

LIST of Officers of the Active Militia, &c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate.	Second Class Certificate.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.		
	1875	1875
Mairs, James, Captain, 54th Battalion.....	8th October.	
Morehouse, W. A., Captain, 53rd Battalion.....	do	
McAuley, M., Captain, 58th Battalion.....	do	
McKinney, Taber, Lieutenant, 60th Battalion.....	do	
McLeod, Donald N., Lieutenant, 58th Battalion.....	do	
McLeod, Donald, Lieutenant, 54th Battalion.....	do	
Ramage, James D., Captain, 58th Battalion.....	do	
Rodier, P. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 76th Battalion.....	23rd July.	
Rolfe, Marshall, Captain, 53rd Battalion.....	8th October.	
Ryther, Dorland P., Lieutenant, 53rd Battalion.....		8th October.
Sully, George, Captain, 3rd Battalion Victoria Volunteer Rifles.....		28th April.
Wood, Israel, Captain, Stanstead Troop Cavalry.....		16th April (1872)
Walker, John Alex., Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Victoria Vol. Rifles.....		28th April.
Wyatt, Thos. J., Lieutenant, 58th Battalion.....		8th October.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Hart, Frederick H.....		29th July.
Howe, William T., Lieutenant, 71st Battalion.....	13th August.	
McGee, Chas., Captain, St. George Infantry Co.....	do	
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.		
Foyle, H. A., Lieutenant, Victoria Provisional Battalion.....	15th July.	

APPENDIX No. 8.

ON CAVALRY ORGANIZATION.

CLINTON, ONTARIO,
29th June, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you a copy of letter (A) and system (B) of organization of the Cavalry of which I made mention at Camp Niagara. You are doubtless somewhat familiar with the system of that date, and will therefore readily perceive the changes which from time to time have been made for the improvement of the force, and as it seems to me there is much room for further improvements, and that with but little or no greater expenditure than caused by the present system. I beg leave to offer a few remarks in connection with the enclosed paper and our present system, endeavoring to confine myself to the branch of the service to which I belong, and in which I have ever taken a great interest, although being as equally conversant with Infantry, having passed through the Military School under Col. Lowrie, 47th Regiment, and obtained a first class certificate, and was afterwards for five years Adjutant of the 19th Lincoln Battalion.

In regard to the Troop organization I have but little to offer, as the officers and non-commissioned officers are as in my system; but in the place of the number of men being reduced, as has been the case, I still adhere to the fifty, with full equipments for each man, for it is better for all purposes to have one strong troop than two weak ones, and the officers draw equally as much pay for the one as the other, and have not the same amount of responsibility or work, so am of opinion it would be better to have stronger troops if we had fewer of them.

The Troops, with but few exceptions, having been formed into regiments, the Staff advocated have been appointed, but were the Adjutants (if duly qualified) permanent Staff Officers under pay, it would add greatly to the efficiency of a regiment, as I will endeavor to show.

In the first place, as you are aware, Sir, an Adjutant has to know everything in connection with his regiment, and be able at all times to answer any questions pertaining thereto. Such is not the case now. He never sees any portion of his regiment, or hears anything in connection with it, but when in camp, consequently he has to feel his way, as it were, in the dark for the first two or three days, in the place of being able to go to his work at once.

Again, Commanding Officers never see any portion of the regiment from one camp to another. Captains of Troops never see their Troops from one annual drill to another, and know but little or anything about them until they want them for drill, and yet these officers are paid—the former twenty-five dollars, and the latter forty dollars per annum for drill purposes, and in most cases are unable to drill their men. Consequently, when they come together in camp the Adjutant has to drill them separately before he can go on with his regimental drill. And then again, each Captain receives sixty dollars per annum for the care of arms, and I find it is as I stated in 1862, they are but little cared for. On inspecting their accoutrements when in camp, I found the saddlery in many cases in an unserviceable condition, many of the straps lost or broken, curb chains tied together with bits of string and wire, collar chains the same, and many of them lost, the numnahs torn and eaten by mice, the leathers rotten, and have not been oiled since they were issued, although I gave orders last year they were to do so. But it is well known that as soon as they are dismissed, no one has any authority over them, the Captains being afraid to use the authority they possess, and endeavor to gain popularity, and make as much as they can out of their position, without any regard to the service or country; and in many cases, although, contrary to the law, the men are not sworn in—they come in for

