

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.		Muster.			Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.	
		Corps.		Corps.		Place.	Date.	Number of days drill performed.		Miles.	Mode
Battalion or Corps.	Companies. Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N.-C. O. and Men.						
72nd Battalion ...	6 Lt.-Col. Parker, Wilmot	25	252	22	223	Aldershot ...	Sept. 11	12			
No. 1 Company ...	Captain Taylor...	3	42	3	35	do ...	do 11	12			
No. 2 do ...	Captain Phinney.	3	42	2	30	do ...	do 11	12			
No. 3 do ...	Captain Morse....	3	42	2	39	do ...	do 11	12			
No. 4 do ...	Captain Jacques.	3	42	2	36	do ...	do 11	12			
No. 5 do ...	Captain Baker....	3	42	3	39	do ...	do 11	12			
No. 6 do ...	Captain Roach....	3	42	3	39	do ...	do 11	12			
	Staff, Wilmot	7		7	5				In Brigade Camp.		
											Railway and Waggon.
75th Battalion....	6 Lt.-Cl Kaulbach, Lunenburg	25	252								
No. 1 Company ...	Captain King, Lunenburg	3	42	2	39						
No. 2 do ...	Capt. Curil, Lunenburg	3	42	3	38						
No. 3 do ...	Captain Ross, Lunenburg	3	42	2	39						
No. 4 do ...	Captain Ham, Mahone Bay	3	42	2	42						
No. 5 do ...	Captain Langille, Martin's River..	3	42	2	39						
No. 6 do ...	Captain Windrow	3	42	2	40	Aldershot ...	Sept. 11	12			
	Staff, Lunenburg.										

performed the Annual Drill for 1882-83—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.				
Ranges.	Battalion.	Company.									
1 day.	18½ cents.	Fair.	None.	Yes; require much instruction.	Many companies want new uniforms; arms and accoutrements in good order.	Battalion and Brigade movements and Field day, fair.	Yes.	No target practice in camp.			
									Sept. 22	Sept. 23	
									do 22	do 23	
									do 22	do 23	
									do 22	do 23	
									do 22	do 23	
									do 22	do 23	
1 day.	18½ cts.	None.		Yes; 18 performers; very creditable.	Complete, and in good condition.	Company drill, manual and firing very steadily; extended order only fair.	Yes.	Returns not yet received.			
									Oct. 27	Oct. 27	Inspection made by the Brigade-Major.
									do 27	do 27	
									do 27	do 27	
									do 27	do 27	
									do 26	do 26	
									Sept. 22	Sept. 23	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS WHICH HAVE

Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	MILITARY DISTRICT		Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.	Date.	Number of days drill performed.	Whether in Camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to Muster, and mode of transport.
			No. 10,	Establishment.											Actual strength present at inspection.	Muster.
Winnipeg Field Battery.....		Lt.-Col. W. N. Kennedy, Winnipeg.....			2	79	5	71	Fort Osborne	July 1	12	In Camp.		

performed the Annual Drill for 1882-83—Continued.

.....	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Target Practice.
25 cents allowed.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	Figure of Merit.
Good.	General Conduct of Corps.	
None.	If any, and what casualties.	
Yes; 21 musicians; very good.	Whether in possession of Band. Number of Musicians and proficiency.	
Good.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	
General field drill with blank firing; marching past and firing Royal Salute; very well performed.	Nature of movements at inspection, and how performed.	
Reported to be.	Whether the Men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	
.....	Number of Non-exercised Men, if any.	
.....	Ranges.	
.....	Battalion.	
.....	Company.	
July 1	Date of Inspection.	
July 1	Date when Drill was completed.	
1	Remarks.	
Artillery practice carried out in accordance with General Orders (11), 27th June, 1882; Returns forwarded to Inspector of Artillery at Kingston, by the Officer commanding battery, and inspected and highly complimented by the Hon. Minister of Militia.		

ABSTRACT showing Number of Active Militia authorized to, and who did or did not perform Annual Drill, &c., for 1882.

Military District.	Authorized for Drill.		Performed Drill (Strength at Inspection.)		Did not Perform Drill though Authorized.		Established Strength.	Approximate Proportion of Strength, Un-drilled.
	In Camp.	At Head-quarters.	In Camp.	At Head-quarters.	In Camp.	At Head-quarters.		
No. 1.....	2,191	368	1,488	352	703	16	4,616	..... 3
2.....	2,371	1,230	1,815	1,402	556	{ In excess 172 }	6,021	..... 4
3.....	1,511	543	1,186	339	325	204	3,361	..... 4
4.....	1,035	382	820	319	215	63	2,319	..... 4
5.....	1,755	1,485	1,202	1,359	553	126	5,267	..... 4
6.....	1,017	368	415	332	602	36	2,314	..... 4
7.....	1,257	1,036	657	392	600	644	4,021	..... 4
8.....	886	596	689	627	197	{ In excess 31 }	2,611	..... 4
9.....	1,141	1,129	1,066	1,091	75	38	3,956	..... 4
10.....	85	365	76	.....	9	365	580	..... 4
11.....	.....	300	.....	106	.....	194	303	..... 4
12.....	.....	453	.....	368	.....	85	662	..... 4
Total.....	13,249	8,255	9,414	6,687	3,835	1,771	36,031	..... 4
			21,504	16,101			5,403	

NOTE.—This Abstract does not include Corps specially authorized to perform their Annual Drill during winter, nor does it include the Permanent Artillery, "A" and "B" Batteries, Royal Schools of Gunnery.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY.

OTTAWA, December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following reports on the general condition and efficiency of the Batteries of Field and Garrison Artillery, which performed their annual drill during the past year, and which were inspected by me or by Lieut.-Colonels Montizambert and Cotton and by Major Holmes, "A" Battery.

The relative efficiency of each battery or brigade, according to the standard prescribed by the Dominion Artillery Association, in the efficiency competition for the prizes offered by His Excellency the Governor General, and by the Association, can be readily ascertained on reference to the annexed table (Pages 157, 158) of results of such competition, which includes all the batteries inspected, irrespective of their having entered, or not, for the above competition.

The general results as shown by this table, can, however, be only taken as a tolerably accurate estimate of comparative efficiency, for it must be borne in mind that the batteries are in many cases armed with different descriptions of ordnance—practice under varying conditions of range, weather, &c., and have been inspected and reported on by different officers who may have different standards for comparison.

MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY.

Inspected at local camp Montreal, Que., on 4th September.

Lieut. E. G. Green in command, in the absence of Lt.-Colonel Stevenson on leave in England.

Lieut. Hall.

Surgeon Fenwick. Vet.-Surg. M'Eachran.

General appearance of this battery was very good—the general physique of the men being good, their uniforms and accoutrements neat and clean. The drivers and mounted non-commissioned officers were provided with long boots, and the guns, carriages and harness were extremely well cleaned and in very good order.

As regards camping arrangements, stabling and cover for harness, &c., this battery was exceptionally fortunate in being able to use the Exhibition grounds and sheds, &c., but so far as artillery exercises, field manoeuvres &c. were concerned, the fact that drill could only be carried on in the early mornings and late in the evenings when the men had returned from their days work in town, placed the battery at a great disadvantage with other corps who spend the whole of the twelve days in camp.

On the whole, however, the results of the inspection were very good and reflect great credit upon the zeal and energy of Lieuts. Green and Hall, the former of whom was in command for the first time. A detachment of the battery performed their annual gun practice at the Island of Orleans range at Quebec, with fair results. Sergt. Instructor King, "A" Battery, acted as instructor to the battery during their annual drill.

NEWCASTLE FIELD BATTERY.

Inspected at local camp, Newcastle, N. B., 14th September.

Major Call in command.

Lieut. R. A. Lawlor.

" C. E. Fish.

Surgeon J. B. Freeman. Vet.-Surg. J. A. Brown.

The battery mustered full strength, general appearance and physique very good, but the uniforms were very much worn and looked shabby, and the harness and equipment generally, was not kept as clean, and in as good order as it might have been.

I inspected the battery at gun practice and was much pleased with the quiet steady manner in which it was conducted. The shooting was fair, but the range was a very difficult one, the results of the practice not being easily observed.

The battery was well horsed and the driving good, but owing to the want of a drill shed where officers and men could meet for voluntary drills and instruction, the general knowledge of gunnery or details of ammunition, &c., was not good.

WOODSTOCK FIELD BATTERY.

Inspected at Brigade Camp, Sussex, N.B., 11th and 12th October.

Captain Dibblee in command.

Lieut. T. Lynch.

" J. Garden.

Surgeon Daniel. Vet.-Surg. Gillman.

The general appearance of this battery was not so good as on the previous year, there being a large number of recruits, and the uniforms being much worn and untidy. The harness and equipment was badly kept. The non-commissioned officers and men appeared to be very active and intelligent, and went cheerfully through a good deal of hard work, consequent upon the tiresome and circuitous journey from Woodstock to Sussex and return, by which four days were taken up, to the exclusion of drill instruction (*See Note 1.*)

I superintended the gun practice at a good range near camp, and am glad to report the general result as being better than on the previous year, but it was evident that much more preliminary drill was needed to enable the competitors to make the most of even the obsolete guns they have to use.

Both in this and the Newcastle Battery it was evident that all ranks seemed to feel keenly the disadvantage they were under as compared with other Field Batteries, in being obliged to use the obsolete smooth-bore guns, from which accurate shooting cannot be obtained, and where such energy, zeal and good material is available, I cannot urge too strongly the often repeated recommendation that if maintained at all, these and other Field Batteries similarly situated should be at least armed with efficient rifled guns (*See Note 2.*)

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Quebec Garrison Artillery.

The three batteries composing the above force having received permission to postpone their annual drill for 1881 until after the close of the year, were not inspected until the 18th April, 1882, when I inspected the batteries as follows:—

No. 1 Battery—	
Capt. Roy, Lieut. J. A. G. Hudon.....	37 N.-C. officers and men.
No. 2 Battery—	
Capt. Boulanger, Lieut. Lessard.....	40 " "
No. 3 Battery—	
Lieut. Morgan.....	22 " "

Arms, accoutrements and clothing clean and in good order.

Marching past very good.

Manual and rifle exercise good.

A few simple battalion movements were performed, but from want of practice were not very successfully carried out.

A detachment from each battery was inspected at standing gun drill, but as only four or five drills of this nature had formed part of the annual drill, which seems to have been mostly squad drill and rifle exercises, very little efficiency, if any, was shewn; nor had any of the non-commissioned officers or men, with the exception of a few who had attended the School of Gunnery, received any instruction in gunnery, or ammunition, &c.

It is much to be regretted that at Quebec, where garrison artillery are so much required, the force should be numerically so weak and so inefficient, although all the officers have received Gunnery School certificates. An apparent want of energy seems to prevent the utilization of their knowledge in instructing their men. The latter do not seem to be of the best class for soldiers and very few attend voluntary drills, and I can only attribute this state of things to the superior advantages offered by infantry battalions, and the uncertainty which always seems to attend the calling out of the garrison artillery for annual drill.

No. 2 Battery performed its annual gun practice at the Island of Orleans during the autumn, with fair results.

Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Inspected at local camp, St. Helen's Island, Que., on 29th and 30th August.

Lieut.-Col. Oswald in command.

Major Forbes (acting).

Major Atkinson, Adjutant.

Surgeon, G. W. Major.

Asst. Surgeon, A. A. Brown.

No. 1 Battery—Capt. Trotter, Lieut. Arnton.....21 N.-C. officers and men.

2 " " McCallum, Lieut. Brush...22 " "

3 " " Lawrie, Lieut. Levin.....32 " "

4 " " Cole, Lieut. Lane.....18 " "

5 " " Turnbull, Lieut. Howard..30 " "

6 " Lieut. Stevenson.

The above batteries, with the exception of No. 6, which was only represented by one officer and a very few men, were encamped on St. Helen's Island for 12 days drill—the latter being accomplished between the hours of 4:30 to 5:30 a.m.—and 8 to 9:30 p.m. The officers and men being engaged at their usual avocations in the city during the daytime. My inspection took place in the evening under considerable disadvantages owing to want of light, the ground being only partially illuminated by electric light, and therefore artillery drills other than standing gun drill were not attempted.

The general results are shewn in the table of credits annexed, and are, I consider, very satisfactory when the disadvantages attending annual drill under such circumstances are considered.

The infantry drill was good, and the clothing, accoutrements and arms were very clean and in good order.

Standing gun drill, by selected detachments from each battery, was also very good, owing to the number of officers and non-commissioned officers who have taken certificates of qualification at special courses of instruction under instructors from the Royal School of Gunnery—Staff Sergeants Stroud and Mawhinney, "A" Battery. I have every reason to believe that, with the improved facilities for voluntary drills which will be afforded by the drill hall about to be constructed, the several batteries will rapidly become efficient as artillery corps.

Gun practice from the Island, firing towards Longueuil, was commenced a few days before my inspection, but owing to the constant interruptions of traffic, it became dangerous to proceed, and the practice was concluded with fair results at the Orleans range at Quebec, by detachments sent down for that purpose.

On the 11th December, at Montreal, I superintended the competitive trial of shifting ordnance, for His Excellency the Governor-General's prize, of detachments

from No. 3 and No. 5 Batteries, the latter performing the work in 3 minutes, 23 seconds—very good time when the difficulties of confined space and bad flooring are considered.

Levis Garrison Artillery.

Inspected at Engineer Camp, Levis, Que., on 8th Sept.

No. 1 Battery.

Major C. L. Hamel.
Lieutenant R. S. Piton.
29 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 2 Battery.

Captain Vien.
26 non-commissioned officers and men.

The general appearance of these batteries was not very good, some men in each being of very poor physique. The clothing was generally good, but the arms and accoutrements were not very clean, No. 1 Battery being especially deficient in this respect. These batteries had not drilled for 2 years, and in consequence were mainly composed of recruits. No voluntary drills had been practised, and in consequence not much proficiency was shewn in either infantry or artillery exercises, and only two detachments had been instructed in gun drill—and these subsequently went through their annual gun practice at the Island of Orleans.

New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.

Inspected at St. John, N. B., 20th and 21st September.

Lieut.-Col. Foster in command.
Lieut.-Col. Peters,
Lieut.-Col. Underhill, Adjutant.
Major Farmer, Quartermaster.
Surgeon Daniel.

No. 1 Battery.

Captain Kane.
Lieutenant Langan.
27 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 2 Battery.

Captain Ring.
Lieutenant Estey.
29 non-commissioned officers and men.

No. 10 Battery.

Lieutenant Stevens.
Lieutenant Crawford.
30 non-commissioned officers and men.

These batteries presented a very creditable appearance on parade. The men being of good physique; the non-commissioned officers appeared to be smart and intelligent, and the clothing and accoutrements were clean and in good order. The batteries were drilled as a battalion by Lieut.-Col. Peters—but through want of practice were only able to get through a few very simple manœuvres. They were subsequently exercised in company drill, and in manual and in firing exercises by their own officers, with very fair results. Standing gun drill was very well performed, shewing careful instruction, and I was especially pleased with the manner in which questions on artillery subjects, as previously arranged for the Dominion Artillery Association competition, were answered by the non-commissioned officers

of Nos. 1 and 10 batteries, which latter were instructed by Sergt.-Major Hughes, late R. A.

Gun practice was carried out on the day following with very good results, from two 32-pr. guns at Fort Dufferin, sea range over 1,400 yards.

It is to be regretted that more officers of this brigade do not avail themselves of the opportunity for obtaining a knowledge of their duties, afforded by the short courses at the Royal School of Gunnery.

Chatham Garrison Artillery.—No. 7 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade.

Inspected at Chatham, 14th September.

Lieut.-Col. Gillespie.
Lieutenant Crummin.
38 non-commissioned officers and men.

A very fine looking lot of young men; very insufficiently drilled; clothing and accoutrements dirty; rifles very rusty. The want of instruction was partly accounted for by the fact that only about twelve days drill of about 1½ hours each had been completed, but the want of a competent drill instructor was very manifest, and I was glad to hear that several non-commissioned officers and men of the battery were about to join the School of Gunnery for a course of instruction. The battery provided one detachment of fairly well drilled men, who went through the annual gun practice during my inspection, and considering the gun (a 32-pr.) was not sighted, and the platform consisted of only a few loose planks, the shooting was good. If it is intended to keep this battery effective, its only gun should be properly sighted and mounted in some suitable locality commanding the entrance to the harbor, for drill and practice.

LIEUT.-COLONEL COTTON'S REPORT.

CITADEL, QUEBEC, 18th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I inspected the following Batteries of Artillery:—

Quebec Field Battery.
Richmond Field Battery.
St. John's Garrison Battery.
1st Brigade Halifax Garrison Artillery.
Halifax Field Battery.
Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries, Charlottetown.

Quebec Field Battery.

Inspected in Brigade Camp Levis, on the 20th September.

Armament, 9-pounder R. M. L. gun.

Present in camp:—

Captain Crawford Lindsay in command.
Lieutenants—C. P. Dean, E. B. Garneau, C. F. Thibaudeau.
Veterinary Surgeon, W. B. Hall.
6 Sergeants.
1 Trumpeter.
55 Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners and Drivers.
31 Horses.

