

they are enrolled, or to return to the district from which they came. This part of the original scheme seems to have failed in its object in the Province of Quebec; those who join a long course generally wish to follow a permanent military career, which the present system does not contemplate.

I would recommend the Gunnery Schools to be regarded as distinct corps of Canadian artillery embodied for duty, the care of forts, armament, &c., and to serve as instructors to the militia artillery, detachments of which should be attached as supernumeraries, especially during winter, when work and trade is dull. A good class of men would be procured for training who are not a floating population, and would return to their militia corps; no man in a good position can leave his work during the busy season for any lengthened period.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Gunnery School should, I think, be allowed to retain their militia rank, and be borne on the list of their corps (names in italics), returning to them during the drill season, to assist in training. They would be a reliable element of professional ability in case of need.

On the 4th and 5th of March, 1873, the services of "B" Battery were called for in conjunction with the 8th Battalion or "Stadacona" Rifles, and the Quebec Cavalry, to aid the civil power during the election for Quebec Centre.

The garrison duties, care of forts, armament, &c., at Quebec, Point Levis, and Montreal, which formerly devolved on three batteries of Royal Artillery, a company of Royal Engineers, an Imperial Regiment of Infantry, and the depot company of the 2nd Battalion Quebec Rifles at Montreal, have been a heavy task on a battery of 160 of all ranks, who have been at the same time instructing, and being instructed in the duties of both Field and Garrison Artillery, while a large proportion of officers, non-commissioned officers and men have been, in consequence of the short time of engagement, constantly changing.

A certain proportion of old non-commissioned officers and gunners from the Royal Artillery might with advantage be enlisted as permanent caretakers for the Levis forts, &c., and the towers of Abraham. These men should be supernumerary to the battery strength, as it interferes with the instruction of a soldier engaged for a short term when he is sent on detachment.

The Guard duty, though reduced to a minimum, is so onerous as to allow the men fewer number of nights in bed, than is considered consistent with the preservation of health by the Medical Officers of the British Army.

The shot, shell—10,000 rounds—and artillery stores, had to be moved from the whole of the town lines in consequence of intrusions received.

The amount of labor in removing 10,000 shot and shell, and the proportion of other artillery stores, can scarcely be realized, except by those engaged in the duty.

The annual gun practice was carried out partly on the ice of the St. Charles river, with smooth-bore 32-pounder guns, taken down from the town lines for that purpose; practice was also carried on from smooth-bore 32-pounder guns on sleighs, as well as from the 7-inch breech-loading rifle gun in the King's bastion.

The mortar practice, from the Lewis Curtain and from St. Helen's Island, Montreal,

The small sum recommended in my letter dated 25th March, 1873, to be allowed for the recovery of projectiles, as in the British service, would be a great saving to Government, especially when it is remembered that only 200 rounds per gun, for the sea front, and 100 for land, is all that was left by the Imperial Government, an utterly inadequate provision.

There are not, I am informed, any 24 pounder shot left in the reserve stores in this Province, though the principal part of the armament is of this caliber, the reserve warlike stores, not being in my charge and being directed not to inspect them unless specially ordered, I cannot report with certainty, though I believe it my duty to bring to your notice what I believe to be the fact.

The return of practice of "B" battery, bears favourable comparison with that carried out by the picked detachments of British Volunteer Artillery at Shoeburyness.

The usual prizes for good shooting were not provided for in the estimates for last year.

I would strongly recommend the formation of a Canadian Artillery Association, on something of the same principles as the national Artillery Association of England. I think it would contribute much to emulation among Volunteer Artillery, and conduce to efficiency, as the Dominion Rifle Association does so permanently, in the case of the Infantry, especially if picked gun detachments were sent home from the various Provinces to compete with the English Volunteer Artillery at Shoeburyness. If they accompanied the Dominion Rifle detachment, permission might be obtained for them, through the kindness of the War Department, to go through a short course at Woolwich Arsenal and Shoeburyness, during the interval between the Wimbledon and Shoeburyness competitions, while a few selected officers might be allowed to attend the Autumn Manœuvres, School of Musketry at Hythe, Cavalry at Maidstone, and Signalling and Siege Operations at Chatham.

