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1891

# SESSIONAL PAPERS.

7 - 19

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## VOLUME IV.

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FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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SESSION 1871.

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VOLUME IV



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OTTAWA : Printed by I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, Rideau Street.

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## LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS,

VOL. IV., SESSION 1871,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Accidents, Railway.....(No. 63, Vol. 6)	Madawaska and St John Rivers .....(No. 57, Vol. 6)
Agriculture.....( " 64, " 6)	Mails.....( " 52, " 6)
American Silver.....( " 14, " 4)	Manitoba.....( " 20, " 5)
Arbitrators.....( " 21, " 5)	Marine and Fisheries.....( " 5, " 3)
Banks.....( " 11, " 4)	Marine Police.....( " 24, " 5)
Baptisms and Marriages.....( " 26, " 5)	Militia.....( " 7, " 4)
Bouchette, Joseph.....( " 33, " 5)	Mill Rubbish.....( " 51, " 6)
British Columbia.....( " 18, " 4)	Montreal Warehousing Co. ( " 22, " 5)
British Columbia (Importations).....( " 48, " 6)	New Brunswick.....( " 50, " 6)
Canal Commission.....( " 54, " 6)	North West, Claims.....( " 44, " 5)
Copyright.....( " 43, " 5)	Nova Scotia Railways.....( " 59, " 6)
Criminal Prosecutions.....( " 68, " 6)	Penitentiaries.....( " 60, " 6)
Customs.....( " 25, " 5)	Postage Stamps.....( " 27, " 5)
Defence of the Country.....( " 46, " 5)	Postmaster General.....( " 2, " 1)
Estimates.....( " 17, " 4)	Presqu'île Peninsula.....( " 56, " 6)
Examiners, Boards of.....( " 61, " 6)	Printing and Binding.....( " 58, " 6)
Fisheries, Correspondence.....( " 12, " 4)	Private Bills.....( " 42, " 5)
Frenette, Louis.....( " 53, " 6)	Public Accounts.....( " 1, " 1)
Frontier Protection.....( " 10, " 4)	Public Works.....( " 4, " 2)
Grand Trunk Railway.....( " 15, " 4)	Punshon, Rev. W. Morley.....( " 35, " 5)
Gray, Hon. J. H. ....( " 16, " 4)	Railway Accidents.....( " 63, " 6)
Halifax, Public Building.....( " 31, " 5)	Railway Statements.....( " 15, " 4)
Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....( " 66, " 6)	Railways, Nova Scotia.....( " 59, " 6)
Harbor Master, Halifax.....( " 32, " 5)	Receipts and Expenditures.....( " 28, " 5)
Harbor Police Act.....( " 24, " 5)	Regatta, Lachine.....( " 62, " 6)
Harbors of Refuge.....( " 39, " 5)	Red River Expedition.....( " 47, " 6)
Importations, Coal, &c. ....( " 45, " 5)	Secretary of State.....( " 23, " 5)
Importations, Grain, &c. ....( " 36, " 5)	Seigniorial Act.....( " 65, " 6)
Indians.....( " 30, " 5)	Statutes.....( " 29, " 5)
Inland Revenues.....( " 6, " 3)	Statutory Laws.....( " 16, " 4)
Insurance Cos., 31 v., c. 8....( " 8, " 4)	Sterling Exchange.....( " 37, " 5)
Intercolonial Railway.....( " 34, " 5)	Sterling, George.....( " 40, " 5)
Lachine Canal.....( " 38, " 5)	St. Peter's Canal.....( " 55, " 6)
Legislation.....( " 19, " 4)	Superannuation.....( " 49, " 6)
Library.....( " 9, " 4)	Toronto Post Office.....( " 67, " 6)
	Trade and Navigation.....( " 3, " 2)
	Unforseen Expenses.....( " 13, " 4)
	Welland Canal.....( " 41, " 5)

---



---

# LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY, AND IN VOLUMES.

---



---

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

- No. 1... PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Dominion of Canada :—For the fiscal year ended 30th June 1870.
- No. 2... POSTMASTER GENERAL :—Report of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME No 2.

- No. 3... TRADE AND NAVIGATION, DOMINION OF CANADA :—Tables of, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1870.
- No. 4... PUBLIC WORKS :—Report of the Minister of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

- No. 5... MARINE AND FISHERIES :—Annual Report of the Department of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870.
- No. 6... INLAND REVENUES OF DOMINION OF CANADA :—Report, Returns, and Statistics of, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1870.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

- No. 7... MILITIA :—Report on the state of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1870.
- No. 8... INSURANCE :—Statements made by Insurance Companies in compliance with the Act 31 Vic. cap. 48, sec. 14.
- Statement showing the number which have made the deposits required by the Act 31 Vic. cap. 47. [*Not Printed.*]
- Annual statement of the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Assurance Company. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 9... LIBRARY :—Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library of Parliament.
- No. 10... FRONTIER PROTECTION :—Statement of expenditure incurred for protection of the Frontier, and repelling invasion by the Fenians.

- No. 11... **BANKS** :—Return of the names of the Stockholders of the Bank of British North America, and of the City Bank of Montreal. [*Not Printed.*] Also, Statements from Montreal City and District Savings' Bank; Northumberland and Durham Savings' Bank; La Caisse d'Economie de Québec; Toronto Savings' Bank; and Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank. [*Not Printed.*]
- **ROYAL CANADIAN BANK CHARTER, CANADA, 1870.** [*Not Printed.*]
- **BANK OF UPPER CANADA** :—Return made under the 9th Sec. 33 Vic. cap. 40, intituled, "An Act to vest in Her Majesty for the purposes therein mentioned, the property and powers now vested in the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada."
- No. 12... **FISHERIES** :—Correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments on the subject of the Fisheries.
- Further Correspondence on the subject of the Fisheries.
- No. 13... **UNFORSEEN EXPENSES** :—Statement of Expenditure of, in the current fiscal year, from 1st July, 1870, to 18th February, 1871.
- No. 14... **AMERICAN SILVER** :—Statement of the amount withdrawn from circulation through action of the Government, with detailed statement of expenses; also the amount of the new issue of silver coin, &c.
- No. 15... **RAILWAYS** :—Annual statements of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway; and Northern Railway Company of Canada. [*Not Printed.*]
- Grand Trunk Railway (in part), certain statements in obedience to order of House of Commons, of 17th February. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 16... **GRAY, HON. J. H.** :—Preliminary Report on the uniformity of the Statutory Laws of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
- No. 17... **ESTIMATES** :—Sums required for the service of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1872.
- Supplementary for 1871.
- Supplementary for 1872.
- No. 18... **BRITISH COLUMBIA** :—Papers relative to the proposed union with the Dominion of Canada.
- No. 19... **LEGISLATION** :—Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, &c., touching any Acts of the Legislature of Canada, or of any of the Provincial Legislatures.

## CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

- No. 20... **MANITOBA** :—Instructions to the Hon. A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and of the North West Territories, &c., &c.

- No. 20... **MANITOBA**:—Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, with copy of draft of a Bill proposed to be submitted to Imperial Parliament on the subject.
- Message, with Order in Council establishing regulations respecting the Public Lands in the Province of Manitoba.
- No. 21... **ARBITRATORS**:—Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and those of Ontario and Quebec relative to the award.
- ARBITRATION COMMISSION**:—Statement of employees of the Federal Government, employed by any of the Local Governments, in connection with the Commission of Arbitration on the Public Debt of Quebec and Ontario, the nature of their services, and amount paid to each, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 22... **MONTREAL WAREHOUSING COMPANY**:—Correspondence, Reports of Engineers, and other documents, relating to the leasing by the Government of a lot of land bordering on the Lachine Canal.
- No. 23... **SECRETARY OF STATE**:—Report of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870.
- SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES**:—Report of the Indian Branch of—
- No. 24... **HARBOR POLICE ACT**:—Receipts and expenditure under, for the year ended 30th June, 1870. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 25... **CUSTOMS' OFFICERS**:—Return of all sums collected for bonds, entries, certificates, blanks, or for any other charges made since 1st July, 1867, &c., statement of fees, if any, such officers are entitled to. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 26... **BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS**:—General statement of, for certain Districts in the Province of Quebec. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 27... **POSTAGE STAMPS**:—Return, showing the amount paid, and to whom paid, for the sale of, for the year ended 30th June, 1870. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 28... **RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**:—Statement of, of the Dominion of Canada, for the half year ended 31st December, 1870.
- No. 29... **STATUTES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA**:—Official Return of the distribution of, under the provisions of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 1, sec. 14. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 30... **INDIANS**:—Copies of all treaties, surrenders of lands, or agreements between the Crown and any of the tribes of Indians located within the Dominion of Canada; also between the Hudson's Bay Company and any tribe of Indians, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 31... **HALIFAX, PUBLIC BUILDING**:—Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Local Government of Nova Scotia, touching the new Public Building at Halifax, and the claim made by the Local Government to be re-imbursed certain expenses incurred by the Province in completing said building since 1st July, 1867, &c.
- No. 32... **HALIFAX, HARBOR MASTER**:—Return of the petitions or correspondence