1 Lieutenant, owing to sickness, was unable to be present on day of my inspection.

This battery occupied the huts at the Engineer Park.

Owing to heavy and constant rain the instruction was much interrupted. There were 31 recruits out of the total strength present.

I was much pleased with the appearance and discipline of the battery. This battery still maintains its high state of efficiency (*See Note 3*).

I append credits given at inspection. (*Vide table.*)

Richmond Field Battery.

Inspected in Brigade Camp at Richmond, on the 21st September.

Armament, 24-pounder howitzer.

Present in camp:—

Captain (Brevet Major), Hon. H. Aylmer in command.

Lieutenant A. M. Beatty.

6 Sergeants.

4 Corporals.

27 Gunners.

25 Horses.

Three men taken sick during camp were sent home. Four horses were also sent away owing to the small number of men present in camp.

This battery was under canvas, and were considerably impeded in their instruction by the heavy and constant rains during the time of their training. Owing, I think, to the obsolete description of their equipment (24-pounder howitzer), there appears to be a lack of interest in the work as is shown in other batteries. The headquarters of this battery are at a strategically important place, and its armament ought to be the best and most complete (*See Note 4*).

Practice not carried out. I append credits given at inspection.

I consider that leggings, as recommended by Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) T. B. Strange, would be highly serviceable for mounted men of all field batteries.

Halifax Field Battery.

Inspected on parade ground, at Drill Shed, on 31st October.

Lieutenant Flowers in command. Lieut. W. T. Harris—

Present on parade:—

2 Officers.

8 Sergeants.

2 Trumpeters.

29 Rank and File.

12 Horses.

Armament:—6 Armstrong 6-pounder, B. L. Guns.

A fine intelligent body of men, but to call this a Field Battery is a misnomer.

None of the officers or non-commissioned officers were mounted and say they never were.

The horses were harnessed tandem. One in the shafts and one as leader.

Before the battery could move the leaders had to be taken out and eventually the shaft horses had to be unhooked. The horses were altogether untrained, and evidently obtained on hire for the day only.

I have declined recommending the annual allowance for horses. Field manoeuvres were altogether out of the question. It would, I think, be advisable to do away with the horses and man the guns with drag ropes, or better still, return the equipment into store and make this another battery of the 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery (*See Note 5*). I am at a loss to understand how this Battery has for so long been reported as an efficient Field Battery. As at present constituted it is one only in name and by virtue of having a partial Field Battery equipment.

It would be more satisfactory for all concerned were some re-organization made.

The clothing, equipment, guns and harness were in good order.

Standing gun drill was well performed, and non-commissioned officers had a good knowledge of stores.

Very little of this obsolete ammunition remains in store.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Field Batteries.

It is hoped that the proper establishment of six horses to every gun will be restored before the next annual drill. No Field Battery in the country could take the field for service at the present moment, should necessity arise, in an efficient state, for want of horses and wagons to carry men, and sufficient quantity of ammunition; and this without taking a reserve into consideration.

1st Halifax Brigade, Garrison Artillery.

Inspected on the parade ground of the Drill Shed, 30th October, Lieut.-Col. Mowbray in command. The muster was very small, and a poor attendance of officers; only 129 of all ranks on parade. The brigade wore white helmets provided, I understand, at their own expense. What clothing and accoutrements I saw were in good order. Some men wore their civilian trousers.

Battalion drill, fair.

Manual exercise, poor.

Garrison gun drill and other artillery exercises, good.

Very few of the officers and non-commissioned officers are qualified, and the commanding officer states that is impossible for any to attend the Royal Schools of Gunnery. There is a marked difference in the efficiency of some batteries. Three members of the Shoeburyness Artillery Team of 1881 were conspicuous for the knowledge of their work and soldierly bearing. The following drills were performed by detachments from the brigade in the Drill Shed:

Garrison gun drill, mortar and gun drills, and repository exercises.

Parade State.

					Total.
Staff Officers.....	5	Band	22	.....	27
No. 1 Battery, officers.....	1	N.-C.O. & men.....	10	.....	11
" 2 " "	1	" "	10	.....	11
" 3 " "	1	" "	21	.....	22
" 4 " "	1	" "	20	.....	21
" 5 " "	0	" "	17	.....	17
" 6 " "	1	" "	19	.....	20
Total.....					129

Some of the officers and men are good and efficient, but there appears to be a want of a proper system of instruction.

All six batteries lack their full complement of officers.

On the 25th, 26th and 27th October, I superintended the practice of the brigade at Point Pleasant Battery from the 32-pr. S.B. guns. No shrapnell shell were issued. It is stated there are none in Halifax.

Vent servers are badly needed.

Fuzes used of date 22.9.'55.

No surgeon was present on 25th or 26th, but arrived during the last round on 27th. A number of the competitors showed a want of knowledge in the correction of elevation and in the boring and fixing of fuzes, as well as in actual drill at the guns.

The Artillery of Halifax, both Field and Garrison, do not appear to have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the Royal Schools of Gunnery, or of instruction no doubt easily available from the Royal Artillery. I am sanguine of a great improvement next year.

A suitable building ought to be provided the Halifax Garrison Artillery for the care of the stores at Point Pleasant Battery. The building now in use is most unsuitable. The rain comes through the roof in many places, and in the spring the floor is under water. This building also does duty as an expense magazine and shifting room.

During the practice the gun ammunition was stored here, and alongside on a dry gravel floor the shells were filled—it was impossible to prevent some loose powder from spilling on the ground. If this building is to be retained it ought to be extensively repaired, raised some two feet and a proper floor laid down. As it is at present it is anything but a credit to the Militia Department (*See Note 6*).

St. John's (P. Q.) Garrison Battery.

Inspected at St. John's on the 23rd September.

Present on parade :

Captain W. Drumm, in command.
1 Lieutenant A. J. Tenny.
3 Sergeants.
3 Corporals.
1 Bugler.
30 Rank and file.

Lieutenant Fatvoye reported absent.

The arms, clothing and accoutrements of this battery were in perfect order.

Company drill, manual and firing exercises good (*See Note 7*).

Practice was carried out from 24 pr. gun at St. John's, but as the range was not properly laid out, no credits could be given.

Sergt. Eckhardt, of "A" Battery, instructed the battery during their annual drill.

I append credits given at instruction.

Prince Edward Island Provisional Brigade.

Inspected at Charlottetown on 2nd November, Major J. D. Irving in command.

No. 1 Battery, Charlottetown.

Captain Passmore.
Lieutenant Palmer.
3 Sergeants.
33 Rank and file.

No. 2 Battery, Charlottetown.

Captain Moore.
Lieutenant Hewson.
3 Sergeants.
33 Rank and file.

These two batteries are composed of a fine body of men. Arms, accoutrements and clothing in good order. March past and manual and firing exercises well performed. Company drill good. No. 1 Battery performed garrison gun drill very well, and the knowledge of the non-commissioned officers and men in their duties is above the average. I consider this battery highly efficient. No. 2 battery having been lately re-organized, did no gun drill, but next year will no doubt compete successfully with No. 1.

A battery commanding the approach to the harbor has been constructed this year, and on which the guns have been mounted.

Practice can only be carried out in winter (*See Note 5*).

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

The Inspector of Artillery.
Ottawa.

MAJOR HOLMES' REPORT.

CITADEL,
QUEBEC, 27th Oct., 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that in accordance with your order I inspected the Gaspé Garrison Battery on the 28th September last. I found the battery in very good order, all the men being of a good class, active and intelligent, and able to perform their work as artillerymen very satisfactorily.

I superintended the gun practice. Score made was 180 points, the highest individual score being that of the officer commanding, Major Slous.

The inspection of the foot parade and infantry drills and muster was made by Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens, B.M.

I found the equipment in exactly the same state as last year, and would simply call attention to my last year's report with reference to it as well as to my suggestions regarding the Government property there, nothing having been done towards carrying them out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. HOLMES,
Major C. A.

The Inspector of Artillery,
Quebec.

LIEUT.-COLONEL MONTIZAMBERT'S REPORT.

TETE DU PONT BARRACKS,
KINGSTON, 14th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your orders, I have this year inspected the following Batteries of Field and Garrison Artillery, which were the only ones authorized to perform their annual drill in the Province of Ontario.

FIELD.

The Ottawa, Gananoque, Kingston, Durham, London, Nos. 1 and 2 of Provisional Brigade Guelph, Toronto and Hamilton.

GARRISON.

Cobourg, Port Hope and St. Catharines.

The scale of credits for the prizes given by His Excellency the Governor-General for general efficiency to be competed for, under the terms laid down in the D.A.A. Circular, No. 49, is submitted herewith; as also parade states of batteries.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.

Captain J. Stewart, Commanding.
Inspected in Brigade Camp at Brockville, Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., Military District No. 4, commanding, 13th September.

Officers present:—

Captain J. Stewart.
Lieutenant Thos. Evans, (R.S.G. 1st.)
Lieutenant D. C. F. Bliss, (R.S.G. 3rd.)
Surgeon P. B. Bentley, M.D.
Vet. Surgeon James Harris.

The annual gun practice was performed on the following day under myself as umpire and Major Taschereau, "B" Battery Range Officer, Surgeon V. H. Moore, 41st Battalion, acting as time keeper.

The unavoidable absence of Lieutenant L. W. Coutlee, seriously affected the competitions for His Excellency's prize. The harness has been in use since 1855, and the state in which it is reflects great credit on the officer commanding. Field and gun drill very good, non-commissioned officers well up in their work. Horses fair; new clothing should be issued next spring. Equipment still not completed.

GANANOQUE FIELD BATTERY.

Officers present:—

Bt.-Major Mackenzie, (G.S. 1st.,) commanding.
Lieutenant and Captain C. E. Britton, (G.S. 1st.)
Lieutenant G. Gillies, (G.S. 1st.)
Lieutenant Shields.
Surgeon E. H. Merrick.
Veterinary Surgeon John Waldie.

Inspected in Brigade Camp at Brockville, 13th September. Annual gun practice performed the following day under my supervision: Range Officer, Major Taschereau, "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery; Time-keeper, Surgeon Wm. Irving, 18th Battalion.

A very fine body of men, clean and smart, horses good, and harness well taken care of. Field manoeuvres fair and gun drill very good. On the 24th May last, a division of this battery marched to Kingston (18 miles), to take part in the review. On that day, an unfortunate and very regrettable accident happened, owing to the fall of a horse in the gallop past, by which Corporal Dempster lost his life. The range that these two batteries fired on was a difficult one.

KINGSTON FIELD BATTERY.

This corps performed their annual drill in Brigade Camp at Cobourg. Lieut.-Col. H. V. Villiers, D.A.G., Military District No 3, commanding, and were inspected by me on the 15th September. Gun practice the following day at Port Hope, where they marched for that purpose. I superintended the practice; Major Taschereau, "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, Range Officer; Surgeon Saunders, Kingston Field Battery, Time-keeper.

Officers present:—

Captain John Wilmot, (G.S. 1st.)
Lieutenant P. G. Wilmot, (G.S. 2nd.)
Lieutenant J. A. Wilmot.
Surgeon H. J. Saunders.

A fine soldierlike lot of men, well up in their work. Field manoeuvres and gun drill good. Uniforms and accoutrements smart, and in good order. I have to repeat my remarks of last year as to equipment. The carriages, harness, &c., were in worse order even than then; very little care seems to be taken of the valuable articles in charge of the battery. They have had their harness since 1866, but with the little use it gets and common care, it ought to be still in good order (*See Note 9*). Horses very good. Sergeant Instructor A. Lyndon, "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, instructed during part of training.

DURHAM FIELD BATTERY.

Inspected in camp at Cobourg on the 15th September.

Officers present:—

Captain W. McLean, (G. S. 1st.)
Lieutenant Benson.
Lieutenant E. Sanderson.
Surgeon T. H. Brent, M.D.

Annual gun practice under my supervision on the 16th at Port Hope: Major Taschereau, "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, Range Officer; Surgeon Saunders, Kingston Field Battery, Time-keeper.

A very efficient battery, clean, smart and well up in all their work. Horses very good, field manoeuvres very good, gun drill very good.

A detachment of this battery came from Peterboro', and seem to have been ably instructed at voluntary drills by Lieut. Sanderson, all the year round. That officer is one of the best swordsmen I have seen in Canada outside of the Royal Schools of Gunnery. Sergt. H. Strange, "B" Battery Royal School of Gunnery, instructed during training (*See Note 10*).

LONDON FIELD BATTERY.

Inspected in Brigade Camp at London, Lt.-Colonel Jackson, Deputy Adjutant-General Military District No. 1, commanding, on 19th September.

Officers present:—

Brevet-Major John Peters, (G. S. 1st.)
Lieutenant and Captain John F. Williams, late R.A.
Lieutenant Fairbanks, late R.A. and Royal Military College.
Lieutenant Hesketh, late Royal Military College.
Surgeon Vesey A. Brown, M.D.
Veterinary Surgeon James Tennet.

Annual gun practice on 20th September, under myself, with Major Taschereau, "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, as Range Officer; Major Heskett, Time-keeper.

A fine and very smart battery in every respect. Their field manoeuvres were very highly creditable, as also gun drill and answers to questions. The men were of exceptionally fine physique. Harness very old but well kept (*See Note 11*). The want of foot-rests for axle seats, nose bags and range table plates to go on the trails has been frequently reported by Lieut.-Col. Strange, Major Holmes and other inspecting officers.

The range table plates have been imported since my inspection by the officer commanding.

Uniforms in very good order. They looked almost new, but the fitting might be better. Horses large and powerful, but much galled and harness worn. This, however, was no doubt owing to the heavy farm work just finished at this time of year.

1ST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE FIELD ARTILLERY, GUELPH.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. MacDonald in command.

Officers present:—

No. 1 Battery.

Captain W. Nicoll, (G. S. 1st.)
Lieutenant A. Murchison, (G. S. 2nd.)
Lieutenant J. Davidson, (G. S. 1st.)
Lieutenant J. Crowe.

No. 2 Battery.

Captain G. B. Hood, (G. S. 1st.)
 Lieutenant W. Macdonald, (G. S. 1st.)
 Lieutenant Tuck.
 Surgeon H. Howitt, M.D.
 Veterinary Surgeon Reed.

Inspected both batteries in camp at Guelph, on the 23rd September, and the Major-General commanding previously reviewed them and saw them at field work, fighting positions and manœuvres, after a very close inspection of men, guns, horses and kits.

The batteries of this brigade are exceedingly good. The officers and non-commissioned officers show a great amount of zeal, and the untiring energy of their commander has brought all ranks up to a high state of efficiency.

Horses very good in both batteries, harness well put on and very well kept. It is only fair to say, however, that this brigade camped this year in the Exhibition grounds, and had the advantage of the sheds to stable their horses and cover their appointments and harness.

Uniform in good order, and equipment generally very complete.

No. 2 Battery has the old 9 Pr. S. B. guns and carriages. It was difficult to move them on the soft ground of the parade with 4 horses only. As already recommended by General Strange, I think they ought to be supplied with the new 13 pr. M.L.R. gun.

Brigade Sergeant-Major Clark, late Royal Artillery and "A" Royal School of Gunnery, acted very efficiently as assistant gunnery instructor. The annual gun practice of these batteries was carried on subsequently at a range at Woodbine Park at Toronto, under my supervision: Major Taschereau acting as range officer; Surgeon Howitt kindly acted as Time-keeper. This brigade has a very efficient signal corps, which worked on this occasion, before the Major-General (*See Note 12*).

TORONTO AND HAMILTON FIELD BATTERIES.

Inspected in Brigade Camp at Niagara.

Lieut.-Colonel Denison, Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 2, commanding.

Toronto Field Battery.

26th September—Officers present:

Brevet-Major John Gray (G. S. 1st), commanding.
 Lieutenant J. H. Mead (G. S. 2nd).
 Lieutenant J. P. Beaty (G.S. 1st).

Hamilton Field Battery.

Captain W. F. McMahon (G. S. 1st), commanding.
 Lieut. H. P. Van Wagner (G. S. 1st).
 Lieut. S. G. Treble.

The two batteries were brigaded together under Major Gray, who handled them ably. They took part in a review before the Minister of Militia. Their marching past was good, and general turn out very smart.

I also inspected each battery separately, and have to report very favorably.

With their men, horses, harness, harnessing, clothing and general equipment there was little to find fault, as far as was in their power; except the Hamilton Battery's harness—not in good order. Camp arrangements and discipline excellent. There are buildings at this splendid camping ground that are now out of repair, which could at a very small expense be made available for stables, and I strongly recommend that this should be done.

Gun practice was performed on the following day under my supervision: Major Taschereau, "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, acting as Range Officer; Surgeon H. S. Griffin performing the duties of Time-keeper.

Staff Sergeant Kerley, "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, during the camp and for some time before, acted as instructor to the Hamilton Field Battery, and Captain McMahon reported most favorably to me of the manner in which that non-commissioned officer performed his duties.

The Hamilton Battery performed the feat of firing a round, dismounting gun and carriage, remounting, and firing another round, in the almost incredible time of 1 minute, 10 seconds.

