

41st Battalion,	
Lt.-Col. Crawford.	23 officers, 320 men.
42nd Battalion,	
Lt.-Col. Buell.	22 officers, 339 men.
43rd Battalion,	
Lt.-Col. Bearman.	26 officers, 312 men.
56th Battalion,	
Lt.-Col. Jessup.	25 officers, 303 men.
59th Battalion,	
Lt.-Col. Bergin.	21 officers, 248 men.

1639 of all ranks.

This camp was situated on ground in the vicinity of Fort Wellington, at Prescott, the tents being pitched in regular order. I inspected the whole of this brigade on the 8th of September, when a long field-day was held, and the troops acted most creditably, the men composing the different battalions being remarkably able-bodied and hardy looking. Targets for rifle practice were erected in the vicinity of the camp, and this brigade performed its prescribed target practice, as far as possible, by companies in succession. The inspection of the remainder of the force in this District was made by Lieut.-Colonel Atcherly Deputy Adjutant General, the details of which will be found in that officer's report and annual inspection return.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

There are three Brigade Divisions in this District, but in it only one Brigade was assembled in camp during last summer; for as the whole of the force in this District had been called to arms in the months of April and May in defence of the frontier, it was not considered expedient to withdraw again the rural corps in the District from their agricultural pursuits and civil avocations. The 3rd Brigade, however, assembled in a camp of instruction (in strength upwards of 1000 men) near Sherbrooke, the whole of the Brigade being present, with the exception of two companies resident at distance, and whose attendance was unavoidably prevented. On the 27th September I proceeded to Sherbrooke, and on the following day inspected this Brigade. The camp was formed on some high ground about three miles from the town of Sherbrooke, the situation being very well chosen, and remarkably picturesque. The Brigade was under the command of Lieut. Col. Osborne Smith, the Deputy Adjutant General of the District; and the laying out of this camp reflected much credit on all concerned. The vicinity of the ground being well wooded, many graceful looking bowers and arches, formed with leaves and branches of trees, had been constructed by the men, and here and there a crown, with Her Majesty's name and an appropriate inscription erected, and being composed of leaves from the neighboring woods—which at this season of the year were colored with the beautiful autumnal tints of Canada—the general effect of the camp was very striking, and the men appeared to take much pride in the same.

The corps composing this Brigade are formed of men chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and there are no finer body of men, physically, in the Dominion. On a careful inspection of the different corps I found the arms, generally speaking, in a serviceable condition, although in some instances, increased attention on this point is desirable. This Brigade performed various field movements and skirmished remarkably well, and as some of the companies were

composed of French as well as English speaking Canadians, its proficiency in drill was the more creditable. The Cavalry were well mounted and armed, and manœuvred in very difficult ground exceedingly well. The details connected with the inspection of this Brigade and other corps in this District will be found in the report of its Deputy Adjutant General, and in the annual inspection returns.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

This District contains three Brigade Divisions (nominal strength, 3398.) No Brigade was formed in this District during last summer for the same reason that rendered the same inexpedient in Military District No. 5, but several of the corps performed their annual drill in smaller camps. The details and particulars connected with these corps and camps will be found in the Annual Inspection Returns, and Report of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

This District contains two Brigade Divisions, with a nominal strength of 5212 officers and men. For the greater portion of last year this District has been in temporary charge of Lieut. Col. Duchesney, Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division, during the absence on duty, in Manitoba, of Lieut.-Col. Casault, its Deputy Adjutant General; although most of the corps in this District were out on frontier duty in the months of April and May, it will be seen on reference to the report of Lieut.-Col. Duchesney, that no less than 3455 officers and men belonging to the District performed the annual drill during last summer. One Brigade camp of instruction being formed with great success at Deschambault; Lieut.-Col. Duchesney, during the absence of his immediate military superior, has performed the duties of the higher position, in the most satisfactory manner, and I would beg to recommend the adoption of his suggestion, viz: that, in future, both Brigades should be assembled together in one divisional camp at a convenient place in the district, for the performance of the annual drill.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.

Comprises the whole Province of New Brunswick, contains three Brigade Divisions, with a nominal strength of 3315 officers and men. Two new Battalions were formed in this District during the year, viz: the 73rd and 74th, and the condition of the force in this District may be considered as very satisfactory indeed; one Brigade camp was formed during last summer with the best possible results, the particulars of which, as well as the details of inspection of other corps, will be found in the annual Inspection Returns and report of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

This District, which includes the whole Province of Nova Scotia, contains three Brigade Divisions, with a nominal strength of 4422 officers and men. No Brigade camps were formed in this District during last year, but several corps performed their annual drill under canvass, and the details connected with these corps will be found in the annual Inspection Returns furnished by the Deputy Adjutant-General of this District. One new Battalion of Infantry, viz., the 75th, has been formed in this District during the past year.

GRAND TRUNK BRIGADE.

This Brigade, which forms a portion of the Active Militia of Canada (but has a

special organization of its own,) consists of all the men in the employment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and is under the command of Lieut.-Col. Brydges, one of the most energetic officers of the force. The strength of this Brigade is 2122, and the men composing it, very many of whom have served in the regular army, are a fine body. Although in the event of war or time of trouble this Brigade could not be moved to the front or taken from its legitimate occupation, viz:—that of working the railway, and protecting the various stations and vulnerable points along the line, without greatly interfering with the means of communication throughout the country and paralyzing the transport of troops and war material when such was most necessary, nevertheless the existence of this Brigade, for the protection of so important a line of railway, is very valuable.

The Grand Trunk Brigade has to regret the loss of Lieut.-Col. Gallway, who died on the 27th Nov., 1870, and who for several years was attached to it as Brigade Major. By the exertion and attention to duty of Lieut.-Col. Gallway, under the able administration of Lieut. Col. Brydges, this brigade has attained a high state of efficiency. Lieut.-Col. Gallway's position has been recently filled by a well trained and thoroughly qualified officer, Captain Worsley, late of the 60th Rifles.

(To be continued.)

In regard to what must be considered the extremely discreditable appropriation of the private property of Frenchmen by the German soldiers, and of the commercial spirit so often manifested by the Germans as an army and individually, the Paris correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The tide of conquest is on the ebb, and is selling off its old stores. One hears of horses being knocked down in the vicinity of St. Cloud for £8, and re sold in the city a few hours later for £40; of chemises worth ten shillings being parted with for a franc, and of the German authorities offering to hand back the French Chassepôts taken in war for about twelve shillings a piece more than they cost when new. Some articles are disposed at an alarming sacrifice, and with respect to other things the Germans drive hard bargains. Wonderful tales are told here of the capacious maw of the enemy, and of the long trains of waggons which are still wending their way in the direction of the Rhine laden with household plunder of every description, from Louis XIV. clocks to pewter ladles." The same writer says of the reforms which are to be introduced into the French army: "A good deal is being written and said about army reform. The military schools are not what they used to be, and the examinations to be passed by officers will be of unprecedented severity. One hears, too, that the lively French soldier, whose delight it is not to be a machine, is to be subjected to some of that discipline before which his braggadocio has succumbed. Baron Stoffel, whose admirable despatches on the state of the German army should have opened the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon's government to the danger of a conflict with Prussia, will most likely be offered an important post at the War Office. Many leaves are now to be taken out of Von Moltke's book, just as Prince Frederick Charles took leaves out of the French book, as is amply proved by his pamphlet 'How to Fight the French.'"