

"B" BATTERY, SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, QUEBEC.—*Concluded.*

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Stoves.	Rations of Wood.				Number of Lamps.	Rations of Coal-Oil.			
		Summer.	Winter.	Mid-Winter.	Remarks.		Summer.	Winter.	Mid-Winter.	Remarks.
Quebec.										
Stables.....		0	0	0		0	1	2	for each stable equivalent in candles	
Caretakers—Levis Forts. (if kept there.)	6	1½	3	4	each stove	3	1½	1½	each lamp	
Engineer Park.....	2	1½	3	4	each stove	2	1½	1½	each lamp	
Advanced Redoubt in Citadel.....	1	1½	3	4		1	1½	1½		
Latrines, in Citadel.....		0	0	0		2	0	3	each lamp	
Exterior Lamps—Officers' Mess.....						1	0	3		
Main Guard entrance to Citadel.....						1*				

*From sunset to sunrise, on certificate of C. O., except 7 days in each month, about full moon.

DETACHMENT OF "B" BATTERY, SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

One ration of wood - 1 inch running measure of an English cord.
 One ration of coal - 12 lbs. of best hard coal.
 One ration of coal-oil - 1/5 of a Canadian Pint.

Departments.	Number of Stoves.	Rations of Wood.				Number of Lamps.	Rations of Coal-Oil.			
		Summer.	Winter.	Mid-Winter.	Remarks.		Summer.	Winter.	Mid-Winter.	Remarks.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal.										
One Officer's Quarter (including cooking allowance).....		3	7	8		1	2	2		
One Sergeant's room, (for orderly room when required).....		1½	3	4		1	1½	1½		
Two barrack rooms (one stove each).....	2	0	3	5	each stove.	2	1½	1½	each room.	
Soldiers cook-house, (for each 7 men in mess—fractions of 7 to count as 7).....	1	1	1	1		0	0	0		
Soldiers' ablution house.....		0	3	5		0	0	0		

S. P. JARVIS, Lieut.-Col., President.
 W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col.,
 Acting D. A. G., M. D., No. 4.
 L. A. CASALTY, Lieut.-Col.,
 D. A. G., Mil. Dist. No. 7.

REMARKS OF COMMANDANT OF "B" BATTERY, ON REPORT OF BOARD.

CITADEL, QUEBEC, 30th January, 1874.

SIR,—In compliance with your letter, December 23rd, 1873, I beg to submit the following remarks on the rates of fuel and light recommended by the Board of Officers assembled, pursuant to orders, 27th October, 1873.

With all due respect for the Board, as they cannot assimilate the climate of Quebec to that of Ontario, it is a little unfair to assimilate the rates of fuel,—and rather hard upon those quartered in what is generally allowed to be the coldest part of the British Empire to reduce the rate of fuel which, after long experience, has been decided upon as necessary for the Imperial troops, a rate adopted for two years (after due consideration, I presume) by the Militia Department at Ottawa.

I submit that there can scarcely be greater suffering than want of fuel in such an exposed situation as the Citadel of Quebec.

The pay, of all ranks, is not sufficient to allow of the purchase of fuel. The allowance hitherto granted to me personally, as a Lieut.-Colonel on the Staff, is in accordance with local regulations for Imperial troops, and granted by the Dominion Government on my acceptance of service under them. It is proposed to reduce it by 20 cords per annum. I beg respectfully to protest against the proposal as an infringement of the terms on which I accepted service under the Dominion Government. I have found the allowance insufficient, and no fuel or oil has ever been surplus, sold, or otherwise made away with in the Citadel of Quebec. On the contrary, officers have had to purchase both fuel and coal oil. It is proposed to reduce the Officers' Mess by 33 cords, and the Sergeants' Mess, 9 cords; but since the report of the Board, the authorized strength has been increased so as to permit, in addition, 10 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers to join for a short course of instruction.

With regard to the 4 Martello Towers, the Board imply that fuel has been drawn for them but not issued. No fuel has ever been drawn for them, except for a short period for one caretaker—a non-commissioned officer of the battery, whom I found it necessary to send to No. 1 Tower, which had been broken into and damaged, stores stolen, &c., by the roughs from Champlain Street; and even after the man in question had been sent there (while at the Citadel on duty), the tower was broken into, and his wife assaulted; pistol bullets were fired through the windows, and the woman was obliged to take refuge in the Citadel. The man himself was also severely beaten, when unarmed and unprepared, by a number of men—so severely as to be admitted into hospital. He was subsequently accidentally killed in firing a salute, and as I had no man available to replace him at the time, and the winter season set in—during which depredations are less common, the tower being rather difficult of access—I left it vacant.

The other towers were, at one time, occupied by civilian caretakers, over whom I could have but little control. They left when it suited them, without notice, taking away the key, and leaving the interior in a damaged and filthy state, windows broken, and minus a stove in one instance. No. 2 was set fire to, and considerably damaged when in charge of a civilian caretaker, vide Report dated 12th March, 1872.

The only civilian caretaker at present in charge of No. 2, is a discharged soldier, over whom I thought I could have some little control, but complaints have been made of his conduct; under these circumstances, I thought it advisable to discontinue civilian caretakers, and to estimate for fuel for 4 caretakers from "B" Battery, whom I thought I might be able to send there. It is necessary to have married men in such positions, as a single man finds it difficult to cook, &c.

I have, in my annual report, recommended a few married soldiers of the Royal Artillery being added to the strength of "B" Battery, as caretakers on detachment, as the instruction of 12 months' gunnery is necessarily interfered with on detachment.

The same remarks apply to the caretakers at Levis, Engineer Park and forts. If

there was a sufficiently strong detachment to form Gun-drill Squad, the expenses of fuel would not be greater than at present, and the instruction need not be interfered with.

The man living in a cottage (as remarked by the Board) opposite one of the forts, was permitted to do so as a temporary measure, in consequence of the severe illness of his family, rendering it undesirable to order him into the fort, which was damp.

The Board seem to recommend the employment of civilian caretakers, but I have already pointed out the damage done to Government property by civil caretakers not under military control; and I differ from the Board in thinking there is no advantage in having a few trained soldiers in charge of forts, &c.

The Board state the cost of fuel at Levis was \$900, but this amount was greater than need have been, in consequence of the Deputy Adjutant-General not being able to obtain sanction for the purchase of fuel until the commencement of the winter. The same remark applies to the purchase of fuel for Quebec every year.