the annual drill, and after that is over, they are seen in the ranks no more. All this could be obviated by a paid Staff Officer, as none would dare ignore his authority, and he would have a general supervision over officers and men; and I cannot perhaps do better than here bring to your notice a case which occurred in one of the troops some eight years ago, shortly after it had received its equipments. At that time, although Adjutant of the 19th Battalion, I was the appointed and paid Instructor of three troops of Cavalry, and on going to drill one day, a man came on parade with accoutrements very dirty. After giving a severe reprimand, I ordered him to appear on parade the next morning with his things thoroughly clean, did he not, I would hire a man to clean them, and stop the amount out of his pay. The next day, on repairing to the place of drill, I was informed by an inn-keeper that the man had brought his things to his house, thrown them down in the bar room, telling him to tell me I might take them and clean them myself, for he would not. I immediately went to a Magistrate and got a warrant for his arrest, which was duly executed, and the following day he was brought before a Bench of Magistrates, and fined seven dollars and costs, amounting in all to ten dollars. I had no trouble with him or any man of that troop after; but his Captain dare not have resorted to such a measure. Were there Regimental paid Staff Officers they could enforce the laws and orders of the force, compel the arms and accoutrements to be kept in good order, get the men out for occasional drills, teach them the sword and carbine drill, and were the drill sheds, where there are troops, converted into riding schools, teach them riding, so that when they went into camp they would soon be fit for field drill. He could also instruct the officers and non-commissioned officers in their duty, and give them lectures in that most important of duties, out-post duty, of which they know but little or anything about now, and by having a general supervision over the regiment prevent many irregularities which entail expense on the country, as every thing should pass through his hands, and be examined by him. Under our present system, should any disturbance take place by which the force is called out, the expense on the country by fraud would be similar to that of our neighbors during their civil war.

There is much more I would like to lay before you, but my duties as an Assistant Engineer, with a section of sixteen miles under construction to look after, occupies nigh the whole of my time. But I may here mention that several of the men at work on the line, citizens of the United States, left their work to fill up a Company now at Guelph. They told their foreman they were going to camp to have a spree. Such is the state of the Force, that in three months from now, if ordered out at an hour's notice, one third of the men that have been in these camps would not be in the companies, and yet they are shown on paper as full companies. I feel, Sir, I have trespassed too much on your valuable time.

I have, therefore, the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble obedient servant,

S. W. SPILLETTE, Captain,
Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Cavalry.

Major-General SELBY SMYTH,
Commanding the Militia of Canada.

[A.]

ST. CATHERINES,
25th September, 1862.

SIR,—Having noticed in the debate on the Militia Bill, prior to the prorogation of Parliament, a paragraph relating to the Volunteer Cavalry, stating they were a useless expense, and I, as one perfectly conversant with that branch and its usefulness, must admit that in their present state they are of but little use, but can be made very useful were a better system than that of the present adopted. Knowing they

have not the facilities for attending drill as often as the other branches of the service, who are composed of men living in close proximity with the place appointed for their meeting for drill, whereas, they being for the most part composed of men living entirely in the rural districts, many of them at a distance of ten and twelve miles from the place of meeting for drill, with roads that are almost impassable in spring and fall, it is therefore more difficult to get them together as often as the other branches of the service. I therefore beg to lay before you a system whereby I am led to believe the cavalry can be organized and brought to as good a state of proficiency as any branch of the service, and be of eminent service to the country in time of war.

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

S. W. SPILLETTE,
Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Royal Lancers,
Instructor of Cavalry.

J. C. RYKERT, Esq., M.P.
For the County of Lincoln.

[B.]

MODE OF ORGANIZING THE CAVALRY.

1. That each Troop should consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Cornet, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Trumpeter, one Farrier, and forty privates. Total, exclusive of officers, fifty. Then each Troop, when called out for drill, could be divided into two (one Squadron) and drilled as such.