Major-General Luard, commanding Canadian Militia, saw these batteries in camp (*See Note 13*).

The fine Toronto Battery, with all Gunnery School officers, declined to enter for the Governor-General's efficiency prize.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Cobourg Garrison Battery.

Inspected at Cobourg on 16th September.

Officers present—

Captain Dumble commanding.
 Lieutenant MacNaughton, (G. S. 1st).
 Lieutenant E. B. MacNachtan.

This fine battery paraded full strength—*vide general parade state*—very smart and soldierlike. Manual and firing exercise good; company drill not so good.

Gun drill good. Firing practice, under myself as umpire, and Major Taschereau, range officer, from a 18-Pr., on a travelling carriage, could hardly have been better.

The 24-pr. in their charge has no platform and no sights. This has been previously reported. Handspikes and other side arms very much worn. This was the only Garrison Battery in Ontario that competed for the Governor-General's prize for efficiency.

Lieutenant David MacNaughton, (G. S. 1st), had evidently given the battery able instruction (*See Note 14*).

Port Hope Garrison Battery.

Brevet-Major Guernsey, commanding.

Inspected at Port Hope on the 1st of October.

Gun practice on same day, from 32-pr., which I superintended: Lieut. Imlah acting as Range Officer; Major Robert Dingwall, 46th Battalion, Time-keeper.

Officers present:—

Brevet-Major Forbes W. Guernsey.
 Lieutenant A. A. Adams.

Battery very weak. Clothing, arms and accoutrements of the men in good order. They seem to be well kept, in the store-rooms attached to the drill-shed, by an efficient caretaker.

Infantry drill, very indifferent; gun drill very good, as also answers to questions on theory.

The practice was done on the lake shore from a gun on a platform near some houses. I have recommended that this gun and platform should be shifted about fifty yards to its left front. This battery did not compete this year for the Governor-General's efficiency prize.

Bombardier O'Connor, "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, acted as instructor, and was favorably reported on by Major Guernsey.

St. Catharine's Battery Garrison Artillery.

Capt. W. Wiley (G. S., 1st) commanding.
Lieut. A. Bruce Clendenning (G. S., 2nd).

Inspected October 13th, in the drill shed; clothing in good order; rifles (long), clean and well kept, no slings; one gyn with fittings complete, with the exception of the hook swivel and bolt of the triple block, which makes the whole thing utterly useless.

Infantry movements, as far as done, very good indeed. Manual and firing exercises very good. The gun practice was carried out from an 18-pounder on travelling carriage, on the lake shore, under my supervision; Lieut. Imlah acting as Range Officer; Surgeon Dougan, 19th Battalion, Time-keeper.

The men of this battery are of very fine physique. They have helmets, which, however, are the property of the battery.

Armament, 1 32-pounder, no hind sight; 1 24-pounder, no sights at all. No platform for either of them. 2 18-pounders, almost all stores deficient, and what there are unserviceable (*See Note 15*).

I reported this last year, and find nothing has been done this year. This battery has been ably instructed by Lieut. A. B. Clendenning, who took a course in "A" Battery, and is a very good officer in every respect.

The battery again declined to compete for the Governor General's prize for efficiency.

Forts at Kingston.

Forts Henry and Frederick require some repairs, as also do some buildings in the Tête-de-Pont Barracks. A riding school is much required. Estimates for these things have been asked for and will be sent in.

Armaments.

The armaments and warlike stores in artillery charge, are in good order, and are regularly inspected. We have lately received an addition of a 40-pounder siege gun, with carriages and stores complete.

General parade state of all the batteries, and scale of credits for Governor General's efficiency prize, are annexed, as also report on "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery.

I strongly recommend six horses to a gun for field batteries, and also waggons. Without the latter they can only carry half their men and less than half their stores.

At present these batteries do well on parade, but could not take the field in serviceable order, as they stand at present.

REMARKS.

I beg to submit that were it possible to assemble the squads of the different batteries (only 16 men each), for a few days at the best available range in their Province, it would make the gun practice competitions very much fairer. It is not possible to have a fair test of the gun practice when almost every battery fires under different conditions—such as different length of range, up hill, down hill, or level. The extra expense would be small. Payments for use of many ranges would be saved, as also the travelling expenses of the Range Officer.

The guns of the battery at the place selected might be used and transport saved. The meeting of the officers and men of the different artillery corps in this way would be a good feature. I would suggest that these days of practice should be allowed outside of the days of annual training, which are much too short.

There are splendid ranges at the Woodbine Park, Toronto, and at the Island of Orleans, Quebec.

The time of year chosen this year for the camps was unfavorable for strong musters of men and horses of the artillery.

I was very generally told that the month of June would be preferred to any other time.

Clothing in most batteries was indifferently fitted. Boots did not exist, and fancy laced shoes or gaiters with high heels were the rule.

There was an almost total absence of spurs and sword-knots.

I must record my high appreciation of the efficiency and zeal of some of the batteries I had the honor to inspect this year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. MONTIZAMBERT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Assist. Inspector of Artillery.

The Inspector of Artillery, Ottawa.

GENERAL REMARKS BY INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY.

Field Batteries.

Owing to the late season in which the camps of instruction were held, the general turn out was not so good, in point of numbers, this year as on previous occasions; and one very good corps, the Shefford Field Battery, which was to have joined the camp at Richmond, was so weak numerically as to cause its commanding officer to abandon his intention to turn out on that occasion. There can be no doubt but that to ensure an efficient muster in rural corps, in time of peace, the selection of the most suitable season for annual drill must be decided by the exigencies of the occasion and locality.

I have again to report my former recommendations as to points of detail, and would again most strongly urge the advisability of increasing the number of horses from four to six per gun. Lieut.-Col. Montizambert's suggestion as to assembling the detachments of the different batteries armed with the same nature of gun, at a central range in each Province, for competitive practice is, I consider, a very good and practical one. The expenses would be very trifling compared with the good effects which might reasonably be expected to accrue in the direction of additional *esprit de corps*, zeal and ultimate efficiency.

The very high scores made by Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries, Guelph, 1st Provisional Brigade, and at gun practice, which secured to the former the efficiency prize for this year, are indicative of the good results to be obtained by careful instruction in team shooting, which was ably carried out under the superintendence of the officer commanding the brigade, combined, as on this occasion, with very favorable conditions as to weather, length of range, &c.

With reference to the equipment of field batteries, the want of a suitable black leather legging to be worn by mounted men, is very noticeable, as failing the supply, generally at the expense of the officers, of long boots, the appearance of men riding with low boots or shoes, and no straps, is both unsightly and unserviceable.

Garrison Batteries.

After many years experience as an inspector, I am forced to arrive at the conclusion, that to render these corps even reasonably efficient, they must be put on the same footing as field batteries, and perform at least twelve days drill every year (*See Note 16*). The time necessary to teach a recruit the ordinary drill and duties which are required of every soldier, leaves very little to be devoted to artillery exercises; and if the drill is not resumed for two years, it is nearly all forgotten, and the soldier himself loses all interest in his corps.

Were the country obliged to act on the defensive in a campaign, a very much larger force of garrison artillery than at present exists, would immediately be required for the defences of Kingston, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and to supplement the Royal Artillery at Halifax, and it is therefore sufficiently evident that at these

localities, where men can be so easily trained, every effort should be made to organize and encourage the formation of garrison artillery batteries.

It is unfortunate, however, that at the cities named a sufficiently large number of infantry battalions to meet the requirements of the local population, already exists, and, as I have already pointed out in previous reports, the average recruit prefers the less arduous and equally showy duties of an infantry soldier, it would be necessary for the requirements of the case to diminish the local infantry force. Garrison artillery would then, as it does at present in a few localities, become more popular and consequently more efficient.

I have great pleasure in recording here the excellent work which has been performed in an unostentatious manner by the Dominion Artillery Association. As a part of the competition, for the most efficient battery, answers to a list of questions previously prepared and published by the Inspector of Artillery, were required, and the information which had thus to be gained by individuals cannot fail to be of much benefit to the corps generally. It is proposed that this system be continued next year, and form part of the inspection of every battery. The rules for regulating competitive gun practice have been most carefully revised and considered, and the consequence has been a greatly increased efficiency in this most important particular.

The Association is yet in its infancy, but uniting as it does, in a common interest, the widely separated units of the same corps, its influence, if wisely directed in the general interests of the service, cannot fail to be of great and lasting benefit to the Dominion.

It has already received a cordial recognition from the National Artillery Association of Great Britain, and it is to be hoped that means will be forthcoming to enable it to send at least one detachment to England during the ensuing summer, to again compete at the national competition at Shoeburyness.

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector of Artillery.

NOTES BY MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING.

- (1) It would be of advantage to this battery to do its annual drill at local headquarters next year.
- (2) Strongly recommended.
- (3) I had the pleasure of seeing this battery again this year and was glad to see them in as satisfactory a condition as when reported on last year.
- (4) I quite agree with this recommendation. I saw the battery myself and was pleased with it.
- (5) I concur in this recommendation, and consider that the guns would be much more useful at the Royal Military College, Kingston.
- (6) I concur in the recommendations of Lt.-Col. Cotton, Assistant Inspector of Artillery, and am sorry to read such an account of this brigade.
- (7) It affords me much pleasure to receive so satisfactory a report.
- (8) I am glad that the Charlottetown Brigade maintain their good name.
- (9) A very unsatisfactory report as to care of equipment, shewing much neglect on the part of the officer commanding.
- (10) I am glad to observe such a marked improvement reported of this battery.
- (11) A very satisfactory report—I recommend that foot-rests for axle seats be furnished; also nose bags.
- (12) The appearance and satisfactory state, in all ways, of this Brigade of Field Artillery, which I saw myself, afforded me very much pleasure. I concur in Lieut.-Col. Montizambert's recommendation as to re-arming of No. 2 Battery with the exception that the guns should be the same as that of No. 1 Battery.
- (13) I was much pleased with what I saw of these two batteries in camp at Niagara, and I concur with Lieut.-Col. Montizambert's recommendation regarding repairs to buildings for stables.
- (14) A very satisfactory report.
- (15) The deficiency of stores here reported is not very creditable to the officer who was in charge of them.
- (16) I consider it of the utmost importance that the drill of Garrison Batteries should be annual.

TABLE showing relative efficiency of Batteries inspected during 1882, according to the scale of credits established by Dominion Artillery Association.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Subjects.	Full Credits.	Remarks.																	
		Clothing and Accoutrements.	Guns, Carriages and Equipment.	Horses.	Harness and Harnessing.	Marching past—Walk, Trot and Galop.	Standing Gun Drills—Position and general duties.	Answers to questions by Officers (as issued) limited to 2 for each Officer present.	Answers to questions by N.-C. Officers (as issued) limited to 2 for each Officer present.	Field Manoeuvres.	Sword Drill by Mounted Officers and Non-Com. Officers.	Dismounted and Disabled Ordnance.	Discipline, including Camping details.	One-fifth total score at competitive practice.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Officers & Men.	Horses.	Staff.
Montreal F. B.	9	9	9	8	13	10	20	14	27	15	×	7	8	56.8	3	65	29	2	Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Newcastle do	5	5	7	8	10	18	14	27	13	13	×	×	9	45.8	3	75	29	2	do
Woodstock do	5	6	7	5	11	15	×	×	12	12	×	×	7	36.8	3	55	29	2	do
Ottawa do	9	8	8	12	10	21	22	23	22	18	3	9	10	87.2	3	67	28	2	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
Gananoque do	8	6	9	11	8	20	22	14	14	20	3	8	9	71.2	4	67	29	1	do
Kingston do	8	6	9	10	9	23	17	15	20	20	3	8	9	50.4	4	55	29	1	do
Durham do	9	7	9	12	9	22	17	17	20	20	4	8	7	76.0	3	65	29	2	do
London do	9	9	8	10	10	22	30	21	24	24	×	10	10	69.6	4	64	29	2	do
1st Bde. (No. 1 F. B.)	10	8	8	12	10	23	36	26	22	22	4	8	9	99.2	3	62	30	1	Lt.-Col. Cotton.
Guelph. (No. 2 do.)	10	6	8	12	10	23	23	33	22	22	3	7	9	101.2	3	52	29	1	do
Hamilton F. B.	9	8	9	12	8	24	16	14	21	21	3	10	10	69.0	4	60	28	2	do
Toronto do	10	8	8	13	9	22	×	×	22	22	4	8	10	81.8	3	55	25	2	do
Quebec do	8	10	8	12	10	25	24	40	20	20	4	9	10	84.6	3	62	31	1	Lt.-Col. Cotton.
Richmond do	10	10	8	12	10	20	17.5	15	18	18	3	.....	10	*	2	37	25	.....	do
Halifax do	8	8	2	5	2	20	×	×	15	18	2	.....	6	†	2	39	12	.....	do

NOTE.—In subjects marked thus × Batteries were unable to show efficiency.
* Cannot practice with present armament.
† Score not kept in accordance with rules.

TABLE shewing relative efficiency of Batteries inspected during 1882, according to the scale of credits established by Dominion Artillery Association.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

SUBJECTS.	Clothing and Accountments.	Company Drill.	Manual and Firing exercises.	Standing Gun Drill.	Answers to questions by Officers present (as issued) limited to 2 for each Officer.	Answers to questions by Officers present (as issued) limited to 2 for each Officer and N.-C. Officers.	Each Officer and man with an Artillery Certificate, 1st to 4th.	Each man with efficiency badge for 1881.	Discipline and Interior Economy.	One-fifth score at competitive practice.	Present on parade at inspection.			Remarks.
											Officers.	N.-Com. Officers & Men.	Staff.	
Full Credits.	10	10	10	25	5 each.	2 each.	4 to 1	25	10	—	Officers.	N.-Com. Officers & Men.	Staff.	Inspected by
Lévis Garrison Artillery.....	{ No. 1.... 4 No. 2.... 7	{ 4 5	{ 5 5	{ 10 10	{ X X	{ X X	{ 4 4	{ 7 4	{ 3 4	{ 23.2 13.2	{ 2 1	{ 29 26	{	{ Lt.-Col. Irwin. do
New Brunswick Bde Gar. Arty.	{ No. 1.... 9 No. 2.... 8 No. 7.... 3 No. 10.... 9	{ 5 4 4	{ 5 5 2 6	{ 18 13 10 16	{ 20 4 X 4	{ 20 4 X 21	{ 11	{ 6 2 7	{ 31.6 21.2 26.6	{ 30.6 31.6 21.2 26.6	{ 2 2 2 2	{ 27 29 38 30	{ 1 Lt.-Cl. 5 Staff.	{ do At Chatham by Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Montreal Brigade Garrison Arty.	{ No. 1.... 8 No. 2.... 8 No. 3.... 7 No. 4.... 7 No. 5.... 9 No. 6.... 9	{ 7 6 6 6 6 6	{ 6 6 8 6 5 5	{ 18 12 20 15 18 18	{ 11 9 12 14 15	{ 13 7 19 3 4	{ 7 12 21 6 7	{	{ 10.2 7.4 14.0 19.6 20.6	{ 10.2 7.4 14.0 19.6 20.6	{ 2 2 2 2 2 2	{ 21 22 32 18 30	{ 1 Lt.-Cl. 4 Staff.	{ do do do do
Cobourg, G. B.	9	5	7	24	24	14	4	10	36.8	3	42	.....	Lt.-Colonel	
Port Hope do	8	2	7	22	X	X	.....	9	20.0	2	20	.....	Montizambert.	
St. Catharines do	9	7	8	22	X	X	.....	9	28.0	2	35	.....	do	
Gaspé do	8	6	6	16	19	18	10	10	36.0	2	39	.....	Major Holmes.	
St. John's do	10	8	9	18	10	9	.....	6	.....	2	37	.....	Lt.-Col. Cotton.	
1st Halifax Brigade Garr. Arty.	{ No. 1.... No. 2.... No. 3.... No. 4.... No. 5.... No. 6....	{ *8 6	{ 6 6	{ 23 18	{ 18 9	{ 9	{	{ 8	{ 22.4 17.2 22.6 23.4 24.0 23.2	{	{ 1 1 1 1 1 1	{ 10 10 21 20 17 19	{ 1 Lt.-Col. and 4 Staff.	{ do do do do do
P.E. Island Brigade Garr. Arty.	{ No. 1.... No. 2....	{ 10 10	{ 8 8	{ 8 9	{ 24 18	{ 19 18	{ 18 9	{	{ 10 6	{ 30.4	{ 2 3	{ 36 36	{	{ do do

* As all the Batteries of this Brigade paraded together, want of time prevented the Inspecting Officer from making a detailed inspection of each. The credits given, being the general result for the whole Brigade. The subjects marked thus X, Batteries were unable to show efficiency.

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Dominion Inspector of Artillery.

APPENDIX No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT ON ROYAL SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

The Adjutant-General of Militia.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith the Reports of Lieut.-Colonels Montizambert and Cotton, on the Royal Schools of Gunnery, and Batteries under their command.

1. In accordance with orders received, I relinquished the command of the Royal School of Gunnery, Quebec, on the 1st November, and have the satisfaction of knowing that my successor, Lieut.-Col. Cotton, who has been in command of the battery since its organization, in 1871, is extremely well qualified to carry on the more general and responsible duties devolving on the position of Commandant of the Royal School of Gunnery and Assistant Inspector of Artillery, with zeal, intelligence and assiduity.