The Board recommends the issue of fuel in spring only for Levis Forts, but in the fall of the year it is equally necessary.

Their recommendation of an officer visiting the forts weekly, has been carried out since the formation of "B" Battery; but the trespasses of cattle, which injure the slopes, and the destruction of fences, to say nothing of the breaking into the forts, which would inevitably take place if the forts were unoccupied, could not be prevented by a caretaker at Engineer Park, more than 3 miles from No. 3 fort. There is no road between the forts in winter.

I am of opinion that the framers of the General Order (24), 20th October, 1871, providing for the care of the forts by non-commissioned officers and men of "B" Battery, were correct in supposing it the cheapest and most efficient plan. The only difficulty being that the numerical strength of the battery does not allow a sufficient detachment being furnished.

It is to be regretted that the Board did not obtain information from some authentic source before they made the mistake of reporting that the casemate propped up by timber was supported during the occupation of the Imperial troops, and founding an argument upon it, contrary to my assertion, which any unprejudiced person can verify, *i. e.*, that every unoccupied casemate suffered, while those occupied without intermission have not suffered. You have in your possession the report and authority given to me for supporting the casemate in question.

In relying upon their long experience in Canadian casemates, the Board, I presume, allude to Fort Henry, Kingston. I believe that fortress was left in good order, after half a century of occupation by British troops; but a cursory visit of a few hours left me under the impression that in a very short period without occupation, the ruins of Fort Henry would rival those of Quebec.

I beg to enclose copy of return, showing how every man occupying a separate quarter is accounted for; and I am still of opinion it is the cheapest method of preserving the casemates and out-works.

If the bomb-proof casemates were once fairly repaired, a wooden roof above the terreplein, such as cover the Towers and the Cavalier in the King's Bastion, and which does not interfere with the drilling at the guns underneath, might, in the long run, be found the cheapest method of preservation.

With regard to the apprehended increase of married soldiers, I beg to submit that I do not encourage marrying, and always inform married soldiers that the Dominion Government acknowledge no claim on their part for fuel, light, or any other indulgence; but I have not been vested with power to prevent men marrying, and can only discharge such, or prevent their wives coming into barracks. At the same time, I have to inform you that the best and steadiest non-commissioned officers and men are married, and a large proportion of such is necessary in a force which has to garrison detached posts, and is no great evil to a stationary corps of Garrison Artillery, in my opinion.

With reference to the Board being informed of an estimate for 51 cords of wood being sent in for the purpose of preventing the water pipes in the Citadel from freezing, &c.,

I beg to state that the Board are in error; the copy estimate in this office shows only a return for 5 cords and 64 inches—there being a vast difference between the two amounts. Moreover, the 5 cords and 64 inches have not yet been drawn upon, it being no longer necessary, the pipes having burst. The water pipes for which the above estimate was included were not those alluded to in the report of the Board as being in a Staff-Sergeant's quarters, and in the model room, but are pipes in the ablution room, and in the hospital. In connection with both, there is a pump which has burst from being frozen, and will probably cost more in repairing than 20 times the value of the fuel asked to keep it in order.

The fuel allowed for barrack rooms has been reduced by thirty cords, while the battery has been increased by ten men (short course). The Board recommend sixteen men in each casemate, with a view of saving fuel. Though that number can be put in the rooms, I don't think it advisable on the score of health. Ventilation is always difficult in a casemate, from the fact of there being windows in front only; while the men who do not understand the value of fresh air, are always anxious to keep the loopholes tightly closed. I have stated before, I think, it would be preferable on the score of true economy to occupy more casemates rather than crowd the men; and the Medical Officer concurs in this opinion.

Though the contract for wood fuel has been of necessity in French measurement, the *issue* has for the current year been according to English measure, *i. e.*, one-third more than French, in accordance with the scale laid down by the Deputy Minister of Militia, 14th March, 1873, Ottawa.

The Laboratory Buildings, for safety after the explosion in Artillery Barracks about ten years ago, were erected at the foot of the glacis, on the western face of the Citadel. All ammunition is made up there according to regulation, which entails a good deal of work, and at the same time useful instruction, in consequence of demands for gun ammunition, not only for Quebec, but the upper Province. The Board, although they noted the building, the use of which was explained, make no provision for the fuel and light of the Non-commissioned Officer in charge, who lives on the spot. Staff-Sergeant's allowance is the least he should receive, the dwelling-house being of wood, and much exposed.

The Board make no allowance for caretakers, under which head fuel and light has been drawn for eighteen non-commissioned officers and men occupying the buildings. This number is after all only the percentage allowed in the British army, who are constantly moved about at public expense, and women and children given rations as well as fuel and light. The Dominion Government are only asked for the latter. The total amount of wood drawn for eighteen non-commissioned officers and men was fifteen cord per annum, and oil at the rate of $\frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ each man, summer, winter, and midwinter, have hitherto been drawn, which I venture to hope will be continued.

By General Order (No. 24), 20th October, 1871, "A" and "B" Batteries were raised, in order to provide for the care and protection of the forts, magazines, armament, &c. "B" Battery occupies the Citadel with this object. "A" Battery does not occupy Fort Henry, except with a very small detachment, and therefore requires less fuel, as there is no object in occupying more than is absolutely necessary of barrack room with ordinary roofs, which do not suffer like bomb-proof, from want of occupation. For the same reason, they have probably taken fewer married and long course men.

It seems, nevertheless, the desire of the Board to cut down the fuel of "B" Battery to the standard suitable to "A" Battery, who do not occupy casemates. Moreover, the differences of climate are generally supposed to be more than twenty-four days, winter and mid-winter, as allowed per regulation adopted.

The Quarter-Master's store, used by the Imperial troops, and now by us, containing clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., is in a casemate, of necessity. I beg to recommend that one ration per diem for sixty-nine days (for summer) be granted. It is necessary not only to preserve the various stores from damp, but also to facilitate the heating of irons for marking articles for issue; it is also necessary in using marking ink on the mens' underclothing, &c.

Only one stove for cells is allowed by the Board, though they were informed there were at present six Court-Martial prisoners. Fuel for two stoves has hitherto been drawn during mid-winter, in consequence of the extreme coldness of the building, and the necessity of keeping the pump which supplies the building from being frozen.