- referring to the appointment of Harbor Master for the Port of Halifax. [Not Printed.]
- No. 33... BOUCHETTE JOSEPH :—Petitions presented by Joseph Bouchette, in his own behalf, or on behalf of others, children and grandchildren of the late Joseph Bouchette, in his lifetime Surveyor General of Lower Canada. [Not Printed.]
- No. 34... INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY :—Return of all Tenders for works on the Intercolonial Railway, since last Return,—Copies of Advertisements calling for such Tenders,—Tenders received for Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Rails,—the number of Engineers, &c.,—and Reports of Engineers, Commissioners, &c.,—a change made from the route selected by Major Robinson, between Bathurst and Mirimichi River, &c.,—Statement shewing gross amount paid for salaries and wages of Engineers and staff, and the number employed on each section and division ; and the names of all persons who have tendered for contracts since 19th May, 1869,—the gross amount and rate per mile, &c.,—the work performed by each Contractor,—the names of Engineers, &c., dismissed or suspended,—and the names of persons at present employed, &c.
- Return, as far as can be ascertained at present, of the of number of bridges above the size of Culverts, required to be constructed, and the estimated cost, &c. [Not Printed.]
- Statement of the number of days each of the Commissioners for the Intercolonial Railway, was engaged in the performance of the duties of his office at the seat of Government,—also statement of sums paid for travelling expenses. [Not Printed.]
- Return of the land taken for Railway purposes on Sections 4 and 11, from each person, and the amounts paid ; and the sums paid appraisers, and for legal purposes. [Not Printed.]
- No. 35... PUNSHON, REV'D. W. MORLEY :—Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Rev'd. W. Morley Punshon and others, in reference to the appointment of a Chaplain or Chaplains, to accompany the late Military Expedition to the Province of Manitoba.
- No. 36... GRAIN, FLOUR AND MEAL :—Return shewing the quantity imported into the Dominion for the year 1870—the number of bushels of each kind of grain, —the number free of duty, and the number paying duty, &c.
- No. 37... STERLING EXCHANGE :—Return shewing the total amount purchased by Dominion Government during the year 1870,—the rate paid, and from what Bank purchased, &c.
- No. 38... LACHINE CANAL :—Report of Engineer of Department of Public Works on the application for permission to erect a Railway Bridge across the Lachine Canal, on line of Wellington street. [Not Printed.]
- Supplementary Return do do [Not Printed.]
- Reports having reference to construction of Culvert on Lachine Canal. [Not Printed.]

- No. 39... HARBORS OF REFUGE ; LAKES HURON AND ERIE :—Correspondence, Orders in Council, Tenders and other documents connected therewith, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- RIMOUSKI :—Correspondence, Orders in Council, and Reports of Engineers, &c., relative to a survey for construction of a Harbor of Refuge at Rimouski, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 40... STERLING, GEORGE :—Correspondence with Department of Public Works, respecting claim for damages, arising through interference of an officer of the Department. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 41... WELLAND CANAL :—Reports having reference to the works on the Welland Canal, known as the Lake Erie Level. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 42... PRIVATE BILLS :—Account in detail of all moneys received, on account of Private Bills in this Parliament, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 43... COPYRIGHT :—Correspondence relating to the question of Copyright, as well as that of “re-printing British Copyright works in Canada.”
- No. 44... NORTH WEST CLAIMS :—Statement of all claims made on the Dominion Government, consequent on the insurrection in the North West, &c.
- No. 45... IMPORTATIONS :—Returns shewing the quantity of Coal, Coke, Wheat, Corn and other grain imported into each of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, and the amount of duty collected, &c.
- No. 46... DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY :—Correspondence, not marked “Separate,” on the Defence of the Country,—also Orders in Council, &c., relative to the mission of Hon. A. Campbell to England, and his report thereon.

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

- No. 47... RED RIVER EXPEDITION :—Report of Mr. S. J. Dawson upon the Red River Expedition of 1870, &c.
- Statement shewing the names of all vessels chartered by or in behalf of the Imperial Government, in the Expedition to the North West, in 1870, &c.
- No. 48... BRITISH COLUMBIA :—Tabular statement of the quantity and value of importations for the last fiscal year,—the amount of duty collected, and the amount which would have been collected had the present Canadian Tariff been in force.
- No. 49... SUPERANNUATION :—Statement of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic. cap. 4.
- No. 50... NEW BRUNSWICK :—Correspondence between the Dominion and Local Government of New Brunswick, since the 1st July, 1867, relative to unadjusted claims, &c.

- No. 51... MILL RUBBISH :—Regulations relating to the Fisheries ; for the prevention of saw dust and mill rubbish being thrown into streams frequented by fish, and for enforcement of the penalties, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 52... MAILS :—Return to an Order of the House of Commons, shewing the actual hours of arrival and departure of all mails at the Post Offices of Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto and Sarnia, &c., &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 53... FRENETTE LOUIS :—Letter of resignation of Louis Frenette, Esquire, Postmaster at Rivière Ouelle, with correspondence on the subject. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 54... CANAL COMMISSION :—Copy of the commission and instructions given to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the subject, &c., and their Report.
- SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN :—Letter of G. Laidlaw, Esq., one of the Canal Commissioners.
- No. 55... ST. PETER'S CANAL :—Return of Tolls collected,—also the number of vessels which pass through, &c,—also Report on the condition of the said work. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 56... PRESQU'ILE PENINSULA :—Correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Government of Ontario, respecting the lands in the Peninsula, in the Township of Brighton ; with reports of survey and valuation of said lands. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 57... MADAWASKA AND ST. JOHN'S RIVERS :—Report of the officer sent to make surveys. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 58... PRINTING AND BINDING :—Return of expenditure for Printing and Binding done without tender, under authority of the Act respecting the office of Queen's Printer. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 59... RAILWAYS, NOVA SCOTIA :—Correspondence between the Government, &c., and the Managers of the Government Railways in Nova Scotia, touching the management and rates of tariff, &c., &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 60... PENITENTIARIES :—Third Annual Report of the Directors.
- Return shewing the initials of all convicts now in the Kingston, St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries, and shewing the offences for which imprisoned, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 61... BOARDS OF EXAMINERS :—Correspondence relating to the establishment of Boards of Examiners, for granting Certificates of Competency to Masters or Mates of sea-going ships, &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 62... REGATTA :—Correspondence between the Trinity House of Montreal and the Water Police, &c., on the occasion of the Regatta at Lachine, last autumn. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 63... ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS :—Copies of any orders, or directions made at any time under the Railway Act, as to forms in which the Returns shall be made up of serious accidents, &c., &c. [*Not Printed.*]



- 
- No. 63... ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS :—Returns made by each Railway Company under the Railway Acts, of all accidents and casualties to life or property, &c., &c. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 64... AGRICULTURE :—Report of the Minister of, for the calendar year 1870.  
 ———— Report of the Minister of, in terms of Census Act. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 65... SEIGNIORIAL ACT :—Return shewing the amount distributed under the Seigniorial Act to each Municipality, according to Returns made in 1864, &c.
- No. 66... HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD COMPANY :—Engineer's Reports, &c., statement shewing amount paid by such company on account of purchase money, and amount still due. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 67... TORONTO POST OFFICE :—Return of tenders and other papers connected with letting the contract. [*Not Printed.*]
- No. 68... CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS :—Correspondence respecting the Dominion or Local Governments to defray duty or liability of of criminal prosecutions. [*Not Printed.*]
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REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HIS  
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

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OTTAWA :  
PRINTED BY I. B TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET.

1871.

