid the

magistracy had received by the Quebec Force, and which was couched in the following terms:—

OFFICE OF THE PEACE,  
QUEBEC, 21st August, 1879.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you herewith a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the magistrates resident within the city and banlieue of Quebec, held this day:—

“That the magistracy hereby desire to place on record their high appreciation of the readiness with which the active militia of Quebec responded to the call made upon them to aid the civil power in suppressing the late riot which unfortunately occurred in this city, and they cannot allow the volunteers now under arms to be disbanded without expressing their sincere thanks to the entire force for their very efficient services, as well as their recognition of the exemplary and soldierlike behaviour of the Quebec Militia while on duty.”

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. MURRAY,  
Clerk of the Peace.

Lt.-Colonel T. Duchesnay,  
Commanding Military District No. 7,  
Quebec.

The General commanding the militia of the Dominion was pleased to convey, through the Adjutant General, and through myself and Colonel Forsyth, much praise for the alertness and cheerfulness with which they discharged a very disagreeable duty in aid of the civil power. He says, “there is no duty requiring more patience and discretion than when employed in maintaining the public peace during time of tumult, and the troops appeared to have been skilfully used, and acted with promptitude as well as forbearance.” In drawing the line distinctly between police and military duty, he states that troops should only be called out as a last resource and held in reserve unless required to act.

Raids were made by armed parties on two armouries of the County of Quebec, and 83 stands of arms and ammunition carried away. When information was received it was too late to intercept them, as before the detective had time to reach the St. Valier Toll Gate the arms had already been brought into the city and distributed. Shortly afterwards a great number of the arms and the whole of the ammunition were returned to the several armouries. Apprehending danger to other armouries, I sent orders to Captain Routhier, at Ste. Foye, to have the whole of his arms taken into town, which was done during the night. The same day I sent Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major, to Point Levis, who with great judgment got safely stored in one of the forts all the arms belonging to the Battery of Levis and 17th Battalion. I afterwards sent a strong escort to Point Lévis and had them transferred to the Citadel. It was done very opportunely, as the same night the houses where they were supposed to be stored were visited and threats made to obtain them. The arms belonging to the Charlebourg Company had been secreted, and I had an escort sent for them.

#### RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The following rifle associations in my district, viz: the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, the 8th Royal Rifles, Megantic, Quebec, Rimouski, Stadacona, Champlain and Temiscouata, held their annual meetings, and over \$2,000 were offered in prizes. The results obtained are very satisfactory.

#### RIFLE RANGES.

It was found necessary to make repairs to the butts and ranges at Beauport Flats, and in consequence estimates were asked, and \$325 authorized to be expended for the wanted improvements. The high tides and ice in winter were causing constant injury to the wharves on which the targets were placed, and it was thought advisable to get the wharves constructed so as to break the ice packed against them.

#### CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Camp equipage was issued to the Quebec Field Battery and other corps which assembled in 12 and six days' camps last summer, and the whole was returned in good order, and the losses in the whole district insignificant. In every instance the losses were made good by deposit receipts.

#### ARMOURIES AND DRILL SHED.

The local armouries where the arms, &c., belonging to city corps are stored have been kept in very good order. Prior to the late riot, the guns, arms, &c., were removed to the Citadel. As there are no racks or convenient place at the Citadel to store them, they were piled in lots, and in consequence, have suffered. It would be advisable that part of the large armoury now in charge of the store keeper at citadel should be partitioned off, and the arms placed in proper racks. Not a large outlay would be necessary to do that, which is of a most urgent nature.

I would recommend the removal of the drill shed Grande Allée, from where it is at present, to the vicinity of the Glacis, in rear of the Royal Engineer Office. Stone or brick buildings, and suitable and safe armouries annexed to it, so that volunteers after each days' drill, could, before leaving the drill shed, deposit their rifles by companies.

#### QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The 8th Royal Rifles having volunteered to attend the review in Montreal on the Queen's Birthday, proceeded by boat on the 23rd of May, numbering six companies, 55 men strong, with band and pioneers. This regiment was generally remarked for its steadiness and soldierlike appearance.

In concluding, I beg to give my cordial acknowledgement of the services rendered by Lt.-Colonel Lamontagne, Brigade Major, and Lt.-Colonel Forrest, District Paymaster.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. J. DUCHESNAY, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy-Adjutant General,  
Military District No. 7.

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

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

HEAD QUARTERS,

FREDERICTON, 26th November, 1879.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in General Orders (13) of the 29th May, 1879, I have the honour to submit this, my report on the state of the militia of the district under my command, for the military year 1879-80.

The strength of the force as organized is 3,170 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

The strength authorized to perform the drill for 1879-80, as per General Orders 29th May, 1879, is 1,550 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

1,550 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the following corps have completed the annual drill, in addition to 310 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the New Brunswick Engineers and 62nd Battalion that performed drill for 1878-79, since last report, and hereafter to be referred to in this report.

	No. organized.		No. performed drill.	
	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.
8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Saunders (7 Troops).....	28	385	15	159
Newcastle Field Battery, Brevet-Major Call, (1 Battery).....	7	74	6	74
Woodstock Field Battery, Captain Dibblee, (1 Battery) .....	7	74	5	74
New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lt.-Colonel Foster, (7 Batteries)	28	385	15	201
New Brunswick Engineers, Capt. Perley, (1 Company).....	3	55	3	42
62nd Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Blaine, (6 Companies).....	25	330	18	247
67th Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Upton, (10 Companies) .....	38	550	15	171
71st Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Marsh, (5 Companies) .....	22	275	18	168
73rd Battalion, Major McCulley, (5 Companies).....	22	275	11	126
74th Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Beer, (6 Companies) .....	25	330	13	169
Independent Company, Captain Lloyd, (1 Company).....	3	55	...	...
Independent Company, Captain Barberie, (1 Company).....	3	55	...	...
Independent Company, Captain Stewart, (1 Company).....	3	55	...	...
Independent Company, Brevet Major McGee, (1 Company).....	3	55	...	...
Totals.....	217	2,953	119	1,431
		217		119
		3,170		1,550

## ANNUAL DRILL.

*Active Militia.*

Although the cloud of financial depression has not as yet entirely disappeared from off the face of the country, there are sure and certain indications in many directions of returning prosperity, and it is cheering to all loyal and patriotic citizens who have the welfare of the active militia at heart to mark steps towards efficiency, whenever they occur, taken during the past annual training.

In the first place may be mentioned that, in order to bring the expenditure for drill and training for the fiscal year, 1879-80, within the appropriation made by Parliament, the strength of the force to be drilled and paid for that year has been limited, by Order in Council, to 1,550 officers, non-commissioned officers and men for the district under my command.

Regimental camps, however, for cavalry and infantry, have been authorized in addition to those of field batteries of artillery heretofore authorized, and thus the first step has been taken to carry out the "triennial system," to which I have more than once directed attention in my annual reports, viz.:

1st year—Drill at local headquarters.

2nd year—Drill in regimental camp.

3rd year—Drill in brigade camp.

And it only remains to obtain Parliamentary sanction to the assembling of camps on however economical a scale during the approaching drill season to complete the establishment of the triennial system on an efficient basis; a system which from information received from officers of experience in different parts of the Dominion, seems to meet with general approval.

In the regimental camps of the past season valuable proofs were given, not only of the remarkable aptitude of Canadians generally in acquiring the knowledge of drill and discipline to which I have had frequent occasion to advert, but in maintaining that knowledge in a highly creditable manner, considering the interval that has elapsed without any opportunity being afforded, in many instances, for the necessary practical instructions.

It was observed that commanding officers in handling their respective corps in battalion drill soon "took up the reins" with their former confidence. Majors profited by the example of lieut.-colonels—nor had adjutants, during the interval, lost sight of the varied and important duties of their office, duties pointed out fully by the Lieut.-General in command in his report for 1878, in words that may be applied with advantage to every force in every country for all time; and, moreover, it was observed that captains of companies and their subaltern officers fell into their places without much lost time.

It is true that many recruits were to be seen in the ranks, but these are, for the most part, of a good stamp—tillers of the farms they own in the country districts, merchants and mechanics in the cities, hardy fishermen on the sea coast, and the men of these various classes were quickly instructed in squad and company drill by competent officers and non-commissioned officers.

It cannot be denied that the adjutant of a corps is an important officer, and that upon the manner in which he discharges the responsible and onerous duties of his office depends in a great measure the success of all training. It is, I think, due to adjutants of corps in my district to state my conviction, after some personal experience of the duties of adjutant, that as regards practical, common sense knowledge of their duties, they will bear favourable comparison with many adjutants of corps having much greater opportunity of acquiring and maintaining such knowledge.

All adjutants in this district are in possession of certificates of qualification in schools of military instruction, except in one case (the Adjutant 73rd Battalion), in which the officer served in the imperial army, and was there employed as instructor in drill. Three of these officers possess first-class certificates with high marks, viz.:

1. Captain Otty, 8th Regiment Cavalry, from Cavalry School, 13th Hussars.
2. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Underhill, from "A" Battery School of Gunnery, N. B. Garrison Artillery.

3. Captain Baird, 67th Battalion, from School of Military Instruction, St. John. I may add that I consider the civil pursuits of each are calculated the better to fit him for his military duties.

One officer, Brevet Major Beckwith, 71st Battalion, is by profession a civil engineer, and, in addition to his ordinary duties of Adjutant, his services have been frequently utilized in the capacity of military engineer. Responsible, however, as the duties of Adjutant unquestionably are, one cannot, I think, attach too great importance to the duties of captains of troops, whether of cavalry, artillery, engineers or infantry, any one of such corps being considered the unit of the whole force of the Dominion; and upon the efficiency of these units, maintained by the efforts of captains, depends, almost entirely, the efficiency of the whole force, when grouped in battalions or brigades.

And here permit me to make the following observations, without making any invidious distinctions between country and city corps, as to the distinct advantages that the State derives from fostering and encouraging each of these separate parts of the active militia force. It is well known, on the one hand, that city corps are more easily concentrated in an emergency than are country corps, and that the services of city corps are more frequently required, either in aid of the civil powers to form guards of honour, or to take part in extra drill or field manoeuvres—occasions other than the ordinary assembling of corps for the performance of the annual drill—and the services of city corps have invariably been cheerfully offered and accepted on such occasions. The duties required of them have been performed with credit to themselves and advantage to the State.

Another proof is here afforded, in my opinion, as to the desirableness of carrying out my recommendation, submitted 9th June last, as to applying paragraph 244 of Regulations and Orders, relating to rural corps to city corps, and granting the same command allowance to city corps as that allowed to rural corps, viz.: \$25 per annum.

It must be added, moreover, that during an "exodus" such as we have lately experienced, when the desire to "go west" has filled the minds of many young men (in many cases it is hoped and expected that these men may return to their homes), captains of city companies more particularly find it no easy task to keep up the numerical strength of their corps; and, even if they can find recruits to fill the vacancies caused by the departure of some of their best men, this "short service system" is extremely injurious to the efficiency of the corps.

On the other hand, the captain of a well-organized country company experiences less severely this drawback. His chief difficulty has been, in the original enrolment of the corps, to select men from the best class in his neighbourhood, parish or village; to secure men of patriotism (there is no lack of loyalty on either side), men having an interest in the welfare of the country, who consider it the duty of every man in some way to contribute to the military strength of the state.

The arms and clothing of such a corps are kept in its private armoury, in a systematic manner, and inspected periodically by the Brigade Major. Their care and safe-keeping thereby ensured, they are ready for issue at any time: and the men composing the corps, though not so liable to be called out in an emergency, are always as ready as they are willing to support their brethren in cities. From no other source can I conceive efficient support more readily obtainable, in the event of a city riot or disturbance; while, in a more serious emergency, that of a raid on our frontier, or internal disturbance on an extended scale, country corps become at once the "fighting line," their local head quarters being in most cases in the vicinity of the frontier, or in internal centres of population, and they, in turn, expect support from city corps.