The Board cut out the provision for a lamp in the passage, between the surgery and the hospital wards, which leads also to the privies. I think it necessary there should be a light on this passage, in which the Medical Officer concurs.

The Board also only allow for the lamp in the archway passage at the Citadel main gate for a certain number of nights in the year only, excluding the nights of full moon. The passage being seventy feet in length, the moonlight does not penetrate, especially when the gate is closed, as it is at "last post," consequently it would be impossible for the non-commissioned officer on gate duty to see those who enter; no scale is laid down. I recommend that hitherto drawn, viz., 3 = 5 = 6 rations per diem, summer, winter, and mid-winter.

MONTREAL.

St. Helen's Island.

The General Order (24), 20th October 1871, provides for a detachment from "B" Battery, at St. Helen's Island. I beg respectfully to remark that the implied recommendation for the withdrawal of such detachment, as well as that laid down by the same General Order for Levis Forts, scarcely comes within the province of the Board.

The Board disallow fuel and light for two married men of the detachment. I presume they have not considered how the mens' washing is to be done, the petty repairs to their clothing, &c. I think two married for a detachment of twenty-five might be sanctioned.

The Board deduct two Staff-Sergeants' allowances—one at Quebec, the other at Montreal. Two Armourer Sergeants, borne upon the rolls of the Battery, who are paid \$1½ per diem, uniformed and subsisted by it. I have never, however, been able to get the Battery arms repaired by these men, who though nominally under my orders, are not so in reality, taking orders only from Lieut.-Colonel Wily, Director of Stores. I concur with the Board in thinking that this anomaly should cease.

The Board do not deem it necessary to allow the orderly room allowance for the detachment. I think it necessary—it contains models for instruction, &c., besides being used as an orderly room. Fuel should be allowed for a lecture and drill room, as recommended by letter dated 13th December, 1873, during winter and mid-winter, 3—4.

The Board makes no allowance for canteen fuel and light. The canteen of a regiment may be self-supporting, but I should be sorry to hear that the profits on the drink of some twenty men paid for fuel and light. I beg to recommend an allowance of fuel and light, the same as for a Staff-Sergeant—for two lamps, one behind the counter, and one in the room at the table were men sit.

I cannot concur in the recommendation of the Board to substitute coal for wood, nor do I consider the amount saved would be what they expect, from the fact that the present contract price of coal is higher than that stated, whereas the price at which wood can be bought (at present mid-winter) is \$2 less than the contract price paid for the current year.

Self-feeding coal stoves necessitate anthracite hard coal being used; the present contract price is \$13 per chaldron, or $10\frac{40}{100}$ per ton, instead of $7\frac{50}{100}$ per ton, calculated by the Board.

There are one hundred stoves in the Citadel, which would, if sold, bring very little, according to enquiries I have made, whereas the price of self-feeding coal stoves is \$40 each, amounting to \$4,000. The stoves at Levis and Montreal not included.

In addition to which, iron coal bunkers and heavy iron shovels, as well as a large amount of coal carrying boxes with handles, a weighing machine to check receipts and issues, as well as the labor entailed in coal carrying, which destroys the mens' clothes, and

dirty the barrack floor. The only saving I can see would be the labor of sawing the wood, at present done in a great measure by a Battery horse, with a sawing machine. The cost of stove pipes and chimney sweeping would be much increased, as the soot collects more rapidly.

The Board have allowed fuel for heating workshops, ordnance armourers, shoeing smiths, wheeler and tailor, but no allowance has been made for the smithy coals of the armourer and shoeing smith, these shops requiring each, monthly, about 4 cwt. of coal suitable for the work.

I think the use of an anthracite coal stove in a closed barrack room, with a number of men sleeping, would be most unwholesome, from the amount of sulphurous gas and carbonic oxide evolved. An instance occurred lately of some sailors in the cabin of a ship being taken out dead, and others insensible, from the fumes of an anthracite coal stove. There is an anthracite coal stove in my quarters, which, after a year's experience, I would be glad to exchange for a wood stove.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. B. STRANGE, Lt.-Col.,

Commandant, School of Gunnery, Quebec.

The Acting Adjutant-General, Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 4.

ON THE QUESTION OF HORSING FIELD BATTERIES.

Opinions of Officers commanding Field Batteries of Artillery, forwarded in reply to Circular Memorandum dated 13th November, 1873, from the Acting Adjutant-General of Militia, calling for information through the Deputy Adjutants-General of Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, as to whether the present system of supply of Horses for Field Batteries works satisfactorily.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

London and Wellington Field Batteries.

HEAD QUARTERS.

WELLINGTON, F. B., Nov. 27th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. enclosing one of the Acting Adjutant-General, bearing date 13th Nov., 1873, relating to the supply of horses for the Field Artillery.

With regard to the working of the present system of supply, the system adopted, so far as I am aware, is to allow each Commanding Officer to make his own arrangements, for the supply of the fifty-five horses authorized, each year. The owners of horses are paid a sum for each horse, which varies according to the terms of the orders for annual drill each year.

There have been no regulations made under the provisions of which I shall speak, I fully concur in these and Commanding Officers have only the pay and the small advantages remarks. given by the 37th section of the Act, to offer as inducements to enrol. J. SHANLY, Lt.-Col., I do not think that there is even *power* for a Commanding Officer to Com'g London F.B. enrol horses for a number of years, except by personal contract—That is the plan which I have adopted, and I believe the only legal plan.

Owners here, frequently refuse to let me have their horses for more than one year, and often withdraw them, as they say the inconvenience to them is so great that the pay—though large enough in my opinion—as day's pay, does not reimburse them for their trouble and loss in having their horses away from home.

This is also my experience of the present system. The effect here has been that the best horses have not been obtained, and that even in the two years I have had the battery, many of them have been changed, and I cannot be certain that if the battery were called out in a hurry, that I could get those even which were out this year.

Now what is wanted, is a sufficient supply of the best horses enrolled for a number of years, marked, and available at all times.

By 31 Vic., Cap. 40, s. 18, s. s. 2, it is provided that regulations may be made for the enrolment of horses, &c., and by ss. 96 and 97, it is provided that regulations made under the Act shall be law.

The Orders of 12th March, 1870, contain no such regulations, and, I believe none have ever been made under that Act.