## INDEX TO CONTENTS.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT—

	PAGE
Fenian Raid, precautions .....	1-2
Dominion contingent for Manitoba .....	3-5
Frontier Service—Fenian Raid .....	5-10
Militia Organization .....	10-11
Active Militia .....	11-13
do do Clothing .....	13-14
do do Forts and Fortifications .....	14
do do Depot Companies .....	14-15
do do Annual Inspection .....	15-16
do do Strength, Military Districts and Provinces .....	17-18
do do Brigade Camp, Military District No. 1 .....	18-23
do do do do do 2 .....	23-24
do do do do do 3 .....	24-27
do do do do do 4 .....	27
do do do do do 5 .....	28
do do do do do 6 .....	28
do do do do do 7 .....	28
do do do do do 8 .....	29
do do do do do 9 .....	19
do do Grand Trunk Brigade .....	29
do do Province of Manitoba .....	30-31
do do Schools of Military Instruction .....	32-36
Staff .....	37-39
Active Militia, Cavalry and Mounted Riflemen .....	39
do do Field Batteries .....	40
do do Garrison Artillery .....	42
do do Infantry .....	43
do do Target Practice .....	43-44
do do do Best Shots .....	45-48
do do Gunboats .....	48-50
do do Concluding Remarks .....	50-53
do do Duty State on South Eastern Frontier .....	54
do do do Huntingdon Frontier .....	55
do do Force for Manitoba—Appointments .....	57-59
do do Fenian Raid Preparations .....	59-67
do do Strength of Active Militia on Service .....	68-69
do do Report of Eccles Hill Engagement .....	70-79
do do Rifle Practice Suggestions .....	80
do do Field Battery do .....	81-83
Report of Deputy Adjutant General at Head Quarters on Uniform Clothing .....	84-89

	PAGE
<b>DEPUTY ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF MILITARY DISTRICTS, REPORTS BY—</b>	
Military District No. 1 .....	90-92
do do No. 2 .....	92-93
do do No. 3 .....	93-95
do do No. 4 .....	95-102
do do No. 5 .....	102-103
do do No. 6 .....	103-105
do do No. 7 .....	105-111
do do No. 8 .....	111-118
do do No. 9 .....	118-122
Report of Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores .....	123-131
do Gunboat Agent .....	132-133
do Director of Stores .....	133-148
do do Ammunition sold .....	149-150

**ABSTRACT OF INSPECTION REPORTS :—**

Military District No. 1 .....	152-159
do do No. 2 .....	160-167
do do No. 3 .....	167-177
do do No. 4 .....	180-183
do do No. 5 .....	184-191
do do No. 7 .....	192-203
do do No. 8 .....	204-211
do do No. 9 .....	212-223

**APPENDICES—**

No. 1. Rifle Match Returns, by Military Districts .....	1 to 119
No. 2. Schools of Military Instruction Certificates, by Provinces .....	120 to 136
No. 3. Schools of Gunnery Certificates, by Provinces .....	137 to 138
No. 4. Boards of Examining Officers Certificates, by Provinces .....	139 to 141

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,

OTTAWA, February, 1870.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to your Excellency the accompanying Report relating to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada for 1870, which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's consideration.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Minister of Militia and Defence.

His Excellency the Right Honorable  
The Governor General, &c., &c., &c.  
Ottawa.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE MILITIA

FOR

1870.

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Sir,—During the year 1870, events of importance in connection with the defence of the country, and involving considerable action on the part of the Militia and the Department, have occurred. This has resulted partly from the attempted invasion by Fenians from the United States, in the early part of the year, partly from the necessity of raising and organizing a Militia Force for service in the North-West Territories, and despatching them to the Province of Manitoba, in conjunction with a portion of Her Majesty's regular troops; but chiefly from the labor and responsibility that has devolved on the Department, in taking over the entire military charge of the country west of Quebec, consequent on the withdrawal of the regular troops from all parts of the Dominion west of that station.

In addition to which, the necessary inspection and supervision of the Active Militia has been duly attended to (certain improvements connected therewith being initiated), as well as improved arrangements made for carrying out the second enrolment of the Reserve Militia. The circumstances connected with these events are as follows. Early in the month of April, apprehension being entertained of an intended Fenian raid from the United States on the southern frontier, I had the honor, when called on by Government, to take the necessary steps to hold in readiness such number of the Active Militia as might be deemed sufficient for the emergency, and to submit for adoption the following measures:—

1st. That the four frontier Battalions of Active Militia, resident in Military District No. 5, south of the St. Lawrence and west of Lake Memphremagog, viz: The 50th Battalion, head-quarters at Huntingdon, numbering 29 officers and and 258 non-

commissioned officers and men; the 51st Battalion, head-quarters at Hemmingford, numbering 31 officers, and 314 non-commissioned officers and men; the 52nd Battalion, head-quarters at Knowlton, numbering 29 officers, and 250 non-commissioned officers and men; and the 60th Battalion, head-quarters at Durham, numbering 21 officers and 200 non-commissioned officers and men, should at once be called out for active service, and placed upon frontier duty for the military protection of that part of the country.

2nd. That the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, numbering 3 officers and 30 troopers, should be directed to proceed at once to Hemmingford, to be employed on patrol and outpost duty along the frontier, west of the Richelieu.

3rd. That the Cookshire Troop of Cavalry, numbering 3 officers and 45 troopers should be sent by rail (the roads at that time being in very bad condition) *via* Sherbrooke, St. Lambert's and Stanbridge, and from thence march to Frelighsburg, as their head-quarters, for outpost and patrol duty east of Lake Champlain.

4th. That the above force should be placed under the immediate command of the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding, Military District No. 5, subject to such orders as he might receive from time to time.

5th. That in the event of the regular troops being ordered from Montreal to the front, all the Active Militia Corps there should be held in readiness to turn out for garrison duty in Montreal, or for such other service as might be required.

6th. That such portions of Col. Rodier's Battalion of Active Militia as were then equipped and ready, having their head-quarters at Beauharnois, should, together with the St. Martine Company, be placed on active service for the protection of the Beauharnois Canal, acting also as supports and posts of communication with the Huntingdon line of defence.

7th. That the gunboat *Rescue*, then lying at Kingston, should be manned, armed, and placed on duty at Prescott, for patrol service on the river frontier of Military District No. 4, and that the gunboat *Prince Alfred*, then lying at Goderich, should be likewise placed on service and ordered to Sarnia for the protection of the St. Clair frontier.

8th. That the above force should remain on duty until the alarm had subsided, and that to ensure unity of command, arrangements should be made to enable the Lieutenant General commanding Her Majesty's regular troops to assume the command in chief of the Militia so called out.

All these recommendations were duly approved of by an Order in Council, dated 9th April, 1870, the command in chief of the Militia called out, being placed in the hands of the Lieut.-General commanding the regular troops, and Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District No. 5 (an officer well acquainted with the roads and localities on the frontier of his district, the one then most threatened,) assumed the immediate command of the above force in his District, proceeding to post the various pickets, and to make the necessary military dispositions.

On the 12th April, for the protection of the St. Clair frontier, a force of Militia, consisting of a demi-battery of Field Artillery (two guns, with 35 gunners and drivers),

two companies of the 7th Battalion of Infantry (110 men), was placed on duty at Sarnia, and the St. Thomas Troop of Cavalry, 40 strong, the Windsor Company of Infantry, 55 strong, and the Leamington Independent Company of Infantry, 55 strong, posted at Windsor; the force at Sarnia being under the command of Lieut.-Col. Shanly, of the London Field Battery, and that at Windsor under Major Walker, of the 7th Battalion.

On the 11th April, in consequence of additional information received by Government, it was considered desirable to call out an force of 5,000 men, to be taken chiefly from Military Districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7. To this call the Active Militia in those districts at once responded with their well-known promptitude and alacrity, and within forty-eight hours after the receipt of the order very many were assembled at, and all on their way to, their respective posts. The states marked A and B, in the appendix, will show the number then placed on duty on the southern frontier.

The remainder of the force called out at this time being concentrated at Montreal and Quebec; a proportion, however, of the Grand Trunk Brigade being judiciously disposed at certain vulnerable points along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, by its Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Brydges, and including the number already mentioned on the St. Clair frontier, a force, in all, of 6,000 men, was stationed where required in a very short space of time.

By returns received from Montreal, dated 20th April, upwards of 2,000 of the Active Militia were held there in reserve, ready, if required, to support those on duty on the Missisquoi, Huntingdon and Hemmingford frontiers, and at Quebec 1,637 officers and men were there concentrated.

At Montreal, at an inspection held on the 20th April, and at which H.R.H. Prince Arthur was present, it will be seen by the field state marked C, in appendix, that a brigade of nearly two thousand of the Active Militia was there on that day under arms.

On the 21st April, it being considered by that time unnecessary to retain the whole of the force then embodied, on duty, orders were transmitted for the release from duty of all, with the exception of the 50th, 51st, 52nd, 60th, and Beauharnois Battalions, and the two troops of Cavalry originally placed on the southern frontier, and who remained at their posts until the 29th April, when they were also withdrawn. The gunboats *Rescue* and *Prince Alfred*, however, being still kept on their respective stations.

About the same time that these precautions against threatened Fenian attack from the United States were being made, it having been agreed by the Dominion Government to raise and despatch a military contingent, in conjunction with a portion of Her Majesty's regular troops, to the new Province of Manitoba, (about to be confederated with the Dominion of Canada), for the maintenance of law and order there; in accordance with instructions received, I had the honor to submit the following scheme of organization for the Dominion Force required (750 men), which was duly approved of by Order in Council, dated 16th April, 1870, and adopted. In that Report it was recommended that the Dominion contingent should consist of two battalions of riflemen, to be designated respectively the 1st or Ontario Battalion of Rifles, and the 2nd or Quebec Battalion, each corps to consist of seven companies, and each company of fifty non-commissioned



officers and men, having one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign to each company. the staff of each battalion to consist of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant with rank of captain, one paymaster, one quarter-master-sergeant, one hospital sergeant, one surgeon, one sergeant-major, one armourer sergeant, and one paymaster's clerk, thus making the strength of each battalion 375 including officers, staff sergeants, non-commissioned officers and men; and it was further recommended that two chaplains should be appointed to accompany this Force, one from the Church of England, the other from the Church of Rome.

