

"manufactured carriages for the 7-inch Palliser guns presented by Sir William for the armament of this fortress, in addition to executing a vast amount of repairs to the barracks and equipment of the battery. A company of 50 artillery and engineer artificers added to the battery as recommended by the General Officer Commanding, and by the various Boards of Survey on fortifications, would save a large amount of money to the public. They would also serve as a school for infantry, which, in my opinion, should in this country be entirely composed of artificers, and kept at military work, making and repairing material, as well as keeping in order fortifications, barracks, &c., by periodical pointing of masonry before heavy expenditure becomes necessary from long-continued neglect. I must in this connection draw attention to paragraph 10 of Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin's Report on "A" Battery S.G., in which he complains of the absence of any system by which Officers placed by general orders in charge of fortifications, might direct or in some way supervise and report upon the repairs considered necessary, and upon the final character of such repairs, when executed by the Public Works or other department.

"The service of the battery were called in aid of the civil power at Quebec on 1st May, 12th June, and 17th September, and at Montreal on the 12th July, while those of the detachment of 'B' battery from St. Helen's were on duty in various localities for a protracted period. It is not necessary for me to refer in detail to these services, as they have been already noticed in General Orders in terms of approval by the General Officer Commanding.

"The ten 64-pounder Palliser guns purchased for Quebec, as well as the 7-inch and 8-inch guns presented by Sir W. Palliser, were landed by the battery and mounted as far as the muzzles and platforms laid by the Public Works Department admitted. One 7-inch B.L.R. gun platform only has been completed at the Levis forts (No. 1), on which the gun has been mounted. A 64-pounder Palliser has been also mounted at Orleans Island for gun practice.

"It would be very desirable if the small outlay required to cover the guns so placed on Orleans Island could be sanctioned, a half-sunken battery reveted with iron-band gabions could be erected by the men of the battery at a trifling cost.

"In conclusion, I beg respectfully to remark that the instruction of infantry, cavalry, engineers, and artillery is best carried on by working together under a single director, with regimental Officers for each arm. In the circumstance of Canada, where the money vote for military purposes must be very limited, the continuous tactical instruction of any or of all arms can only be so managed, and by having recourse to skeleton manoeuvres, reconnaissance, occupation, attack and defence of positions, &c. No arm can be thoroughly educated by itself; and the necessary small bodies of regular troops that can be permanently maintained in Canada, if disseminated in small separate schools for each arm, will, in my opinion, fail to give instruction beyond barrack yard drill, and a certain limited experience of interior economy, alone possible to a detached company, or even larger body of infantry. It is only possible to give such theoretical instruction in fortification, reconnaissance, and the art of war generally, in establishments with a certain staff, and a considerable number of Officers as pupils. In these days the military instruction that is limited to drill, neatness of turn out, &c., is of little value when not combined with some higher military knowledge. The examination returns of the Quebec Gunnery School, show how naturally the instruction of engineers and infantry falls in with that of garrison artillery; as the garrison artillery Officer and gunner or engineer must be taught infantry drill before he becomes a gunner or engineer, so the cavalry instruction fits in with that of the mounted artillery, who must be trained as cavalry. After seven years' experience I cannot alter my opinion, that the limited expansion necessary to enable the Gunnery Schools to become schools for all arms, as well as garrisons and nuclei to the Militia in time of need, is the most economical and efficient means of maintaining a permanent force. In a country happily exempt from the probability of frequent wars, it is essential that such Officers and soldiers as are permanently enlisted should be continuously employed in instruction of the National Militia, to keep bright their own knowledge. Such detachments as are necessary for small garrisons and branch schools, should be commanded from, and frequently relieved by the Central School, other-