I would therefore suggest, that in making such regulations the following points be considered, premising that if any such provisions be made, the present pay will not be sufficient to recompense owners for having their horses so tied up :—

1. Horses to be enrolled for a period of not less than 3 years.
2. To be owned by the person enrolling—To be free from all liens and mortgages.
3. To be marked on enrolment, with the battery letter and their number, and a corresponding register, to be kept by the Commanding Officer enrolling.
4. The owners to be entitled to the same exemption as if members of the force. The horses to be exempt from seizure, distress, tolls, and all municipal or other license charges.
5. The owners to receive a certificate from the Commanding Officer, which shall protect them and the horses—to be cancelled at the end of the term.
6. To be paid, upon enrolment, the sum of say \$12, for each horse, and the same amount annually, at the *end* of each year; after the first allowance, to be increased if a team is re-enrolled after the first three years.
7. Owners to be liable to fine or imprisonment for selling, or in any way disposing of enrolled horses without the written permission board or contract. J. S. of the Commanding Officer.
8. Such permit not to have the effect of avoiding the enrolment :
9. No sale without it to pass the property to purchaser.
10. Power to the Commanding Officer to take enrolled horses wherever they may be found, when required for service.
11. Horses to be subject to inspection and rejection at any time they may be found unfit for service.
12. The present rates of pay for service should be continued. The forage should always be supplied.
13. Some provision should be made to reimburse owners for losses caused by horses being returned lame, or injured.

I think that all the above provisions can be made, under the sections of the Act respecting Militia and Defence above referred to.

Hoping that what I suggest may be of some assistance to you,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most ob't servant,

A. H. MACDONALD, Capt.,

Commanding W. F. B.

The Deputy Adjutant-General,
at London.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

Hamilton Field Battery.

HAMILTON, Dec. 17th, 1873.

SIR,—In reference to the best system for procuring horses for the annual drill of Field Batteries, I beg to state that I consider the present system gives good satisfaction, with this exception, that the pay is not sufficient for horses. I would suggest that it would be \$1 per diem for three hours' drill, and when in camp, that it would be \$1 per diem and rations.

I beg leave to suggest another plan that, if introduced, would work to the best advantage with Field Batteries; that is, that horses sufficient to turn out the batteries, be purchased by Government, and those horses when not on drill, or active service, to be placed with responsible parties to keep and use, and to be handed over to the batteries when required, in the same condition as when received.

By this system, batteries could be turned out on the shortest notice, without loss of time or trouble, with the same horses from year to year, which would place the batteries in a much more efficient state than they at present are.

Hoping the above will meet with your approval,

I remain your humble servant,

GEO. B. SMITH, Capt.,

Commanding H. V. F. B.

To Lt.-Col. Villiers,
Brigade Major

Welland Canal Field Battery

PORT ROBINSON, Nov. 24th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. asking "whether the present regulation of obtaining horses whenever required works satisfactorily; also if I have any suggestion to offer, &c." In reply I beg to state, that the present regulations do not work as satisfactorily as I would wish; under it, inferior animals are offered and easily obtained, but to horse the battery with the superior class of horses I have always endeavoured to procure, depends on the personal influence and exertion of the officers, and not unattended with a large private expense.

I would suggest enrolling horses somewhat similar to the present plan of enrolling men, and for a like term of years, subject to half-yearly inspection by a Veterinary Surgeon, exempting them by law from seizure for debt, and paying the owners a *bonus* in addition to the annual drill pay.

Thereby ensuring a supply of sound, serviceable, and partially drilled animals at the shortest notice. At the same time lessening the risk of horses dying on service, and the consequent expense of paying for them.

Trusting the above suggestion may meet with your approval,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. S. KING, Major.

Lt.-Col. Durie,
Brigade Office, Toronto.

Toronto Field Battery.

TORONTO, December, 1873.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry referring to the supply of horses for the Volunteer Field Artillery, I would state, that I still hold the opinion formerly expressed by me on this subject, that is, to purchase say sixteen horses, and give them to some public carrier who would enter into bonds to produce them, or others equally good, whenever required, for which the parties would receive no pay—the public to supply forage during drill—At the end of, say eight years, the horses to be the property of the parties who had charge of them. I have talked this matter over with several responsible persons who are willing to carry out my suggestions. On counting cost, a saving would be the result:

Sixteen days' drill, sixteen horses, at one dollar per day	\$2,048 00
To purchasing sixteen horse	1,600 00

Saving in 8 years	\$ 448 00
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A saving in my battery would accrue for extra duty at opening and closing of the Provincial Legislature, two days in each year, amounting to \$256. Total \$704, saved in eight years—not counting what is of far more consequence, *increased efficiency*. The horses could be utilized for the removal of Provincial stores in Toronto, for which I believe, a large amount is paid annually. In fact, if the contractor for the removal of Provincial stores was compelled to supply a number of horses, it would be of great advantage to the battery; at present, the parties say, *it don't pay*.

Another mode, suggested by yourself, might be put in operation at once: that is, to increase the pay of drivers and horses, after the first year, as an inducement to remain, and would be equivalent to good conduct pay in the Imperial Service.

I find that horses can be procured during the month of *June*. Last year I had to refuse the offer of twenty horses, having secured the number required in a short time. The camp at Niagara might have been the reason, as my battery mustered the strongest in the Dominion last year, while this year, I could not secure a full muster without compulsion.

In the event of *war or invasion*, the law is sufficient to enable an officer to procure all the horses he may want, at a few hours' notice. An officer who cannot do so is unfit to command a Field Battery,—as an example, *fifty-six horses* were procured in *three hours* for this battery, in 1866, and can be repeated, if required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN GRAY, Capt.,

Commanding Toronto Field Battery.

Lieut.-Col. Durie, D. A. G.,
Mil. District No. 2.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

Kingston Field Battery.

KINGSTON, ONT., 20th Nov., 1873.

SIR,—In reply to yours of yesterday, I beg to say that in my opinion the present system of supplying the horses for the Field Battery under my command (that of each driver bringing in any horses to make up the number he has undertaken to furnish) is not the most satisfactory that can be devised.