It was also recommended that the officers and men for these battalions should be allowed to volunteer from existing corps of Active Militia, if possible, drawn in equal proportions, according to the strength of the Active Militia in the seven Military Districts forming the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; that the rate of pay and allowances for the officers should be the same as laid down in paragraph 286 in the "Rules and Regulations for the Active Militia," with free rations when on the march, or encamped; and the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men as follows:—

Sergeant-Major .....	\$20	per month.
Quarter-Master-Sergeant .....	20	" "
Hospital-Sergeant .....	18	" "
Paymaster's Clerk .....	18	" "
Armourer-Sergeant.....	18	" "
Color-Sergeant .....	18	" "
Sergeants.....	15	" "
Corporals and Buglers .....	13	" "
Privates .....	12	" "

Each non-commissioned officer and man receiving, in addition to their pay, free rations and lodgings.

It was further recommended, that the men so selected should be between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, of good character, and as the service upon which they were about to be employed required more than ordinary physical strength and power of endurance, a strict medical examination was necessary: the men being required, moreover, to sign a service roll, and be regularly attested before a magistrate to serve for one year at least, and one more, in addition, if required by Government. The enlistment to commence on 1st May.

It was recommended, also, that each non-commissioned officer and man of these battalions should be outfitted on enlistment with a free kit, and clothed, armed (with new arms of the most approved description), and equipped as follows:—

One short Snider rifle, sword-bayonet, and accoutrements complete; sixty rounds service ammunition, one knapsack, one havresack, one water bottle, one tin plate and mug, one blanket, one waterproof sheet, one cloth (rifle) tunic, one pair cloth trousers, one great coat, one forage cap, one pair beef boots, one pair ankle boots, one serge frock and pair of trousers, and one mosquito net.

The free kit to consist of two flannel shirts, two pair of socks, one pair of braces, two linen towels, one knife, fork, and spoon, with hold-all; one cloth-brush, two blacking brushes, one comb, one box blacking, one tin of waterproof blacking, two darning needles, one piece of darning yarn, two ordinary needles, one hank of thread, one piece of soap; and, in addition, for winter use (which was afterwards forwarded to Fort Garry), one tunic (cloth), one pair 'cloth trousers, one winter cap (fur), one pair mits, two knitted undershirts, two pairs knitted drawers, and one muffler.

With regard to the appointment of officers, it was recommended that each District, furnishing a quota of men, should furnish company officers in proportion, selected from corps of Active Militia in such District, to be appointed on the recommendation of the Deputy Adjutant General of such Districts; and the selection of field officers and battalion staff to be undertaken by the Adjutant General, both subject to approval; the military efficiency, and fitness in other respects, of the individuals so appointed being alone regarded; thus by the adoption of this mode of appointing officers, justice and impartiality was observed, and very general satisfaction ensued.

The two Chaplains were duly appointed, one from the Church of England, and one from that of Rome; and subsequently the appointment of a Militia Brigade Staff consisting of one Brigade Major, one Supply Officer, and one Orderly Officer, was approved.

In accordance with the above recommendation, the engagement of the men to form these battalions commenced on the 1st May, and the various companies were concentrated by degrees at Toronto, there clothed and equipped by the Militia Department, and placed under the orders of Colonel Fielden, commanding 1st Battalion 60th Rifles. All the officers were duly appointed (see General Orders marked D in Appendix) and gazetted, joining, in due time, their respective corps, and by the month of June, the whole force, in conjunction with their brethren in the Regular Army, proceeded (under command of Colonel J. G. Wolsely—an officer then serving on the Imperial Staff in Canada) on what was so happily termed by His Excellency the Governor General, in His Excellency's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, "their mission of peace."

#### FRONTIER SERVICE.

About the middle of May rumours of Fenian invasion from the United States again became current, and although at first many disbelieved in the probability of such, it soon became evident, from the active military proceedings adopted by those Fenians in concentrating arms and war material on the frontier that mischief was intended, which subsequently broke out on the 24th May, and on that day (then being celebrated as the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday by the inhabitants and Militia in the large cities throughout the Dominion), the fact of the presence of the invaders at different points on the frontier becoming actually known, the necessary instructions to repel the foe were issued; a sufficient number of the Active Militia was called out in the districts threatened, those in districts 5, 6 and 7 being brigaded with the regular troops under the immediate orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, who, by

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virtue of an Order in Council, dated 24th May, again assumed the command in chief of the Militia Forces so called out.

On exposed points of the frontier, where no regular troops were at hand, the necessary protection was at once furnished by the men of the Militia. On the St. Clair frontier, Sarnia was occupied by 322 infantry and a demi-battery of field artillery from London; Windsor by 234 infantry, and patrols of cavalry or mounted riflemen established in the vicinity of each of these places.

The co-operation of the gunboat *Prince Alfred* on this line of frontier, could not then be obtained, that vessel (which, during the winter months, had been altered and converted into an effective fighting craft, armed with four guns, and fitted with iron shutters to protect the gunners from rifle fire), being employed at the moment in connection with the North-West expedition.

On the Niagara frontier, a force of 1,159 men, including the Welland Field Battery of Artillery, with four guns, was judiciously posted by Lieutenant-Colonel Durie, the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Military District No. 2.

The defence of the St. Lawrence River frontier from Brockville eastwards to Cornwall and Vandreuil, was likewise provided for by the Militia alone, with great rapidity; a force of 2,230 officers and men with a Field Battery of four guns occupying Cornwall, its line of Canal, and the towns of Prescott and Brockville.

As the Dominion gunboat *Rescue*, whose usual station is at Kingston, was also employed with the North-West expedition, and not available to co-operate in the defence of this portion of the river frontier, authority was obtained to hire, at Brockville, a small steam vessel, and after placing on board one six-pounder gun, with a small detachment of Militia Artillery, she was despatched to Prescott, and subsequently to Cornwall, to be at the disposal of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, of Military District No. 4 (who was charged with the command there), ready to intercept the landing of any hostile force; and if such force had landed, available to act on its line of communication and cut off its retreat.

The steps adopted by Lieutenant-Colonel Atcherley, acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, will be found in the Reports of that officer, his Brigade-Major, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, commanding at Brockville—(marked E in Appendix.)

Four hundred and seventy (officers and men) were likewise called out at Kingston, ready to replace the Royal Canadian Rifles, had that corps been moved to the front.

Simultaneously with the adoption of these steps, the remainder of the Active Militia in the Province of Ontario were quietly warned to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice in support of their brethren in arms, should their services be required.

By special Return (marked F in Appendix), it will be seen that a force of 13,489, (officers and men), with 18 guns were reported as being at their respective posts, under arms, on the 27th May last, the order for their turn out having only been issued on the 24th of that month (3 days previously); a sufficient example of the ease, rapidity, and spirit with which the Active Militia of the Dominion respond to the call to arms

on the approach of danger, and of the fitness of the existing Militia system. The above Force of 13,489 men, with 18 field guns, occupied in a very quiet and rapid manner, all threatened points along the St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, St. Lawrence, and Southern Frontier, everywhere in sufficient force to resist serious attack, admirably armed, and well supplied with ammunition. The great mass of the Active Militia of the Dominion, particularly those in Military Districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 8 and 9, were not called out, but held in reserve, following their usual avocations, though ready, if required, at a moment's notice to move forward in support.

On the 25th instant, at noon, at a place called Eccle's Hill, in advance of Cook's Corners, on the Missisquoi frontier, the first attempt during the past year to invade the territory of the Dominion was made, but the invaders were instantly met with gallantry and repulsed with loss, in the act of crossing the line, by a small force of the Canadian Militia, consisting of forty men of the 60th (or Missisquoi Battalion), and 37 farmers, resident in the neighborhood, (the only officers on the ground at the moment being Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin, M.P., who commands the 60th Battalion, and Captain Bockus, of the same corps.) The men having been previously judiciously posted by Lieut.-Col Osborne Smith, Deputy Adjutant General, commanding the Militia, in Military District No. 5.

On the advance of the enemy, apparently about 200 in number, the leading man was immediately shot dead, and several others wounded (some of whom were subsequently reported dead), and the rest speedily retired in disorder. At 6 p.m., on the same day, Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, having, in the meantime, arrived with reinforcements, the invaders were driven out of certain houses on the boundary line, in which they they had taken refuge after their repulse in the morning, and being already demoralized, fled in all directions, seeking shelter in the neighboring woods, throwing away their arms and ammunition, and having one of their leaders, (called Donnelly, styled as General), wounded. They also abandoned a small field gun, which they had fired several times during the evening, and which subsequently fell into the hands of the Canadians. The details connected with this affair will be found in the Reports of Lieut.-Colonels Osborne Smith, and Chamberlin, marked G in Appendix.