2. That three Troops compose one Regiment, with the necessary Staff, consisting of one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, one Quarter-Master, one Paymaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, one Veterinary Surgeon, one Drill Instructor, who will also act in the capacity of Adjutant, as having a thorough knowledge of every officer and man, he would be of material service to the working of a Regiment in that capacity; and each Instructor should be granted an allowance for forage for one horse, thus doing away with the present expense of travelling.

3. Each Troop to be drilled not less than eighteen days in one year, six of which, at least, to be consecutive, the remainder to be left to the discretion of the officers in command of Troops, they taking advantage of the most seasonable periods of the year, and so far studying the convenience of the troopers, as to enable as many as possible to attend at the same time. Four hours' actual drill to constitute one day, which to be duly performed, and returns to be made out by the Adjutant, signed by Officers in command of Troops, and forwarded to Brigade Majors.

4. For each day's actual drill each man to be paid the sum of one dollar, and when called out for actual service, each man providing his horse with forage and rations for himself, the sum of two dollars per day. If forage and rations be supplied by commissariat, the contract price to be deducted from his pay.

5. To be clothed and equipped at the expense of the Province. Clothing to be of the uniform pattern of the Imperial Hussars. Each suit to last five years, and each man retain it in his own possession, and be held responsible for the same, and all repairs or damages to be made good at his own expense.

6. Regular military saddles and bridles, swords, belts, pouches and belts, and rifled carbine. The saddlery and arms to be kept in an armory or place appointed for that purpose, which place to be as central as possible, and always be the place of assembly. An experienced person appointed to look after the arms and saddlery, issuing and receiving the same, and be held responsible for their correct keeping, and make good any deficiencies he may be unable to account for, for if left to the Troopers' own keeping, they would become unserviceable in two or three years, whereas, otherwise they would last thirty or forty years. If armed with a rifled

carbine, and taught the use of dismounted as well as mounted, it would prove a very effective weapon in time of war in a country like this, which is so much intersected with woodlands.

7. Officers in command of Troops to be responsible for and duly impress it upon the minds of their men that they always bring the same horse to drill, unless sick, which must be duly vouched for, and which, on no account, to be parted with without permission of the Officer in command of the Troop, under a penalty of not less than five dollars, which fine to be duly imposed.

8. Each man to serve a term of not less than five years, and be sworn in. Or no man be allowed to leave without giving a written notice to the Officer commanding his Troop, which notice, when signed by him, to be forwarded to the Officer in command of the Regiment, from thence through the usual channel to the Commander-in-Chief for his approval, after which to be given to the man, who will then consider himself discharged, and not before. And no man to be discharged by Officers in command of Troops or Regiments unless authorized by the Commander-in-Chief.

9. Every Officer to undergo an examination as to his qualification for holding his present or obtaining a higher commission.

10. Each Regiment to be brought together and drilled as such by the Colonel, or in his absence, the next senior Officer present, at least one day in every year.

11. For the better order of discipline, a code of by-laws may be established in each Troop, to be drawn up by the Officer in command, submitted to and signed by each man, and then forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief for his approval, after which to become law.

S. W. SPILLETTE,
Troop Sergeant-Major, 9th Royal Lancers,
Instructor of Cavalry.

St. CATHERINES, 25th September, 1862.

APPENDIX No. 9.

SUGGESTIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL STAFF.

CAMP NIAGARA, June, 10th 1875.

SIR,—The medical officers whose names appear below, having been requested by the regimental surgeons in camp at Niagara, in June, 1875, to act as a committee to draft certain suggestions to be presented to the consideration of the General commanding, with the view of obtaining such regulations relating to the proper organization of the Volunteer Medical Staff as would properly define their relative duties and positions in the Active Force, and better provide for the efficient carrying out of medical duties in camp or on active service, beg to offer the following:—

1st. That a chief Medical Officer or Inspector General of Hospitals from the regular service should be appointed at Ottawa, as Superintendent of the whole Volunteer Medical Staff of the Dominion, and that in each Military District, one Surgeon, whose term of service in the Active Force would entitle him under the new regulations of the British service, to rank as Surgeon Major, should be appointed under him to take charge of all medical stores, and supervise all medical regulations relating to the Military District over which he presides.