I think that if the horses were regularly enrolled for a certain number of years, a thorough description of each horse entered on the battery books, and a certificate of such enrolment, embodying such description given to the owner by the commanding officer, which certificate should exempt the horse from taxation for the year, and from execution for debt for the same period, and entitle the owner to draw, after the annual drill, a certain small gratuity (say \$10), the receipt of which should render the horse liable to compulsory service at any time when required by the militia authorities during the period of enrolment. The system would be rendered as nearly perfect as possible.

The greatest difficulty I have experienced during my seventeen years of service in the battery has not been the procuring of *horses*, but the procuring of the *same* horses at the annual drills. They require to be drilled and broken to the guns quite as much as the men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. KIRKPATRICK, Major,

Commanding K. V. F. B.

Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, D. A. G.,

Kingston.

7--6*

Durham Field Battery.

PORT HOPE, Nov. 24th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, in reply to the letter of the Deputy-Adjutant General commanding this District, of 19th Nov. inst, in reference to the present mode of horsing the battery under my command, that it is very far from satisfactory.

I should suggest that the horses be enrolled in the battery to serve for three years, and an allowance of at least one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per diem be granted for each horse when on service. And as a further inducement I would suggest that a bonus be given the owner of each horse enrolled in the battery, upon the completion of the three years' service.

I take this opportunity of stating that I have not enough officers in my battery nor sufficient men, and I beg to express the hope that the recommendation of the late Adjutant General, and of Lieut.-Col. French, be adopted before the next annual drill, viz: of increasing the field batteries to a hundred men, and making them, as in the Imperial Artillery, a Major's Command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SEYMOUR, Captain,

Commanding Durham Field Battery.

The Brigade Major,
Cobourg.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 4.

Ottawa Field Battery.

OTTAWA, December 8th, 1873.

SIR,—Your favor of the 20th ult. is to hand, and in reply I have the honor to state for your consideration, that in order to increase and maintain the efficiency of Field Artillery, owners of horses of not less than 14½ hands high nor under 1,050 lbs. weight, actually enrolled for Field Battery purposes, should receive for every such horse, together with drill allowance, a sum of at least ten dollars, and all extra heavy horses twelve dollars, per annum. Such premiums to be paid as soon after drill as may seem fit; but should drill be omitted for one or more years at the discretion of the Militia Department, then the said premium to be paid at whatever time of the year the Department might see fit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN STEWART, Capt.,

Ottawa Field Battery.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jackson,
Brigade Major, Brockville.*Gananoque Field Battery.*

GANANOQUE, 24th November, 1873.

SIR,—In reply to yours of 20th instant, having reference to the question of horses required for Field Batteries. The present system works very well here, as I have all the

horses required for my Battery, and could very soon have as many more, as there is not a week passes but I have an application from parties wishing to join the Battery as drivers, and bring their teams.

The best suggestions I have seen are those of Col. Shanly's, contained in the Militia Report of 1870, on pages 81 and 82.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. MCKENZIE,

Captain Comd. G. F. B.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jackson, B.M.,
Brockville.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 5.

Montreal Field Battery.

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your communication relative to obtaining horses for Field Batteries, I have to say that in Montreal it is extremely difficult to carry out the present system, as the amount allowed for a single drill, 75 cents, is much below the value of three hours' work of a horse suitable for a Field Battery, and therefore owners of such animals are reluctant to enter them unless on the understanding that they are not to be compelled to furnish them at times when it would be a serious inconvenience to their business to do so. If the present system is to be continued, the rate ought to be increased, as the only way it can be done at present, is by putting in six or eight hours' drill, and making it two days. The law should give Commanding Officers the right to take horses, under certain restrictions, when they cannot otherwise be obtained. This is absolutely necessary in cases of emergency, such as the Fenian Raid, or when Batteries are called out in aid of the civil power.

In my opinion, the responsibility of providing horses for Batteries, might with great propriety be placed upon the Municipal Government of cities where Field Batteries are established, the Commanding Officer making requisition upon the Mayor, and the payment to be made direct to the City Treasurer by the Militia Department. This would be only a modification of the present system, but I am informed that it has been tried in some cities of the United States, and that it works well there.

In 1866, a few of my friends subscribed about \$2,000, for the purpose of purchasing horses, to be kept permanently for the service of the Battery; but I did not then see my way clear to maintain them, without considerable expense to myself, and therefore the amounts were not collected. At that time, and for some years subsequently, the Imperial and Provincial Governments were paying far more for cartage than would have been sufficient to maintain these, but no reply was ever given to my application to be permitted to do that work at the same rates as were then being paid to parties who would not contribute a dollar to the defence of the country, either in horse flesh or in any other way. It is not yet too late, if the Government, through the Militia Department, is disposed to assist in the way indicated, as I presume there must still be a large cartage bill incurred here, which might just as well be expended in such a way as would contribute to the efficiency of the force. If any arrangement could be made in this way for the maintenance of the horses, I presume there would be no difficulty in raising the amounts above referred to, or even more, and the men who work the horses would act as drivers in the Battery, thus rendering it for practical purposes, equal to any regular Artillery Corps. I am perfectly aware that such a plan as this could not

possibly be carried out in all the places where Batteries are organized, but there will be difficulty in carrying out any uniform plan, where horses are concerned, and so long as it is not more expensive than the present system, I cannot see any insuperable obstacle to its being carried out. At any rate it would answer well *here*, and that is enough to warrant me in urging its adoption; and I do this the more readily, as these same horses could be made available, if an Artillery School, or a branch of the Quebec one, should be opened in this city, as undoubtedly there will be, at no very distant day.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENSON,

Lt.-Col. Comd. M. F. B. of A.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bacon,
Acting D. A. G. Militia, Montreal.

Shefford Field Battery.

GRANBY, December 3rd, 1873.

SIR,—In compliance with the desire expressed in your communication of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to submit my opinion on the most efficient mode of horsing the Battery under my command.

The horses of my Battery are all regularly enrolled, and I have adopted the rule not to take any horse unless such horse is the *bona fide* property of some regularly enrolled member of the Battery, and so I can depend upon the full number of horses any time they may be required.

I find no difficulty whatever in getting all the horses I want; the difficulty is rather in finding horses of proper size.

This section of the country is periodically invaded by swarms of American horse dealers, who buy up and take away the best horses. Farmers finding good prices, generally sell their best stock, and content themselves with a few brood mares and some inferior horses for farm work.