Thus I desire to express my opinion in view of the peculiar geographical position of this country, and of my district in particular, its strategic importance, its extended frontier and seaboard with comparatively few cities and large towns, that

it becomes our duty to foster and encourage more and more, from year to year, military ardour and military efficiency in every class of the population, and in every part of the country, in the development of the active militia force of Canada under the existing law,—than which I consider no better law can be framed to meet the requirements of this country—and thus the true "fighting line" will not fail us in the hour of need.

Lieut.-Colonel Strange, Inspector of Artillery, in his lecture on the "Military Aspect of Canada," referring to "Infantry," spoke as follows: "The general characteristics of the population of great cities are much the same everywhere. They are more intelligent but less robust than the rural population; they readily acquire a military courage and smartness in drill; their uniforms are better fitted, their arms and accoutrements in better order, and their comparatively wealthy officers (this scarcely applies to this district) are willing to assist liberally in producing these results, which, after all, go some way towards real efficiency. But," Lieut.-Colonel Strange adds, "in a serious struggle, the backbone of Canada would, he believes, be found in the rural battalions."

In brief, we should, I imagine, consider, on the one side, the assumed "Prussian Military Points of Superiority" in the words of Dr. Strauss, that "every son growing up, every year bringing round the regular season of military exercises, reminds every family in the most direct manner of the State, and not only of the duty owing to the State, but the honour of belonging to it." And we should regard, on the other side, that to which I respectfully directed attention in my report for 1877, as a lesson that every nation that has built up its force to any extent on the Prussian model, excellent though it unquestionably be, should bear in mind that "imitations of Prussia are apt to be very deceptive; they are sure to give a large nominal force, but it is only when the system has been perfected by long and laborious efforts that it escapes from the two defects that mark its infancy—the want of drill and discipline in the men, and the want of experienced leaders, and especially of non-commissioned officers."

By carrying out an efficient system of annual drill, the former want will, I conceive, be supplied; and the latter by the adoption of the recommendation of the Lieut.-General commanding, when referring to the Royal Military College, page 29 of report for 1878, as to the necessity for "more simple elementary military establishments for instructing officers and non-commissioned officers." And, failing at once to obtain the brigade schools, to which the Lieut.-General has more than once referred, based on the existing schools of gunnery, I consider it desirable to establish infantry schools on the basis of the schools recently under the district staff, and to make the schools of gunnery available for the military instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry and engineers, as well as of artillery corps, and thus facilities of obtaining instruction in the different arms of the service would be afforded.

#### RESERVE MILITIA.

I hold the opinion that we cannot look to the reserve militia to perform drill on a settled principle, in the same manner that we can to the active militia; nor can we expect it to do much more in an emergency than to keep up in a systematic way the stream of supply of men (so well provided for in the law and in the Regulations and Orders, 1879). Still I think, there is room for improvement in this important branch of the militia service. It may be said that in former times, under the yearly muster system (or want of system), much drill was performed in a voluntary manner (the drill was, I fear, in too many cases, as perfunctory as it was voluntary) It should be remembered, however, that this drill was performed at a time when the volunteer system was a novelty, even in England, when drill was taken up as a hobby and carried out with enthusiasm so long as the novelty lasted.

To revert to such a system would, in my opinion, be a useless expenditure of time and money, and the development of the active militia as the thing needed becomes

the more apparent as time goes on. I can bear cheerful testimony, however, to the many officers of the reserve militia who, at great personal sacrifice, acquired a fair knowledge of drill under the old *regime*, and it was to be regretted that they had at that time, but little opportunity afforded them satisfactorily to display that knowledge, the men being for the most part unarmed and ununiformed, appeared to disadvantage; nor could any other result be expected when the drill of the whole male population, or nearly so, between the ages of 18 and 60, for one or two days yearly, was attempted with but little of the "ways and means" of accomplishing the desired ends.

Several of these officers have since then served in our active force, and recognition of the past services of the remainder has lately been authorized in General Orders (11), 16th May, 1879. I should be glad, moreover, if such officers as were qualified under the old drill system may be placed on an *unattached list* with unattached officers of the active force, and that a proportion of the officers of the existing reserve militia be encouraged to acquire the knowledge of drill, and afforded opportunities of doing so in infantry schools of instruction, in order that should we at any time require the reserve militia to reinforce the active militia (which should be kept as efficient and numerically strong as possible), we could, from our list of officers (including unattached officers), be enabled to place a trained officer to command every new company.

Another suggestion I beg to offer, and one I consider of great importance, is "that the officers of the present reserve militia be employed in taking the census of the country under the laws relating thereto, in addition to their ordinary duties of taking the enrolment of the reserve militia periodically. By being thus employed in the double capacity, they could perform each duty more efficiently than it could otherwise be done, and at less cost to the country. The information required in both services would be to some extent identical. Each parish being considered the unit in each case, and the whole information required in taking the census is in point of fact, also required by the militia staff in securing knowledge as to the resources of the country (par 101, Regulations and Orders of 1879.) Of so great importance are these duties respectively that I consider no efforts or expense should be spared to have them performed with accuracy."

I beg to call attention to an able article on the subject of the mode of taking the census, by Lieut.-Colonel MacShane, published in "Stewart's Quarterly, No. 4, 1870.

#### *Connecting links between the British Army and the Active Force of Canada.*

The Lieut.-General Commanding has unquestionably struck the key note when he directed attention to the steps to be taken in this direction—to add "another link to the chain that binds us all together"—hoping "that ere long a commission will be offered annually in each arm of Her Majesty's Military Service for such young men as may pass cleverly through the Royal Military College of Canada." This suggestion has since been re-echoed from both sides of the Atlantic; and the Colonial Secretary on the one side, and the Premier of Canada on the other have announced the fact that the General's hopes may soon be realized—a fact that cannot fail to be extremely gratifying to Canadians, and tend to strengthen their loyalty and attachment to the Crown.

I trust the Lieut.-General may yet see "the solidity of this chain" more firmly welded still by the permanent corps before alluded to by him, interchanging it may be with battalions in the British line—such corps to be drawn from the Active Militia of Canada, a valuable auxiliary force, without reducing the expenditure of time and money in securing the efficiency of such auxiliary force, but, on the contrary, increasing such efficiency by the inducement thus offered of service in the British line.

After the return to Canada of men such as those who would offer their services, they would serve as model soldiers for their brethren who remain at home pursuing

their industrial occupations. The British line, in turn, would undoubtedly derive much benefit from the presence in its ranks, and amongst its officers and non-commissioned officers of so intelligent and hardy a type of men as Canadian soldiers generally prove to be composed of, and Her Majesty's military service would become, in fact, an Imperial army.

The Lieut.-General justly adds, in conclusion, "financial considerations alone underlie it all, for with those aside everything and everybody is favourable."

#### DISTRICT STAFF.

In my report for 1878—when thanking the Lieut.-General Commanding for his successful efforts to place the Brigade Staff on a more satisfactory footing than they had previously been, viz., that they should be paid a consolidated allowance proportioned to the amount they have received, instead of being paid eight dollars per annum for each efficient company—I expressed the hope that the brigade staff had been reduced to the minimum, there being but one Brigade Major in this district instead of three as heretofore. I regret extremely that it has since been found necessary to still further reduce the staff by the removal of Lieut.-Colonel Cunard, District Storekeeper. The stores in charge have since been delivered over to the senior of the two non combatant staff officers, viz., Lieut.-Colonel Baird, the District Paymaster—thus combining the two offices of paymaster and storekeeper.

I have had such frequent occasion to report as to the zeal and ability of Lieut.-Colonel Cunard in the discharge of his duties, and that officer's services being so well known to the authorities at head quarters, no further words of mine are necessary, except to add that, when forwarding his original application for the post of storekeeper, having stated that he was "an excellent officer and fitted for any position of trust," his manner of performing his duties since that time has the more confirmed the opinion then expressed.

To further reduce the staff would, in my humble opinion, strike a fatal blow to the brigade system, and what can be substituted for such a system?

The relative position of a subaltern officer to his captain, of an adjutant to his commanding officer, of the Adjutant General to the General Officer in Command, the same relative position the Brigade Major holds to the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding the District, and where can his duties, responsible and difficult to define, be more clearly pointed out than they are in the Regulations and Orders, 1879, paragraph 105, &c.

For the efficient discharge of the duties there laid down, by which men, trained men, have assembled on parade whenever required, and money, in no small amounts, has been saved to the public by the careful periodical inspection of arms, clothing and equipment, as well as for his loyal and ready support afforded me at all times in the discharge of my duties, I have to offer my best thanks to Lieut.-Colonel MacShane, Brigade Major in this district.

#### RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Having been notified that His Excellency and Her Royal Highness would visit New Brunswick, and arrive at St. John on the 6th of August, I issued Brigade Orders relating to the St. John force, 28th July (copy of extract enclosed, marked A), and subsequently issued orders relating to Fredericton force. I accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in proceeding to meet the Vice-Regal party at Moncton on the 6th August. A guard of honour, 74th Battalion, Captain Arnold, assembled at Sussex, and at all the principal stations on the Intercolonial Railway *en route* to St. John the people assembled *en masse* to welcome in the most loyal manner our distinguished visitors. Arriving at St. John at 12 o'clock noon on that day—thanks to the efficient supervision of the Brigade Major, acting in conjunction with the civil authorities, amongst whom may be mentioned His Worship the Mayor and George Smith, Esq.,—every detail of the arrangements was complete.

Not since the arrival at St. John of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in August, 1860, was it the privilege of the citizens to witness so brilliant a spectacle as presented itself from the moment of the arrival of the Vice-Regal party, and during the whole of their progress through the city, until they reached their place of residence at Mount Pleasant. Nor was the subsequent part of their stay at St. John without gratification to our loyal and enthusiastic citizens.

After performing all the duties indicated in the Brigade Orders, above referred to, viz: Firing the prescribed salutes, forming guards of honour, and lining the streets, the militia force assembled in the barrack grounds for inspection by myself. I regret extremely that the Lieut.-General Commanding was unable to be present, as he would have seen here, at Fredericton, and at other places where guards of honour were formed, a force well deserving, in my opinion, the terms of praise bestowed upon it by His Excellency the Governor General, and published in General Orders (21) of the 5th September last, by the Lieut.-General commanding (copy herewith enclosed, marked B, together with a copy, marked C, of my District Orders conveying the Lieut.-General's orders to the force under my command.)

Words of praise coming from such a source have already produced the effect of increasing, in a marked degree, that which it has invariably been my earnest endeavor to increase, viz., the appreciation of the value of our soldiery by our citizens generally; and, in consequence, fresh impulse has been given to the efforts in efficiency of that force upon which we have to rely upon our brightest holiday, as well as in the hour of danger.

I may add that the guard of honour, 62nd Battalion, under Captain Hazen, called forth special eulogiums from His Excellency; while the detachment of 8th Regiment of Cavalry, under Major Domville's command, from Kings and Westmoreland Counties (which encamped at St. John during the whole period of the Vice-Regal visit, and performed escort and other duties), did not fail to come under His Excellency's observation; nor did the garrison artillery, which fired the prescribed salutes with their usual accuracy, under their commander, Lieut.-Colonel Foster, a true representative of the "Loyalist City." I was glad of the opportunity, with Captain Perley, to accompany His Excellency in visiting the different points of interest in the vicinity of the Harbour of St. John. The forts and batteries, wharves and breakwater, all were carefully examined with deep interest, including the scene of the recent land slide at Fort Dufferin.

On the 9th August, the Vice-Regal party proceeded to Fredericton, where the 71st Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Marsh, furnished the guards of honour, detachments to fire salutes, &c., and, while neither citizens nor soldiers were a whit behind their brethren at St. John in their loyal reception of the daughter of our Gracious Queen, and our distinguished Governor-General, the guard of honour of Captain Cropley, received special mention by His Excellency, it being drawn from a corps representing, at least, two important classes—the farmer from the fertile valley of the St. John River; the mechanic from the City of Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick.

The Vice-Regal party returned to St. John on the 12th of August, and immediately left New Brunswick for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, guards of honour, &c., having assembled at Fredericton, St. John and Shediac on that day, as shown in the enclosed return, showing a total strength of 1,661 officers and men that assembled in honour of His Excellency and Her Royal Highness in the district under my command.