2nd. That Medical Officers wishing to retire from service, may be permitted to do so, retaining their rank; and that should the State require the active services of the Volunteer Force, the Officers so retiring shall have a prior claim to appointments over civilians who have not seen service.

3rd. That in all other respects the regulations relating to the Medical Staff of the Volunteer Force of this Dominion, should, so far as practicable, be similar to those prevailing in the regular service.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants.

JAMES THORBURN, MD.,
Q. O. R.
ISAAC RYALL, MD.,
13th Battalion.
AUGUSTUS JUKES, MB.,
19th Battalion.

To the Commandant
at Camp, Niagara.

REPORT ON MEDICINE CHESTS, &c.

CAMP RIVIÈRE OUELLE, 26th August, 1875.

By order of Lieut-Colonel Duchesnay, Commandant of the Brigade, we the undersigned Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the several battalions composing this Brigade, have assembled to examine the medicine chests actually at our disposal for the medical service of the camp; and after a careful examination of the contents of these medicine chests, have the honor to report.

1st. That from the box of medicaments contained in these medicine chests, the following can be dispensed with without inconvenience:—

Gum arabic powders.

Compound colocynth pills, (the cathartic pills being sufficient.)

Opium pills of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., (the pills of 1 gr. being sufficient.)

2nd. That it would be very advantageous, and even necessary, to add to the list the following medicaments:—

Acid carbolie.

Tinct: Iodi:

Liq: fer: perchloridi: fortia.

Arg: nitratis:

Chlorodyne:

Pat: bromia:

Quin. Sulph:

Atrop: Sulph:

Collodium simpli stipt:

Pot: ant: Fort:

Liq: am: Fort:

A diarrhoea mixture thus compounded:

Tinct: lavendulæ: ziji

Spirit: camph: zij

Tinct: opii: zj

} Dose, xxv m. n. s. on a lump of white sugar.

Emp: saponis.

Silk or metallic thread for ligatures.

3rd. We also consider as most important, to add for the use of the Brigade, a case of instruments for teeth; a simple small surgical case; half a dozen of catheters, different sizes; a surgical case which should include an india rubber tube, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and 9 feet long, in case of accidents which would necessitate the amputation of a limb.

Our opinion is that a medicine chest thus composed with the additions we have mentioned, for the use of the Brigade, would be sufficient for the daily wants of the camps of exercises.

The whole humbly submitted.

F. P. ROY, M. D.

R. FISET, M. D.

P. E. GRANDBOIS, M. D.

C. G. DELAGRAVE, M. L. L.

Asst. Sergt. 9th Battalion.

To the Commandant
at Camp, Rivière Ouelle.

APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF STORES, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
STORE BRANCH, Ottawa 1st January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following report in relation to the Militia Stores and Properties in my charge:—

CLOTHING.

During the past year the system which has heretofore prevailed in procuring the clothing required for the Militia from England has in a great measure ceased. The principal part required last year has been made in the country from cloth of Canadian manufacture. The clothing so made was issued almost as fast as it was received into store, after due inspection, and there is none of it now remaining on hand.

AMMUNITION.

The issue of ammunition for practice during the past year was 848,608 rounds of Snider ball and 477,117 rounds of blank. From the ball, however, must be deducted 231,870 rounds, sold to the different Rifle Associations, and to officers and men of the Militia Force, this being nearly double the amount sold during the previous year.

17,840 lbs. of gunpowder and 12,155 friction tubes have been issued for practice to the various Field Batteries and corps of Garrison Artillery, with a proportionate quantity of fuzes, shot and shell.

1,205,440 rounds of Snider ball have been received from England during the past year, as also 10,807 lbs. of gunpowder and 25,000 friction tubes. These are now stored at Toronto as a reserve for the service of the Militia in that section of the Dominion

ARMS, ETC.

Nearly 5,000 Snider rifles and a quantity of Ordnance stores for the service of the M.L.R. 9-pounder guns have also been received during the past year, and stored in Toronto as a reserve for the service of the Field Batteries in that portion of the Dominion, and thus obviate the necessity of drawing on the distant stores of Montreal and Quebec whenever occasion requires.