Some means should be devised to encourage them to raise good horses, and also to keep a good class for their work, so that the Battery could have a better stock to select from.

I would suggest that an annual premium of ten dollars (\$10) or such like sum be granted to every regularly enrolled horse in the Battery which has performed the annual drill and complied with the following rules:

Every horse to be entitled to the annual prize.

1st—To be regularly enrolled in the Battery for three years.

2nd—To be the *bona fide* property of some regularly enrolled member of the Battery.

3rd—To have, as well as the owner, performed the annual drill.

4th—To be in good flesh and condition, and free from any blemish that would unfit such horse for service.

5th—To be at least one thousand pounds weight.

6th—To have passed an inspection every three months before the Commanding Officer of the Battery, in reference to rule No. 4.

These prizes should be given upon the report of the Inspector of Artillery, who would inspect the horses, and receive the report of the Commanding Officer.

I consider 1,000 lbs. weight heavy enough for a minimum, horses of that weight are much more active than much heavier horses; and the new muzzle loader 9-pounder rifle gun, adopted for our service, is quite light.

I am convinced that if the above system of prizes, or any other similar be adopted, farmers would strive to produce good horses, and would be encouraged to keep some of them, with a view to enrol them in the Battery to secure the annual prize. It would besides create a spirit of emulation and enterprise, from which the country would receive much benefit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. AMYRAULD, Major,

Comd. Shefford Field Battery of Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. Bacon,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General,
Montreal.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

Quebec Field Battery.

QUEBEC, 24th November, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., requesting me to state if the present system of supplying horses for Field Batteries works satisfactorily in my case, and also if I have any suggestions to offer calculated to increase the efficiency of this service, and at the same time within the power of the Department to grant.

I may state the present system of supply does not work satisfactorily.

As the Battery of necessity drills during the busy season of the year, and as the rate of pay allowed is far under the present value, it has become impossible to procure powerful first-class horses, such as are required.

To remedy this difficulty, a vital one, and at the same time greatly improve the efficiency of Field Batteries, I beg to suggest

That the annual drill be extended from sixteen to thirty-six days, eighteen at headquarters and eighteen in camp; or,

That the rate of pay for horses be increased, and, in addition a bonus, of say \$10 per horse, be allowed, payable to the proprietor at the end of the year, on the presentation of a certificate to the effect that the horse is of the class required, and has been during the year at the service of the Battery.

I may also suggest that the efficiency of the Q. F. B. would be materially improved by taking on the strength of this corps the horses allowed the School of Gunnery: these horses during the annual drill would be available for the Q. F. B., and during the remainder of the year would be at the service of the School of Gunnery; a few thoroughly trained horses being a matter of much importance.

The present establishment and drill allowed Field Batteries has been pronounced by the Adjutant-General to be entirely insufficient.

It is to be hoped, therefore, the Department will give a satisfactory solution to the question of efficiently organizing Field Batteries, the most important, and at the same time the most difficult arm of the service to place on a satisfactory footing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. BABY, Brevet-Major,

Commanding Q. F. B.

Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major,
Mil. Dis. No. 7.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

Newcastle Field Battery.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, 4th Dec., 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ult., with memorandum from the Acting Adjutant-General of Militia.

While I have always had considerable trouble in getting sufficient horses for our battery, and although I have taken time to think the matter over, and consulted my officers on the subject, I cannot suggest anything important in the way of improvement. So long as horses command higher pay at ordinary work than is paid by the Militia Department, it will be difficult to get them. You must hold out some inducement to a man before you will get him to consent to take his horses from their regular employment to go out for eight days' drill. I think a Field Battery should drill twelve or fifteen days, of six hours each day, and the horses be furnished with fodder in addition to the present pay.

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

R. R. CALL, Captain,
N. F. B.

Lieut.-Col. Jago, N. B. Artillery,
St. John.

New Brunswick Artillery.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 11th, 1873.

SIR,—With reference to the enclosed memorandum, I have now the honor to forward to you the reply of Captain Call, of the Newcastle Field Battery.

It appears to me that it might be worth while to take into consideration whether a regular system of registration of horses might not be carried out—the owner of the animal to receive a small retaining fee annually, in addition to the drill pay for the year; and in return he would have to obtain leave from proper authority before parting with the horse by sale or otherwise.

By payment of a small fixed sum in this manner it appears to me that owners of horses would have greater inducements to allow their horses to be enrolled, commanding officers would have a larger choice of horses suitable for the work required of them, and the expense to the country would not be materially increased.

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

DARELL R. JAGO, Lieut.-Col.,
N. B. Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. G. Maunsell,
Deputy Adjutant-General.
Mil. Dist. No. 8.

APPENDIX No. 5.

INSPECTION REPORTS.

APPENDIX

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1. Lieut.-Col. J. B. TAYLOR, D.A.G.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Date and place of muster, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether in camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.		
Battalion or Corps.	Company.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.						Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.
22nd Battalion						September 5th, Woodstock, 16 days.	Camp.	10	Wagon and Rail.	48 hours.		
1	Major Beard		3	65	65						29	368
2	„ Duncan, Embro		3	55	55						3	54
3	Capt. Homer, Princes-ton		3	55	55						3	38
4	Capt. Ellis, Ingersoll		3	55	55						3	36
5	Capt. Mullins, Nor-wich		3	55	55						3	46
6	Capt. McClenaghan, Strathallan		3	55	55						3	48
7	Capt. Chambers, East Oxford		3	55	55						3	52
8	Capt. Munroe, Lake Side		3	55	55	3	37					
			3	55	55	3	52	22				
24th Battalion						September 8th, Chatham, 16 days.	Camp.	13	Wagon and Rail.	48 hour.		
1	Capt. Smith, Chat-ham		3	65	65						3	235
2	Capt. Stephenson, Chatham		3	55	55						2	43
3	Capt. Rowe, Blenheim		3	55	55						1	47
4	„ Martin, East Tilbury		3	55	55						3	29
5	Capt. Holland, Both-well		3	55	55						3	39
6	Capt. Hughs, Dresden		3	55	55	3	32					
			3	55	55	3	45	24				
26th Battalion						September 9th, Strathroy, 16 days.	Camp.	12	Wagon and Rail.	48 hours.		
1	Capt. Garnett, Dela-ware		3	55	55						3	284
2	Capt. Lindsay, Nap-ier		3	55	55						3	34
3	Capt. McKeller, Harrierville		3	55	55						3	49
4	Capt. Brown, Thamesford		3	55	55						3	35
5	„ Millan, Lucan		3	55	55						3	52
6	„ McKeller, Park Hill		3	55	55						3	34
7	Capt. Irwin, Strath-roy		3	55	55	3	29					
			3	55	55	3	51	27				

No. 5.

performed the Annual Drill for 1873-74.