#### MILITARY RESOURCES.

In July 1876, in compliance with instructions received from the Adjutant-General, I submitted a lengthened report of the military resources of the district (New Brunswick) under my command, for use at headquarters, in regard to men, horses, provisions and means of transport, and conveying information respecting the strong features of the country; and, besides, as to any military particular that may tend to the defensive power of this district, showing the assailable points of the same, &c.

I also submitted a most valuable outline map of the district, prepared by Captain Henry Perley, N.B., Engineer Corps; showing the county divisions, leading roads, railways and water communications, harbours, &c., and accompanied by information in writing relating thereto. I am in hopes that authority may be obtained for printing, even for private circulation, all this useful information, His Excellency the Governor-General, during his recent visit to New Brunswick, having sought information on many subjects, relating to the military and other resources of the Province. I am glad that two officers so well informed on these subjects (Lieut.-Colonel Macshane and Captain Perley), were serving on the staff at the time, and able to assist me in communicating much of the desired information to His Excellency.

I am pleased to observe that Lt.-Colonel Strange, Inspector of Artillery, in a paper read by him lately at the "Royal United Service Institution," on the subject of "The Military Aspect of Canada," expressed his opinion as to the strategic importance of New Brunswick. This so clearly expresses my own opinion, as shown in the report above referred to, I am induced to quote as follows—referring to the Atlantic seaboard: "It is needless to specify the numerous localities around which the struggle of old wars have surged, of which time does not alter the strategic conditions.

Lieut.-Colonel Strange adds: "The strategic points on the railway system and on our Atlantic seaboard, may be said to be: St. Andrews, at the Mouth of the St. Croix, our boundary river, St. John, N.B. and Fredericton, Halifax, Sidney, Pictou, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Moncton, Chatham and Dalhousie—Quebec the most important of all, the gateway of the St. Lawrence." Lieut.-Colonel Strange also refers to the important frontier.

I am glad to know that a suggestion of my own has been embodied in the new Regulations and Orders, 1879. As to officers of the force being encouraged to assist the Deputy Adjutants-General in obtaining information with respect to the military resources of their districts, in regard to men, horses and provisions, the means of transport, and as to all roads and means of communication. I am in hopes that officers, more particularly those instructed in the Royal Military College and the schools of gunnery, may assist in this important duty.

#### ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

All those who are interested in the progress of the cadets from New Brunswick (now numbering seven, eagerly look to the different returns published in the Annual Report, containing full information on this subject; and they are gratified to learn that our cadets generally obtain their share of prizes and honorary distinction—sure signs of progress.

The report of the Commandant has also been read with interest, more particularly that part in which the double aspect of the institution is explained in the following words:—

"It provides a body of young men carefully and highly trained intellectually, and physically, not only with such military education and habits of order, obedience and command (due to strict discipline) as is requisite to qualify them to become thoroughly practical and scientific officers, but also, by the breadth and scope of the curriculum of study, to fit them equally for any civil business or profession, public or private."

#### ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

A step has at length been taken in this direction, and one which I hope may produce good results when the system becomes better known.

I have promulgated the Orders (18), 25th July, 1879, on this subject, but as yet have received no application to form an association or company under the Regulations. Amongst the reasons assigned is the following, viz.: there are so many subjects already prescribed by the common school laws in which students have to be daily instructed, drill could only be carried on after school hours.

I have always considered the subject of extending drill to the common schools of the country one deserving serious consideration; have more than once referred to it in my annual report, and in 1873 I submitted the following suggestions, viz: "that licensed school masters be specially invited to attend our schools of military instruction," (many school masters have since attended), "and on obtaining the necessary certificates of fitness, and on carrying out to the satisfaction of the Deputy-Adjutant General a prescribed course of drill in each school, that a small Government grant be made to school masters."

#### REGULATIONS AND ORDERS, 1879.

The thanks of every member of the force are due to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, and to the Adjutant-General, for their successful efforts in completing this valuable consolidated work, embracing the many subjects shown in its ample index. With a book such as this in their hands, or at their disposal, all officers and men, both of the active and reserve militia, may be expected to know their duty, and to perform it under any circumstances.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

I am gratified to observe that the suggestions on this subject contained in my annual report for 1878 have been embodied in the new Regulations and Orders, with the view to the better carrying out of target practice by the classification of individual shooting in every company; of course, on a limited scale, as the time at the disposal of every company for both drill and target practice is extremely limited. I am in hopes that improvement in the shooting of every company, individually and as a body, may be the result.

No one can be bold enough to contradict the assertion that the marksmanship of our active militia has vastly improved since the early days of our provincial and Dominion rifle associations, but the attainment of a *high degree of skill amongst comparatively few marksmen* is, as a rule, the apparent result of carrying out the annual matches, and though this is worthy of encouragement, I hope to see carried out, on the other hand, the Lieutenant General's recommendation contained in the report for 1878, which entirely agrees with my own opinion often expressed, viz: that "the issue of badges and prizes for regimental and company efficiency would do much towards securing the acquisition of knowledge in rifle shooting."

In the absence of Government aid for this service, I consider that the different rifle associations might, with advantage, offer prizes in this direction, to supplement prizes which our citizens, with praiseworthy liberality, give for this good object.

In reverting to the recommendation contained in my report for 1878, as to the desirableness of issuing a supply of Martini-Henry rifles to every corps for use by the selected marksmen thereof, the Lieut.-General Commanding has justly pointed out the objections that may be urged against "having volunteers armed with two sorts of rifles and two descriptions of cartridges." A small number of these rifles, however, have since been issued to the Provincial Rifle Association, and it is only necessary for our marksmen to have an opportunity of practicing with them before the annual matches, or, if selected, before proceeding to Wimbledon, as without such practice the "Canadian Team" would be placed at a disadvantage when competing with "British marksmen."

#### FORTS.

##### *Fort Dufferin, St. John.*

With reference to my memorandum of the 6th March last, submitting Captain Perley's letter of that date regarding the land-slide that took place at Fort Dufferin on the 5th March, and forwarding an estimate for repairs; also referring to subse-

quent correspondence from Lieut.-Colonel MacShane and myself relating thereto, I now respectfully direct attention to the following remarks of the Board of Survey that assembled at St. John, 23rd and 24th October last, bearing on this subject, which is, I think, deserving of serious consideration:—

"Referring to the recent land-slide already reported on by the Deputy Adjutant-General and Captain Perley, commanding New Brunswick Engineers, no further slide has taken place, nor does there appear any likelihood of any further slide at present."

"Whether it be decided on or not by the Government to thoroughly repair this fort as affected by the slide, the Board is of opinion that it is most desirable to arm Carleton Heights with R. M. L. guns of heavy calibre."

##### *Red Head Battery and Fort.*

The Board states as regards this fort:—

"This fort, though having six (6) embrasures, has but four (4) 32-pounder S.B. guns mounted. Owing to the fact, however, that the nearest point of the channel is about three thousand yards distant from the fort, in the opinion of the Board, these S. B. guns are not adapted for the position, and should be replaced by R. M. L. guns of heavy calibre."

#### AID TO CIVIL POWER.

I beg to direct attention to my memorandum of the 17th January last, submitting the report of Captain Polleys, commanding the Garrison Battery of Artillery at St. Andrews, N.B., showing the steps taken by that zealous and efficient officer in compliance with the requisition of three (3) magistrates, for the preservation of peace at the execution of T. Dowd, on the 14th of that month. I also beg to call attention to the letter of the Sheriff of Charlotte County, A. Paul, Esq., subsequently submitted by me (12th March, 1879), in which he states that "the quiet which prevailed, and the entire absence of anything to disturb the arrangements he (the Sheriff) had made for the performance of the unfortunate duty devolving upon him at the time referred to, was owing, in a very marked degree, to the presence of the military guard and the efficient and soldierly manner in which they performed their duties."

#### CARE OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND CLOTHING IN PRIVATE ARMOURIES IN CHARGE OF CORPS.

Adverting to the return submitted by me on the 28th January last, showing the estimated value of Government property in possession of corps of active militia of the different arms of the service in this district, from which, it would appear, that no pains should be spared, by careful half yearly inspection of the Deputy Adjutant General and the Brigade Major, respectively, as laid down, in Regulations and Orders, 1879, to ensure the safe keeping of such valuable property.

In two previous reports (1877 and 1878) I have referred to the excellent system for arranging private armouries, inaugurated by my zealous Brigade Major—a system which works admirably. I cannot do better than quote from a letter lately received from that officer, Lieut.-Colonel MacShane, on this subject.

In speaking of the practical utility of rural corps, he adds: "It is a great incentive to their efficiency to make them fit up proper armouries. It (the armoury) is their barrack room. City corps having government paid caretakers, it may be easily looked after; but unless some uniform system obtains among rural corps a staff-man can never calculate on efficiency. I think," he says, "my own plan for arranging rural armouries after all is about the best, viz., open shelves for clothing and closed racks for arms. The cupboard system for clothing in rural corps prevents ready detection of vermin and facility of inspection. The same objection does not exist

against closed shelves in cities, where caretakers are constantly looking after the contents of their closets, some of them being very neat indeed, as in Montreal, Quebec, and the New Brunswick Engineers are."

#### RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual matches of the Provincial Rifle Association were carried out in the usual efficient manner, as will appear from the subjoined extract from the annual report of the President, Major John H. Parks, who continues to take a deep interest in the association, and who is backed by a most efficient Secretary, Major R. Arnold.

The annual competition took place at Sussex, commencing on September 2nd. The sum of \$1,114 was appropriated to the prize list, in addition to the several cups and medals, which are the property of the association, and a number of prizes offered by individuals.

Although the prize list was a liberal one, and was placed at as early a date as possible in the hands of those likely to be competitors, the Council regrets that the number present was not so large as expected. There was, however, a small increase on the previous year, and it is hoped that next year the numbers may be much greater, and instead of 79 competitors there will be twice that number of the volunteers of the province competing at our annual competition, as the object of the association is not so much to develop extraordinary shooting in individuals as it is to encourage a familiarity with the use of the rifle, and to improve the general average shooting of the volunteers of the province.

There is one very satisfactory feature about the attendance at the competition at Sussex this year—in the much larger number of new competitors who have taken a part in the shooting—and these new men being young, and showing marked capabilities for improvement, are a much hopeful sign that the shooting of our volunteers will not fall in any way short of the achievements which the older members of the association have so much reason to be proud of.

The Council are of the opinion that the system of money prizes, or prizes to be won only by members who have never before won a first prize in provincial competition, is one that is already having a most beneficial effect on our association, and they hope that still greater inducements of this nature will be afforded to the young members, and that while the majority of the prizes may be left open, as at present, to be won by the best shots, an increased inducement may be afforded to those who have not had so much practice and experience.

The following County Rifle Associations held competitions this year, as did also the 62nd Battalion Rifle Club and the Loyalist Rifle Club; while in "team shooting"—the system inaugurated in this district last year by the 71st Battalion—the team of 8th Regiment of Cavalry won the match for the valuable prize offered:—

#### COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

York—President, Brevet-Major Staples.

Carleton—President, Lt.-Colonel Raymond.

St. John— " Captain Hall.

Kings— " Major Domville, M.P.

Northumberland—President, Lt.-Colonel Ferguson.

Charlotte—President, Major McGee

8th Regiment of Cavalry: Camp, "Keltie's Farm"—Major Brittain and Major Domville, M.P.

I regret that Lt.-Colonel Saunders, who has ever taken a deep interest in his regiment, was unable to attend this camp. Under Majors Brittain and Domville, however, full advantage was taken of the short period of training, the former giving his attention more particularly to drill, the latter to the internal arrangements of the corps, the dress of officers and men, the care of saddlery and equipments, and the general supervision of the horses. And the greater the zeal evinced by those officers

in their duties, the more apparent it became that it is desirable that cavalry should be authorized to drill for at least 12 days in camp—the same period as that allowed to field batteries of artillery—instead of for the number of days authorized for cavalry at this training being the same as allowed for corps of infantry. To attain efficiency in a troop of cavalry, even under an experienced leader, with a good class of men and a good stamp of horses, such as those in the service of the 8th Regiment, is no easy task. The more credit, therefore, is due when a fair degree of proficiency is attained, as it undoubtedly was, at the training of this regiment.