2. I quite concur in the general nature of the recommendations of both Lieut.-Colonels Montizambert and Cotton, as to the necessity which exists for some augmentation to the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men of both batteries. The rate of wages has considerably increased throughout the Dominion since the formation of these batteries, in 1871, and it appears to be no longer possible to attract the same desirable class of recruits (*See Note 1*).

To carry on these schools of military instruction successfully, the average intelligence of non-commissioned officers and men should be of a high order, at present, at Quebec, owing to the want of men to carry on the unavoidable duties, it is found necessary in many cases to enlist recruits, some of whom can neither read nor write, and others whose general education is so defective as to prevent their ever being employed to instruct others.

3. The appointment of an Inspector of Artillery at Headquarters will, I trust, result in a more completely uniform system of instruction and examination being adopted in both Schools of Gunnery, which will be under his supervision.

4. The recent General Order relative to courses of instruction in military surveying, fortification, reconnaissance, &c., at the Royal Military College will, I trust, afford many officers who are anxious to learn their duties, an opportunity to obtain instruction in those most important subjects, and the practical results to be seen throughout the Dominion, effected by officers who have been through the courses of instruction at the Royal Schools of Gunnery and have availed themselves to the utmost of the practical and theoretical instruction to be obtained thereat, affords me an opportunity of again urging upon all officers who are desirous of becoming soldiers, in reality as well as in name, the advisability of so obtaining instruction in military duties.

5. During the past year a trained Armourer Sergeant has been attached to "A" Battery, from the Royal Artillery, and a Riding Instructor has been similarly attached, from the 4th Dragoon Guards. The services of both these well-qualified non-commissioned officers have been constantly in request and are very valuable.

6. It will be noticed that there has been a considerable falling off in the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, attached to "A" Battery for short courses of instruction. A special infantry class was authorized during the summer, and applications for permission to join were received from eight or nine officers, but only two non-commissioned officers having applied to join, the idea of forming a special class had to be abandoned, but it is to be hoped, that, failing regularly organized Infantry Schools, it will be again adopted and that officers commanding

companies will recognize the benefit to be obtained by having, at least, a few of their non-commissioned officers trained in a school of practical military instruction.

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector of Artillery.

ANNUAL REPORT ON "A" BATTERY, ROYAL SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

CITADEL,

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Royal School of Gunnery, "A" Battery, for the year ending 31st December inst.

I assumed command on the 1st November last.

During the year, 9 officers and 96 non-commissioned officers and men joined the school. Of this number 6 officers and 30 non-commissioned officers and men joined for short course of instruction, and 3 officers for a long course. Of the 66 non-commissioned officers and men enlisted in "A" Battery, 18 were re-enlisted for a further term of three years service.

Batteries.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
"A" Battery, R.S.G.		66	66
Queen's Own Canadian Hussars		3	3
Quebec Field Battery		2	2
Woodstock do		1	1
Quebec Garrison Artillery, No. 1 Battery.....		1	1
do do No. 2 do	2	5	7
do do No. 3 do		11	11
Levis Garrison Artillery, No. 1 do		1	1
do do No. 2 do	1	1	2
Pictou, N.S., Garrison Battery.....		3	3
17th Battalion	3	2	5
87th do	3	3	6
Total	9	96	105

The following certificates have been issued since last Report, dated December, 1881:—

	Long Course.				Short Course.				Attendance.	Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		
Officers	2				3	1				6
Non-commissioned officers and men						2	3	3	24	32
Total	2				3	3	3	3	24	38

*Infantry.
9—11

In addition a special examination was held in Montreal, of the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, and the following certificates granted:—

Non-commissioned officers and men, 6 third class.
Officers, 4 second class.

The annual rifle practice of "A" Battery was carried on at the range at Lévis, and the returns of the shooting transmitted to Headquarters. Figure of merit for 1882, 51.32. Prizes amounting to \$40 were given for rifle shooting out of the canteen funds.

The Sergeant Instructors of Infantry, were detailed to the following places during the year:—

Sergeant Genest, Montreal Military School.
" Cornish, St. Marie College.
" Coyne, Three Rivers College.
Corporal Blais, Rigaud College.
Sergeant Cornish, St. Hyacinthe College.
" Phillips { Camp Sergt.-Major Brigade Camps at Richmond and Sherbrooke
Corporal Blais, Instructor Brigade Camp, Batiscan.
Sergeant Phillips }
" Proctor } Instructors to Drill Association 9th Battalion, Quebec.
" Coyne }

Two more horses are needed to turn out the Field Battery Division in proper order, and allow for casualties.

Extensive repairs to the buildings and fortifications generally have been carried out during the year. Casemates for a number of years uninhabitable, have been put in a thorough state of repair and are now all occupied. The canteen was moved from the old building into the repaired casemates. The building vacated by the canteen requires extensive repairs and it is hoped these will be done during the ensuing year.

A concrete platform was laid down on east flank of Manns bastion of Citadel, and the 8-inch converted Pallisser M. L. gun mounted, with a good command of the approach to the Harbor.

The annual competition between "A" and "B" Batteries took place this year at Quebec, "B" Battery winning both competitions.

The report of the death of Major Hebert, of "B" Battery, on active service in Egypt, was received here with great regret by all ranks.

I desire most strongly to recommend that the officer commanding "A" Battery be promoted to the rank of Major, with pay and allowances of that rank. Also that the good conduct pay of the non-commissioned officers and men be raised to five cents per diem, instead of two, three, and four cents for first, second, and third years service respectively; and in addition an issue of groceries to every non-commissioned officer and man, on the scale laid down in Regulations and Orders for the Militia.

The quarters available for officers, and the mess establishment, are very restricted, and it is hoped some remedy will be afforded soon.

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

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel.
Commandant R. S. G.

The Inspector of Artillery,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL REPORT ON "B" BATTERY ROYAL SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

KINGSTON, 21st December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the year ending 31st December, 1882, 23 officers and 170 non-commissioned officers and men joined for instruction. Of this number the officers were as follows:—

	Officers.
Artillery, Short Course	2
Cavalry "	2
Engineers "	2
Infantry "	17
	—
	23

Sixty-five were non-commissioned officers, gunners, drivers, and troopers from the various Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry corps in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

In addition, 105 non-commissioned officers and men enlisted and re-enlisted in "B" Battery.

The following is a return of certificates granted:—

First Class Certificates, "Long Course"	2
do " "Short Course"	18
Second " "	4
Third " "	14
Fourth " "	13
Attendance " "Long" and "Short"	46
	—
Total	97

In addition to the ordinary Gunnery School work, the undermentioned Instructors have been employed, as follows:—

Staff Sergeant Lyndon, Kingston Field Battery.

" Reily, Hamilton

" Maguire, 3rd and 4th Regiments Cavalry.

Sergeant Infantry Instructor Billman, Military School, Ottawa, Ottawa College, and High School, Mount Forest.

Sergeant Infantry Instructor James Sloane, London Institute and Dufferin College, London.

Sergeant Infantry Instructor, Charles H. Hawlett, Military School, Toronto, and Brigade Sergeant Major, Camp Cobourg.

The gentlemen cadets, Royal Military College, have had the usual courses in equitation under the late Major Hebert and Lieutenant Donaldson, assisted by Riding Instructor Staff Sergeant Maguire, Royal School of Gunnery.

Major Walker, R.E., Inspector of Engineers, of the Royal Military College Staff, has kindly afforded instruction in engineering to the attached officers of the Royal School of Gunnery. Definite orders on the subject have been recently issued.

Annual competition between "A" and "B" Batteries in shifting ordnance and gun practice took place in Quebec on the 5th and 6th September, "B" Battery being fortunate enough to win both events.

The Battery Rifle Association was very strong this year. The matches came off in August. The Association gave \$240 in prizes, and the citizens of Kingston gave in money and kind the large sum of \$250.

Musketry instructions, battery competitions, mounted exercises, and athletic sports were carried out as usual, Driver Shannaghan being the mounted and Gunner Jolin the dismounted competitors for Lord Dufferin's Cup.

Major General Strange, R.A., late Commandant Royal School of Gunnery, retired from the service in March last, to the regret of the whole Canadian Militia Artillery.

The services of that officer to the artillery arm in Canada can hardly be over-estimated. He founded the Dominion Artillery Association which is doing so much good to the force.

We have to deeply mourn the death of Major Hèbert, a Lieutenant of the Battery, who volunteered for service in Egypt, and died at Cairo of fever, on the 1st of November last.

In view of the high price of labor, the pay given to the United States Army so close to us, and the high pay of the North-West Police, I strongly recommend that the pay of the men of the Batteries should be slightly increased, I would suggest 45 cents per diem, with 5 cents extra as good conduct pay, and a free ration of bread, meat, and groceries.

This would be little enough for the work the men have to do in an educational establishment like this, the duties appertaining to which have to be regularly performed, besides those necessary in garrisoning a large station such as this with a handful of men.

I beg to state that I have been very ably assisted by my second in command, Major Short, and also by all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal School of Gunnery staff. Major Short commanded during my long absence on inspection duty, and carried out everything to my entire satisfaction.

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

C. E. MONTIZAMBERT, Lieut.-Colonel.
Commandant R. S. G.

The Inspector of Artillery,
Ottawa.

NOTE BY MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING.

(1) The question of increased pay to these Schools of Gunnery is one which I think demands immediate attention, as the efficiency of these schools depends on the pay being such as to attract a good class of men with a fair amount of education.

APPENDIX No. 5.

INSPECTION OF ENGINEER MILITIA.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
31st October, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I inspected the Companies of Engineer Militia as under :

MONTREAL ENGINEERS.

I inspected this company on the 9th instant, at St. Helen's Island, Montreal, and was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Worsley, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General Military District No. 5. The strength of the company on parade was, I regret to say, very small, viz: 3 officers and 28 non-commissioned officers and men. The equipment was fair, but many of the tunics are bad and require to be renewed. The arms were very dirty, which fact I brought personally to the notice of the acting Deputy-Adjutant General on the ground. The drill of the company was all that could reasonably be expected, in the ordinary company drill, and I found that they had practised and were fairly well up in the shelter trench exercise. After the drill I proceeded to inspect the work done by the company during their training, and have much pleasure in reporting very favorably thereon.

A single sling bridge had been thrown across a chasm 60 feet wide over which the company was marched. I examined this bridge carefully and questioned the non-commissioned officers who had charge of the construction, and can state that the work was well done and was very creditable to the company.

Two gun pits converted into a battery were also executed full size, the work being well done. A full sized rifle pit had also been constructed. A squad of men was then exercised at barrel piercing and made a very good pier in good time, the lashings being very correctly done. I questioned non-commissioned officers and men closely on various details of the works and got satisfactory replies, showing that the men took an intelligent interest in their work.

The great fault of this company is its small numbers. It is much to be regretted that the full number of men are not enrolled to take advantage of the excellent instruction they receive from Major Kennedy.

While on this subject I beg to draw attention to a special Report which I forwarded directly through the Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, requesting that if possible a special rate of pay of \$1 per diem might be granted to the company this year, and to strongly recommend that this may be done. I must again refer to my Report of last year, in which I pointed out that the difficulties of keeping up engineer companies would I feared prove insuperable unless it is frankly recognized that they have specially hard work to do, and that they must be compensated for this extra work. I venture again to draw the attention of the authorities to this very vital point, and to beg that it may receive the full consideration which its importance demands. (See Note 1.)

BRIGHTON COMPANY.

I inspected this company at the Camp at Sussex on the 11th instant. The Company is up to its full strength and had on parade three officers and 56 non-commissioned officers and men. The men were of splendid physique, but are still unfortunately badly equipped, the Engineer tunics supplied being as a rule of sizes much

too small for the men of this company. I requested Major Vince to make a demand for a supply of larger tunics, which will, I hope, be complied with.

The drill of the company was indifferent, but Major Vince stated that they had purposely given their entire time to engineering work, and the work done was so good that I could not blame, although I pointed out that in future I should expect to see an improvement in the drill, as, though a knowledge of engineering was the sole *raison d'être* of engineer soldiers, still it must never be forgotten that engineers are soldiers first and that the engineering is added to, not substituted for, the ordinary infantry drill.

After the inspection of arms, &c., the company paraded for work, and executed the following during the day:—Five different kinds of shelter trench, including covered trench (bullet shed); conversion of two gun pits, previously made, into a two gun battery; a field casemate for shelter of reserves, &c. I was very much pleased with the way the work was done, especially with the manner in which Lieutenant Tompkins selected his working party and constructed the casemate with only a rough pencil sketch to guide him. The handiness of the men in the use of the axe, and in erecting wooden framing with axe and augur only by means of trenails being specially noticeable.

Lieutenant Connell, who had charge of the conversion of the gun pits into battery, also did his work well. The company had thrown a single lock bridge, 30ft. span across the stream bounding the camp, the whole of the timber for this and the other works was felled on the spot, and the framing was secured partly by trenails instead of lashing, as there was a great dearth of suitable rope. Here again the resources of the men were well tested. I saw the removal of this bridge on the following morning, and had another example of the handiness of the men with the axe. The frames were too heavy for the number of men available to lift, and the difficulty was overcome by two men with axes chopping through the standards of one frame, and letting it fall into a perpendicular position, when it was easily hauled back, and the other frame allowed to drop into the water, and hauled to shore. (See Note 2.)

On the whole I was much pleased with this company, and can confidently state that they would, if required, prove themselves a most useful body of engineer soldiers.

I requested Major Vince to demand a further supply of engineer stores, and beg to recommend that his demand may be complied out.

I would again recommend that this company be increased to a strength of say 70 men. Major Vince informs me that he can get the men, and it is certainly to be desired that he should get the opportunity of training a larger number than he is now allowed.

CHARLOTTETOWN COMPANY.

I inspected this company on the 14th inst., accompanied by Major Freeland, Brigade Major, P.E.I. The number on parade were 2 officers and 26 non-commissioned officers and men; 10 men were reported absent without leave, and the total strength of the company was shown as 2 officers and 41 non-commissioned officers and men.

The company was very well turned out, the clothing was good, and the appearance on parade left nothing to be desired, except that the arms might have been cleaner, but here, I regret to say, my commendation must cease. The drill was bad, and, with the exception of the commanding officer, there appeared to be a lamentable ignorance on the part of all concerned, and this especially in the case of the officer second in command. On enquiry I found that no engineer work had ever been attempted, and that the company had no engineer stores of any kind. (See Note 3.)

I had a conversation with Major Dogherty on the state of the Company, and he expressed a strong desire to undertake engineer work, and from all I heard, I believe that an honest endeavor will be made this winter to make the company efficient engineers. Acting on this belief, I have forwarded to Major Dogherty a list of the articles which he requires to commence instruction, and he promised me that he would demand these articles only on the clear understanding that they would be

utilized and instruction vigorously pushed on. Under these circumstances, I recommend that the stores be issued, as without them, of course, nothing can be done. Major Dogherty expressed a wish to send an officer to Kingston during the winter for instruction, and if this can be arranged, it will, no doubt, be a great advantage to his corps.

I expressed very clearly to this corps my opinion that the existence of companies nominally engineers, but without any engineer training, was injurious both to themselves and to the service at large, for reasons stated in my Report of last year, and I hope that the result of my inspection will be to rouse all ranks to make an effort to place themselves abreast of the excellent companies at Montreal and Brighton.

I will not here do more than refer again to my general recommendations as to the engineer force, as contained in my previous Reports. It is greatly to be regretted that the Toronto and St. John companies have ceased to exist, but I venture to hope that if my recommendation regarding pay is carried out (the increased pay to be granted only to those reported efficient) there will be no difficulty in starting these companies afresh, and in getting up companies in the other large towns, as recommended.

That the provision of the complement of engineer troops for the active militia would be beneficial in the highest degree there can be no doubt. The long struggle over the spade may be said to be over. It is universally admitted that an intrenching tool must, in the very near future, become part of the personal equipment of every infantry soldier, and this being so, the provisions of trained instructors for the infantry, would of itself demand a number of engineers far in excess of the supply, and this, it appears to me, is at present the first duty of the engineer companies; to have a body of troops, however small, who have done even shelter trenching, is of undoubted value, where the mass of infantry is, from causes altogether beyond their control, unable to carry out that most important branch of field instruction, the construction of hasty shelter.

I look to continued annual inspections, if combined with generous treatment in the supply of stores, &c., as being most important for increasing the efficiency of the engineer force, as it tends to create amongst them a healthy rivalry, which was heretofore wanting. If the force were a little larger, annual competitions (See Notes 4 and 5) similar in their nature to those which now stimulate so greatly the energies of the artillery, would, no doubt, be very valuable, and, it appears to me, that now that two companies are really established and working as engineers, the chief thing to be desired is to extend the movement to all the large towns, by encouraging in every way the promotion of new companies. I find that a very general idea exists that the officers of these companies must be civil engineers, and I imagine that many are deterred from taking up engineer work by the want of this qualification. No doubt it is a very good thing to have civil engineers as officers for such companies, but when they are not available there is no reason whatever to prevent any intelligent man from undertaking the work. I must repeat here that what we want at present is the rough and ready field engineering required for pioneer and camp duties in the field. High and scientific work may come later and with it will come the men. If the force is once started and its value recognized by its brethren in arms of the infantry, there will be no difficulty in getting officers for any special branches of a corps, which will then be acknowledged to be a valuable addition to the national forces.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. WALKER,

Captain Royal Engineers and Local Major.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,
Ottawa.