On the 27th, another body again crossed the border in arms, at Holbrook's, near Hinchinbrook, on the Huntingdon frontier, but were as instantly engaged and driven back with great rapidity across the lines by one company of Her Majesty's 69th Regiment, and the 50th (Huntingdon) Battalion of Active Militia.

The effect produced upon these men (citizens of the United States) by the prompt and determined manner in which their lawless attempts at invasion were met by the Canadian forces, the apprehension, by the United States Government, of their leader, O'Neil, and the tardy appearance of the troops of that Government, though too late to prevent the lawless acts of their own citizens (or prevent the outrage), destroyed any hopes of success that they might have credulously entertained, and they withdrew as fast as they could get away from the different parts of the frontier at which they had assembled.

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The Active Militia of the Dominion called out, remained on duty wherever posted until all signs of danger had disappeared, and were then withdrawn by degrees, until, on the 3rd June, all were released from duty, and directed to return home.

Although the honour and satisfaction of repelling these lawless invaders had fallen to the lot of a few gallant men of the Active Militia, the desire evinced by the whole force called out to be afforded a similar opportunity of inflicting well-merited punishment on those daring to invade Canadian soil, was universally and ardently longed for; and, doubtless, had any attempt been made in force by the enemy to penetrate into the country, they would have met with heavier punishment than they experienced in this futile attempt—all classes in the Dominion, both French as well as English-speaking Canadians, having turned out manfully in so good a cause; and when it is considered that a great majority of the Militia-men called out are farmers, that the call made upon them was in the midst of the sowing season, that at the first sound of danger they gave up their work, abandoning their fields and their families, risking, perhaps, the loss of a whole year's crop, and the manifest distress which such would have entailed, it is not too much to say that they have well-earned the gratitude and admiration of their Queen and country for the self-sacrifice they exhibited, and the courage and loyalty they displayed.

As an interesting proof of the loyalty and patriotism displayed by Canadians, who, at this period, were resident in the United States, I had the honor to receive two letters from Canadian gentlemen—one from Captain Carroll, residing at East Saginaw, in the State of Michigan, tendering most heartily his own services and those of 54 Canadians, to return at a moment's notice in defence of their native country; and another from Captain Samuel H. B. McReynolds, with that of 103 loyal Canadians resident, in Toledo, State of Ohio, making similar offer; and there can be little doubt that if ever a serious invasion of Canada should take place, great numbers of Canadians temporarily residing in the United States, would instantly return, as they have done before, to take part in the defence of their own country.

It is gratifying to record that full justice has been done to the Militia of Canada, who were at this time employed in defending their country, the following General Order having been issued by Lieut.-General the Honorable James Lindsay, commanding in-chief Her Majesty's troops in British North America at that time.

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HEAD-QUARTERS,

MONTREAL, 4th June, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Canada has once more been invaded by a body of Fenians, who are citizens of the United States, and who have again taken advantage of the institutions of that country to move without disguise large numbers of men and warlike stores to the Missisquoi and Huntingdon frontiers, for the purpose of levying war upon a peaceful community.

From both these points the invading forces have been instantly driven with loss and in confusion, throwing away their arms, ammunition, and clothing, and seeking shelter within the United States.

Acting with a scrupulous regard for the inviolability of a neighbouring territory, the troops were ordered to the halt, even though in pursuit, upon the border.

The result of the whole affair is mainly due to the promptitude with which the Militia responded to the call to arms, and to the rapidity with which their movements to the front were carried out, and the self-reliance and steadiness shewn by this force, as well as by the armed inhabitants on the frontier.

The regular troops were kept in support, except on the Huntingdon frontier, where one company took part in the skirmish.

The proclamation of the President, and the arrival of the Federal troops at St. Alban's and Malone, were too late to prevent the collection and transport of warlike stores, or an inroad into Canada.

The reproach of invaded British territory, and the dread of insult and robbery, have thus been removed by a handful of Canadians, and the Lieutenant-General does not doubt that such services will receive the recognition of the Imperial Government.

The Lieutenant-General congratulates the Militia upon this exhibition of their promptness, discipline, and training, and in dismissing the men to their homes, he bids them carry with them the assurance that their manly spirit is a guarantee for the defence of Canada.

By order.

J. E. THACKWELL, D.A.G.

And, in consideration of their services at Eccles Hill and on the Huntingdon frontier, Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to bestow the order of St. Michael and St. George (3rd Class), upon the following officers:—

Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G. Commanding, Military District No. 5.

Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Brigade Major, 2nd Brigade, Military District No. 5.

Lieut.-Col. Brown Chamberlin, commanding 60th (Missisquoi) Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. McEachern, commanding 50th or Huntingdon Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. J. McPherson, now at head-quarters, acted as Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia to Lieut.-General Lindsay during these operations, and is an officer of great merit.

It will be seen from the above events, that, not only is the Active Militia of Canada ready at a moment's notice to turn out in strength in defence of their country, and well able, to repel any such invasion, but, in the event of a great national struggle, the ranks of the Active Militia of the Dominion could be readily reinforced and increased from the Reserve until its numbers became very formidable; and with a sufficient supply of arms and military stores for its equipment, in each District, supported, as it would be, in the event of foreign war, by the Fleet and Army of Great Britain, with Québec, Montreal, and a few other strategical points properly fortified

aided by that powerful ally, a Canadian winter, and above all, relying upon the courage of its people, the conquest of Canada, would probably prove again (if ever attempted) as it has done before, beyond the power of its enemies.

#### ORGANIZATION.

At the present moment, when most nations (and notably so, the Mother Country) are from force of circumstances compelled to turn their serious attention to the proper organization of their military forces, it may not be amiss (for general information) here briefly to describe the character and nature of the Canadian organization.

This organization is based upon the principle that every man owes it to his country to serve in its defence against its enemies. All the male inhabitants of the Dominion, between the ages of 18 and 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, and who are British subjects by birth or naturalization, are liable to serve.

The population of the country is upwards of four millions, and the number liable to serve in the Militia about six hundred and seventy-five thousand, and divided into four classes :—

First class, ages 18 to 30, unmarried men, or widowers without children.

Second class, ages 30 to 45, unmarried men, or widowers without children.

Third class, ages 18 to 45, married men or widowers with children.

Fourth class, 45 to 60.

And the above is the order, in which the male population is liable to be called upon to serve.

The following persons only, between the ages of 18 and 60 years, are exempt from enrolment, and from actual service at any time :—

- The Judges of all the Courts of Law or Equity in the Dominion of Canada ;
- The clergy and ministers of all religious denominations ;
- The professors in any college or university, and all teachers in religious orders ;
- The warden, keepers and guards of the penitentiaries, and the officers, keepers and guards of all public Lunatic Asylums ;
- Persons disabled by bodily infirmity ;
- The only son of a widow, being her only support ;

And the following, though enrolled, shall be exempt from actual service at any time except in case of war, invasion or insurrection :—

- Half-pay and retired officers of Her Majesty's army or navy ;
- Seafaring men and sailors actually employed in their calling ;
- Pilots and apprentice pilots during the season of navigation ;
- Masters of public and common schools actually engaged in teaching.

The enrolment is held to be an embodiment of all the militia men enrolled, and renders them liable to serve unless exempt by law.

In order that the enrolment may be correctly taken, and the Militia organization perfected for purposes of command, the whole country is divided into Military Districts, sub-divided into Brigade Divisions, again into Regimental Divisions, and, lastly, into Company Divisions; each regimental division has appointed to it one Lieut.-Colonel and two Majors, and each company division one Captain and two sub-officers of Reserve Militia, who must be resident therein. The Captain is charged with the duty of keeping at all times a correct roll of the whole of the militia within his division, and, when called upon, is required to furnish for active service, such numbers of men, either as volunteers, or through the operation of the ballot, as may be necessary to make good his proportion of any quota required from the regimental division, of which his company division forms a part.

To interfere as little as possible with ordinary routine, the limits of these regimental and company divisions are made, as nearly as practicable, identical with the limits of the territorial divisions, for electoral and municipal purposes, and through this means the men are not called upon to remember any other territorial divisions for militia purposes than those within which they, or those representing the property within the company division, exercise their elective franchise.

To the several regimental divisions grouped into a brigade division, a Brigade Major is attached, and for the brigade divisions which comprise a military district, a Deputy Adjutant General is appointed, who resides within the district, and who has the command of the militia in his district, while the Adjutant-General, who resides at headquarters, Ottawa, is charged, under the orders of Her Majesty, with the military command and discipline of the whole of the Militia in the Dominion.

Under the Militia Law now in force, the active or that portion of the militia to be annually drilled is 40,000, a number slightly exceeding one in every 100 of the population; the actual nominal strength of the Active Militia at present however, is 44,415, or equal to 1 in 15 of all the men in the Dominion liable to serve. The men are raised in the several regimental divisions in proportion to the strength of the enrolled militia constituting the reserve in each; the period of service for purposes of drill in time of peace is three years for the Volunteer Militia, but if the ballot has to be put in operation the period of service for men drawn by this means is two years, and the men who have thus completed such a period of drill return to the reserve, and are not liable to be again taken for drill and training until all the other men in the same company division have volunteered or been balloted to serve.