The Department sold last year, under the authority of an Order in Council, 1,370 Spencer carbines, for which the sum of \$12,330 was received. These arms were of an obsolete pattern, and were taken into store from the different corps of cavalry throughout the country when the new Snider carbines were issued to those corps. The Spencer carbines thus disposed of were of no service whatever to the Department.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

1,000 tents have also been received from England during the past year; 500 of these will be stored at Toronto as a reserve, and the balance will be distributed to such stations as require them, as soon as they have been properly marked at Ottawa.

The camp losses have been as usual heavy during the past season. There have been lost or made away with 6 tents, 17 tent valises, 60 pin bags, and 382 blankets; also 3 medicine chests having an aggregate value of \$1,057.30. The camp damages received by the Department, amount to \$26.06.

BOARDS OF SURVEY.

These were held at the different stations during the month of January in accordance with the General Order on this head. The unserviceable and obsolete stores condemned by the several Boards were subsequently sold by public auction and realized the sum of \$1,104.21.

STORES SOLD AND RENTS.

Deposit receipts to the credit of the Receiver General have been received during the last year, amounting to the sum of \$26,421.76, the different items for which this amount was received, are shown in the statement underneath:—

Ammunition.	Clothing.		Rent.	Miscellaneous.	Total Amount.
	Officers'.	Mens'.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,176 98	63 26	1,224 33	5,515 49	14,441 70	26,421 76

Owing to a large transfer of lands to the Department of the Interior, they not being required for Militia purposes, a reduction has taken place in the amount of rents received as compared with the previous year's receipts. The properties remaining in Militia charge, with the number of tenants, and amount of rental, is shown in the statement underneath:—

Localities.	Tenants.	Rental. \$ cts.
Chatham, Ont.....	1	5 00
Niagara.....	9	188 00
Toronto.....	3	240 00
Ottawa.....	1	1 00
Kingston.....	24	584 57
Montreal, &c.....	5	251 75
Isle aux Noix.....	2	252 00
Quebec.....	27	3,369 86
Point Levis.....	31	1146 25
New Brunswick.....	16	143 49
Nova Scotia.....	5	169 71
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1 00
Total,	125	\$6,352.63

The arrears of rent due at the close of the year, amounted to \$911.78.

DRAFT TO MANITOBA.

In the month of August, I was directed to proceed to Sarnia, for the purpose of superintending the equipment of the 98 men, directed to assemble there, for the purpose of being sent to Manitoba *via* the Dawson route, to replace the men

whose time had expired. The men composing the draft were encamped during their short stay, and rationed at the Grand Trunk Railway refreshment room, this being found to be a more economical and satisfactory arrangement than providing them with rations to be cooked by themselves, which would have entailed the necessity of making cooking and other arrangements not warranted by the limited period of their stay. The men were dispatched in two separate batches on the 6th and 10th of August. The first detachment under the command of Lieut-Colonel Jackson, the second under the command of Lieut-Colonel Lamontagne. Each detachment reaching its destination satisfactorily and without any casualty whatever.

THOS. WILY, Lieut.Colonel,
Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

(Addition to Appendix No. 1.)

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 11.

HEAD QUARTERS, VICTORIA, B. C.
January 10, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith enclosed, a formal report of the Military District under my command for 1875.

I have but few changes to note since my last annual inspection, and the Major General Commanding having but recently made a personal tour of inspection through the District, and reviewed the majority of the corps of which the Militia force here is composed, I shall endeavour to make my report as concise as possible, dwelling only on such points as I consider most essential to the future success of the organization.

The total nominal strength of the corps in this District consists of the following, viz:—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.
Artillery.....	2	25
Infantry (Rifles).....	12	160
Total.....	14	180

The corps comprising this force are all nearly up to their full complement, but owing to various causes, which I shall endeavour hereafter to explain, did not make as satisfactory musters at inspection as I could have wished or had anticipated.

1st. I commenced my annual tour by the inspection of the Nanaimo Rifle Corps, on the 3rd of December, and was much disappointed at finding only 2 officers and 12 N. C. officers and men present.