The camp was situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Sussex Valley, affording every facility for drill, and having an abundant supply of water available. The 74th Battalion, Lt.-Colonel Beer, was also encamped on these grounds (assembled two days earlier than the cavalry). Both corps were marched to Divine Service at Sussex Church on the 6th July, by the Senior Officer acting as Brigadier, Lt.-Colonel Beer, the Rev. Canon Medley officiating as Chaplain.

On the 9th July both corps were assembled at Sussex in honour of the Duke of Argyll, who expressed himself pleased at the appearance of the troops.

On the 9th July I formed both corps in brigade, dividing the 8th Cavalry into two small regiments for drill purposes, under Majors Brittain and Domville, respectively, and the 74th Battalion was in like manner divided into two battalions under Lt.-Colonel Beer and Major Wetmore, respectively, and some interesting and instructive field manoeuvres were carried out in a manner highly creditable to the force, considering the short time available to prepare for such manoeuvres.

Major-General Domville, who was present during the whole of the manoeuvres, expressed himself in terms of approbation.

On the 11th of July I inspected the regiment prior to the breaking up of camp on that day. I need only say, in conclusion, that each time I saw the corps on parade there was marked improvement in efficiency, and had the training been for at least 12 days much more could have been accomplished.

The large number of spectators present during the days above referred to shows that the people take an interest in their county corps.

#### Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery; Camp, Newcastle—Brevet-Major Call.

In company with the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, I inspected this battery in camp, near the Railway Station at Newcastle, on the 28th August.

During the early part of the period of training there had been very unfavourable weather for drill, or for troops in camp.

Brevet-Major Call, however, brings the pluck and perseverance that stand him in good stead in his ordinary avocations into the business and duty of soldiering, and success under any circumstances is the result.

I have no doubt that Lieut.-Colonel Price Lewes will report most favourably regarding his corps.

I have to record with deep regret the death of Lieutenant Bourne of this battery, who, though it appears he had been indisposed at the time, assembled with this battery in camp, and died of diphtheria a few days after the breaking up of camp. Whether as Warden of the County—a position he held till the time of his death—as Lieutenant of Field Artillery, or a citizen of Canada generally, the vacancy caused by the death of this exemplary young officer will be hard to fill.

#### Woodstock Field Battery of Artillery; Camp, Woodstock—Captain Dibblee.

I regret that I was unable to inspect this battery in company with the Assistant Inspector of Artillery on the 17th July last, as Lieut.-Colonel Lewes informs me that he is much pleased with what he saw of the battery, its drill and practice, &c., and that he will report favourably regarding it.

*New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery*—Lieut.-Colonel Foster.

I inspected the five St. John Batteries of this brigade on the 6th August last, (already referred to in my report) when they paraded at St. John in honour of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. I need therefore but advert to His Excellency's words when he expressed to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia force of New Brunswick (including this brigade of artillery), "his great satisfaction at their soldierlike appearance, and the manner in which their duties have been carried out during his recent tour through this province."

*New Brunswick Engineer Company*—Captain Perley.

I inspected this corps on the 6th August last when it paraded at St. John in honour of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. The words of praise expressed by His Excellency already quoted by me when referring to the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, are equally applicable to this fine corps. I regret to learn (on my own behalf as well as on that of my district generally) that Captain Perley is about to reside permanently at Ottawa, (on promotion in the Public Works Department). The irreparable loss of his services to this district will, I doubt not, be a gain to the staff of the militia at head quarters.

*62nd St. John Battalion*—Lieut.-Colonel Blaine.

Accompanied by the Brigade Major, I inspected this battalion on the 29th instant (January, 1879). Its numerical strength is 14 officers, 252 non-commissioned officers and men. The corps had not performed annual drill since 1876-77 owing to their arms, accoutrements and clothing having been destroyed in the armoury by the fire of 20th June, 1877, and there being no suitable place for the safe-keeping of the new equipment until the completion of the drill shed and armouries early in December last.

Notwithstanding the absence of drill for so long a period, being aware of the zeal and ability of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding, and knowing the qualifications of the captains of companies and most of the subaltern officers, (they have excellent non-commissioned officers, and have evidently recruited from an intelligent class of men), I fully expected to find the corps in an efficient state; nor was I in the least disappointed. It was apparent that the details of drill had not been neglected, steadiness in the ranks, correct marching, wheeling &c., on the march, the manual and firing exercises, and as a result battalion drill was carried out in a manner reflecting credit alike on the Lieut.-Colonel and those under his command. I regret that three (3) efficient officers, Captains Hartt and Sturdee, and Lieutenant Coster were absent through severe illness.

Major Domville, M.P. for the adjacent County, who has done much to create and foster a good spirit in the force, and Lieut.-Colonel Foster, the senior officer of the active militia at St. John, who is ever ready to encourage its members, were present during the inspection, and expressed themselves pleased at the appearance and efficiency of the corps. A large number, too, of the citizens attended the inspection.

I again inspected this battalion on the 6th August last (already referred to in my report), when it paraded at St. John in honour of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. I need, therefore, but advert to His Excellency's words when he expressed to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia force of New Brunswick, "his great satisfaction at their soldierlike appearance, and the manner in which their duties have been carried out during his recent tour through this province." General Orders (21), 5th September, 1879.

*67th Battalion, "Carleton Light Infantry;" Camp, Woodstock*—Lieut.-Colonel Upton.

I have annually inspected the corps of active militia of this fine agricultural county (Carleton) for the past 14 years, and it has been a source of pleasure and pride to me to mark the steps of progress of the force. From the small beginning of one infantry company it has grown till it is now the head quarters of an efficient field battery of artillery, and a battalion of infantry second to none in this district.

There was much to learn, and but little time in which to learn it at this camp. But I am confident from what I saw at my inspection on the 4th July, and on the previous day, there was no idleness permitted. The manual and firing exercises and all ordinary movements in battalion and light infantry drill were performed in a highly creditable manner.

All officers, from the zealous Lieut.-Colonel and his efficient Majors downwards, may be justly proud of their fine battalion.

The absence from camp of No. 8 Company was to be regretted. Breve-Major Vince's explanation as to the cause of absence has been duly submitted to the Adjutant-General with the papers connected therewith.

*73rd Battalion*—Major McCully.

I inspected two companies of this battalion (Captains Cameron and McNaughton) at Black River on the 12th July.

For drill purposes these two companies were formed into a small four-company battalion, having been previously instructed in squad and company drill and the manual and firing exercises, and drilled under command of Major McCulley, Captain and Adjutant Templeton, and Captains Cameron and McNaughton.

Such of the officers and non-commissioned officers as had obtained the necessary qualification at the School of Instruction, showed that they had retained the knowledge there acquired; and the men displayed much intelligence, drilling steadily and well. Major McCulley exercises his command with much ability. I hope he may have an opportunity of assembling the battalion in camp, which would undoubtedly be of advantage to the corps.

I record with regret the death, about the time of the annual training, of Quartermaster Gray of this corps, an enthusiastic and useful officer, as well as a good citizen.

The Brigade Major inspected Captain Hutchinson's company on the 15th August. Report herewith.

*74th Battalion; Camp, "Keltie's Farm"*—Lieut.-Colonel Beer.

I have already referred to this corps when alluding to the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, encamped on the same picturesque grounds, and undergoing training at the same time as this corps. I need only add that, as might be expected from that zealous and efficient officer, Lieut.-Col. Beer, advantage was taken of every moment at his disposal in carrying out a systematic course of drill and practice, and, as a result, at my inspection on the 9th July there was little or no cause for fault finding, (corps invariably desire to have their defects pointed out, in order that they may correct them) and there was much proficiency deserving praise.

Lieut.-Col. Beer is fortunate in his selection of officers. Major and adjutant, surgeon and quarter-master, captains and subalterns, all seemed to vie with each other in supporting their commanding officer.

Lieut.-Col. Beer is to be congratulated on the organization of his company at Baie Verte under Captain Harper, a past cadet of the New Brunswick Infantry School of Instruction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General Commanding  
Military District No. 8.

To COLONEL POWELL,

Adjutant-General, &c., &c.

## A.

BRIGADE ORDERS.  
BRIGADE OFFICE,  
ST. JOHN, N.B., 28th July, 1879.

1. In accordance with District Orders, dated at Fredericton, 26th instant, the N. B. Brigade Garrison Artillery at St. John, N.B., viz.: Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 10 Batteries, Lt.-Colonel Foster commanding; the N.B. Engineers, Captain Perley commanding; the 62nd Battalion, Lt.-Colonel Blain commanding, will assemble with arms and equipment and in full numerical strength at or in the vicinity of I. C. R. Station at St. John, at 11 o'clock, a.m., on the 6th day of August next, to pay the prescribed honours to H.E. the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, on their arrival there, which will be at noon of that day, and subsequently to be inspected by the Deputy-Adjutant General commanding this district. A squadron of the 8th Regiment Cavalry, under Major Domville, and the Fairville Battery, Captain Landers commanding, are to join the above corps at the same time and place.

2. Lt.-Colonel Foster commanding N. B. Brigade Garrison Artillery will then detail batteries to fire the authorized salute from such points in the neighbourhood as he may deem desirable, on the arrival of the Vice-Regal party at the railway station.

The detachment of cavalry (squadron) under command of Major Domville, M.P., will receive H. E. and H. R. H. the Princess in front of the railway station. The guard of honour (full strength) of the 62nd Battalion, on the left of the cavalry, will also there receive the Vice-Regal party. The remaining garrison artillery not employed in firing salutes above referred to; the N. B. Engineers and the remaining part of the 62nd Battalion will be utilized under the supervision of the brigade major, in lining the interior of the station building, and there preserving order in conjunction with the civic authorities, and should there be more than sufficient for this duty, those remaining will be extended in lining the route of the Vice-Regal party towards Mount Pleasant. If time permit, the guard of honour of the 62nd Battalion above referred to, will, after saluting H. E. and H. R. H. at the station, at once proceed to Mount Pleasant and receive the party with a royal salute on their arrival at their residence "Reed's House." The N. B. Engineers, available Garrison Artillery, and the 62nd should in like manner, at once proceed to Mount Pleasant, and under direction of the brigade major, or such officers as he may instruct, line the route from "Reed's House" downwards towards the station.

By order,  
J. R. MACSHANE,  
Brigade Major.

## B.

GENERAL ORDERS (21.)

*Complimentary Communication.*

No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
OTTAWA, 5th September, 1879.

The General Officer Commanding the Militia has much pleasure in publishing the following communication from His Excellency the Governor-General:

His Excellency the Governor General has much pleasure in expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the active militia force of the Province of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island his great satisfaction at their soldier-like appearance, and the manner in which their duties have been carried out during his recent tour through those provinces.

His Excellency has additional gratification in recording this opinion, as it not only reflects credit on the corps which came under his observation, but also on the District Staff, to whom his personal thanks are likewise due for the efficient and careful manner in which all military arrangements were carried out.

By Command.

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Canada.

## C.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

(Copy.)

HEAD QUARTERS,  
FREDERICTON, N.B., 8th September, 1879.

The Deputy Adjutant-General Commanding takes the opportunity, when communicating the accompanying General Order to the force of the district under his command, to thank the non-commissioned officers and men of the corps named in the list herewith, whose performance of duties in honour of His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, has been so highly commended by His Excellency, as shown in General Orders (21) of the 5th instant, as published by the Lieut.-General Commanding. Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell's acknowledgments are offered in a special manner to the Brigade-Major, Lieut.-Colonel MacShane, who exercised a most efficient supervision over the duties performed by the force, as well as to commanding officers for the promptitude and alacrity with which all instructions for their guidance have been carried out. Thanks are also due to Captain Perley, Commanding N.B. Engineers, for services on the Staff.

(Signed) GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General, Commanding  
Military District No. 8.

## D.

RETURN showing the Force in Military District No. 8 that paraded in honour of His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, in August, 1879.

