

they proceeded 20 miles in marching order, according to the standing orders on this head, returning to their own headquarters in Kingston, where the guns and harness were deposited in the Artillery Park, and the members of the battery dismissed to their homes.

The annual tabular inspection report, and the district target practice returns are enclosed.

A statement of the last issues of clothing and equipment is also attached, as well as the Brigade Major's reports of their respective Brigade Divisions.

The orders issued from headquarters for annual drill were complete, and enabled the staff of the Division to carry out the duties with comparative ease.

As soon as all the corps had assembled and prepared their equipments, arrangements were at once made for the issue of rations and forage straw for bedding, &c. in a regular manner.

A camp board was detailed daily in divisional orders, composed of the field officers of the day, and Quartermasters of the day. These met at five a. m. every morning, at the supply officer's store, where all issues were closely inspected by them, and passed or rejected, according to circumstances. I am happy to say that few complaints were made as regards the issues.

The contractor for bread unfortunately purchased a quantity of flour that was not of good quality, and the bread for the first few days was condemned, and had to be replaced by other bread purchased in the city at the contractor's expense; but subsequently this article of issue was of the best quality and general satisfaction. The meat, groceries and vegetables, and forage, were all excellent throughout.

The musketry instructor commenced target practice the day following the formation of the camp, and was actively engaged, with his assistant, every day until the whole of the infantry battalions had performed their practice. This officer's report is attached. A corps was detailed in orders daily for this duty, and as the weather was most favourable not a day was lost in this important branch of the soldiers' exercises. A portion of the cavalry likewise performed target practice with carbines at two distances only. The reason why the whole of the cavalry troops did not do so is satisfactorily explained in Major Graveley's report.

The voluntary system of enrolment for the active militia appears to be less reliable than in former years, judging from the reports of commanding officers. There is no doubt that in large cities the difficulty of obtaining men to join the force voluntarily is increased owing chiefly to the disinclination of employers of labor to lose the services of those in their employ, and not to any dislike by the men to turn out. In the rural battalions where no such counter influence exists, officers did not experience the same trouble in filling their rolls.

All the corps assembled in this camp were highly creditable as to the class of men enrolled, as well as in their appearance, physique and general good behaviour. The weather was all that could be desired in a summer camp, and every corps without exception strove their utmost to master the details of drill, and to make a good appearance at brigade and divisional manoeuvres. They displayed an unusual amount of intelligence and activity in all that they required to do, and if the same influence can be maintained by the officers, I apprehend no difficulty in always getting men to follow

them, whenever called upon to do so, in peace or war.

The Cavalry force consisted of eight troops, under the command of Lieut. Col. D'Arcy Boulton, of the Northumberland and Durham Squadron. This officer divided his eight troops into two provisional regiments or wings of two squadrons each. The command of one wing devolved upon Lieut. Col. Smart, of the Port Hope Troop, and that of the other upon Major Duff of the Frontenac Squadron. These two bodies of cavalry were daily exercised by their respective commanders, and Lieut. Col. Boulton manoeuvred the whole frequently as a cavalry brigade. Their appearance and performance at the final inspection was a proof of the capability of their officers, and the endeavor of the men to give satisfaction. The horses were generally of a fair stamp, and the old troops equipped with regulation saddlery, made a good appearance.

The Kingston Field Battery of Artillery, with four guns and 62 horses, composed of the leading farmers in the township of Pittsburgh, who have for many years supported this battery, and have become thoroughly conversant with their work as gunners and drivers, were always in the right place when wanted, and upheld the character of the country.

The sudden and unexpected illness of Lt. Col. Drummond, deprived the battery of his presence in the field, but Major Alexander Kirkpatrick, an old and tried officer in this branch of the service, being next in command, took charge of the battery during the training.

The 14th, Prince of Wales Own Rifles, being composed of men living in the city of Kingston, experience some difficulty in keeping the ranks full owing to the labor market outbidding the soldiers' pay, and the danger incurred by young men of losing lucrative situations if they leave their business to follow the drums of a regiment, even for 16 days.