I was informed, however, by Capt. Bryden, the officer commanding this corps, that his Service Roll includes 36 N. C. officers and men, and that the majority of the absentees, were only deterred by diffidence from appearing at inspection, they not having had the advantage of any drill during the past year, owing to the absence of any qualified instructor, both the officers, N. C. officers and Men being all alike new to the work, and never having had any opportunity of becoming competent in that capacity, further than that afforded by a six weeks' training last year, by a N. C. officer from Her Majesty's fleet then on the station.

The absence of a drill shed in this locality, also militates considerably against the success of the corps, and much dissatisfaction has arisen from the fact that the rifle range, a very good one of 600 yards, has been constructed entirely by the officers and men of the Company, and without any assistance from the Dominion Government.

As, however, I purpose appending to my report an estimate of the requirements of the various posts under my command, I shall at present pass that matter without further comment.

I may add, however, that the inclemency of the weather was a considerable impediment not only in this instance, but also in my other inspections throughout the entire District; snow and rain prevailing alternately the whole time, and to such an extent, as to render it a matter of much personal labor and inconvenience for the men to attend.

This leads me to refer you to my letter of the 12th October 1874, wherein from another point of view I pointed out the great disadvantages arising from the present system of condensing the annual drill season into the five months ending November 30th, of each year, as also to my report of the 24th December 1874, on the 2nd page of which I alluded to the same subject, more in regard to the difficulties of travel in this Province at that time of year, and I now take this opportunity of again urging upon your notice the advisability of permitting the inspections in this District to take place in the month of June, and authorizing the continuance of the Drill season also to that date.

The few men who were present made a very creditable appearance both as to their arms, accoutrements, and clothing, as also in the manner in which they performed the various exercises in which I examined them, including the bayonet, manual and firing exercises and company drill, and I am led to believe that another season's instruction in drill, under a competent person, would convert them into as efficient a corps as any in the District, and that the officers would thenceforth be able to carry on the drill instruction of the Company, without any further extra assistance.

On the 8th December, I inspected the two companies of Rifles at Victoria under the command of Captains Roscoe and Vinter, the authorized strength of which is as follows, viz:—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.
No. 1 Company	3	40
No. 2 Company	3	40
Total	6	80

These companies are, each, one officer and five men short of their establishment at present, owing to recent casualties, but will recruit to their respective limits during the ensuing season.

They mustered as follows, viz:—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.
No. 1 Company	2	24
No. 2 Company	2	17
Total	4	41

The arms, accoutrements and clothing were in good order, and the evolutions, viz: Manual and Firing exercises and Company Drill, well performed.

The Victoria Corps although supplied with a good drill shed by the Dominion Government labor under the serious disadvantage of the want of gas in the building, thereby rendering it practically all but useless for drill purposes during the winter season, the only time during which it is actually required, as owing to the nature of the construction of the building it is a positive impossibility to attempt to light it efficiently by coal oil lamps.

For information on the subject of the advisability of lighting the drill shed at Victoria with gas, as also the cost of such addition, I beg to refer you to my letter (with enclosures) dated the 9th October 1874.

There is a first-class rifle range in the immediate neighborhood of Victoria City, staked off up to nine hundred yards and capable of still further extension if necessary, at any time, but the entire cost of construction and maintenance including rent of same, under a seven years lease, has been hitherto borne by the British Columbia Provincial Rifle Association, which gives rise to much dissatisfaction, as the range is chiefly used for the annual target practice of the Militia, the Association only requiring its use for three days in each year, for their annual matches, besides the competition for the *entrée* to the team of Marksmen to represent the Dominion of Canada at

Wimbledon, which though under the management of the Association, is virtually a Militia matter, being exclusively confined to the Militiamen of the Province.

The Provincial Association has already expended over \$250.00 on this range, and being very low in funds, have naturally looked for assistance from the Dominion Government, but has hitherto received none in this respect.

An Armoury is also much required both at Victoria and the other Militia Stations of this District, the want of which necessitates the alternative of allowing the militiamen to take charge of their own rifles and clothing, which sometimes results in the loss of articles, and places the Captains in rather an equivocal position.

3rd. Owing to indisposition I was unable to make my inspection of the two corps at New Westminster until the 22nd of December, on which day I paraded the Artillery under the command of Lieut. Scott and the New Westminster Rifles under the command of Capt. Burn at the Drill Shed.