Small Arm practice was carried out at the Engineer Park, Point Levis, in the month of July, 1873.

Winter marches on snow shoes, concluding with a bivouac in the woods beyond Charlesbourg, gave some little experience of the difficulties of winter operations in the coldest portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

A Summer Camp of "B" battery for a week, was formed at Lake Beauport, where skirmishing in the woods, surveying, swimming, and athletic sports, were conducive to the instruction, health, and enjoyment of all ranks; no expense was incurred by Government, rations being brought out by the battery horse and forage wagons to the Summer Camp; provisions and camp kettles, &c., were drawn out to the winter bivouac on toboggans by the men themselves. The French Canadians were, of course, quite at home in the woods; the conduct of the men was excellent, and no complaints were made by the inhabitants of the neighborhood or the proprietors, Messrs. Getling and P. Pepin, who liberally gave permission to collect firewood, &c.

A Reconnaissance Report, and military sketch of the Kennebec Road towards the frontier, was executed by a party of officers, at their own expense.

I trust in any future organization, the desirability of giving a higher rate of pay to artillery and cavalry may not be lost sight

of in compensation for the greater amount of duty, in connection with horses, as well as more complicated drills and material to take charge of, if rates of pay are made the same for artillery and infantry (which is contrary to the custom of any army). The more hard worked service, in which intelligence and bodily strength are most needed, will suffer from the attraction of equal pay for less work in the other arms.

It would perhaps be beyond my province to comment upon the recommendation of schools for all arms, by the late Adjutant General, but I beg strongly to submit that the numerical strength of "B" Battery is utterly inadequate for the requirements of duty and artillery instruction.

The duties of garrison and field artillery being as distinct as those of cavalry and infantry, only each of the artillery branches is far more difficult, and takes much longer to learn.

I am of opinion that for each Gunnery School a Garrison Battery, and one of Field Artillery, with at least one captain and two subalterns, one sergeant major, one quarter-master sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, six bombardiers, one trumpeter and 125 gunners or drivers is required for each battery. The captain would be much occupied with pay and discipline, but the subalterns, duly qualified in time, might each take a subject to teach as a speciality, such as surveying, or fortifications, or military law, &c.

The field battery should consist at least of four guns, four ammunition wagons, and forty horses with less than that number it would be impracticable to teach Field Battery movements. Mounted officers should be permitted to draw a forage ration for their private horses, used for Government purposes, as allowed at the cavalry school last year. Militia artillery officers non-commissioned officers and gunners should be attached, supernumerary for "short courses" to field or garrison batteries, as the case might be; their instruction being confined to their special arm.

At Quebec the present staff of one surgeon, one adjutant, one quarter-master one quarter-master sergeant, one office clerk, one hospital sergeant, one provost sergeant could perform the duties for a school of all arms, provided the artillery, cavalry and infantry were all in the citadel, which as accommodation for 600 men, but not for the proportion of officers—half of the officers' quarters and the mess room being occupied as a summer residence by His Excellency the Governor General.

The office clerk, provost, sergeant, hospital sergeant (who acts as pay sergeant) are not paid by Government for the performance of these duties, which they have been executing for two years, with the hope of recognition in the shape of pay and authorized rank.

The musicians of the band (20), though trained as garrison artillery, should be supernumerary to the strength of the established batteries, extra guards and duties are thrown on their comrades, and it is already extremely difficult and expensive to the officers to keep up a band in which it is not permitted to engage men for a longer period than 12 months. It takes at least that time to instruct a man, who then goes elsewhere where he can make more money.

A School master, with the rank and pay of lieutenant, is much required. Instruction has to be given in two languages at the Quebec School.