CORPS.	Officers Commanding.	Place where duty was performed.	Dates.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Horses.	Remarks.
			August.				
8th Regiment, Cavalry....	Major Domville..	Saint John..	4th to 9th.	11	77	70	
" " " " " " " "	Capt. Scovil .....	Shediac .....	12th .....	1	19	...	
N. B. Garrison Artillery..	Lt.-Col. Foster..	Saint John..	6th .....	13	192	...	
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	9th .....	11	164	...	
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	12th .....	10	119	...	
N. B. Engineers .....	Capt. Perley .....	" " " " " " " "	6th .....	2	41	...	
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	7th .....	3	41	...	
Band, 62nd Battalion, attached.....	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	7th .....	...	18	...	} Guard of Honour and Band.
62nd Battalion.....	Lt.-Col. Blaine..	" " " " " " " "	6th .....	19	252	3	
" " " " " " " "	Capt. Hazen .....	" " " " " " " "	9th .....	3	123	...	} G. of H. and Band.
" " " " " " " "	Capt. Farren.....	" " " " " " " "	12th .....	3	123	...	
71st Battalion.....	Capt. Cropley ..	Fredericton.	9th .....	4	141	...	do do
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	11th .....	3	141	...	do do
" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	12th .....	3	89	...	do o
74th Battalion.....	Capt. Arnold.....	Sussex .....	6th .....	3	32	...	
				89	1572	73	
		Total.....			1661		

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Colonel

Deputy Adjutant-General.

Military District Head Quarters,  
Fredericton, N.B., 26th November, 1879.

## E.

(Copy.)

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, N.B., 7th July, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, to the effect that the late lamented Lieut.-Colonel, the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, having made no provision by will or otherwise, for the disposal of the colours of the old 1st York County Militia it is the desire of his widow, Mrs. L. A. Wilmot, and of yourself, his only surviving brother, that the colours should be committed to the guardianship of the York County Militia, its representative battalion—the 71st York Battalion. In reply, I beg to say that owing to military engagements elsewhere, I regret extremely, I shall be unable personally to be present with the 71st York Battalion during the remainder of their drill in camp. I have, however, instructed Lieut.-Colonel March commanding that corps, to order a parade of his battalion in front of his camp, on the camp grounds, at 10 a. m. on Friday next, the 11th instant, when Lieut.-Colonel McShane, Brigade Major of Militia will, on my behalf, receive the colours from yourself, and hand them to Lieut.-Colonel Marsh.

In conclusion, on behalf of the 71st Battalion, and the active militia of New Brunswick generally, amongst whom—as Lieut.-Governor of this Province, as Lieut.-Colonel of our Militia, as Judge of the Supreme Court, and as a citizen of Canada generally—who set a noble example—the late Hon. L. A. Wilmot's name will long be remembered, and his character admired and appreciated. I beg to offer to both Mrs. L. A. Wilmot and yourself my sincere thanks for your actions in the matter of the colours in question.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General

E. H. WILMOT, Esq.,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Fredericton.

## F.

ADDRESS BY E. H. WILMOT, ESQUIRE, IN PRESENTING THE COLOURS.

Lieut.-Colonel McShane, Brigade Major :

The late Hon. L. A. Wilmot, the last Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 1st Battalion, York County Regiment of Militia, had possession of this stand of colours formerly borne by that battalion.

As a memento of his long active connection with the militia of York County, these colors were treasured and preserved by him to the day of his death. It is proper now that they should be committed to other guardianship.

On behalf of Mrs. Wilmot, and for myself, the personal representative of the late L. A. Wilmot, I request you to present these colours to the 71st York Battalion of Infantry, as representing the York Militia, and as the most fitting guardians of such a valued relic of the old-time militia of New Brunswick.

BRIGADE-MAJOR MACSHANE'S REPORT.

Inspection, Camp Maunsell.

BRIGADE OFFICE,

ST. JOHN, N.B., 5th Nov., 1879.

In accordance with your instructions, I inspected the four companies of the 71st Battalion allotted for drill at their camp, which, in compliment to yourself, they named "Camp Maunsell." The site was well chosen on rising ground to the right of the Hanwell road and in the vicinity of Government House, Fredericton, commanding a view unsurpassed for its beauty in the province.

Arriving at Fredericton the evening before inspection a most favourable impression was produced by the soldierly appearance of the men from camp in the streets. They were smart looking, well set up and properly dressed without exception, looking what they are, soldiers. The inspection on the next day fully bore out this impression; very little was left for reasonable criticism. A veteran officer of Her Majesty's imperial service not being far from my elbow, expressed his astonishment at the steadiness of the men. A presentation of colours, formerly belonging to the York County Militia, presented to them in 1835, and then consecrated by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, formed a pleasing feature at this inspection. The ceremony of presentation, though without time for practice, got along without a hitch. The

colours were presented to the 71st Battalion by the widowed lady of the late lamented Governor Wilmot and his only surviving brother, Mr. E. H. Wilmot. The history of these beautiful colours, for they are really beautiful, is detailed in the correspondence with yourself previously to the presentation, and will doubtless have a place in your own official report for the current year.

With its new colour party the battalion now performed line and column movements, manual and firing and skirmishing in a most satisfactory manner. The serviceable appearance of the men and their exemplary conduct in camp is matter of local report. The efficiency of this corps is greatly due to the supply of instructors from our former infantry schools; but they can all, from the Lieut.-Colonel down, congratulate themselves on the success of this camp.

*No. 1 Company, 73rd Battalion.*

Drill at company head quarters, Buctouche, Kent County, N.B. On the 15th August, 1879, I inspected this company. They had made a previous appointment which had to be postponed on account of the duties arising out of the visit of His Excellency and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Major McCulley commanding the battalion sent a drill instructor, Sergt. Cameron, from No. 5 Company, a considerable distance to assist during its annual drill. Their own officers and non-commissioned officers had become rusty at instruction, and Sergt. Cameron is one of the cadets of our last infantry schools at Fredericton. He is a good man, and steadied what is virtually a new company, being just reorganized. I was sorry he had left for his home previously to my arrival and after the first appointment.

The physique of the men is unexceptionable; uniforms were incomplete as, until lately, my directions regarding arrangement of armoury were apparently unheeded, and I was unable in consequence to certify for further issues until the place for its reception should be all right. When next called upon, I believe I will be in a position to forward and recommend the necessary requisitions. Manual and firing and company drill as far as 13th section fair only, extended order indifferent. The best can be said of the drill is that the men were steady. I look forward to next year for full efficiency in this company. When spoken to apart, the officers blamed the uncertainty of the annual drill for many of the shortcomings I ascribed to their lack of zeal.

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

J. R. MACSHANE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Brigade-Major, Military District No. 8.

Lieut.-Colonel MAUNSELL,  
Deputy Adjutant-General,  
Fredericton.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Proceedings of a Board of Survey, held at Saint John on the 2nd August, 1879, and continued by adjournment on the following day, and at Saint Andrews on the 23rd and 24th October, 1879, pursuant to General Orders (3) No. 4 of 4th December, 1874, and (23) No. 3 of 30th November, 1877, the postponement of the Survey having been explained to the Adjutant General.

*President*—Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant General.

*Members*—Lieut.-Colonel MacShane, Brigade Major; Lieut.-Colonel Price Lewes, R.A., Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

FORTS.

*Fort Dufferin, St. John.*

Referring to the recent land slide, already reported on by the Deputy Adjutant-General and Captain Perley, commanding New Brunswick Engineers, no further

slide has taken place, nor does there appear to be any likelihood of any further slide at present. Whether it be decided on or not by the Government to thoroughly repair this fort as affected by the slide, the Board is of opinion that it is most desirable to arm Carleton Heights with R. M. L. guns of heavy calibre.

Further recommended that the three 64-pounder R. M. L. guns, which had been removed within the work at Fort Dufferin in consequence of the land slide, be re-mounted on numbers 5, 6 and 10 gun portions, which had been vacant previous to the land slide. Authority for re-setting the pivots of the guns (referred to in proceedings of Board, October, 1878) is still required. Some slight repairs to the brick-work also required. The fence round the fort, which has required frequent repairs, is in an unsatisfactory state. Estimates have been submitted. The stores, ammunition, and the magazines (expense) at this fort, with the exceptions referred to, are in an efficient condition. Caretaker Nixon performs his duties in this fort with his usual efficiency and zeal.

*Carleton Tower.*

The platform on top of this tower, on which the guns rest, is quite rotten, and there is danger of the guns (two 32-pounders, S. B.) falling through. Regarding the roof, the same remarks apply as last year, viz: The new roof appears to have answered the purpose for which it was intended; but, owing to the joints of outside wall requiring refilling, dampness is admitted thereby and the rapid deterioration of the magazine within the tower is the result.

The Board has already (above shown) suggested a heavier armament for this position, and, if the suggestion be entertained and any such change be contemplated, the removal of the guns from the tower is recommended, and only such repairs carried out as are absolutely necessary on the interior of the tower.

*Caretaker's House.*

The kitchen, which is an annex to this house, is entirely rotten, and requires to be renewed.

*Carleton Heights.*

The following repairs, pointed out last year, are still required:—Three gun battery; two 32-pounders, S. B., one 24-pounder, one platform 24-pounder quite rotten; two carriages, 32-pounder, also rotten. The steps of the side-arm shed require renewal.

*Partridge Island.*

All repairs in this fort formerly reported by Board of Survey having been carried out under authority of the General Officer in Command, the general condition of the fort and of the guns mounted there is good; detail of guns in return marked "A" hereto. It is recommended that all the caretakers at St. John should be assembled at Fort Dufferin and Partridge Island respectively once every month for the purpose of shifting guns on the platforms and traversing.

*Fort Howe Heights.*

Armoury requires painting.

*Red Head Battery.*

The fence and earthworks are undergoing repairs by the caretaker (Cochran). He has done much work on the fence repairs; much is still necessary on the earth-

works, the fort being in an unfinished state. This fort, though having six embrasures, has but four 32-pounder S. B. guns mounted. Owing to the fact, however, that the nearest point of the channel is about (3,000) three thousand yards distant from the fort, in the opinion of the Board, these S. B. guns are not adapted for the position, and should be replaced by R. M. L. guns of heavy calibre. The ventilator of No. 2 magazine requires repairs, and a new lock is also required.

The caretaker has built a small house within the limits of this fort without applying for permission.

#### *Dorchester Battery.*

The Board considers it necessary to repeat their remarks of last year with respect to this battery, adding that the majority of the shanties have since been removed and that the side-arm sheds (two large and one small) require repairs, and that a new lightning conductor is required on the magazine.

The parapet of this battery is being levelled by the people occupying the shanties (built after the fire of the 20th June, 1877, by the Shelter Committee) on the Barrack Grounds.

The Board strongly recommends that the shanties be removed with as little delay as possible, and that the grounds be properly fenced and closed in by the city authorities, according to agreement, as already suggested by the Deputy Adjutant General and the Brigade-Major, as besides the levelling of the earthworks, the Government buildings in the Barrack Grounds are endangered by the people occupying the shanties, through fire. A fire occurring amongst the shanties would probably spread and destroy the drill shed and side arm shed in these grounds.

One 32-pounder gun carriage with this battery requires trifling repairs.

#### *Fort Howe.*

The guns and platforms (two 32-pounders S. B. guns), side arm shed and armoury are in a serviceable condition. The armoury requires painting.

#### *Fort Tipperary, St. Andrews.*

Mr. Johnston occupies both fort and buildings, as well as the land adjoining, not in the capacity of caretaker, nor has he charge of the buildings, but rents the land from the Government at the rate of twenty dollars (\$20) per annum.

Mr. Johnston appears to keep the grounds within the fort and the buildings in an unsatisfactory condition. The fence round the fort has fallen down and part of the wood thereof has been removed by persons unknown to the Board.

The Board of Survey recommends the entire removal of the fence. The Deputy Adjutant-General reported on this subject on the 1st February last, 1879, when returning to head quarters the petition of the people of St. Andrews, "asking that Fort Tipperary be put in a proper condition of repair."

The guns and carriages mounted in this fort, as well as those mounted at the Block House, are in a serviceable condition, having been thoroughly repaired in the summer of 1878.