The 15th Argyll Light Infantry has always borne the character of a smart and well equipped corps. They turned out this year in fair numbers, though chiefly composed of business men of the town of Belleville. They brought with them to camp an unusually good band, though few in numbers.

The 16th "Prince Edward" Battalion hails from one of the finest sections of this well disposed and loyal District, but their numbers were smaller than on any former occasion when I have inspected them. The cause of this diminution in their numbers was not explained, and I am unable to account for it. Their Lieutenant Colonel was appointed a brigadier in the camp, and the 16th was in his own brigade. The corps was formerly one of the strongest, numerically as physically, in the District, and also one of the most efficient. It was rumoured that the ballot is advocated in that section, where a small portion of the community only have hitherto contributed to the defence of the country.

The 40th "Northumberland" Battalion mustered stronger than any other corps being nearly 400 strong officers and men. This is a remarkably fine battalion, well commanded and well officered. Lieut. Colonel Smith was selected to command a brigade, and performed this duty as steadily as he commands his fine battalion. The immediate command of the 40th fell upon Major Elliott, and the corps distinguished itself by uniform good conduct and a thorough knowledge of drill and camp duties.

The 45th West Durham Battalion, former-

ly the best drilled corps in the District, and always enthusiastic as volunteers, did not turn out this year as strong as was expected. They were the weakest in camp. Their Lt. Colonel is a popular and active soldier, well acquainted with his duties, and unusually attentive to the comfort of his men. It is hoped that next year the battalion will uphold its former prestige, and be second to none in numbers as well as in efficiency.

The 46th East Durham Battalion mustered nearly 300, and was the best equipped and best drilled corps in the camp this year. Their marching was particularly good, and the officers deserve much praise in the way they have brought their battalion to the fore.

The 47th Frontenac Battalion is one of the Kingston corps. The companies are recruited in villages around Kingston. A portion of this battalion is of ancient standing. The Storrington companies having been long noted for their stalwart men and their love for arms. These companies have been called out for active service several times. The 47th mustered over 300 and was the strongest in camp. Many of the old hands having served the time required by law, two or three times over, have given place to younger men. It appeared, this corps had more recruits than any other. The recruits, though young now, and not full sized, will improve each year in strength and knowledge of military life, and following in the steps of their predecessors, will, it is expected, maintain the good name of the Frontenac Battalion.

The 48th Lennox and Addington is also a rural corps. Its companies are very widely scattered. It turned out fairly as to numbers, all its companies were represented. No 5 Company evinced more enterprise than any other, having 52 officers and men. The 47th obtained the highest figure of merit at target practice, and claim the title of "Sharpshooters."

The 49th (Lasting) Battalion Rifles is a particularly fine body of men. Recruited from the back country and mining districts, where an outdoor life has bronzed and hardened them to the likeness of veterans, they marched with an elastic and easy step that was much admired. The corps has been converted to rifles since I last had the honor of inspecting them. On every occasion when the brigades were manoeuvred the 49th, along with the 14th, covered the advance and performed the special duties of riflemen as skirmishers.

The 57th Battalion, from Peterborough, is another fine rural corps, many of whose members support themselves by a backwoodsman's life. They evince an activity and easiness of motion that can only be acquired by constant exercise and hard work. They also excelled in marching; and considering the difficulty of collecting men so much scattered as are the members of this corps, the muster was satisfactory.

The members of the Divisional staff, as well as those of the brigades, deserved special mention, as upon their exertions and knowledge of their duties so much depended.

Major Smith, the Assistant Adjutant General for this camp, rendered me most important assistance by the excellence of his arrangements for carrying out all the duties of his department. In the field he proved himself an officer well fitted for his position. His punctuality and constant attendance in the camp was the chief cause of the soldierlike manner in which the duties were carried.

Major Phillips, Assistant Quartermaster-