Cost of rations per head per diem at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band, Num-ber of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and if performed satisfactorily.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	F. of M. Batt.	F. of M. Comp.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed.	REMARKS.
Good.	Good.	None.	Band of 18 players present: very proficient.	Very good.	Company inspection of Arms and clothing. Battalion skirmish-ing, &c.	Yes.			12th September, 1873.	13th September, 1873.	
Good.	Good.	None.	Good Drum and Fife Band.	Fair.	Company inspection of Clothing and Arms, &c.	Yes.			15th September, 1873.	16th September, 1873.	
Good.	Good.	One.	Good instrumental band of 19 players.		Company inspection of Arms and Clothing, Battalion skirmish-ing, &c.	Yes.			16th September, 1873.	17th September, 1873.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Date and place of muster, and num- ber of days' drill performed.	Whether in camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
Battalion or Corps.	Company.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Battal'n or Corps.		Battal'n or Com- pany.						
			Officers. N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers. N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.					
27th Battalion.....	1	Capt. Savage, Oil Springs.....	3	55	55	24	.....	257			
	2	Capt. Pollock, Forrest	3	55	55	33	.....	42			
	3	Capt. Gattis, Widder	3	55	55	33	.....	40			
	4	Major Lewis, Moore- town.....	3	55	55	33	.....	55			
	5	Capt. Kingston, Warwick..	3	55	55	3	.....	37			
	6	„ McPherson, Watford..	3	55	55	3	.....	37			
								46	September 12th, Sarnia, 16 days.	Camp.	48 hours.
Garrison Artillery.....		Capt. Wood, Sarnia.	3	55	55	3	.....	28	12th Sept., 1873, Sarnia. 8 days.	Camp.	
Independent Infantry Company.....		Lieut. Rice, Windsor	3	55	55	2	.....	44	9th September, 1873, Windsor. 16 days.	Not in Camp.	
Independent Infantry Company.....		Capt. Wilkinson, Leamington..	3	55	55	3	.....	50	8th August, 1873. 8 days at Leamington.	Not in Camp.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1873-74.—Continued.

Battalion or Corps.	Company.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers. N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers. N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.	Date and place of muster, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether in camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of Band, Number of Musicians and proficiency.	General State of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and if performed satisfactorily.	Whether the men of the several Corps were bona fide enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Whether the prescribed course of Target practice has been performed, reporting number of non-exercised men, if any, giving average figure of merit of each Battalion, Corps and Company.			REMARKS.
																			F. of M. Batt.	F. of M. Comp.	Date of Inspection.	
													Good.	None.	Good Band of 18 players.		Company inspection of Arms and Clothing. Battalion skirmishing, &c.	Yes.	Yes.	19th September, 1873. 20th September, 1873.		
													Good.	None.	None.	Good.	Company inspection of Clothing, Arms, &c.	Yes.	Yes.	19th September, 1873. 20th September, 1873.		
													Good.	None.	None.	Good.	Company inspection of Clothing, Arms, &c.	Yes.	Yes.	30th September, 1873. 30th September, 1873.	Absent with leave, 11.	
													Good.	None.	None.	Good.	Company inspection of Clothing, Arms, &c.	Yes.	Yes.	15th August, 1873. 16th August, 1873.		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.		Date and place of muster, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether in camp or otherwise.	Miles.	Mode.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
Battalion or Corps.	Company.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.					
Cavalry Troop.....	Capt. Murray, Kingsville.....	3	45	3	38	10th October, 1873. Kingsville, 16 days.	Not in Camp.			
Cavalry Troop.....	Capt. Stewart, Mooretown.....	3	45	3	39	17th October, 1873. 16 days.	Not in Camp.			
Wellington Field Battery.....	Capt. McDonald, Guelph.....	4	70	4	66	Guelph, 8 days. In Camp, 21st September.				
Garrison Artillery, Goderich.....	Capt. Thompson, Goderich.....	3	55	3	28	August 19th, Goderich, 8 days. Headquarters.				

performed the Annual Drill for 1873-74.—Continued.

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 if performed satisfactorily.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Whether the prescribed course of target practice has been performed, reporting number of non-exercised men, if any, giving average figure of merit of each Battalion, Corps and Company.	F. of M. Batt.	F. of M. Comp.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was completed	REMARKS.
	Good.	One.	None.	Good.	Troop inspection of Clothing, Arms, &c.	Yes.				28th October, 1873.	28th October, 1873.	
	Good.	None.	None.	Good.	Troop inspection of Clothing, Arms, &c.	Yes.				4th October, 1873.	4th October, 1873.	
	Very Good.	None.	None.	Very Good.	Field movements.	Yes.	Yes.			October 27th, 1873.	October 28th, 1873.	
	Very Good.	None.	None.	Good.	Gun drill.	Yes.	Yes.			August 19th, 1873.	August 19th, 1873.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.—Continued.			Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.		Date and place of muster, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether in camp or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.
Battalion or Corps.	Company.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Battal'n or Corps.		Battal'n or Corps.				Miles.	Mode.	
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.					
28th Battalion	5	Capt. White	3	55	3	41	Oct. 10, St. Mary's, 16 days. Local Headquarters.				
32nd Battalion		Lieut.-Col. Sproat, Walkerton			33	264					
	1	Capt. Biggar, Southampton	3	55	3	29	8 days' drill at Walkerton, October 2nd. In Battalion Camp.	33	R	48 hours.	
	2	Capt. Barker, Kincardine	3	55	3	9		29	W		
	3	Capt. Sollery, Kincardine	3	55	3	18		28	W		
	4	Capt. Mitchell, Paisley	3	55	3	40		18	R		
	5	Capt. Hunter, Walkerton	3	55	3	40		47	RW		
	6	Capt. Morton, Arran	3	55	3	35		20	W		
	7	„ Ray, Belmore	3	55	3	53		17	W		
	8	„ Gillies, Teeswater	3	55	3	40					
33rd Battalion		Lieut.-Col. Ross, Goderich			24	226					
	3	Capt. Wilson, Wingham	3	55	3	17	8 days' drill at Goderich, 26th September. In Battalion Camp.	22	R	48 hours.	
	4	Capt. Murray, Clinton	3	55	3	24		13	R		
	5	„ Leckie, Ainleyville	3	55	2	43		38	WR		
	7	Capt. Shepherd, Porter's Hill	3	55	2	39		12	W		
	8	Capt. Kaine, Gorrie	3	55	1	38		52	W		
	9	„ Mallough, Dunganannon	3	55	3	27		13	W		

performed the Annual Drill for 1873-4.—Continued.