There are no magazines.

#### *Chatham Battery.*

The Board desires to call attention to the following extract from the report of Lieut-Colonel Strange, Inspector of Artillery, with respect to this battery, as no steps appear to have been taken in the matter, the battery (No. 7 New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery) not having been drawn for drill this year.

The guns, as at Digby, are mounted in an exposed position. It is most desirable that these coast batteries should be completed by a small earth-work, which might be

raised by the battery themselves during training, and revetted with iron hoop gabions, forming a desirable and inexpensive work. The Deputy-Adjutant General of the district selected with me a suitable site, if the necessary expenditure were sanctioned. Men could not work guns exposed to musketry fire without any cover, and the country bears the expense of maintaining what is inefficient for want of the necessary protection to the guns. Chatham is an important point, from which the crew of a piratical cruiser could do much mischief as well as cut the Intercolonial Railway by destroying an important bridge in the neighbourhood.

The board begs to submit a return (hereto appended, marked A) of guns mounted at the stations named therein.

#### MAGAZINES.

##### *Fort Howe Stone Magazine.*

The floor has subsided about three inches. The wood sheathing of sides and ceilings is rotten.

The exterior of roof requires thorough repairs.

The cross-beam at eastern entrance is rotten; it supports end wall of magazine.

Filling room—slight repairs wanted to roof.

##### *Fort Howe Brick Magazine.*

The roof appears good. A great many of the bricks require replacing in exterior walls.

Several cracks in exterior walls require to be filled. Mastic suggested.

The floor requires thorough repair. In present condition it will not support any considerable weight of powder, the cross-beams being broken.

#### BUILDINGS.

##### *Store House, St. John.*

The store house required some slight repair, which has been thoroughly carried out by the Public Works Department.

##### *Drill Shed, St. John.*

The drill shed at St. John appears to be admirably adapted for the purposes for which intended, and with the armouries, is kept in excellent condition by Caretaker Lamb.

##### *Fredericton.*

There is no change in the general condition of the buildings at this station, except that the recommendation as to the repair of office of Deputy-Adjutant-General has been carried out by the Public Works Department in an efficient manner.

The outside woodwork of officers quarters and other buildings requires painting.

##### *Officers Quarters.*

- |    |                                      |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| A. | Occupied by Deputy-Adjutant General. |
| B. | do Captain McKenzie, Caretaker.      |
| C. | do Collector of Customs.             |
| D. | do Trustees of Schools.              |

*Park Barracks.*

Occupied by Trustees of Schools.

*Soldiers Barracks.*

Occupied by Provincial Government.

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy-Adjutant General Commanding,  
Military District No. 8, President.

J. R. MACSHANE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Brigade-Major, Military District No. 8. } Members.  
PRICE LEWES, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Assistant Inspector Artillery. }

## (A)

Return of Guns mounted at the undermentioned Stations :

*Partridge Island.*

68-pounders.....	2
8-inch shell guns.....	2
32-pounders.....	1
18-pounders.....	1

*Dorchester Battery, City of St. John.*

32-pounders.....	3
24-pounders.....	2
12-pounders.....	1
32-pounders, Barrack Grounds.....	2

*Carleton Tower, City of St. John.*

32-pounders.....	2
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*Carleton Heights, Lancaster.*

32-pounder.....	2
24-pounders.....	1

*Red Head Battery.*

32-pounders, guns.....	4
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*Fort Dufferin.*

64-pounders, R.M.L.....	5
32-pounders.....	2

*Chatham, Northumberland County.*

24-pounders.....	2
------------------	---

*Fort Tipperary, St. Andrews.*

32-pounders.....	2
------------------	---

*Block House, Fort St. Andrews.*

24-pounders.....	2
------------------	---

*Fort Howe, Portland, St. John.*

32-pounders.....	2
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All these guns, except the two 24-pounders at Chatham, have been lacquered during the past year. The 64-pounder shell at Fort Dufferin also lacquered.

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Dep. Adjutant-General.

J. R. MACSHANE, Brigade Major.

PRICE LEWES, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Assistant Inspector Artillery.

FREDERICTON, 27th October, 1879.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

HALIFAX, 1st December, 1879.

SIR;—I have the honour, in submitting my report, to summarise briefly:—

The quota required to be furnished from this district was originally fixed at 4,284. The actual enrolled strength of corps accepted and gazetted is 4,568.

Under the regulations for annual training for 1879-80, the number of men to be called out was limited to 2,000, and the strength of companies was not to exceed 39, non-commissioned officers and men, exclusive of band and staff.

The corps for drill were selected in accordance with General Orders No. 13, of 29th May, 1879.

I append copy (marked B) of the District Orders issued in accordance therewith.

Of the 2,000 men selected for training, the actual strength of effectives inspected or absent on account of sickness or causes beyond control was 1794, but five companies of the 78th Battalion, although not ordered for drill, voluntarily met and performed the annual training, thus swelling the number to nearly the quota originally fixed.

Subsequently to the issue of the above orders, I was authorized to train three companies, to be charged to the drill appropriation for 1878-79. I therefore took the corps first for inspection the three companies of Victoria Provisional Battalion, and replaced them on the list for 1879-80, by adding companies from other corps.

Tabular inspection reports (marked D) are forwarded herewith; also particulars of the inspection of each corps (marked A).

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Colonel,

Commanding Military District No. 9.

## A.

1st Brigade.

The city brigade of militia paraded with the regular troops on the 24th May, to celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday, and again took part in a field day, on the 22nd October, on both of which occasions General Sir P. L. MacDougall, under whose command I placed myself and the brigade of militia, expressed his approbation of the appearance, soldierlike bearing, and performance of the militia.

The commanding officers, without exception, are good battalion commanders, prompt and ready in response to brigade cautions; hence the brigade always shows well on parade, and it is to be regretted that the limited time allowed for training,

and the lateness of the season at which corps are selected for drill, do not admit of corps being ready to take part in brigade drill during the early summer months, when no doubt it would be practicable to have more frequent joint parades with the regular troops. Not wishing to call upon the men too often for sacrifice of time, I made the brigade parade of the 22nd October, my annual inspection of this brigade.

*Halifax Field Battery.*

Turned out soldierly and smart on the 24th May and 22nd October. Their practice was conducted under the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, at which I was not present. But I was glad to hear that the battery turned out for field drill under Lieut.-Colonel Lewes, and would without doubt make a marked improvement in consequence. The cost of horsing this battery is very serious, for each hour the horses are on parade the members of the battery pay as much as is allowed for the day's drill for each horse, and although the members subscribe liberally, this forms a very heavy drain on their funds. Major Graham and I have repeatedly consulted how this may be obviated, but we have not arrived at any way of surmounting the difficulty.

*1st and 2nd Halifax Brigades Garrison Artillery.*

The greater portion of the annual training has advisedly and very properly been spent at great gun drill, and with the limited time allowed for training, the officers commanding were somewhat averse to appearing at the brigade parades, alongside the infantry corps, considering that they would show to a disadvantage but as Lieut.-Colonels Mitchell and McPherson are both good battalion commanders, these two corps do not suffer in this way. At the annual inspection the muster of those corps was very small, as the Assistant Inspector of Artillery had held his inspection within the week previous to my inspection, and as employers objected to their men being taken away a second day at so short an interval. I had to accept excuses from a great number, and to take the commanding officer's certificates that the men on the roll were effective.

The artillery practice took place under the Assistant Inspector of Artillery. I was not present, not knowing when it was to take place; I attended, however, at the prize competition held by selected men.

From previous inspections of these brigades and personal knowledge of the officers, I believe the men to be handy and serviceable at their guns, but on this matter the Assistant Inspector of Artillery will doubtless report to head quarters.

*63rd Rifles.*

In this corps the companies keep up a distinct organization, which tends much by emulation to keep up the strength, and should make all more zealous. This corps is well drilled and ready for any work.

*66th Battalion, "Princess Louise Fusiliers."*

At Lieut.-Colonel Bremner's request, this corps has lately been changed to Fusiliers. The zeal which prompts Lieut.-Colonel Bremner and his officers is to be found in all ranks of this corps. It is now drawing its recruits from a much higher social class than when first organized.

*Pictou.*

The Pictou Battery volunteered to turn out to fire a salute on the arrival and departure of Her Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor General at Pictou on the 13th August.

A volunteer guard of the 78th Highlanders, accompanied by the pipe corps, also attended on this occasion, and these men are deserving of every credit as the corps was not for drill this season. The arms and clothing were in company stores, and the men were only warned late the night before, yet they drew their clothing and appointments, cleaned them and drove over twenty miles, reporting themselves at Pictou at 8 a.m. on the 13th August.

The Governor General after inspecting them particularly complimented Captain Gordon on the most soldierlike appearance of his men, and Major Sutherland on the stalwart Highlanders he commanded, concluding with a few words in Gaelic which were replied to by Major Sutherland.

*Pictou Artillery.*

I inspected the Pictou Battery at Pictou on the 27th November, and was, as usual, much pleased with the appearance and drill, and can only report that this corps is a credit to the militia.

*78th Highlanders.*

Only one Company, No. 8, of this battalion was selected for drill, but all the companies requested permission to train as usual. No. 2 Company did not carry out their proposed intention, but the remaining companies attended full course of training, a fact most creditable to officers and men.

I inspected No. 1 at Turo on the 20th November, but owing to delayed train had but little time for close inspection. The men were smart and well turned out, and drilled steadily. No. 4 paraded at Shubenacadie and drilled very creditably in close and extended order an attentive and smart body of young men. No. 5, under Captain Burgess, at Windsor, fully maintained their previous reputation, training over 50 men, soldier-like in appearance and in drill—a credit to themselves and their Captain, who is a very painstaking instructor.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 paraded under Major Sutherland at West River; solid sturdy Highlanders; worked for over three hours in close and extended order, and particularly in attack showed great aptness for taking advantage of ground, and were skillfully handled by their officers.

*Cumberland Provisional Battalion.*

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Companies paraded at Spring Hill on the 24th October. It rained very heavily and the water was ankle deep on the ground, so after a short drill I dismissed the men. Some movements were very fairly done, and showed that the men had received instruction.

*2ND BRIGADE.*

*68th Battalion.*

Nos. 7 and 8 Companies were inspected at Aylesford on 15th October. They were composed of smart, likely young men, and drilled very fairly both in close and extended order.

Nos. 3 and 9 Companies paraded at Kentville on the 16th October. These were mostly stout, able men, and Lieut.-Colonel Chipman put them through a lengthened drill. The ground was not very favourable and hence the men did not show to the best advantage.

*69th Battalion.*

Nos. 1, 2 and 6 Companies were inspected by me at Paradise on 9th October. As usual, this was a fine body of men who were attentive and willing, but they had

not been drilled for some time, and both officers and men were backward in drill. With a few days in battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Starratt this rust would soon be rubbed off. No. 7 Company was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Milsom, whose report is enclosed (marked C).

#### 72nd Battalion.

Nos. 1, 5 and 6 Companies paraded at Middleton on 15th October. In no corps is there a more noticeable improvement than in this. Lieut.-Colonel Parker reports that he has obtained a much superior class of recruits. The men were clean, smart and attentive. Officers had studied their drill and put it in practice. The drill, both in close and extended order, was very creditable, and if such improvement is continued Lieut.-Colonel Parker will soon have a smart, soldierly battalion.

#### 75th Battalion.

Nos. 2 and 3 Companies were inspected at Lunenburg by Lieut.-Colonel Milsom, whose report (marked C) is enclosed. This battalion, composed of reliable, willing men, is the making of one of the best battalions in the Dominion, but is still without a regular instructor.

#### 3RD BRIGADE.

##### *Victoria Provisional Battalion.*

Lieut.-Colonel Bingham paraded Nos. 1 and 2 Companies at Baddeck on the 4th July. Steady, reliable men and very fairly commanded, but much out of practice. They drilled fairly, but there is room for improvement in the turn-out of the men. No. 5 Company, Captain Hill, at Sydney at the 8th July. The Captain reports that he is now obtaining a very superior class of recruits, and proposes continuing the drill all the year through. I trust so, as Sydney, the old Capital, and most important town in the Island of Cape Breton, should have a good company, always available for service.