The present establishment of the Corps is as follows, viz :

	Officers	N. C. Officers and Men.
Seymour Artillery.....	2	25
New-Westminster Rifles.....	3	40
Assistant Surgeon.....	1	"
Total.....	6	65

Of these there were present on parade—

	Officers	N. C. Officers and Men.
Seymour Artillery.....	1	18
New Westminster Rifles.....	3	28
Assistant Surgeon.....	1	"
Total.....	5	46

The Artillery had only been recently equipped but presented a most soldier-like appearance, and I have no doubt will with due training form an excellent corps. As, however, they had not been practiced, I did not put them through any movements.

The Rifle Corps under Capt. Burr made a very creditable show, their arms and accoutrements being in exemplary condition. Owing to the dangerous state of the foundation of the Drill Shed I was unable to see them perform any evolutions, but they went through the manual and firing exercises in a manner to lead me to suppose they had been well drilled, and had given every attention to the instruction they had received from Capt. Burr and the other officers of the corps, who have themselves at all times acted in the capacity of instructors towards them.

Except in point of numbers, I must unhesitatingly pronounce the result of my annual inspection as most satisfactory, and I feel confident that should my suggestions be adopted, the ensuing year will show a considerable improvement over the past, both in numerical attendance and general efficiency.

I append a schedule marked A of the improvements required at the different military stations in this District, with a plan for the liquidation of their cost which I trust will receive the approbation of the Hon. Minister of Militia and Defence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. HOUGHTON, Lt.-Col.
D.A.G. My. Dist. No. 11.

SCHEDULE A.

1ST.—VICTORIA.

Introduction of gas and fittings to drill shed, (See letter and enclosure 9th Oct., 1874) about.....	\$130 00
Reimbursement to B.C.R. Association about.....	250 00
Fittings of Armoury and Sundries.....	120 00
	<hr/>
	\$500 00

2ND.—NEW WESTMINSTER.

Rifle Range construction and improvements with extension to 800 yards	\$150 00
Repairs of Drill-shed.....	500 00
Additions of two Armouries.....	200 00
Repairs of Magazine.....	100 00
Shed for protection of guns and carriages.....	150 00
Stoves for heating drill-shed.....	60 00
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	\$1,160 00

3RD.—NANAIMO.

Drill-Shed and Armoury.....	\$1,000 00
Rifle Range.....	150 00
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	\$1,150 00
Total.....	\$2,810 00

MEMO.—A quantity of obsolete arms and suitable ammunition being now in store at Esquimalt and Victoria, I beg to suggest that they be sold and the proceeds appropriated to the benefit of the Militia of this Province. They will probably realize the entire sum above named. These stores were handed over gratuitously by the Provincial to the Dominion Government recently.

C. F. HOUGHTON, Lt.-Col.,
D.A.G. My. Dist. No. 11.

(Addition to

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 11. Lieut.-Col. C. F. HOUGHTON, D.A.G.M.		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.		
Battalion or Corps.	Companies.	Commanding Officer and Head Quarters.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Officers.	N. - C. O. and Men.	Place.		Date.	Number of days' drill performed.	Miles.
								Victoria Rifles.			
No. 1 Company.		Capt. Roscoe, Victoria.....	2	40	2	24	Drill performed at Company's Head-Quarters.				
No. 2 do		Capt. Vinter, Victoria.....	2	40	2	17					
New Westminster Rifles	1	Capt. Burr, New Westminster.....	3	40	3	28	do				
Nanaimo Rifles.....		Capt. Bryden, Nanaimo	3	40	2	12	do				
Seymour Artillery.		Lieut. Scott, New Westminster.....	2	25	1	18	do				

Appendix No. 2.)

performed the Annual Drill for 1875-76.—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.	Ranges.			
		Good.	5	7 musi.	Good.	Company Drill, Manual and Firing Exercises.	Yes.			December 8th.		Comparatively few men have completed their target practice, owing to shortness of season.
		do	4	2 do	do	do	do			December 22nd.		do do
		do			do	do	do			December 3rd.		do do
					do	do	do			December 22nd.		do do