The officers of the Reserve Militia being appointed principally for purposes of enrolment and ballot, their being resident within their respective divisions, which is insisted on, enables them to become personally acquainted with the men liable for service, and tends to secure fairness in all the details of the ballot whenever the necessity for supplementing the active force through that means may arise, and thus, in the event of war, these officers would form a numerous and effective recruiting staff, through whose instrumentality the men required to reinforce those in the field could be readily obtained and forwarded.



This simple and admirable arrangement, (based upon territorial distribution) is well suited to the institutions of the country, and in a military point of view of the greatest possible importance, for in time of war every regimental and company division throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion would become a recruiting district, with its own recruiting agents (viz : the officers of reserve) always resident therein. And thus this most important part of military organization, viz. : the creation of an ample reserve force, is fairly and fully provided for, in just proportion also (according to age and circumstances) to the full extent of the resources of the country in men ; the machinery, moreover for calling the same into existence whenever required, being kept in working order by the periodical re-enrolment of the whole force. The Militia law of Canada, has therefore, undoubtedly, solved the problem, (as yet found so difficult to do in England, of how to create a large Reserve Force,) and has also in the most inexpensive manner, provided the necessary machinery to call it into action.

The existing force of active militia has been raised, and is still maintained entirely by voluntary enrolment, and although individual corps have from time to time, on the expiration of their period of service, failed to re-enroll, and have become disbanded, yet their places have generally been promptly taken by others ; and as more than the quota required annually for training has been furnished, it has not been thought expedient hitherto to make any alteration in the mode of obtaining the required numbers than by voluntary enrolment.

It should be borne in mind, however, that by continuing to rely upon voluntary enrolment for the maintenance of the active force (which however convenient to the country at large, and suitable in time of peace, when a comparatively small force is required, and no strain put upon the country), yet many evils caused by a voluntary system are perpetuated.

1st. The equal burden of military service in defence of the country is not properly shared by its young men, and this burden still continues "to fall on the willing few" a matter of frequent complaint.

2nd. In the event of foreign war, the system of voluntary enrolment would be found quite insufficient. The necessary large number of men then required would have to be obtained through the instrumentality of the officers of the Reserve Militia by means of the ballot.

On military considerations, therefore, also those of justice and fairness, all that seems necessary to perfect that portion of the military organization of Canada relating to the mode of obtaining men, would be the observance of that system in time of peace, which would become necessary in time of war ; thus, when such an emergency arose, no alteration of system at a critical moment would become necessary, but simply an expansion of an existing system.

The volunteer army in England, in point of organization, has been found very faulty, —there is no real discipline in it, at least, not as the word is understood in a military sense. What discipline there is depends merely upon the individual good taste and feelings of the men. To obtain discipline, it is necessary that officers should have the

power of enforcing obedience, even if such should be distasteful to some of the men ; the certainty of punishment for irregularities or disobedience, and the knowledge that there is power to enforce it, produces discipline ; and it is probable that before very long the volunteer army of England will undergo complete re-organization. There is no comparison, in point of organization, between the militia army of Canada and the volunteer army of England, and, no doubt, as to the great superiority of organization in the former force. The Active Militia of the Dominion is at present composed of men who have voluntarily enrolled therein, yet its organization is founded on the ballot system for the obtaining of the men, and for the preservation of discipline when any portion of the force is on actual duty on the application of the Queen's Regulations and the Articles of War ; whereas, the volunteer force in England has to depend entirely at all times for filling its ranks on the fluctuating and less reliable action of voluntary enrolment, and for discipline (except in case of actual invasion) on the good feeling of the men.

## CLOTHING.

Towards the end of August, Lieut.-Colonel Powell, the Deputy Adjutant-General at head-quarters, was, sent to England in order to make proper arrangements for securing the annual supply of clothing for the Active Militia for the present year, and that officer performed his mission with his usual ability and promptitude.

Reference to Colonel Powell's report, which will be found in the Appendix, will show that that officer sailed for England on the 26th August, reaching London on the 6th of September, and returning to Quebec on the 9th October, being absent from Canada only 44 days, and this officer spared no efforts to make the best arrangement for the department.

During this brief period, Colonel Powell not only made himself thoroughly conversant with the system prevailing in England for obtaining army clothing, but it will be seen that he "effected, on behalf of the Dominion Government, a reduction in prices equal to six cents on each tunic as compared with last year's prices, without deterioration in quality of material, also in an addition to the value of the cloth required to be used for trowsers "without extra payments," thus saving in the article of tunics alone a sum of 600, and in the trowsers at least \$900 more.

It will also be seen, on reference to Colonel Powell's report, that "the average annual cost of the uniform clothing required for each infantry soldier may therefore be stated as follows :—Serge uniform, \$5 33, say to last three years, costs per year \$1 78; cloth uniform, \$7 46, say to last four years, costs per year \$1 87, or including the cost of the great coat, which is the same in all cases, and is intended to last five years, adds 97 cents for each year. The man clothed in serge, great coat included, therefore, costs per year \$2 75, while the man clothed in cloth, great coat included, costs per year \$2 84."

It is further stated in this Report, "that the articles contracted for were to be delivered in Liverpool as ready, every shipment to be insured, and in case of loss the contractor to duplicate packages on board without delay. In order to prevent injury to the tunics, they are to be packed for transport in bales of fifties, protected first by a cover of tarred cloth, and then covered with ordinary canvass, and strapped with ropes. Taking the cost

“ of packing into account, and adding inland transport, charges at Liverpool, insurances, “ outward freight to Ottawa, and my own travelling expenses, the whole charges “ will not cost the Department more than three and-a-half per cent. upon the value of the “ articles shipped from time to time.” This may be considered very satisfactory, and has resulted from the despatch to England of a capable agent.

Colonel Powell, who has much experience on the subject, is of opinion that “ the time “ has arrived for a commencement to be made in Canada for the manufacture from domestic “ cloths of such grey great coats and Oxford mixture trowsers as may be hereafter required “ for the infantry.”

#### FORTS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

In the months of July, August, and September, the Militia Department was engaged in taking over from the Imperial military authorities the various forts, and military property attached, with a certain proportion of armament and military stores, at Toronto, Kingston, Isle-aux-Noix and Montreal—it having been decided by the Government in England to withdraw the regular troops from all stations in the Dominion west of Quebec. The particulars of the transfers then made will be found in the Report of Lieut-Col. Wily, the Director of Stores, and keeper of Militia Properties, in the Appendix, and in which Report the present position of the country in respect of military stores is detailed.

#### DEPOT COMPANIES.

Early in the month of August, two depôt companies, for the battalions of Militia that had been despatched to the Province of Manitoba, were raised—one company for each battalion, in accordance with military requirements, in order to replace, if necessary, any casualties that might occur from time to time, from sickness or other causes, in the service companies of their respective battalions. These depôt companies were raised without any difficulty (the men being engaged to 1st May next) in a very short time, officers duly appointed, and they were stationed at Kingston, where not only ample barrack accommodation existed, but also because it was necessary to maintain a guard over the forts and military stores at that station; on the departure of the 60th Rifles from Montreal, in the month of October, a company of riflemen belonging to the 2nd Battalion (Quebec Rifles), raised for service in Manitoba, and which had been stationed at Thunder Bay during the summer, was brought to Montreal, thus relieving the 60th Rifles. This company is stationed at St. Helen's Island, serving as a guard over the magazines and military stores concentrated there. It, being now, however, no longer necessary to maintain these companies, in consequence of the reduction of the force now serving in Manitoba, it has been determined that, on the expiration of their present period of service (1st May next), they also be released from duty; and I would beg to recommend that, for the proper care of the forts, magazines, guns, military stores, &c., &c., as well as for the future garrisoning of Kingston and Montreal, that these companies of infantry be replaced on 1st May next by two batteries of garrison artillery; the men to compose these batteries to be raised in the same manner as the two

battalions of riflemen required last year, viz., by allowing a certain number of men belonging to the brigades of garrison artillery (proportionately to the strength of these brigades), to join such batteries, engaging to serve therein for twelve months, on the expiration of which period, to be replaced in like manner by other men from the respective brigades of garrison artillery. Certain officers, non-commissioned officers and skilled artificers, however, to be more permanently appointed, and to be competent to instruct in artillery exercises.

By this means, not only would Kingston and Montreal be garrisoned by the description of force best suited for the duties required, but from these batteries the services of experts could be obtained to inspect properly, repair periodically, and keep in order the artillery and valuable military stores recently acquired, also (what is now most urgently needed) undertake the periodical inspection and repair of the breech-loading Snider rifles in the hands of the infantry. By this system of engaging the men for only twelve months, means would be afforded to very many men in the garrison artillery for passing through a practical school of gunnery, and it may be calculated that at least 170 thoroughly well trained gunners would be annually passed out of these batteries, and available at any time for the defence of the country.