#### ARMS.

I much regret that my recommendation of a separate armourer for this province, in lieu of one for the whole of the Maritime Provinces, was not approved, as up to the present time only about 1,000 stand of arms have been repaired. It will thus be nearly five years before the arms of the militia of this district are inspected and put in order, by which time they will again require going through. I do not know how much has been as yet done to arms in the neighboring districts.

#### INSTRUCTION.

I would again urge that unless some arrangement is made, by which the officers and sergeants of the militia can receive a regular training prior to appointment, as well as some preliminary drill before meeting their companies for annual training, the militia must infallibly deteriorate. Much can be done in twelve days towards training men of the intelligence that the average young Canadian possesses, but only provided that the instructors are well up in their work. Non-commissioned officers should not only thoroughly know their own duties without absorbing the attention of the officers, but should be able to assist in training the men.

Military schools as latterly carried out tended to teach officers and non-commissioned officers their duties, and although so lately discontinued, their want is already felt. If officers were required to pass an examination at each step of promotion it would be beneficial. At present, a second lieutenant obtains a certificate he takes

little part in the instruction of his company, and after a lapse of years, becomes the captain and instructor, having got entirely out of practice and forgotten almost all he had learnt.

#### RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

As evidenced by the fact that the Nova Scotia team carried off the Provincial Challenge Cup at the Dominion match at Ottawa, much interest is taken in this district in rifle matches, and it has been the aim to give it all possible encouragement as tending to increase an interest in the militia organization.

There are in this district, the Provincial Rifle Association, and eight County Associations: Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, Pictou, Kings, Annapolis, Digby, and several battalion associations, of which no returns are furnished to district head quarters.

J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Colonel,  
Commanding Military District No. 9.

#### B.

#### DISTRICT ORDER.

HALIFAX, 6th June, 1879.

In accordance with General Orders (13) of the 29th May, 1879, limiting the number to be trained in this district to 2,000, the undernamed corps will be trained during the present season:—

	All Ranks.
Halifax Field Battery.....	80
1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	271
2nd " " " ".....	174
Pictou Battery.....	42
63rd Battalion Rifles.....	272
66th " Infantry.....	360
Sydney Company ".....	42
	1,241

Companies will be selected by lot from the undermentioned battalions, but the selection will only be made from those companies that did not train during the past season:—

	Companies.	Staff.	Total.
68th Battalion.....	3	2	128
69th ".....	3	2	128
72nd ".....	3	2	128
75th ".....	2	1	85
78th ".....	1	1	43
Cumberland Provisional Battalion.....	3	2	128
Victoria ".....	2	1	85
			725

The attention of officers commanding corps is particularly called to the necessity of sending in requisitions for necessary ammunition without delay; also they are requested to furnish a statement showing the companies selected for training, the place of training, and when they will have completed drill and be ready for inspection.

J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Colonel,  
Commanding Military District No. 9.

HALIFAX, 6th June, 1879.

## DISTRICT ORDER.

The number of the militia to be trained in No. 9 District being limited to 2,000, the undernamed corps which trained last year will be relieved from training the present season:—

2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery,	2	batteries.
Lunenburg Battery	"	1 battery.
Mahone Bay	"	1 "
Digby	"	1 "
Yarmouth	"	1 "
Liverpool	"	1 "
68th Battalion Infantry,	2	companies.
69th	"	3 "
75th	"	2 "
78th	"	6 "

The undernamed, which did not train last year, are relieved from training during the present season, the quota allotted to this district not admitting of their being trained.

68th Battalion Infantry,	4	companies.
69th	"	3 "
72nd	"	3 "
75th	"	2 "
Cumberland Provisional Battalion,	2	companies.
Victoria	"	2 "

J. WIMBURN LAURIE, Colonel,  
Commanding Military District No. 9.

## C.

HALIFAX, 4th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I inspected No. 7 Company, 69th Battalion, at Bear River, on the 24th of September, and Nos. 2 and 3 Companies of the 75th Battalion, at Lunenburg, on the 14th of October. These companies performed 12 days' drill at their local head quarters; were full strength, and a very good class of men; clean and soldierlike; drilled in company and firing exercises fairly; arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order. *All ranks* require nothing but good drill instruction.

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

T. MILSOM, Lt.-Colonel,  
Brigade Major, Military District No. 9.

The Deputy-Adjutant General,  
Military District No. 9,  
Halifax.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 10.

FORT OSBORNE, WINNIPEG,  
HEAD QUARTERS, MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 10,  
2nd December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, the annual report, with synopsis of inspection, &c. of the state of the militia in this district for the ensuing year.

Offers of service from a number of localities, both for the formation of mounted and infantry corps, have from time to time during the year been forwarded. Of these the only organizations authorized have been the "St Boniface" and "St. Jean Baptiste" Companies. The former has failed to complete organization, and the latter has been duly gazetted, armed and uniformed, adding one infantry corp more to those previously embodied in this district.

I earnestly trust that in view of the large works of railway construction now in progress, and contemplated, which will temporarily draw in a considerable influx of foreign labour, which experience has shown to be a somewhat disturbing element, that this district may receive, especially considering its isolated circumstances, an addition of strength of corps to the westward and south-westward. I shall find no difficulty in organizing, and I think with every prospect of maintenance, good rural corps in those directions.

A new corps specially composed of marksmen is, I am informed, proposed in the City of Winnipeg, but no official offer has yet been made.

## ANNUAL DRILL.

The quota allowed for this district precluded the whole of the force from participating in the annual pay.

The corps authorized to drill were as follows:—

The Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry.  
" " Field Battery.  
" " Infantry Company.  
" Kildonan " "

The Emmerson Company received the small allowance remaining—a large amount of voluntary drill having been performed by this corps.

## INSPECTION.

*Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry.*

The Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry went into camp on the 15th September, performing six days' continuous drill under regulations. Captain Street reports (he having inspected this corps during my absence in the North-West Territories on duty) on the smartness, discipline and general progress of this troop, which this year went through its first annual training. His inspection report is appended.

The Winnipeg Field Battery went into camp, in accordance with General Orders, for annual drill on the 7th July, performing twelve days' of continuous drill.

Nearly two-thirds of this corps were newly enlisted men, and did not appear to be, as a rule, of such material as had previously filled the ranks.

The battery was, however, well horsed, the mounted detachments steady, harness very fairly fitted, and clean.

The dismounted portion of the battery, chiefly composed of the newly recruited men, I am unable to report of so favourably.

I trust that cordial co-operation between the officer commanding and his officers will enable the inspector to give a more favourable report next year of this valuable corps than at present.

Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, commanding the battery, informs me that he has been unable, from various reasons, up to the present time, to perform the annual target practice authorized, but that he proposes immediately to do so.

*Kildonan Infantry.*

The Kildonan Infantry Company, besides a large amount of voluntary drill, performed the regulated annual training. They passed a most satisfactory inspection. This corps has now been over three years in existence, and has steadily maintained the organization; a large number of the men propose to re-enlist. I trust that in the

issue of clothing, which will be at once applied for, cloth trousers and tunics will be authorized for the corps. In fact, except for undress or fatigue purposes, it is impracticable for a captain of a company to have his men clothed as he would wish, and present an appearance calculated to maintain *esprit de corps* in the serge frocks which, with one exception, has been all that has been issued to infantry corps in this district.

This corps (the Kildonan) has made exceptionally good rifle practice averages this season.

#### *Winnipeg Infantry Company.*

This corps, drilling at company head quarters, passed a very good inspection. The commanding officer is well up in his duties. The men are, as a rule, of a good class, and the company I consider is likely to be well and permanently maintained.

#### *Emerson Infantry Company.*

This company, although not among those authorized for annual drill, performed a considerable amount voluntarily. I have authorized the receipt, for such (not exceeding the district quota) as are certified to have earned it, of the annual drill pay, in accordance with the proviso of regulations on the subject.

Captain Street inspected this company, and reports to me most favourably. This corps will also have completed three years' enlistment in April next. The commanding officer is most urgent that new cloth clothing should be supplied to replace the worn out serge, during the ensuing year, and I respectfully further his application.

#### *"St. Jean Baptiste" Infantry Company.*

This corps has been so lately equipped, that no inspection of it has yet been made. I propose, however, to make one at an early date.

#### RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Provincial Rifle Association still remains the only one in this district. It has not been considered advisable up to the present time to form branch associations. A successful meeting was held last summer.

#### DRILL SHED IN WINNIPEG.

I have on several previous occasions reported on the great advantage to corps in this city, which may be considered the metropolis of the province, if a proper and commodious drill shed was erected here. The municipality is willing to furnish a satisfactory site in the city, but I fear that at the moment heavy calls on their finances would not allow them to contribute, as required by Order of Council lately forwarded to me, for the erection of a building. I have already reported on this important subject, and I trust that the exceptionally isolated and important position of this city may induce the Government to modify the regulations on the subject in this especial case, as I am informed has been done in certain instances in other parts of the Dominion.

#### BARRACKS STORES AND MAGAZINE.

The barracks at Fort Osborne, are now in a large measure handed over to the Department of Immigration and Agriculture, the portion so occupied being fenced off from the remainder, still in occupation by the Militia Department.

An exhaustive examination of stores was held in June last, on which I have already reported in detail. Crowded space principally precludes the classification and arrangement which is so desirable when large quantities of warlike stores are held.

The want of a proper magazine for explosives is also severely felt.

#### RIOTS ON CONSTRUCTION WORKS OF CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

In May last, a strike among the working men employed on Sections 14 and 15 of the Canada Pacific Railway occurred in the District of "Keewatin," culminating in riots at a point known as "Crop Lake." Urgent demands for assistance by its civil authorities and the contractors were forwarded.

In compliance with orders from head quarters, I called out a portion of the active militia force of the district, and proceeded to the disturbed locality by rail, some one hundred miles distant, with such force (detailed in appendix hereto) as could hurriedly be mustered.

Detail of this matter having been in a special report forwarded, there is no necessity I should recapitulate; but I wish again, as I did at the time, to express my admiration at the good steady conduct of the officers and men that I had with me.

Their implicit obedience to orders and steady determined bearing when confronted with an armed mob of five times superior numbers, who endeavoured to "rush" our position at daybreak, after our arrival, and then further hard work through several days and nights, prevented a loss of life and maintained law and order, besides averting the contemplated destruction of immense quantities of plant, and grievous delay in the construction of an important public work.

The conduct of the newly raised force on the first occasion of their having to act confirms me in the belief that years of experience and many incidents have inculcated, that our Canadian militia can be thoroughly relied on in any emergency.

It remains, however, to be carefully considered whether it is quite just, in the event only too likely to occur, of other and similar disturbances on the large works now progressing, and projected in an entirely unsettled and vast district, that, from a comparatively small centre such as Winnipeg the heavy strain of withdrawing from their ordinary avocations a large proportion of the manhood population, to the deep injury of their own and employees interests, should be repeated.

A small established military force in a central locality, such as existed here from 1870 to 1877, would, even if weak in numbers, be an instant and immediate agent for the repression of disorder, and could, if required, be at once augmented for the emergency by drawing on the local militia, to whom the permanent corps would be a school and an example.

#### *Militia in North-West Territories.*

In August I received from you instructions to be prepared to proceed without delay, when telegraphed to, to certain indicated localities for the purpose of organizing as a precautionary measure corps of volunteer militia.

As I have so lately reported fully to you on the steps taken by me in carrying out this duty, there is not, I presume, any necessity that I should embody a synopsis of it in this report.

It has been satisfactory to find that the action of the Government in extending the militia law to the North-West Territories has been thoroughly appreciated and availed of by the settlers so far as their comparatively sparse numbers would admit.

There can, however, be no doubt that in the process of developing these splendid regions of the Dominion, that it will be found requisite to establish as a means for defence against possible aggression, and for the maintenance of law, a proper military force, which, disciplined and bound together by the strict and well recognized rules which govern such a body, would be looked upon with confidence and respect by the volunteer militia who would supplement its strength should emergency arise.