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 if performed satisfactorily.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Whether the prescribed course of target practice has been performed, reporting number of non-exercised men, if any, giving average figure of merit of each Battalion, Corps and Company.			Date of In-pection.	Date when drill was completed	REMARKS.
							F. of M. Batt.	F. of M. Comp.				
	Good.	None.	None.	Good.	Company drill.	Yes.				Oct. 20th.	Oct 28th.	
	Good.	None.	Good Band ; 11 musicians.	Good, except No. 1. which requires new accoutrements.	Battalion drill.	Yes.				10th October.	11th October.	
	Good.	None.	None.	Good.	Battalion drill.	Yes.				3rd October.	4th October.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2. Lieut.-Col. W. S. DURIE, D. A. G.		Establishment.		Actual strength present at Inspection.		Date and place of muster, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether in camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	
Battalion or Corps.	Company.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Battal'n or Corps.	Com- pany.	Battal'n or Corps.					Com- pany.
			Officers. N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.	Officers. N. C. O. and Men.					N. C. O. and Men.
<i>Cavalry.</i>										
G. G. Body Guard.....		Capt. Denison, Toronto.....	3	55	3	35	Not under canvas.			
2nd Regt. of Cavalry. Troop.....	1	Lieut.-Col. McLeod, Oakridges. Capt. Gregory, St. Catherines.....	3	45	3	45	Under canvas.			
	2	Capt. Baldwin, Oak- ridges.....	3	45	2	39	Auroa, 10th Sept. 16 days.	8	Marched.	
	3	Capt. Elliott, Merk- ham.....	3	45	3	38				
	4	Capt. Patterson, Grimsby.....	3	45	3	41	Grimsby, 2d Oct., 16 dys.			
	5	Capt. Marshall, Bur- ford.....	3	45	3	41	Burford, 29th Sept., 16 dys.			
	6	Capt. Brown, Queenston.....	3	45	3	40	Niagara, 20th Oct., 16 dys.			
		Staff.....	9	6						
		Total.....	27	270	17	244				

performed the Annual Drill for 1873-74.

Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.	Whether in possession of band. Num- ber of Musicians, and proficiency.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and if performed satisfactorily.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Whether the prescribed course of target practice has been performed, reporting number of non- exercised men, if any, giving average figure of merit of each Battalion, Corps and Company.			REMARKS.
							F. of M. Batt	F. of M. Comp.	Date of Inspection.	
		Nil		Good.	Mounted, & at mounted drills sword exercise.		Pt. A. Rose.....	12 '63	Oct. 10th.	Fine troop.
							Pt. R. Broadley.....	17 '88	Oct. 20th. Oct. 25th.	
		Good.					Sg. T. Copeland.....	17 '63	Sept. 17th. Sept. 18th.	
		None reported.	No.	In good order.	Drilled, as Troops—Sword exercise, skirmishing, &c.		Pt. H. Gardiner.....	20 '11	Oct. 9th. Oct. 12th.	
						Reported enrolled men.	Pt. C. Fisher.....	45 '21	Oct. 8th. Oct. 10th.	
									Oct. 27th. Oct. 30th.	No. 8 Troop, Wel- land, not equip- ped, did not per- form annual drill.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.—Continued.		Establishment.		Actual Strength present at Inspection.		Date and place of muster, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether in camp or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	
Battalion or Corps.	Company.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Battal'n or Corps.	Com-pany.	Battal'n or Corps.					Com-pany.
			Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.					Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.
<i>Field Batteries of Artillery.</i>										
Toronto.....	1	Capt. Gray, Toronto	6	75	6	54	Toronto, 22nd Sept., 16 days.	In barracks.		
Hamilton.....	1	Capt. Smith, Hamilton.....	5	75	4	71	Hamilton, 7th Oct., 16 days.	Not under canvas.		
Welland.....	1	Capt. King, Port Robinson.....	5	75						
<i>Garrison Batteries of Artillery.</i>										
St. Catherines.....	1	Capt. Holmes, St. Catherines.....	3	55						
Toronto.....	1	Capt. Gibson, Toronto	3	55	2	51	Toronto, 8th Aug. 16 days.	In barracks.		
Collingwood.....	1	Capt. Hogg, Collingwood.....	3	55	3	38	Collingwood, 28th Sept., 16 days.	Under canvas.		
<i>Infantry.</i>										
2nd Batt. Q. O. Rifles	10	Lieut.-Col. Gillmor, Toronto.	30	630	} Not performed Annual Drill.					
		Companies.....	8	6						
		Staff.....	38	630						

performed the Annual Drill for 1873-74.—Continued.

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 if performed satisfactorily.	Whether the men of the several Corps were <i>bona fide</i> enrolled members thereof, according to the Militia Act.	Whether the prescribed course of Target practice has been performed, reporting number of non-exercised men, if any, giving average figure of merit of each Battalion, Corps and Company.		Date of Inspection.		REMARKS.
							F. of M. Batt.	F. of M. Comp.	Date when drill was completed.		
.....	Good.	Nil.	No.	In good order.	Field Battery Drill.	Reported enrolled men.			Sept. 30th.	Sept. 30th.	
.....	One horse injured.	Yes, 12.	Good band.	In good order.	Field Battery Drill.	Reported enrolled men.			Oct. 12th.	Oct. 20th.	One horse injured, having been kicked. Case reported.
.....	Good.	None reported.	No.	In good order.	Heavy Ordnance Practice.	Reported enrolled men.			Sept. 29th.	Aug. 15th.	
.....									Sept. 30th.	Aug. 15th.	