The details connected with the proposed establishment of these garrison batteries of artillery, I shall have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government in a special Report hereafter.

#### ANNUAL INSPECTION.

In the beginning of the month of September, whilst many corps were at their annual training, I proceeded, to inspect in Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

In last year's Report it was recommended that the annual drill should be performed by Brigades, encamped in their respective Brigade Divisions, for several reasons:—

1st. As the defence of the country against such Raids as have recently been made from the territory of the United States, cannot be properly undertaken by the independent action of detached bodies, unsupported by artillery, and unaccustomed to act together, it becomes desirable to form Field Brigades, and to accustom the various corps in every brigade Division to assemble and act together as a Brigade, under the officer commanding the Militia in each District, assisted by his Staff (basing the general system to be adopted throughout the country on the plan of throwing the defence of every district against such raids, on the Brigades of Active Militia resident therein, who can, if necessary, be supported by other Brigades from the nearest District.)

2nd. To assimilate, as far as possible, the practice, in time of peace, of the steps necessary to be taken to assemble the Active Militia in each district rapidly on any point in the event of sudden invasion, so that when such an emergency occurs no uncertainty or confusion may arise.

3rd. To facilitate the establishment of a uniform and more effective system of supervision, inspection, drill, and target practice at the annual drill.

4th. To accustom the three arms of the service, cavalry, artillery and infantry, to work together in Brigade, thus affording all ranks an opportunity at the annual drill of

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acquiring some knowledge of the military duties they would be called upon to perform in the event of invasion.

Already great progress in efficiency has been the result of the adoption of this system. Indeed, the advantages of it cannot be over-estimated, for it must be remembered that the Dominion of Canada has been for some time past exposed (and is probably still liable) to sudden attack from armed citizens of the United States (calling themselves Fenians), in large bodies; unless therefore accustomed beforehand to concentrate and act in combined bodies (such as Brigades), the Active Militia might, on any sudden inroad, be caught by the enemy when in detached parties, taken at a disadvantage, their concentration prevented or interfered with, and they would be liable to the danger of being defeated in detail. By the adoption however, of this system of Brigade Camps, mobilizing as it were, for a few days annually, each brigade throughout the country, most valuable practice is afforded, and in the event of sudden invasion, any brigade could be rapidly assembled in a condition to take the field at once, every man knowing beforehand the duty he has to perform—thus a handy field brigade of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, with some cavalry, or mounted riflemen, and a few field guns attached, would be in a position to meet, and effectually dispose of, such hostile and predatory bands, as have of late years threatened, and actually invaded the Dominion; judging also (by last year's experience) from the apparent disinclination displayed by the Government of the United States to control their own citizens, or their inability to prevent such outrages as have occurred, the necessity for Canada being in a position to do so is obvious.

Another important step in progress has taken place during last season, by the introduction, for the first time, at the annual drill, of a regular system of target practice by companies in succession, under their own officers, on the system, as far as circumstances will admit, observed in the regular army, each man firing, under supervision, five rounds at 200, five at 400, and five at 600 yards, 15 rounds per man in all; and with view to the encouragement of this most important part of military training, a certain number of prizes (to be given to those who obtained, at the annual drill, the highest shooting figures of merit), were given by Government; the amount of these prizes, with other details being published in General Orders, dated 26th August, 1870, a copy of which will be found in the Appendix.

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ACTIVE MILITIA.

RETURN shewing the Nominal Strength of the Active Militia of the Dominion of Canada, on 31st December, 1870.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.	CAVALRY.					GARRISON ARTILLERY.				INFANTRY AND RIFLES.				Quota.	Nominal Strength.					
	Regiments.	Squadrons.	Independent Troops.	Mounted Infantry.	Total Troops.	Field Batteries of Artillery.	Brigades.	Provisional Brigades.	Independent Batteries.	Total Batteries.	Engineer Corps.	Battalions.	Provisional Battalions.			Independent Companies.	Total Companies.	Marine Companies.	Total Corps.	
No. 1.....	1				1	3	1			3	3	11		2	74		81	5,517	4,780	
" 2.....	1	4			3	9	3			3	3	14		3	109		129	6,089	7,294	
" 3.....	2	1			3	1				6	6	8			53		65	3,400	3,810	
" 4.....						1	1			1	7	8		4	57		65	3,664	3,850	
" 5.....		5			5	1	1			2	8	2	11		77		95	3,628	5,454	
" 6.....														32	58		58	5,719	3,398	
" 7.....	1				2	1		1		5		6	8	5	77	3	88	5,035	5,212	
" 8.....					7	1	1			10	1	5		9	38		57	3,254	3,315	
" 9.....					1	1	2			4	16	6		19	57		75	4,284	4,442	
Grand Trunk Railway Brigade.....							2			12	1	3			23		36		2,122	
Total Spec'l Corps, Manitoba.....	1	5	10		5	32	10	7	1	19	70	4	77	8	78	623	3	742	40,000	43,657
															16		16		862	
Total Force.....	1	5	10		5	32	10	7	1	19	70	4	79	8	78	639	3	758	40,000	44,519

Resumé by Arms.

27 Troops of Cavalry: consisting of 1 Regiment, 5 Squadrons, 10 Independent Troops, and 5 Companies Mounted Infantry. Nominal strength.....	1,636
10 Field Batteries of Artillery. (with 42 guns and 441 horses). Nominal strength....	750
70 Batteries Garrison Artillery: consisting of 7 Brigades, 1 Provisional Brigade, and 19 Independent Batteries. Nominal strength.....	4,108
4 Companies of Engineers. Nominal strength.....	232
623 Companies of Infantry and Rifles: consisting of 77 Battalions, 8 Provisional Battalions, and 78 Independent Companies. Nominal strength.....	36,729
3 Marine Companies. Nominal strength.....	174
<b>742</b>	<b>43,657</b>
16 Companies Riflemen: being 2 Battalions organized for special service in the North West. Nominal strength.....	862
<b>758</b>	<b>44,519</b>

Resumé by Provinces, &c.

Ontario.....	335	Corps.	Quota....	18,070	Nominal strength....	19,734
Quebec.....	239	do	do....	14,382	do....	14,064
New Brunswick.....	57	do	do....	3,264	do....	3,315
Nova Scotia.....	75	do	do....	4,284	do....	4,422
Grand Trunk Railway... ..	36	do	do....		do....	2,122
<b>742</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>do....</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>do....</b>	<b>43,657</b>
North-West Corps.....	16	do	do....		do....	862
<b>758</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>do....</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>do....</b>	<b>44,519</b>

The above Return shows the nominal strength of the Active Militia on 31st December, 1870 (officers, non-commissioned officers, and men), being an increase of 978 officers and men over the strength of the Active Militia in 1869, and this increase has been caused by the formation of the two battalions of riflemen for duty in the Province of Manitoba, amounting to 862 (officers and men), and the enrolment of 116 additional men in various corps throughout the Dominion.

This Return includes the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, which has an actual strength of 2,122, but who, of course, are not available for frontier service. As the whole force shown in the above Return is not instantly available for service, in the event of a sudden invasion of the country, many of the men being absent from their homes and respective company divisions at times (especially during the winter months, engaged lumbering in the woods, &c.), I recently called for a return from each District of the number of officers and men actually available on an emergency, which has been duly furnished by officers commanding Militia Districts, and from which it appears that, on the 31st December, 1870, there were 2,469 officers, and 33,662 non-commissioned officers and men (exclusive of the officers and men of the Grand Trunk Brigade) immediately available for service. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt but that at least 30,000 men of the Active Militia could be placed on the frontier in a very short time, supported moreover by cavalry and 32 field guns, exclusive of the batteries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and, judging (from past experience) by the eagerness with which the men of Canada spring to arms on the approach of danger, there seems no reason to doubt but that the full strength of the Active Militia would soon afterwards become available by the joining of any men absent at the moment from their respective company divisions; and the force itself, in any serious danger to the country, might be greatly augmented by the formation of additional corps. On the whole, this may be considered satisfactory, as the present strength of the regular army of the United States does not exceed 30,000 men, who are scattered over a continent, and could not easily be concentrated, if at all, in any one place without great loss of time. The Active Militia may be looked upon as holding the same relative position towards the Dominion as that occupied by the United States regular army towards that country.

Eight Brigade camps were formed at the annual drill during last season, with great advantage to all assembled, viz:—Two in Military District No. 1; two in Military District No. 3; one in Military District No. 4; one in Military District No. 6; one in Military District No. 7, and one in Military District No. 8; six of which I was enabled, personally, to visit and inspect.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

In this District (which forms two Brigade Divisions), it will be seen, on reference to the Report of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Taylor, Deputy Adjutant General commanding the District, that a brigade, strength as follows:—

2,406 officers and men,  
4 field guns, and  
130 horses.

performed the annual drill in the month of September last, at Sarnia, and two brigade camps were formed, one in each brigade division. The whole of the first brigade, excepting two independent companies, at the camp at Sarnia, and a portion of the second brigade at one near Goderich; the average strength of the companies being 3 officers and 49 officers and men, which is an increase of four per cent. over the previous year's musters for drill.