If fostered and encouraged in its infancy, the North-West militia spreading with the newly forming settlement, will form an important agent in civilizing that vast

territory, and become an important link in the chain of Dominion defences between the two oceans.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy-Adjutant General, Military District No. 10,  
Commanding Dominion Forces in North-West.  
The Adjutant General Militia,  
Head Quarters, Ottawa.

FORT OSBORNE, WINNIPEG,  
HEAD QUARTERS, MILITARY DISTRICT No. 10,  
4th December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the instructions you gave me before your leaving for the North-West Territories on duty, I inspected on the 19th September, the Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry on conclusion of their annual drill in camp.

They mustered twenty-five of all ranks and spent six clear days in camp, drilling six hours each days.

I have much pleasure in reporting favourably of this troop. I found the arms, belts and uniforms very clean. The uniforms and belts fitted well and were well put on.

The saddlery was in good order, and the horses serviceable and appeared to have been well looked after.

The drill, consisting of troop movements, skirmishing and the formation of advance and rear guards, was very fair, considering the few opportunities the troop have had for mounted drill. I have also to report favourably of the general conduct of the troop when under canvas, and the neat appearance of their camp.

I also, by your instructions, inspected on the 1st instant the armoury of the Emerson Infantry Company, and the few men you had called out to make up the authorized number to drill in this district, and although only twelve could receive pay, the company mustered for inspection, two officers and twenty non-commissioned officers and men. I had no opportunity, owing to the late hour and inclemency of the weather, of judging of their drill, but from their steadiness in the ranks and the way they handled their arms, I would consider them an efficient company.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEORGE W. STREET, Captain.

The Deputy Adjutant-General,  
Military District No. 10.

RETURN of Corps of Active Militia lately organized in North-West Territories.

Place.	Corps.	Commanding Officer, Provisionally Appointed.
Prince Albert.....	M'ted Rifles, Troop "A"	Captain Young (late Capt. H.M. 50th Foot).
do .....	do "B."	Captain Moore (do "Antrim Rifles," Regular Militia, Ireland).
do .....	Infantry Company.....	Thomas McKay, Esq., J.P.
Duck Lake.....	Mounted Rifles.....	Owen Hughes, Esq., J.P.
Battleford .....	Infantry Company....	W. Scott, Esq.

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General, Military District No. 10,  
Commanding Dominion Forces in North-West.

WINNIPEG, 4th December, 1879.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, 20th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the hono to transmit herewithfor the information of the general commanding:

1. Inspection Report of the state of the Active Militia in this District;
2. Recapitulation of the full quota, actual strength at drill, and difference.
3. Register of Target Practice as directed in paragraph 284 of the Rules and Regulations.

In accordance with the General Order of the 29th May last the quota was selected from the Garrison Artillery, certain companies in cities, and companies which, although armed and equipped, yet had never been drilled.

Of the latter three were companies lately enrolled in the 82nd Battalion, and these I inspected as follows:

On the 15th July, No. 6 Company at West Covehead; a good parade, every officer and man present, and I had every reason to be satisfied with their knowledge of their duties.

On the 19th July, No. 4 Company at Little York. This Company has the advantage of a Captain well instructed in his profession, and several of the men had formerly served in a volunteer corps under the local Government. The movements were intelligently performed, and far in advance of what is the usual result of only twelve days, drill.

On the 26th July, No. 5 Company paraded at Brookfield, and their conduct on parade was all I could desire. The Captain is a gentleman who served many years in Her Majesty's army and has spared no time or trouble to make his men efficient, His management has been excellent, and I am glad to have this opportunity of reporting to the General thus publicly, that captain Spence not only brought his company into Charlottetown for some days during the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General, but moved them in carriages from Hunter River to Rustico as an escort to His Excellency, and without any remuneration to officers or men for either transport or service.

In alluding to this battalion, I have the gratification of reporting the good spirit and readiness with which the companies responded to the request of their commanding officer that they should come into Charlottetown on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency and Her Royal Highness—marching a considerable distance and incurring the heavy expenditure of some days, subsistence at hotels, Lieut.-Colonel Beer being well satisfied with their unexceptionably good conduct.

I am happy to state that much pleasure has been felt by not only the troops employed, but by the whole force, at the very kind and considerate expression of approval by His Excellency of the soldier-like appearance of the active militia and the manner in which their duties were carried out during His Excellency's visit.

On the 24th July I inspected the Summerside Battery of Garrison Artillery. The men turned out in good order and went through the ordinary company movements and skirmishing with precision. This battery is commanded by an energetic, well instructed officer from the Gunnery School at Quebec. He expressed himself as much concerned and disappointed at the inefficiency of the artillery equipment, and at the discontent of his men, who are not satisfied to remain in their present position; they complain sorely of their having been enrolled as artillery and yet for five years treated as an infantry company.

I would again recommend that platforms and stores be granted so as to render the twenty four pounder guns available for the use of the corps.

Although Summerside does not offer as rich an inducement to a marauding privateer as Charlottetown, still considerable damage could be inflicted, and a large amount of plunder carried off in a few hours. I would therefore venture again to suggest the expediency of an armament beyond that of forty men armed with rifles only being granted for the defence of this rising town.

On the 4th August I inspected at Alberton No. 1 Company of the Prince County Battalion, and as usual found the company in high order owing to the vigilant supervision of its experienced Lieut.-Colonel. This company is fortunate also in a very zealous, attentive Captain.

On the 6th September No. 2 Battery of the Charlottetown Garrison Artillery paraded for my inspection, and turned out in excellent order. The usual company movements with gun-drill were well performed. The officers and men of this battery have purchased helmets of the established pattern at their private expense.

I accompanied the Assistant Inspector of Artillery when he inspected the corps, and was glad to hear his expression of commendation.

On the 20th October I inspected the Charlottetown Engineer Company, a very fine body of men, and well up to their ordinary drill. Both officers and non-commissioned officers appeared in full dress uniforms purchased in London at their private expense. Although my inspection was in the drill shed, into which we were driven by a heavy rain storm, with the wind so violent as to prevent any work outside, yet the great extent of the drill-shed enabled me to make as thorough an inspection as I could desire under the circumstances. The whole parade met with my unqualified approval and reflects the greatest credit upon Major Dogherty commanding the corps.

On the 22nd October No. 1 Battery of the Charlottetown Garrison Artillery was inspected by me, and went through the parade movements and manual and firing exercise in a satisfactory manner. The officers and men also have purchased helmets out of their private means.

The Assistant Inspector of Artillery for the Maritime Provinces made two visits for inspection during the months of August and October.

In consequence of the unprotected position of the battery at Fort Edward, I regret to have to report that during the summer two of the 32 pounders were spiked, and one 9 pounder so much injured as to be unserviceable.

The Provincial Rifle Association held its annual competition on the 20th August. Ten of its members were selected to attend the Dominion Competition at Ottawa, from whence they returned with some prizes.

The Queen's County Association also held its annual meeting on the 1st October, with 72 competitors, firing very fair.

With reference to my former representation on the subject of the totally defenceless state of this city of ten thousand people, situate so entirely at the mercy of a properly armed privateer, which by running into the harbour and anchoring out of range of the smooth bore guns at present in Fort Edward, could in a few hours levy contributions and exact plunder to the amount of several hundreds of thousands of dollars; for if resisted by men armed with rifles only, the town would doubtless be shelled in retaliation. I would refer more particularly to correspondence in the month of May, 1818, relative to the rendering efficient the earthworks and armament at Fort Edward; and I would therefore again earnestly recommend that some action be taken and means devised to allay the well grounded apprehensions of the inhabitants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General.

To the Adjutant General,  
Head Quarters, Ottawa

*Addenda to Report of Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 2.*

MILITIA INSTITUTE.

The formation of this institute originated among the officers of the force of Toronto about a year since, when, at a full meeting of the officers convened to consider the adoption of this institute, it was unanimously resolved to carry it fully out.

The annual subscription was put as low as possible being \$2 per annum, open to all officers of the force.

In order to keep down the expenses as much as possible, the kind offer of the officers of the Queen's Own, to place at the disposal of the institute their meeting room in the Drill Shed, was accepted.

The leading military journals were subscribed to, regularly received by the secretary and placed before the members of the institute in the above room, which was open on the afternoons of three days in the week.

The last Saturday evening in each month was set apart for the reading of papers, &c., by any member who felt so disposed.

A small library was established, which has been considerably augmented by the liberality of the Imperial Intelligence Department, which has sent out, for the benefit of the members of the institute, a large collection of books of merit on military matters, maps, &c.

The object and intention of the institute was to give an opportunity to its members to converse and interchange ideas upon all military matters and drill. So far it has been successful. Several very interesting papers have been read,—papers of merit,—by several of its members at its monthly meetings. I may mention Lieut.-Colonel Scoble, "On the defence of Canada," also, "On the utilization of colonial forces in Imperial defence,"—two very able papers. Lieutenant Hodgins, Queen's Own Rifles, "The Oliver Equipment." Having obtained from Dr. Oliver the above equipment, one of the men appeared fully equipped. Another with the valise equipment, as adopted by the Imperial service; and a third with the old knapsack, belts, &c. Thus the members had an opportunity of seeing the merits of each equipment, which were freely discussed.

The attendance of the members at these monthly meetings has not been as large as could be desired, and one of the reasons, and the principal one is, that our place of meeting is not as central as might be. To carry out this desirable object, it would be necessary to obtain rooms or accommodation in a more central position in the city, which would incur more expense, which might have an injurious effect upon the members.

I would therefore respectfully represent to the Lieut.-General commanding, the desirability of having a sum of money annually appropriated for the benefit of the institute, by which some of the papers could be published, the attendance of its members increased, and the usefulness of the institute much enlarged.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. DURIE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Military District No. 2.



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.		Muster.		Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.			
7th Battalion.....	7	Lieut.-Col. Walker, London.....	29	385			London.....				
No 1 Company ...		Capt. A. Smith, London.....			2	42	do .....				
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Williams, London.....			2	42	do .....				
No. 3 do ...		Capt. McKenzie, London.....			2	42	do .....				
No. 4 do ...		Capt. McBeth, London.....			2	42	do .....				
No. 5 do ...		Major Dixon, London.....			2	42	do .....				
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Peel, London.....			2	42	do .....				
No. 7 do ...		Capt. Mahon, London.....			2	42	do .....				
		Total.....			14	294					
								Evening drills through Summer.			
									At Local Headquarters.		
22nd Battalion...	8	Lt.-Col. Cowan, Woodstock.....	32	440							
No 1 Company ...		Capt. Perry, Woodstock.....			2	39		Sept. 11	12		
No. 2 do ...		Capt. Loveys, Embro.....			2	42		do 22	12		
No. 3 do ...		Capt. Williamson Princeton.....			1	41		do 17	12		
No. 4 do ...		Major Ellis, Ingersoll.....			2	42		do 29	12		
No. 5 do ...		Capt. Mullins, Norwich.....			2	42		do 15	12		
No. 6 do ...		Capt. Chambers, Tilsonburg.....			2	41		do 17	12		
No. 7 do ...		Capt. McClenehan, W'dstock.....			2	41		do 11	12		
No. 8 do ...		Major Munroe, Lakeside.....			2	42		do 22	12		
		Total.....			15	330					
							Local Headquarters.				
									In Camp.		

performed the Annual Drill for 1879-80—Continued.

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.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Target Practice.		Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
								Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	Figure of Merit.			
								Battalion.	Company.			
12 hours.		Good.	None.	Has a very good band.	Clean and efficient.	Battalion drill; very steady.	Yes.			Sept. 9	Sept. 16	
										do 9	do 16	
										do 9	do 16	
										do 9	do 16	
										do 9	do 16	
										do 9	do 16	
										do 9	do 16	
48 hours.		Good.	None.	A good band.	do	Company drill, extended order, manual and firing exercise and bayonet drill; very satisfactory.	do			Sept. 15	Sept. 17	
										do 27	do 27	
										do 23	do 23	
										do 4	do 4	
										do 19	do 20	
										do 15	do 17	
										do 22	do 23	
										do 26	do 27	