NOTES BY MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING.

(1) I myself inspected the work done by this company. It appeared to me very good indeed, and it affords me much pleasure to find the Inspector report so favorably. It is weak in numbers, however, and I commend the remarks of the Inspector, regarding increased pay for Engineers, to the serious consideration of the Government.

(2) I had the pleasure of seeing the excellent work done by this company, and considered it most creditable to all concerned. I concur thoroughly with what Major Walker states regarding the great value or service of the corps, and feel confident their increase, even at considerable cost to the Dominion, would be money well spent.

(3) I am sorry to read this report of the Charlottetown corps of engineers and recommend that their continued existence shall depend entirely on what is done by them during the present winter. To neglect their arms and drill and to know nothing of their engineer duties are grave charges against them.

(4) These general remarks of Major Walker I consider of great value. If the Dominion Government would encourage a competition at some central place between *squads of engineers* it would be of great advantage to the service.

(5) I would also recommend that a supply of *Wallace's spades*, recently invented by Major Wallace, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and a number of which have been issued to the Imperial troops, should be obtained for the engineer force of Canada. I have seen them tried by volunteers in England and can strongly recommend them and they only cost about \$1.50 each (and in numbers would be cheaper.)

APPENDIX No. 6.

(A.)—GUNNERY CERTIFICATES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others of the Active Militia who have obtained Certificates at the Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, during the Year 1882.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of Certificates.				Long or Short Course.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	
Baker, Gunner Robert	"B" Battery, R.S.G.			Dec. 18.....		Short.
Beebe, Gunner and Driver G.	Toronto Field Battery				May 5.....	do
Davidson, 1st Lieutenant John	1st Provisional Brigade Field Artillery	April 28.....				do
Davison, Gunner Albert	"B" Battery, R.S.G.				May 8.....	do
Doyle, Gunner and Driver Patrick	do				do 15.....	do
Drennan, 2nd Lieutenant W. M.	Kingston Field Battery		Aug. 11.....			do
Farley, Lieutenant and Captain Alfred A.	"B" Battery, R.S.G.	Aug. 29.....				Long.
Gibson, Sergeant W.	Toronto Garrison Battery			Dec. 9.....	Dec. 18.....	Short.
Gribble, Gunner John	"B" Battery, R.S.G.					do
Hickey, Gunner and Driver Thomas	Durham Field Battery				May 8.....	do
Hutchinson, Corporal E. A.	London do			Dec. 19.....	do 5.....	Long.
Hyndman, Gunner William	"B" Battery, R.S.G.					Short.
Hynes, Gunner and Driver H.	London Field Battery				Dec. 18.....	do
Johnson, Gunner William	"B" Battery, R.S.G.			Dec. 18.....		do
Morton, Captain Andrew W.	14th Battalion	Aug. 10.....				do
Nixon, Sergeant Thomas	Winnipeg Field Battery			Dec. 18.....		do
Perritt, Gunner and Driver W.	Durham Field Battery				Aug. 14.....	do
Pike, Gunner and Driver Robert	Toronto do				do 14.....	do
Pope, Gunner and Driver N.	Ottawa do				do 14.....	do
Potts, Gunner and Driver C.	"B" Battery, R.S.G.			Aug. 15.....		do
Robertson, Gunner and Driver Charles	Durham Field Battery				May 8.....	do
Robinson, Acting Bombardier J. S.	"B" Battery, R.S.G.				July 21.....	do
Smart, Gunner and Driver R. W.	Durham Field Battery				Aug. 14.....	do
Smart, Sergeant W. Crawford	do			April 28.....		do
Smythe, Gunner and Driver R. T.	1st Provisional Brigade Field Artillery				May 5.....	do
Taylor, Sergeant James	Ottawa Field Battery			April 28.....		do
	Total	3	1	8	14	26

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

NAMES of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others of the Active Militia who have obtained Certificates at the Royal School of Gunnery, Quebec, during the Year 1882.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of Certificates.				Long or Short Course.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	
Arnton, 2nd Lieutenant W. H.	Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery		June 22			Short.
Bell, Corporal J. J.	do do			June 22		do
Brush, 2nd Lieutenant F.	do do		June 22			do
Cooper, Sergeant J.	do do			June 22		do
Crawford, 2nd Lieutenant	New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery		April 6			do
Devey, Sergeant William	Pictou Garrison Battery				April 1	do
Early, Sergeant J.	No. 3 Quebec Garrison Battery				do 21	do
Fages, 2nd Lieutenant John Archibald.	87th Battalion	April 21				do
Hibbins, Sergeant-Major J.	Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery			June 22		do
Houde, 2nd Lieutenant Louis P.	No. 2 Lévis Garrison Battery	April 1				do
Howard, 2nd Lieutenant E.	Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery		June 22			do
Howell, Corporal H. A.	do do			June 22		do
Hudon, 1st Lieutenant J. A. G.	No. 1 Quebec Garrison Battery			June 22		do
Hudon, Captain L. D.	Temiscouata Provisional Battalion	April 15				Long.
Kilburn, Sergeant J. H.	Woodstock Field Battery	do 21				Short.
Lessard, 1st Lieutenant F. L.	No. 2 Quebec Garrison Battery			April 21		do
Mulcahey, Acting Bombardier A.	"A" Battery, R.S.G.	April 4				Long.
McEdwards, Gunner J.	do			April 1		Short.
McInenly, Sergeant T.	No. 3 Quebec Garrison Battery			do 21		do
Scott, Bombardier T. W.	Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery				April 21	do
Stevenson, 2nd Lieutenant D.	do do		June 22			do
Swift, Corporal, E. G.	do do			June 22		do
	Total	5	5	9	3	

(B.)

ENGINEER CERTIFICATES.

NAMES of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others who have obtained Certificates at the Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, during the Year 1882.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of Certificates.				Long or Short Course.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	
Moffatt, 2nd Lieutenant James W.	Montreal Company of Engineers	Nov. 23				Short.

(C.)—CAVALRY CERTIFICATES.

Carley, Sergeant J.	3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry			Aug. 14		Short.
Creighton, Sergeant G.	do do			do 14		do
Johnson, Sergeant D.	do do			do 14		do
McKinlay, Sergeant S. M.	do do			do 14		do
Mossom, Sergeant D.	Governor General's Body Guard			Dec. 20		do
Orchard, 2nd Lieutenant W. H.	4th Provisional Regiment of Cavalry		Oct. 10			do
	Total		1	5		6

(D.)

INFANTRY CERTIFICATES.

NAMES of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others who have obtained Certificates at the Royal Schools of Gunnery, during the Year 1882.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of Certificates.		Long or Short Course.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Baillie, Captain William M.	47th Battalion	Aug. 8		Short
Bowie, 2nd Lieutenant H. W.	Governor General's Foot Guards	April 6		do
Brennan, 2nd Lieutenant F. H.	57th Battalion	Aug. 23		do
Cartwright, Lieutenant R. C.	14th do	do 8		do
Day, 2nd Lieutenant M. L.	41st do	April 23		do
Duncan, Sergeant W.	49th do	June 28		do
Healey, Sergeant Thos. H.	47th do	do 29		do
Jackson, Captain David E.	41st do	March 28		do
Kelly, Captain Thomas	47th do		Nov. 15	do
Living, Sergeant Charles E.	43rd do	Dec. 12		do
Murray, jun., 2nd Lieutenant James	14th do	Aug. 8		do
McLean, 2nd Lieutenant John B.	31st do	do 8		do
Polluin, Corporal Achille	17th do		Dec. 1	do
Quinney, Sergeant H.	Governor General's Foot Guards	June 28		do
Roger, Corporal Eugene	17th Battalion		Dec. 1	do
Shannon, 2nd Lieutenant Lewis W.	14th do	Aug. 8		do
Skinner, 2nd Lieutenant J. S.	14th do	do 8		do
Thompson, Captain W. Clay	39th do	May 18		do
Trickey, Sergeant N.	41st do		June 28	do
Walker Lieutenant David J.	47th do	Aug. 8		do
Ward, Captain James	35th do	do 8		do
Total		17	4	21

RECAPITULATION.

	Certificates issued by Royal Schools of Gunnery.				Total Short or Long Course.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	
Gunnery	8	6	17	17	48
Engineer	1				1
Cavalry		1	5		6
Infantry	17	4			21
Total	26	11	22	17	76

APPENDIX No. 7

MILITARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction at Toronto and Ottawa, during the year 1882.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of Second Class Certificates.
Allan, Captain David M.	30th Battalion	16th February.
Appelbe, Captain R. S.	10th do	24th do
Ant, 2nd Lieutenant Arthur W.	59th do	5th April.
Baker, Lieutenant Gordon	59th do	5th do
Barker, Sergeant Robert L.	20th do	24th February.
Elias, 2nd Lieutenant D. C. F.	Ottawa Field Battery	5th April.
Burnet, Corporal Thomas F.	35th Battalion	24th February.
Burritt, 2nd Lieutenant William H.	56th do	5th April.
Chesley, Corporal Henry P.	Governor-General's Foot Guards.	17th do
Cleland, 2nd Lieutenant Hugh R.	31st Battalion	24th February.
Coté, 2nd Lieutenant Narcisse O.	Governor-General's Foot Guards.	30th March.
Drummond, Sergeant George	56th Battalion	5th April.
Elliott, 2nd Lieutenant James A.	56th do	5th do
Francis, Sergeant Francis	10th do	24th February.
Grace, 2nd Lieutenant James C.	45th do	5th April.
Graham, Lieutenant Adam W.	25th do	16th February.
Grant, 2nd Lieutenant George W.	Governor-General's Foot Guards.	17th April.
Gray, Corporal Henry H.	do	17th do
Hammond, Corporal Charles C.	25th Battalion	4th March.
Hodgins, Corporal John	Governor-General's Foot Guards.	17th April.
Johnson, Lieutenant Alfred S.	18th Battalion	16th February.
Johnston, Sergeant Thomas J.	46th do	26th do
Landrigan, Sergeant John		
Lanskill, Sergeant J.	12th do	4th March.
Lawson, Corporal William	26th do	24th February.
Lee, Sergeant Marcus	77th do	24th do
Lee, Sergeant William	43rd do	5th April.
Leigh-Spencer, 2nd Lieutenant Oliph.	10th do	24th February.
Yardonell, Corporal Henry	Governor-General's Foot Guards.	17th April.
Kason, Corporal Lawrence P.	2nd Battalion	4th March.
Moberly, Lieutenant John E.	35th do	4th do
Muir, Lieutenant Alexander	30th do	16th February.
Morrison, 2nd Lieutenant James	56th do	5th April.
Mussen, Sergeant John R.	37th do	4th March.
McEwen, Lieutenant Robert	28th do	16th February.
O'Donovan, 2nd Lieutenant John J.	34th do	24th do
O'Grady, Paymaster J. W. de C.	43rd do	5th April.
Raymond, Sergeant L. Clarke	44th do	24th February.
Reeson, Lieutenant Thomas E.	26th do	16th do
Ree, Sergeant Charles C.	20th do	24th do
Rogers, Sergeant Joseph E.	35th do	24th do
Rolling, Sergeant James	25th do	16th do

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

NAMES of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Active Militia who have obtained Certificates in the Schools of Military Instruction, Ontario and Quebec, during the Year 1882.

Name.	Corps.	Date of Second Class Certificates.
Ross, Corporal Henry.....	Governor-General's Foot Guards.	17th April.
Sherwood, Arthur Percy.....		5th do
Stephen, Sergeant Edward L.....	35th Battalion	4th March.
Sutherland, Corporal George.....	10th do	4th do
Thompson, 2nd Lieutenant Joseph Boyce.....	2nd do	24th February.
Thompson, 2nd Lieutenant Philip N.....	Governor-General's Foot Guards.	30th March.
Tubby, Lieutenant W. G.....	20th Battalion	24th February.
Williams, Lieutenant George.....	42nd Battalion	29th March.
Young, Corporal Wellington.....	77th do	4th do
Second Class Certificates.....		51

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Barry, 2nd Lieutenant John J.....	Temiscouata Provisional Battalion	3rd March.
Benoit, Sergeant Benjamin A.....	84th Battalion	25th February.
Bernier, Sergeant F. G.....	61st do	17th do
Booth, Sergeant W. J.....	54th do	25th do
Burns, 2nd Lieutenant J. H.....	83rd do	25th do
Bussiere, 2nd Lieutenant Adolphe.....	80th do	2nd March.
Cartier, Sergeant J. E. B.....	84th do	17th February.
Cassels, Corporal Richard S.....	2nd do	10th do
Côté, 2nd Lieutenant Hilaire.....	76th do	2nd March.
Coulombe, 2nd Lieutenant Etienne.....	Dorchester Provisional Battalion.	2nd do
Delfausse, 2nd Lieutenant J. H. R.....	83rd Battalion	2nd do
Desparois, Lieutenant Paul.....	64th do	3rd do
Dunn, Sergeant-Major Andrew J.....	85th do	2nd do
Evans, Lieutenant Thomas.....	11th do	3rd do
Fournier, 2nd Lieutenant Cleophas.....	61st do	10th February.
Gauvin, Sergeant Michel.....	81st do	2nd March.
Gervais, Sergeant Alphonse S.....	84th do	17th February.
Hall, Lieutenant Clark.....	52nd do	25th do
Hitchcock, Lieutenant G. P. H.....	58th do	2nd do
Jones, Sergeant William.....	83rd do	3rd do
Laferrière, Captain A. A.....	86th do	25th February.
LaRue, 2nd Lieutenant Ernest.....	87th do	2nd March.
Lent, Corporal Arthur A.....	60th do	25th February.
Marcotte, Sergeant Tancrede.....	81st do	2nd March.
Mason, Sergeant Tancrede.....	83rd do	25th February.
Nicholson, 2nd Lieutenant James.....	64th do	2nd March.
Paré, Sergeant Leon.....	81st do	2nd do
Paré, Sergeant Olivier.....	81st do	17th February.
Parent, Lieutenant J. E.....	83rd do	2nd March.
Persons, 2nd Lieutenant J. J.....	52nd do	25th February.
René, Sergeant Henri.....	80th do	25th do
Rochette, 2nd Lieutenant Gédéon.....	86th do	25th do
Rossignol, 2nd Lieutenant E.....	Kamouraska Provisional Battalion	17th do
Roy, 2nd Lieutenant Octave.....	87th Battalion	3rd March.
Sloan, 2nd Lieutenant Joseph.....	50th do	25th February.
Talbot, Lieutenant Albert Charles.....	61st do	10th do
Second Class Certificates.....		36

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NAMES of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Active Militia who have obtained Certificates in the School of Military Instruction, New Brunswick, during the Year 1882.

Name.	Corps.	Date of Second Class Certificates.
Allanach, Sergeant.....	73rd Battalion	4th March.
Anderson, Sergeant James H.....	62nd do	4th do
Cameron, 2nd Lieutenant James.....	73rd do	4th do
Coleman, 2nd Lieutenant Charles R.....	68th do	4th do
Dodge, 2nd Lieutenant George Allison.....	68th do	4th do
Fairweather, 2nd Lieutenant Charles Henry.....	74th do	4th do
Henderson, Corporal Charles Weldon.....	62nd do	4th do
Hill, Corporal Douglas Kendall.....	Victoria Provisional Battalion.....	4th do
Langstroth, 2nd Lieutenant Hiram S.....	74th Battalion	4th do
Micheau, Corporal William Henry.....	Victoria Provisional Battalion	4th do
McFee, 2nd Lieutenant Smiley Alexander.....	74th Battalion	4th do
McLeod, Lieutenant Theophilus S.....	82nd do	4th do
McNeil, Corporal John D.....	Victoria Provisional Battalion	4th do
McRae, Sergeant Alexander.....	do do	4th do
Porter, Sergeant Jacob W.....	Cumberland Provisional Battalion	4th do
Roberts, Sergeant Edward M.....	New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery	4th do
Ross, Lieutenant Floyd Eugene.....	68th Battalion	4th do
Russell, Sergeant Charles Stewart.....	73rd do	4th do
Sheridan, Sergeant John.....	73rd do	4th do
Smith, Lieutenant Joshua Henry.....	78th do	4th do
Woodrow, 2nd Lieutenant Ross Dougald.....	62nd do	4th do
Woodworth, Corporal Henry Havelock.....	New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	4th do
Second Class Certificates.....		22

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	51
Quebec.....	36
New Brunswick.....	22
Total Second Class Certificates.....	109

APPENDIX No. 8.

NAMES of Officers of the Active Militia, and of Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates from Boards of Examiners, during the Year 1882.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—INFANTRY CERTIFICATES.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of First Class Certificates.	Date of Second Class Certificates.
Acheson, 2nd Lieutenant George.....	2nd Battalion.....	.....	3rd October.
Ault, 2nd Lieutenant Arthur W.....	59th do	8th April.....	.....
Baker, Lieutenant Gordon.....	59th do	8th do .....	.....
Bliss, 2nd Lieutenant D. C. Foster.....	Ottawa Field Battery.....	8th do .....	.....
Brock, 2nd Lieutenant Henry.....	2nd Battalion.....	.....	3rd do
Brown, 2nd Lieutenant Geo. McL.....	13th do .....	.....	3rd do
Burritt, 2nd Lieutenant Wm. Henry.....	56th do	8th April.....	.....
Cave, 2nd Lieutenant Wm. F.....	35th do .....	.....	3rd do
Coombs, Captain Harry Lovell.....	39th do	3rd October.....	.....
Coulson, 2nd Lieutenant William John.....	13th do .....	.....	3rd do
Grace, 2nd Lieutenant James C.....	45th do	8th April.....	.....
Graham, Captain William J.....	35th do	3rd October.....	.....
Greene, 2nd Lieutenant Henry Vincent.....	2nd do .....	.....	3rd do
Leigh-Spencer, 2nd Lieutenant O. L.....	10th do	3rd October.....	.....
Moore, 2nd Lieutenant Edmund E. W.....	13th do .....	.....	3rd do
Mutton, Lieutenant William G.....	2nd do	3rd October.....	.....
O'Grady, Paymaster J. W. de C.....	43th do	8th April.....	.....
Reid, 2nd Lieutenant.....	13th do .....	.....	3rd do
Ryerson, Lieutenant John Wesley.....	39th do .....	.....	3rd do
Sherwood, Arthur Percy.....	.....	8th April.....	.....
Toller, Captain Frederick.....	Gov.-General's Foot Guards.....	8th April.....	.....
Trotter, 2nd Lieutenant Robert G.....	10th do .....	.....	3rd do
Zealand, 2nd Lieutenant E. G.....	13th do .....	.....	.....
1st and 2nd Class Certificates.....	.....	12	10

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—INFANTRY CERTIFICATES.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of First Class Certificates.	Date of Second Class Certificates.
Aubrey, Captain Alphonse D.....	85th Battalion.....	29th April.....	.....
Begin, 2nd Lieutenant J. Victor.....	17th do .....	.....	3rd May.
Belcher, 2nd Lieutenant Henry Martyn.....	3rd do .....	.....	4th April.
De Montigny, Lieutenant Charles E. J.....	85th do .....	.....	29th do
Dunn, 2nd Lieutenant George T.....	85th do .....	.....	17th June.
Dunn, Lieutenant Joseph.....	85th do .....	.....	29th April.
Edwards, 2nd Lieutenant Joseph P.....	3rd do	4th April.....	.....
Manseau, 2nd Lieutenant Horace.....	80th do .....	.....	17th June.
Parent, Lieutenant Joseph Edouard.....	83rd do	17th June.....	.....
Simard, 2nd Lieutenant Arthur.....	85th do .....	.....	17th do
1st and 2nd Class Certificates.....	.....	3	7

LIST of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—INFANTRY CERTIFICATES.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of First Class Certificates.	Date of Second Class Certificates.
Fraser, 2nd Lieutenant George A.....	62nd Battalion.....	.....	5th July.
Gregory, 2nd Lieutenant Cyrus Young.....	62nd do .....	.....	5th do
Jarvis, 2nd Lieutenant Edward Clifton.....	62nd do .....	.....	5th do
Kinnear, Lieutenant John Millidge.....	74th do	28th September.....	.....
Macintyre, Lieutenant John P.....	St. John Rifle Co.....	.....	5th do
McRobbie, 2nd Lieutenant John Halley.....	62nd Battalion.....	.....	5th do
1st and 2nd Class Certificates.....	.....	1	5

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—INFANTRY CERTIFICATES.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of First Class Certificates.	Date of Second Class Certificates.
Cock, Lieutenant Edmund Alexander.....	78th Battalion.....	.....	28th April.
Lawrence, Captain Henry Taylor.....	78th do .....	.....	28th do
2nd Class Certificates.....	.....	.....	2

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CERTIFICATES.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of First Class Certificates.	Date of Second Class Certificates.
Dibrowe, 2nd Lieutenant William H.....	Winnipeg Troop Cavalry.....	20th April.....	.....
Knight, Lieutenant Cornelius.....	do .....	.....	20th April.....
Shelton, Sergeant Henry T.....	do .....	.....	20th do
Forrest, 2nd Lieutenant Christopher F.....	Winnipeg Infantry Company.....	.....	22nd do
1st and 2nd Class Certificates.....	.....	1	3

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—INFANTRY CERTIFICATES.

Name and Rank.	Corps.	Date of First Class Certificates.	Date of Second Class Certificates.
Henderson, Lieutenant Isaac.....	82nd Battalion.....	.....	28th April.
Ives, Captain Thomas.....	Prince Co. Provisional Battalion.....	.....	28th do
Scott, 2nd Lieutenant William.....	82nd Battalion.....	.....	28th do
Stewart, 2nd Lieutenant Daniel.....	82nd do .....	.....	28th do
2nd Class Certificates.....	.....	.....	4

LIST of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	First Class.	Second Class	Total.
Ontario.....	12	10	22
Quebec.....	3	7	10
New Brunswick.....	1	5	6
Nova Scotia.....		2	2
Manitoba.....	1	3	4
Prince Edward Island.....		4	4
Total.....	17	31	48

APPENDIX No. 9.

REPORT ON THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA, BY THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL, ACTING FOR OFFICER COMMANDING THE
MILITIA DURING HIS ABSENCE FROM CANADA.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 24th October, 1882.

The Major General Commanding the Militia,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report upon the state and condition of the Royal Military College of Canada, made after my inspection of it as Officer Commanding the Militia during your absence from Canada on leave.

The closing exercises of the College and the annual inspection took place on the 27th June, 1882, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons from different portions of the Dominion, who seemed to take a deep interest in everything connected with the advancement of the Cadets, and in the well being of the institution.

Having previously become acquainted with the interior affairs of the College, I devoted the forenoon to the inspection, at their exercises, of those who had been instructed in equitation and in signalling. During the afternoon I saw the Cadets at their exercises with field guns, shifting heavy ordnance, pontoon bridge building, and as infantry; also the work of the Cadets in drawing, plans, &c., under the head of fortification, reconnaissance, surveying, freehand drawing and painting, and civil engineering; and in the evening, by courtesy of the Commandant, I had the honor of presenting certificates of graduations to the outgoing class (20), and the prizes to those who had become entitled to receive them. Four of the graduates obtained commissions in the Imperial regular army, as rewards for their competency.

The result of the inspection was most satisfactory, and I left the College with the conviction that an exceedingly valuable institution has been added to the educational system of the country.

The creation of a military college in which young men may acquire an education which will enable them to undertake both civil and military works, is not a novelty. Indeed, Canada is only following in the footsteps of other countries where the necessity for such institutions has been demonstrated by the results of experience. The establishment of this one indicates substantial progress. It is the only satisfactory means by which knowledge in the special subjects of study for which the curriculum provides can be acquired in the Dominion. Its advantages are, therefore, apparent. By being educated in it the young men of the country will become better qualified to solve the difficult problems which will arise as the population expands, and Canada takes higher rank in the scale of national development.

There can be no doubt that the educational work has been prosecuted with earnestness and perseverance; for while it is only six years since the College was opened, it has now an accomplished staff, is equipped with modern appliances, and filled with Cadets from the several Provinces.

Having only a small permanent force, the relative value of a military college is doubtless greater in Canada than in countries having a regular military establishment. This College will therefore naturally exert an important influence on the militia. Already a sound military spirit has commenced to radiate from this centre, that will grow in volume as the population increases in number, and the College attains to its full measure of usefulness.

The combination of drill, athletic exercises and study is of a nature to secure health, strength and knowledge, so far as such can be controlled by regulations. It is, therefore, gratifying to state that the progress already made gives an assurance that the plan of organization has not only been well considered, but that its details are being faithfully carried out.

In their intercourse with the Cadets the professors seem to make it their object to secure respect and obedience; indeed, it is apparent that they exercise a moral influence which tends to the prevention of infraction of the regulations, and, as a consequence, to diminish the necessity for punishments. In order to facilitate instruction several of the professors have, with painstaking assiduity, prepared text books for use in their departments. By these means they have been enabled to introduce such improvements in form and method of working as they considered would be likely to prove advantageous. Many needful instructional appliances have also been provided by Government during the year, amongst which are excellent geological specimens, contributed by the Department of the Interior.

In respect to the general state and condition of the institution, every department appears to be well organized and administered, so far as the means within reach will permit. Everything is working smoothly, studies progressing in a satisfactory manner, and there has been no friction during the year in any office or department.

At the parade of the corps the Cadets, 70 in number, appeared smart and soldier-like, their arms, accoutrements and clothing clean and serviceable, and their military evolutions were carried out with precision and accuracy. The manoeuvres of the Cadets as infantry terminated with skirmishing, an attack upon a building, and the destruction by gun-cotton of a barricaded door. An organized corps, under direction of the Surgeon, looked after the wounded and carried them off the field.

They showed great proficiency in their exercises with field guns. In mounting and dismounting heavy ordnance, and in the construction of pontoon bridges, one of a considerable length, made with ordinary casks and having the usual superstructure of scantling and planks, was tested by the hundreds of spectators who saw it constructed and marched over it.

In consequence of the improving state of the educational facilities, the cadets of the current year, who represent the several Provinces of the Dominion, are in the enjoyment of greater advantages than their predecessors. The method of instruction is doubtless better suited to the circumstances of the country, than would be that followed in institutions having short military courses confined to the technicalities appertaining to one arm of the service. Here all the cadets undergo, during their four years' course, military instruction applicable to the different arms, and all are trained as private soldiers and as non-commissioned officers, while those who have also qualified for civil pursuits in the technical subjects find the course has so strengthened them as to ensure a successful career.

These results speak well of the past and present, and they give great encouragement of an increasing development in the future. The acquisition by a number of young men of such an education as the College course affords cannot fail to be of the greatest possible value, not only to those graduates who may embark in the avocations of civil life, but to the country at large, in having a reserve of men who are becoming so well qualified for military employment.

Although little effort has apparently been used to advertise the College, owing to want of accommodation, the educational advantages it affords are becoming more widely known and appreciated. It appears to be conceded that the entrance examination is not too severe, and that unless young men are previously educated to the extent of its requirements, they would not be likely to qualify for the periodical examinations for promotion from class to class. Those who intend competing for cadetship should, therefore, qualify for such competition. They should also be so far advanced in age and strength of intellect as to possess the power to grasp principles, as without these qualifications they cannot hope to derive the maximum of advantage which should follow study during the course of instruction.

In all subjects of study the object is to develop the reasoning powers more than to cultivate the habit of committing to memory by rote. The College course necessitates private study, personal instruction, and lectures for all the classes. Instruction by lecture only would be defective, as it is not possible for all the cadets who enter at the same time, and are in the same class, to be equally capable. Those least advanced must retard the progress of others, or their knowledge of subjects must be superficial, owing to their want of capacity to keep pace with those more advanced. In such cases private study and personal instruction seem a necessity. Candidates who pass a high entrance examination possess the highest qualifications for a successful career; but it does not always follow that they cannot be overtaken by those who become more capable and are more industrious.

The military portion of the course is, necessarily, to a considerable extent, theoretical, for the reason there are few opportunities for practical work beyond those afforded by the drill, training and interior economy of the College corps. The means within their reach, however, enable them to obtain a knowledge of guns, ammunition and military appliances, and military drill and duty. They are trained in habits of order, obedience and command. They are developed physically, and subjected to discipline. They learn equitation. They make models of works in the field, when the weather permits, and in sand at other times. They also construct bridges and carry out target practice.

A workshop, where the cadets can make models and appliances, and perfect plans which will form a foundation and give greater strength and vitality to the instructional system, would add materially to the usefulness of the institution.

The educational course is undoubtedly of a high class. Its comparative cheapness, to those who follow it, is also an advantage. So it may be hoped that as the institution grows in age, the *esprit de corps* which now exists will increase in strength, and that the cadets will continue to feel a pride in maintaining discipline, and its honor and well being. It will also be seen that as no cadet can graduate before he is between 19 and 20 years of age, it will naturally follow that those who complete the course will be ready to enter upon any career open to them, at an age when their faculties are fairly developed, and when they can apply their intelligence with the greatest effect in the prosecution of any special or technical work for which their education has qualified them.

The number of cadets in attendance (70) is in excess of the dormitory accommodation in the barrack building, some being temporarily quartered in rooms provided for and required for class and instructional purposes. Under these circumstances it is desirable that additional sleeping room be made available. This will require an expenditure on capital account, but it must be remembered the education the College affords may be expected to bear fruit hereafter, which will amply compensate the Dominion for any present outlay necessary to secure efficiency. Also that the professorial and instructional staff now employed, although not in excess of present requirements, would prove ample for the instruction of the authorized establishment of 120 Cadets.

Enjoying such educational advantages as the College affords, very many of the graduates will naturally become intellectually capable of contributing vastly to the solution of a question of great importance to the country, and by their example and achievements, aid materially in building up a suitable system of defence. There can be little doubt that those who combine the knowledge the college course and military training ensure, with that resulting from subsequent occupation in civil life, where force of character, fertility in resource, self reliance, and a practical knowledge of personal and political economy can be more fully developed, will make more practical administrators than those who may go directly from the college for continuous service in the army—indeed such men are liable to run in a groove, and are sometimes wanting in those essential elements which ensure success, viz.: inventive genius to overcome difficulties under trying circumstances, not provided for by regulation or in books of instruction. The benefit to the Dominion from having some of the graduates employed on the North-West Mounted Police Force will also be considerable. The

work is local in a portion of the country where military knowledge such as the graduates possess may be needed in the future, and which presents present opportunities for maturing their judgment, and enabling them to become acquainted in time of peace with subjects which, if war should arise in the future, will be of great value.

Although the creation of this college may seem premature to some, it must be remembered the population occupy a country, the extreme length of which, from east to west, is over 3,000 miles, and that persons possessing the knowledge the graduates will acquire, will become indispensable as development progresses.

It has been found in countries where military experience has been created by necessity, that the greatest strength of their armed forces consisted in those officers who, from being educated in a military college, were capable of quickly organizing and disciplining levies drawn from the Militia, and undertaking the more responsible duties appertaining to military administration. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that while Canada is making laudable efforts to transform the primeval territories into fruitful fields, and to promote those objects which tend to the creation of wealth and development, it is not unmindful of the provisions for defence. In these views the object of the College seems so important in its bearing upon the future militia system of the country, and the expenditure required for buildings, plant and maintenance forms such an inconsiderable portion of that required for the general purposes of the Dominion, as to give it superior claims for consideration.

Canada has here an institution which, while it combines most of the better qualities of military colleges in other countries, is adapted to the circumstances of a country where arts of peace are more sought after than those of war. It must be remembered, however, it is only in institutions of this nature that young men can acquire that technical knowledge which ensures capacity for framing designs in military pursuits, and necessary skill to carry them into execution.

If the graduates are to continue to fulfil the expectations of the public in respect to their future usefulness, very much will depend upon the men who are to instruct them. The present military educational staff are officers of the Imperial regular army, whose services have been made available for definite periods. As these expire care should be taken in selecting successors. Only persons possessing professorial and instructional qualities of the highest class should be appointed to fill vacancies. If this precaution be acted on, and the additional dormitory accommodation to the extent required for the authorized establishment be provided, there appears to be little doubt that the College may be left to work out its own destiny, and to emit from year to year a class of educated young men who will not fail to make their mark in whatever sphere of duty their lot may be cast.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia.

APPENDIX No. 10.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

From the Commandant Royal Military College to Major-General Luard, President Royal Military College, and Commanding Militia of Canada.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, 12th December, 1882.

SIR,—

1. I have the honor to submit the following Report on the examination and class work of the term 10th September, 1881, to 27th June, 1882, and on the condition of the College since my last Report, viz: December 1881.

Graduates 1882.

2. The Gentlemen Cadets named in the table at end of Report (*Page 194*), having successfully passed all obligatory examinations, graduated on the 27th June, and received the certificates and other distinctions specified against their names.

Qualification of Graduates 1882.

3. I have pleasure in representing that the graduates of June 1882, are as a whole, fully equal to any of their predecessors in industry and natural ability; and in completeness of their course of theoretical instruction, and in knowledge of practical military subjects, they are certainly superior.

The graduates of 1882, have been fortunate in having had during their College career greater facilities than their predecessors for instruction in equitation, consequent on the increased establishment of horses of the Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston; and also in instruction in Military Engineering, consequent on the receipt of additional military stores and appliances at the Royal Military College.

The course of Infantry drill has been systematized, and has been of more varied character than hitherto, with the object of increasing the knowledge of the graduates in the drill duties of officers and non-commissioned officers. The improved knowledge of the present graduates in the duties of Battalion and Company Officers is consequently very apparent.

Commissions in Her Majesty's Regular Army.

4. The four commissions in Her Majesty's Regular Army offered annually to the Cadets of the Royal Military College, have been accepted as follows:—

Royal Engineers—Sergeant W. H. Robinson, New Brunswick.
Royal Artillery—Company Sergt.-Major G. S. Duffus, Nova Scotia.
Infantry—Company Sergt.-Major F. St. D. Skinner, Ontario.
“ Battalion Sergt.-Major E. T. Taylor, Quebec.

These gentlemen are thoroughly qualified for the honorable profession they have adopted.

Lance-Sergeant Latimer might have obtained a commission in either Royal Artillery or Infantry had he so desired, but preferred employment in Canada.

Company Sergeant-Major Skinner might have obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery but preferred Infantry.

Medals for General Proficiency.

5. The undernamed graduates were entitled to, and received, the gold, silver and bronze medals presented by His Excellency the Governor General to the Cadets respectively, 1st, 2nd and 3rd in general proficiency, as determined by marks obtained throughout the full course of four years, viz:—

Gold Medal—Sergeant W. H. Robinson.
Silver Medal—Lance-Sergeant F. H. Latimer.
Bronze Medal—Company Sergeant-Major F. St. D. Skinner.

The competition for these medals has been keen and sustained; the distinctions attained well earned.

Sword for Conduct and Discipline.

6. The sword awarded annually for conduct and discipline has been won by:—
Battalion Sergeant-Major Edward Thornton Taylor.

I wish to call special attention to the admirable manner in which this gentleman has performed the very responsible duties of Senior Non-Commissioned Officer. He has displayed more than ordinary judgment, combined with strict performance of duty.

Prizes.

7. The undernamed Cadets have obtained prizes:

Subject Prizes (Determined on full, i.e. four, years course of instruction):—

Conduct and Discipline—Battalion Sergt.-Major Taylor.
Drills and Exercises—Battalion Sergeant-Major Taylor.
Mathematics and Mechanics—Sergeant Robinson.
Fortification and Military Engineering.—Sergeant Robinson.
Descriptive Geometry and Geometrical Drawing—Sergeant Robinson.
Artillery (Theory and Construction of)—Sergeant Robinson.
Surveying, Military Topography and Reconnaissance—Co. Sergt.-Major Skinner.
Mil. History (Strategy, Tactics, Mil. Admin. and Law)—Co. Sergt.-Major Skinner.
French—Lance-Sergeant Latimer.
Physics—Sergeant Robinson.
Chemistry—Sergeant Robinson.
Geology—Company Sergeant-Major Skinner.
Freehand Drawing—Lance Sergeant Latimer.
Civil Engineering—Lance-Sergeant Latimer.

Class Prizes (Determined on work and examinations of the Term i.e. ten months):—

1st Class—Lance-Sergeant Latimer.
2nd Class—Corporal Stewart.
3rd Class—Cadet Carey.
4th Class—Cadet Von Hugel.

Honorary Distinctions.

8. The undernamed Cadets became entitled to Honorary Badges, consequent on their having been first in the combined theoretical subjects of their respective classes, or first in three or more separate subjects of instruction.

1st Class.

Sergeant Robinson—One star. { 1st in Fortification and Military Engineering.
1st in Military Topography and Civil Surveying.
1st in Chemistry.
1st in Physics.

Lance-Sergt. Latimer—Two stars. { 1st in Class.
1st in Civil Engineering.
1st in French.
1st in Freehand Drawing.

2nd Class.

Corporal Stewart—One star. | 1st in Class.
Corporal Leonard—One star. { 1st in Fortification and Military Engineering.
1st in Military Topography and Civil Surveying.
1st in Geom. Drawing and Des. Geometry.
1st in Chemistry.
1st in Physics.

3rd Class.

Cadet Carey—Two stars..... { 1st in Class.
1st in Military History.
1st in Artillery (Theory and Construction of.)
1st in Fortification and Military Engineering.
Cadet Von Iffland—One star... { 1st in Drills and Exercises.
1st in French
1st in Geometrical Drawing and Des. Geometry.
1st in Military Topography.
1st in Civil Engineering.

4th Class.

Cadet Von Hugel—One star.... { 1st in Class.
1st in Fortification and Military Engineering.
1st in French.
1st in Drills and Exercises.

9. Honorary Badges as named have been awarded to the five Cadets most proficient in each of the several military exercises specified, viz:—

For Equitation—Spurs { Battn. Sergt.-Major Taylor.
Co. Sergt.-Major Daff.
Sergeant Stairs.
Co. Sergt.-Major Duffus.
Co. Sergt.-Major Skinner.
For Small Arm Competition } —Crossed Swords. { Sergt. Hodgins (special for 1st
(Sword, Bayonet, Foil). } class.)
Cadet Almon.
" Carruthers.
" Neyland.
Sergeant Lang.
Lance-Corp'l. Weller.
For Annual Rifle Practice—Crossed Rifles. { Co. Sergt.-Major Kirkpatrick.
Sergeant Lang.
Cadet Joly.
Lance-Corp'l. Weller.
Co. Sergt.-Major Skinner.
For Annual Artillery Practice—Crossed Guns..... { Cadet Strange.
" Twining.
Lance-Corp'l. Kerby.
Cadet Chalmers.
Sergeant Anderson.

General Result of Examination.

10. The general result of the examination of the term—September, 1881, to June, 1882—has been extremely satisfactory, with exception of the 3rd Class.

The Cadets most deserving of special mention are :—

1st Class—Messrs. Robinson, Latimer, Skinner, Duffus, Taylor, Duff, Wood and Kirkpatrick.

2nd Class—Messrs. Leonard, Stewart, Lang, Weller and Casgrain.

3rd Class—Messrs. Carey, Von Iffland and Van Buskirk.

4th Class—Messrs. Von Hugel, Skinner and Moren.

In the not less important and honorable quality of character, Co. Sergt.-Majors Duff and Kirkpatrick, and Sergts. Greenwood and Wood merit special commendation as non-commissioned officers, both for conduct and discipline.

Battalion Sergt.-Major Taylor is specially referred to in par. 5.

Examiners' Report.

11. The several examiners report as follows :—

Military History.

1st Class—General progress very satisfactory on the whole, but the answers in Strategy and Tactics occasionally did not enter sufficiently into the subject. The students appear to write slowly, and apparently with some difficulty in expressing their thoughts.

Messrs. Skinner, Robinson and Duff sent in excellent papers.

2nd Class—Very satisfactory; Messrs. Campbell, Twining and Almon sent in some papers evidencing great proficiency.

3rd Class—Indifferent, with exception of Mr. Carey, who has done well.

French.

1st Class—General progress during present term very satisfactory. Mr. Latimer merits special mention for application and progress.

2nd Class—Progress rather slow; Messrs. Casgrain, Carruthers, Lang and Almon deserve special mention for their application, especially Mr. Almon.

3rd Class—Far superior to former class; Messrs. Von Iffland and Crawford were very clever in translation. Mr. Drayner speaks fluently, but neglects grammar.

4th Class—Far the best class in the College, both for knowledge and industry.

Civil Engineering.

As a result of the examination and term work I have confidence that the graduates of June, 1882, have got at present a hold on the subject of Civil Engineering sufficient to make them efficient and reliable men for the Department of Public Works.

If these gentlemen get appointments, I confidently predict that they will be found well worth their pay. I wish to draw special attention to Messrs. Robinson, Latimer and Duff, as likely to be very good men in Civil Engineering.

Freehand Drawing.

The progress of the whole of the classes is very satisfactory.

1st Class—In consideration of the extremely good work in copying from models, and in light and shade drawing, although but comparatively little has been done in coloring, I strongly recommend Messrs. Latimer and Hodgins for "special mention."

2nd Class—Messrs. Lambe, Leonard, Lang and Weller are excellent draughtsmen, Mr. Lambe manifesting very remarkable talent.

3rd Class—Messrs. Von Iffland, Van Buskirk and Carey have done some excellent drawing.

4th Class—Von Hugel, Hodgins and Tilley have made rapid progress.

Surveying and Military Topography.

1st Class—Most of the graduating class possess considerable skill in topographical drawing, especially Messrs. Skinner, Duff, Duffus, Latimer and Robinson. There are very few in the class who would not become first rate practical surveyors with a little more field experience. The reconnaissances made by the class have been generally well done, especially those of Messrs. Duff, Duffus, Greenwood, Hodgins, Latimer, Robinson, Skinner, Stairs and Wood. Messrs. Latimer, Robinson and Skinner, have passed a very good examination in Geodesy and practical Astronomy, and are entitled to the distinction of "special mention."

2nd Class—There are several good draughtsmen and hard workers in this class, especially Messrs. Leonard, Stewart, Weller, Lambe, Casgrain, Lang and Kirby.

3rd Class—Messrs. Carey and Von Iffland passed very good examinations, and some of the others promise well.

Fortification and Military Engineering.

1st Class—This class has done well in obligatory fortification, but having neglected to take up voluntary fortification the best men in the class have failed to get "Honors," and all but one, even "special mention." Had they taken up the voluntary work probably four would have gained "Honors."

Sergeant Robinson obtains the prize on very good answering.

2nd Class—Has done well on the whole, Messrs. Leonard, Stewart, Lang and Casgrain very well.

3rd Class—This class has done badly, with exception of Messrs. Carey, Von Iffland, Hearn and Van Buskirk who have passed a favorable examination.

4th Class—Has done very well, especially Messrs. Von Hugel, Skinner, Tilley and Ridout.

Descriptive Geometry.

1st Class—Messrs. Robinson, Latimer, Duffus and Skinner obtained "Honors."

2nd Class—Done very well indeed, especially Messrs. Leonard, Stewart and Lang.

3rd Class—Poor examination, except Messrs. Von Iffland and Carey.

Geometrical Drawing.

4th Class—Very creditable examination.

Mathematics and Mechanics.

1st Class—I recommend Mr. Robinson for "Honours" and Mr. Latimer for "Special mention." The latter could have obtained "Honours" and Messrs. Duffus and Skinner "Special mention," had they continued mathematics in the 1st Class.

2nd Class—Very satisfactory; Messrs. Stewart, Lang and Leonard have done very superior work; and Messrs. Almon, Weller, Casgrain and J. White have made excellent progress.

3rd Class—Very unsatisfactory; Messrs. Carey and Von Iffland have both worked and done extremely well.

4th Class—This is the most satisfactory class I have yet had under my care, Messrs. Moren and Von Hugel are up to a very high standard; Messrs. Skinner, Tilley and Ridout have done remarkably well.

Artillery.

2nd Class—Very satisfactory; Messrs. Weller, Stewart, Leonard and Lang have done exceptionally good papers, Mr. Weller taking the prize. I wish to call attention to the thoroughness of Mr. Lang who also commanded the winning squad in the competitive shift of heavy ordnance.

3rd Class—Unsatisfactory, and obtained a very low average of marks.

Physics and Chemistry.

The year has been characterized by diligent and successful study in both 1st and 2nd Classes, the 2nd Class deserving special mention in this respect. Supplementary to the annual returns, Messrs. Skinner, Robinson and Latimer are entitled to particular mention. The competition in Chemistry between Messrs. Latimer and Robinson has been particularly keen. Mr. Latimer has obtained a slightly (70) greater number of marks in a total of 2000, but by an arrangement entered into at the beginning of the term, and consequent on Mr. Latimer being in a position to receive during the current term unusual facilities of instruction in Chemistry, he is only entitled to *count for competition*, his average on former work.

In the 2nd Class the averages obtained have been unusually high, in fact it is the best class I have ever had. The following were especially distinguished; Messrs. Leonard, Stewart, Lang, Kerby, Weller and J. White. An excursion by the graduating class to Brockville to inspect the Acid and Superphosphate Works in operation in that city, has proved of great value, and I hope in future years opportunities for these practical sources of instruction may be increased. Very valuable actual knowledge is gained by visits to industries kindred to the subject of theoretical instruction.

Matriculants, 1882.

12. The successful matriculants for the year 1882, are as follows:—

Names.	Province.	Age on Joining.		Where Educated.
		Yrs.	Mos.	
Sloggett, H.....	P. E. Island	18	0	Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Perry, C. N.....	Ontario	16	11	Trinity College School, Port Hope.
Kennedy, J. N. C.....	Manitoba	17	11	St. John's College, Winnipeg.
Kirkpatrick, G. M.....	Ontario	16	0	Haileybury College, England.
Coutlee, C. R. F.....	Quebec.....	15	7	Collegiate Institute, Ottawa.
Cartwright, G. S.....	Ontario	16	0	Kingston Academy, Ont.
Newcomb, J. N.....	Manitoba	18	1	Manitoba College, Winnipeg.
Smith, H. C.....	Quebec.....	16	2	Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Q.
Roe, R. L.....	Ontario	17	1	High School, Napanee.
Worsley, G. S.....	Ontario	16	4	Kingston Academy, Ont.
Newman, C. P.....	Quebec.....	15	10	High School, Montreal.
Hensley, C. A.....	Nova Scotia	17	0	King's Collegiate School, Windsor, N.S.
Girouard, E. P. C.....	Quebec.....	15	7	Three Rivers College, Q.
Yorston, W. G.....	Nova Scotia	16	7	Truro, N.S.
McColl, R.....	Nova Scotia	15	11	New Glasgow, N.S.
Maxwell, C. M.....	Quebec.....	18	0	Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Q.
Macdonell, A. C.....	Ontario	17	10	Trinity College School, Port Hope.

These gentlemen give unusually good promise in every respect, and their conduct and industry are equally to be commended.

Conduct.

13. I have great satisfaction in recording that the conduct of the Gentleman Cadets has, since the date of my last report, viz., Dec. 1881, been excellent, and I have pleasure in stating that, in application to study, and in the performance of duty (especially by the non-commissioned officers), the general condition of the College has never been so sound and thorough as during the last twelve months. It has been more especially satisfactory during the last six months.

Dominion Artillery Association Competition.—Shift of Garrison Artillery.

14. In the shift of heavy ordnance assigned by the Dominion Artillery Association for competition for year 1882 among the Garrison Artillery of the Dominion, the Cadets have again proved successful. The shift consisted of dismounting a 24-pr. of 50 cwt., from a garrison standing carriage, and moving the gun to, and mounting it on another garrison carriage placed at a distance of 50 feet from the first carriage. The shift was performed in one minute sixteen seconds, which is extraordinarily good time. The best time made at the same shift by the representative Canadian Squad when competing at Shoeburyness, England, in 1881, was four minutes thirty seconds; that of the best English Squad, four minutes, thirty-two seconds.

The best time made for the same shift this year by any Garrison Battery in Canada, is two minutes thirty-five seconds.

The Cadets have now had the honor of heading the competition for three successive years.

Graduates R.M.C. appointed to College Staff.

15. Two graduates of the Royal Military College, Lieuts. Würtele and Cochrane, of the Canadian Militia have been appointed to the College Staff since my last report. The Professors of the several branches in which these young officers have assisted to instruct, report favorably of their zeal, and I am happy myself to add my complete satisfaction with the manner in which they have borne themselves in duties and matters not less important than scientific instruction.

Facilities for Science Instruction.

16. Considerable addition to apparatus and material for instruction in Chemistry and Physics has been received during the current term, and also a collection of valuable and well selected specimens for practical illustration of the science of geology and mineralogy. The College is also indebted to the Rev. Dr. Honeyman, Provincial Geologist, Nova Scotia, for a valuable presentation of geological and mineralogical specimens from the Province of Nova Scotia.

Study of English added to Curriculum.

17. The study of the English language and literature has been introduced into the Curriculum during the current term. I anticipate much advantage to the Cadets from this course.

Requirements, Works, &c.

18. It is strongly recommended that during the next vacation, provision be made for fitting up the east half of the upper floor of the class building for the Department of Physics, Chemistry, Geology, &c. At present these branches of instruction are scattered throughout the building in rooms ill-adapted for the purpose, and consequently the study of these important subjects is impeded.

In order to ensure effective charge of important stores, and to prevent the loss of valuable time in passing to and from Kingston, it is extremely desirable to provide quarters for the Staff, N.C.O. Instructor of Military Engineering. The expenditure necessary for this work will be small, and an annual saving of lodging money be effected.

The pressing necessity for provision of gas, not only for lighting purposes but also to enable the study of Chemistry to be fully carried out, has already been submitted.

A shed in which Artillery drill and exercises can be carried on in winter is much needed.

The necessity for additional Cadet Dormitory accommodation has been repeatedly advanced, and is once more respectfully urged for consideration.

The defective drainage alluded to in par. 22, of my last Annual Report should be remedied without delay.

Increased efficiency and economy could be obtained by heating the whole of the College buildings from the existing steam apparatus (which has ample capacity for the additional work) in the north building, instead of as at present, by separate furnaces and stoves.

Text Books written by Staff:

19. During the present term the following Text Books have been published by the Staff of the College.

"Notes on Arithmetic."	}	Lieut.-Col. E. Kensington, R.A.
"Notes on Algebra."		
"Notes on Conics, Part I."		
"Notes on Artillery, Part I."	}	Major S. G. Fairtlough, R.A.
"Notes on Smooth Bore Ordnance, Ammunition and Rockets."		
"Text Book of Military Law."	}	Major Douglas Jones, R.A.
"Notes on Military Administration."		
"Tactical Notes."		
"Notes on Astronomy."	}	Lieut.-Col. J. R. Oliver, R.A.
"A Course of Practical Astronomy, with the Elements of Geodesy."		
"Guide to Course of Military Engineering."	}	Major G. R. Walker, R.E., and Capt. H. K. Sankey, R.E.
"Explosives; their use for Military Engineering, land operations; and electrical measurements."		

These works are intended more especially for the use of the Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, as adjuncts to the lectures delivered in class, and to the other text books on these subjects used in the Institution; they, however, also possess a considerably higher and wider range, and some are of themselves pretty complete treatises.

The compilation of these works, undertaken by the authors in addition to their ordinary duties, has involved considerable research and labor.

Assistance from Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston.

20. I wish to express my indebtedness to the Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, for the care and skill with which it has carried out the practical instruction of gentlemen Cadets in equitation, and the readiness with which it has invariably afforded assistance to the College in this and other practical matters; and for the courtesy extended on all occasions.

Classes of Militia Officers.

21. During the term ending June, 1882, twenty-four militia officers (20 short course and four long course) have, with permission of Commandant Royal School of Gunnery, attended Royal Military College for instruction in Military Engineering. The time being short, the course was elementary and practical in character, but valuable and sufficient. The officers were regular and attentive and evinced considerable interest in the work. The examinations passed were highly creditable, and the officers received certificates in accordance.

A few officers also attended the College for instruction in Freehand Drawing. For "Long Course" Officers a little voluntary instruction in Freehand Drawing would be of great assistance to them for rough military sketching and reconnaissance work.

The Staff of the College has always been desirous of, so far as possible, extending the benefits of the institution to the militia generally, believing that this will conduce greatly to the advantage of the force.

Further development in this direction in subjects of somewhat high and theoretical nature is feasible and appears to be desirable.

Co-operation of Royal Schools of Gunnery and Royal Military College.

22. I attach great importance to, and am satisfied that much good to the Militia of Canada will result from, the harmonious co-operation of the Royal Schools of Gunnery and the Royal Military College in working for the common weal and instruction of the force generally.

Resignation of Captain Sankey, Royal Engineers.

23. In consequence of Captain Sankey having accepted a more beneficial appointment in England, the connection of this officer with the College ceased at the end of the term, viz: June, 1882. By the departure of Captain Sankey the College has been deprived of an instructor of marked ability and of untiring energy and zeal. While congratulating Captain Sankey on his advancement, I desire to express regret equally in my official and private capacity at losing so valuable a member of my staff.

Office of Staff Adjutant.

24. The duties of Staff Adjutant have now been performed temporarily by various officers successively, for over a year. The duties of this office, comprising as they do, those of Secretary, Pay and Quartermaster, are peculiarly such as cannot be passed from hand to hand indefinitely without prejudice to the public interest.

Every institution, alike civil and military, possesses some such permanent officer, and I therefore trust that a permanent appointment may be made as early as is practicable.

Assistance by College to Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

25. Having been requested by the Committee of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition 1882 to assist it in illustrating modern naval warfare by destroying a vessel by means of submarine mines or torpedoes, and having received the sanction of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and General Officer Commanding to do so; I detailed Captain Raban, R.E., and Staff Sergt.-Major Birtles (late R.E.), both of the Staff of Royal Military College, for this purpose.

The special conditions desired by the Committee, and the absence of all proper electrical material for the work, rendered it a service of some difficulty. The vessel was a stout built craft of about 140 feet length, 26 feet beam, steam-brig rigged, and "dummy" armed for the occasion, moored in Lake Ontario in over 50 feet of water at about 800 yards from shore.

The explosive employed for this service was 900 lbs. large grain blasting powder in three charges. The mine was fired from the shore by a Tension Dynamo Electric Machine. The vessel was entirely destroyed without leaving wreckage (as stipulated by Committee) in presence of over sixty thousands of spectators.

The admittedly thorough success of the operation, carried out as it was under unexpected and serious difficulties, reflects credit on the officer and non-commissioned officer named, upon whom the entire responsibility rested, and who spared neither labor or time to ensure this result. It should be added that it is doubtful if the

service could have been carried out at all without the voluntarily given, and most energetic, aid afforded by some graduates of the Royal Military College and by a gentleman Cadet on leave, who happened to be in Toronto, as the help of these gentlemen was the only skilled assistance which could be obtained.

Success of Graduates, Royal Military College.

26. Two years have passed since the first Gentleman Cadet graduated from Royal Military College. Fifty-four gentlemen have now graduated, and I believe that, with one exception, they have all obtained suitable employment, mostly as civil engineers and land surveyors. Several gentleman Cadets have also obtained temporary employment during their annual vacation and have afterwards returned to College to complete their course.

The graduates have already succeeded well in their several occupations, some indeed in a very marked manner. No better proof than this could be desired to demonstrate not only the high character and soundness of the instruction and training afforded at the Royal Military College, but also its practical value.

The graduates who have obtained commissions in Her Majesty's regular army have done no less well, whether in the field of scientific and military instruction in England, or in that of active war service abroad, which last some of them have been fortunate enough to be employed in.

I feel no doubt whatever that future graduates will be equally fortunate and successful, whether in civil or military careers.

Recognition of Certificate of Graduation from Royal Military College.

27. The time has now come when a Certificate of Graduation of the Royal Military College of Canada ought to be recognized by the country and by the different learned and scientific professions as on an equality with a degree of any other university, and as such, that it should entitle its holder to the same privilege towards shortening the time necessary to qualify for the several professions. It would be satisfactory if the leading members of the professions would personally satisfy themselves that the claim is well based.

Qualification for Dominion Lands Surveyor.

29. The obligatory course of Surveying and Practical Astronomy at the Royal Military College is of such a high theoretical, as well as practical out-door character, that Cadets who have passed it satisfactorily should, I consider, be legally entitled to become Dominion Land Surveyors without further examination, after not more than one year's apprenticeship in the usual way to a Dominion Land Surveyor. I may add that the voluntary course of Mathematics and Surveying at the Royal Military College contains all the subjects required for the degree of Dominion Topographical Surveyor.

Notification to Public of Examinations for Admission to Royal Military College.

29. I beg to recommend that a brief notification of each periodical examination for admission to the Royal Military College be regularly inserted in the leading journals of each Province at least six months before the date of the next ensuing examination. Notification in the *Canada Gazette* alone is quite insufficient to make the public generally aware that a national institution exists offering such great advantages to all Canadians as does the Royal Military College, and the absence of such indispensable knowledge greatly reduces the benefit which it is capable of affording the country. This course is adopted in other countries, although their great military colleges have existed for very many years.

Commandant's indebtedness to Staff.

30. I desire to thank the superior Staff, equally military and civil, without exception; and also the subordinate Staff; for their continued earnest and zealous work and loyal co-operation in their endeavor to raise the Royal Military College of Canada to a high standard of excellence.

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

E. O. HEWETT, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Commandant Royal Military College.

DETAIL of Qualification of Gentlemen

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Names.	Province (belonging to).	Subjects in which the graduates obtained "Pass," and their relative positions, as determined by marks obtained from date of joining to date of graduation from Royal Military College.															
				Mathematics and Mechanics.	Fortification and Military Engineering.	Artillery (Theory and Construction of).	Military History.	Strategy and Tactics, Military Administration and Law.	Military Topography, Reconnaissance and Civil Surveying.	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.	French.	German.	Chemistry.	Physics.	Geology and Mineralogy.	Freehand Drawing and Painting.	Civil Engineering.	Conduct.	Drills and Exercises.	N.-C. Officers' Discipline.
55	Sergeant.....	Anderson, F. C.....	Ontario.....	15	15	15	17	17	17	14	10	15	17	...	14	...	13	10	8
53	Lance Corpl.	Clarke, H.....	do	17	18	16	18	18	16	18	...	16	18	...	17	16	19	19	...
51	Co. S.-M.....	Duff, G. M.....	do	6	7	11	3	6	6	12	6	12	5	...	10	6	7	3	4
58	Co. S.-M.....	Duffus, G. S.....	Nova Scotia	3	4	6	5	4	3	7	3	3	4	...	6	4	9	4	7
57	Sergeant.....	Greenwood, H. S.	Ontario.....	9	6	9	13	8	14	15	...	8	13	...	12	8	5	5	6
46	Sergeant.....	Hodgins, A. E....	do	13	10	17	12	5	8	9	7	17	16	...	2	17	11	8	9
63	Corporal.....	Hooper, G. R.....	Quebec	11	14	7	7	14	18	11	11	6	9	...	16	10	14	7	16
48	Co. S.-M.....	Kirkpatrick, A. K.	Ontario.....	7	9	8	16	10	5	13	...	13	10	...	5	9	4	6	2
71	Corporal.....	Laidlaw, G. E....	do	18	19	19	19	19	10	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	16	18	15
60	Lance Sergt.	Latimer, F. H....	do	2	3	2	4	3	2	1	8	2	2	...	1	1	8	9	11
65	Corporal.....	Ogilvie, G. H....	do	19	17	12	11	15	19	17	...	14	14	...	15	14	1	13	13
62	Sergeant.....	Robinson, W. H..	N. Brunsw'k	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	9	1	1	...	7	2	15	12	14
61	Co. S.-M.....	Skinner, F. St. D.	Ontario.....	4	2	3	1	1	4	3	5	5	3	5	3	3	3	2	3
52	Sergeant.....	Stairs, W. G.	Nova Scotia	12	12	14	8	9	12	5	2	10	12	1	9	13	10	14	10
45	Batt. S.-M....	Taylor, E. T.....	Quebec	5	5	13	9	12	7	4	4	4	11	3	11	15	2	1	1
66	Corporal.....	Tomlinson, A. T.	Ontario.....	16	13	10	14	11	15	8	...	9	15	...	13	5	17	16	16
68	Sergeant.....	Wetmore, A. R....	N. Brunsw'k	8	11	4	10	7	11	16	...	11	8	4	4	7	11	11	12
67	Sergeant.....	Wood, Z. T.	Nova Scotia	10	8	5	6	13	13	2	1	7	6	2	8	11	6	17	6
47	Lance Corpl.	Wurtele, E. F....	Quebec	14	16	18	15	16	9	10	...	18	7	...	18	12	18	15	...

* Equal.

Cadets who Graduated 27th June, 1882.

General Position in Batch on Graduation.	Total Number of Marks obtained from date of Joining to date of Leaving Royal Military College.	Certificate. (Class of).	Distinctions Obtained.	
			Honours.	Special Mention.
17	23,022	First	Conduct.....	Drills and Military Exercises.
18	20,843	Second..	Nil	Nil.
6	38,199	First	Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Law. Civil Engineering, Conduct. Drills and Military Exercises. N.-C. Officers' Discipline.	Nil.
4	45,221	do	Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Civil Engineering. Conduct. Drills and Military Exercises.	N.-C. Officers' Discipline.
9	33,921	do	Conduct. Drills and Military Exercises, N.-C. Officers' Discipline.	Civil Engineering.
13	30,455	do	Conduct.....	Freehand Drawing and Painting. Drills and Military Exercises. N.-C. Officers' Discipline.
12	30,823	do	Conduct.....	Drills and Military Exercises.
8	35,099	do	Conduct. Drills and Military Exercises. N.-C. Officers' Discipline.	Civil Engineering.
19	17,869	Second..	Nil	Conduct.
2	50,481	First	Artillery (Theory and Construction of), Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Physics. Chemistry. Civil Engineering. Conduct.	Mathematics and Mechanics. Surveying and Military Topography and Reconnaissance. Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Law. French. Freehand Drawing and Painting. Drills and Military Exercises. N.-C. Officers' Discipline.
15	27,712	do	Conduct.....	Nil.
1	50,983	do	Mathematics and Mechanics, Artillery (Theory and Construction of), Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Law. Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Physics. Civil Engineering.	Fortification and Military Engineering. Surveying, Military Topography and Reconnaissance. French. Chemistry. Conduct. Drills and Military Exercises.
3	48,372	do	Strategy, Tactics, Military Administration and Law. Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry. Civil Engineering. Conduct. Drills and Military Exercises. N.-C. Officers' Discipline.	Artillery (Theory and Construction of), Surveying, Military Topography and Reconnaissance. French. Geology.
11	33,042	do	Conduct.....	French. N.-C. Officers' Discipline.
5	38,202	do	Conduct. Drills and Military Exercises, N.-C. Officers' Discipline.	French.
14	30,261	do	Civil Engineering.....	Conduct.
10	33,382	do	Civil Engineering. Conduct.....	Drills and Military Exercises.
7	36,075	do	Conduct. N.-C. Officers' Discipline.....	French.
16	26,701	do	Nil	Nil.

APPENDIX No. II

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF STORES.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
STORE BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th December, 1882.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on Militia stores and property in my charge:—

CLOTHING.

The clothing this year, as in the previous year, has been supplied from contractors in England, the infantry great coats being manufactured in Canada.

The aggregate issues for the year, for all arms of the service, have been 5,940 tunics, cloth and serge; 7,061 pairs of trousers, cloth and serge; 3,129 forage caps, and 3,953 great coats.

The following tabular statement shows the issues made to the respective arms of the service for that period:—

ISSUES.

Tunics, Cloth.					Tunics, Serge.				Trousers, Cloth, Pairs.		Trousers, Serge, Pairs.			Forage Caps.				Great Coats.		
Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry and Rifles.
82	719	21	3,571	927	.....	583	26	11	218	222	875	4,210	1,511	86	728	2,292	23	66	395	3,492

AMMUNITION.

The practice ammunition issued during the year amounted to 235,456 rounds of ball, and 185,800 rounds of blank. (See Appendix A.)

There have been issued on re-payment during the year 607,487 rounds of "Snider" ball, 7,360 rounds of "Martini Henri" rifle, and 300 rounds of "Spencer" rifle ball ammunition, making a total of 615,147 rounds, to the various Rifle Associations and corps for rifle competition and private practice, for which deposit receipts to the amount of \$10,089.23 have been received and duly credited to the Receiver General. This includes also the amount received from the Post Office Department for value of gunpowder and friction tubes issued for the noon gun at Ottawa. (See Appendix B.)

The customary issue of gunpowder, friction tubes, shot, shell and fuses has been made to the several corps of Field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery for annual practice and salutes. (See Appendix C.)

In order to increase the reserve ammunition in British Columbia, 300,000 rounds "Snider" ball and 100,000 rounds blank, with a supply of gunpowder and projectiles, have been ordered from England to Victoria, B.C.

The first issue of "Snider" ball ammunition has been received from the new cartridge factory at Quebec, which compares favorably with that received from England. The manufacture of the small arm ammunition in Canada may now be considered as fairly established.

ORDNANCE STORES.

A battery of four 40-pounder, R. B. L. guns, complete with carriages and limbers, also the necessary proportion of small stores, ammunition, &c., forwarded by the Imperial Government, was received from England in November last per steamship "Erl King," and distributed as follows, viz.:—Two at Quebec, one at Montreal, and one at Kingston.

ARMS.

The armourers at Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax are fully employed in repairing arms of the Militia in their respective districts. Owing to the large number of arms requiring attention in Military District No. 2, the armourer at Toronto has applied for an assistant.

The appointment of two more armourers would appear to be necessary,—one for Military District No. 1 at London, and one for District No. 4 at Ottawa, as a number of rifles are reported to be in want of repair in these districts. Ottawa, moreover, being the head quarters of the Force of Canada, it would appear desirable to have an armourer stationed there. For the present a temporary arrangement has been made to repair the arms of No. 4 District at Ottawa.

BOARDS OF SURVEY.

Boards of Survey were duly held in the several districts on the Militia stores in charge of storekeepers, as required by Regulations.

The Board at Ottawa recommend certain alterations in the interior of the store building at this station, with a view of affording additional facilities for the proper care and storage of the clothing, of which a plan has been submitted. The building, however, is old and unsuited for a military store, as from its situation it is subject to dampness on the ground flat where arms and other stores are kept. An armourer's shop is also required for the repairing of arms.

CAMP LOSSES AND DEFICIENCIES.

Much difficulty is experienced in recovering the value of articles of camp equipment reported to be deficient or damaged, which is usually assessed by the district storekeepers when the camp equipment is returned into store. In most cases the assessment is disputed under the plea that the loss must have occurred in transit from camps.

The Regulations and Orders provide for the assessment of camp deficiencies on the spot by deduction from the men's pay. This has not been found to work satisfactorily, and some other system would appear necessary to adopt to meet the difficulty, and avoid the dissatisfaction that usually arises in such cases.

It is suggested that in future a responsible person should be detailed, under direction of the Store Branch, to take charge of all camp equipment issued for camps at the Militia stores, and see the same delivered to the proper officers in camp, and on the breaking up of camps to receive the same, when losses or deficiencies could be ascertained, and the corps found to be responsible for such, duly assessed, and amount recovered from the commanding officer on the spot.

MILITARY MUSEUM.

Since my last Report under this head, a number of articles of historical interest have been added to the Museum, including contributions from His Excellency the Governor General, who has evinced a warm interest in the Museum since its establishment.