The 1st Brigade of Military District No. 1, consisted of:—

The St. Thomas and London Squadron of Cavalry.

Mooretown Troop of Mounted Rifles.

E Battery Field Artillery, with four guns.

7th Battalion "London Light Infantry."

22nd. "Oxford" Rifles.

24th. "Kent" Battalion

25th. "Elgin" "

26th. "Middlesex" "

27th. "Lambton" "

} Infantry.

Strength, 2,406 officers and men.

The Camp was under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Deputy Adjutant General, who was assisted, by his Brigade Major, Lt.-Col. Moffatt, Capt. Sta 1 0 the Store Department, and Capt. Smyth, who acted as Camp Quarter-master.

On the 10th September, having arrived from Goderich in the gunboat *Prince Alfred*, I joined this camp, and remaining therein for six days, took part in the field-days that were held, and duly inspected every corps in the Brigade. I found the camp in good order (tents regularly pitched), but somewhat too near the town, and rather insufficiently supplied with water. In other respects, the position was good. The men all cooked their rations in the usual field camp kitchens. The arrangements for messing were effected by corps independently, and the expense varied from 19½ to 25 cents per man per day, which included, however, straw for the tents and wood for cooking. The officers messed together by corps, at an average cost of \$1 per day, but they were put to the expense of building temporary sheds for mess-rooms, which would be saved to them if the Department was in a position to supply a few marquees to be used for this purpose. For the instruction of the various corps of this Brigade in target practice, rifle butts had been erected, and, with a few unavoidable exceptions, the whole of the men of this Brigade fired fifteen rounds each at target practice, evidently with good result, as the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding the District reports "that these fifteen rounds (thus fired at the annual drill), appeared to be of more value in the improvement of the shooting generally throughout each corps, than the whole of the 40 rounds per man previously issued."

During the stay of this Brigade in camp, (unfortunately for too short a time), every hour was utilized in acquiring military instruction, whilst some companies were going



through rifle practice others were performing company and battalion drill, and without harrassing the men too much, as many occasions as possible were taken advantage of for general field days; and it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and readiness displayed by both the officers and men of this Brigade at those field days, to their great intelligence and general aptitude for military exercises, and to the good discipline maintained by all. On every occasion on which the force assembled for Brigade exercise, mere show and parade movements were dispensed with (only service evolutions being practised), and the force was moved as if in the presence of an enemy, advancing a short distance into the country, covered by the usual advance and flank guards, and deploying from time to time, where the ground admitted, into a line of battle, the various arms supporting one another, the artillery and infantry opening fire, and the cavalry making occasional charges. In this manner, at these field days, the Brigade moved, advancing from and retiring to its own camp in regular military order, as if in an enemy's country, changing front and position from time to time, and, in short, performing many of the movements incidental to actual warfare. The manner in which on these occasions, the London Battery of Field Artillery brought its guns across the country, and was handled by Lieut.-Colonel Shanly, reflected great credit on that officer and those under his command, and the rapid yet steady manner in which they fired as well as that in which they brought up and posted their guns when required to bring the same into action proved the efficiency of this battery. The London and St. Thomas Squadron of Cavalry, and the Mooretown Troop of Mounted Rifles on their part discharged their duty on these occasions with much zeal and intelligence, taking the advanced guard whenever the ground admitted, and when called upon either to skirmish or to charge, doing so with excellent spirit; whilst the intelligent manner in which the Infantry skirmished, fired, or acted in line, was most praiseworthy, and all that is needed to render this brigade very effective is the allowance of a longer period of time for the performance of the annual drill.

On the occasion of one of the field days held by this Brigade, the gunboat *Prince Alfred* co-operated in the movement, with excellent effect, flanking the Brigade as it moved along the river shore, and subsequently for practice engaging the Field Battery with its guns. The weather was fine, and an immense concourse of persons (including very many citizens of the United States), saw assembled, for the first time perhaps, a Brigade composed entirely of Canadian troops. Although, certain deficiencies in regard of uniform and appointment might be here and there detected in the various corps composing the Brigade, offending perhaps the ideas of a mere parade martinet, the size, and stalwart appearance of the men, however, and their hardy look, was most striking, and they were admirably armed. In short, the appearance of this Brigade was a matter of pride to all Canadians present, and evidently one of astonishment to the spectators from the neighboring Republic.

The whole of the officers and men appeared to take great interest in camp life and in their duties, and it was a matter of regret to all that the very limited period of time allowed for the performance of the annual drill, was found altogether too short to admit of

instructing the various corps sufficiently,—for hardly had they assembled, formed a camp, and settled down to their work, than the time allowed expired, when, by remaining a few days longer under instruction, a much greater degree of efficiency would be attained. I may here explain that the practice hitherto has been, in consideration of the extra expense incurred for rations, &c., to allow such corps as go into camp for eight days to receive the pay of sixteen days granted by Parliament, (viz., \$8), but as this arrangement by shortening so much the actual period passed in camp is very objectionable, in a military point of view, and precludes carrying out satisfactorily rifle instruction, target practice, and the necessary evolutions, I would beg to express a hope that such money appropriation may be granted by Parliament as will be sufficient to cover the cost of rations, &c., and thus enable the men to remain the full period of 16 days in camp instead of 8, without incurring the cost of subsistence.

The Staff and commanding officers of corps specially exerted themselves, and my best thanks are due to all the officers and men of the Brigade for the hearty support and co-operation afforded me in carrying out this the first experiment, I believe, on anything like a large scale of forming a Brigade camp of instruction for the Active Militia, without the assistance of the regular troops. My especial thanks are due to Major A. Mackenzie, M.P. for Lambton, Major in the 27th Battalion, (who was on duty with his corps in the camp), and who has much local knowledge and influence in the neighborhood of Sarnia, for the assistance he so kindly and readily afforded me.

I consider that the plan of forming these Brigade camps of instruction (at the annual drill), on the immediate frontier, whenever practicable, should be continued; the moral effect caused by assembling troops there is good, and there are many other considerations that render the plan itself desirable, due care being taken to select ground favorable for military manoeuvres. I therefore propose assembling the whole of this Brigade for the performance of the next training again at Sarnia, but encamping them on a more convenient spot of ground on the Indian Reserve Lands, and further removed from the town of Sarnia.

On the whole the result of this experiment was most satisfactory. Hitherto, generally speaking, the annual drill of the Active Militia of Canada had been confined to the practice for a very few days of company or battalion drill, the several arms of the service being instructed separately by Corps, and seldom or never brought to act together in large bodies. The short but valuable time allowed for annual drill being thus spent year after year in company and battalion movements, and the manual handling of the arms—what was learned or taught was merely initiatory steps to real service. The various arms not being brought together were never taught their relative position to each other, or the usual positions they would have to occupy in line of battle in order to support each other. The formation of brigade camps supplies this want, and every man of the brigade at Sarnia returned home with at least an intelligent idea of how troops act and are posted in presence of an enemy, for when properly carried out, field days and sham battles, especially when blank ammunition is used, bear a striking resemblance to the reality.

For rifle practice seven targets were erected for the use of the corps at this camp, and although certain defects in the detail of carrying out the target practice, were observed, on this the first occasion of its introduction at the annual drill, such defects may be remedied in future, at all events, the introduction among the rank and file of this important part of military training has been initiated at the annual drill, the necessity for which was clearly exhibited by the fact that very many men were found who had no proper idea of the use of the formidable weapon placed in their hands. It is but due to the loyal and patriotic inhabitants of Sarnia here to mention that, in order to encourage rifle shooting amongst the men, they generously contributed three silver cups as prizes to be contended for. On the conclusion of the inspection of this brigade, the following camp order was issued :—

“CAMP, SARNIA, 15th Sept., 1870.

“The Adjutant-General takes the earliest opportunity, after his inspection of the 1st Brigade in Military District No. 1, to express to the officers and men present at the annual training, his appreciation of the zeal, intelligence, and energy exhibited by all ranks in the performance of their duty. He begs especially to thank Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Deputy Adjutant-General, the Staff, and officers commanding battalions and corps, for their exertions, which, if persevered in at the annual trainings will, he feels convinced, make this brigade one of the most efficient in the Dominion of Canada.

“The target practice of the various corps, is now, for the first time, fairly established at the annual training, and being carried out as far as possible according to the principles observed in the regular army, will, the Adjutant-General feels sure, produce the best results.

“The intelligent manner in which the brigade acted during the recent field days was most creditable, and the Adjutant-General congratulates all on the success which has been attained by the performance of the annual training, in this brigade camp.

“By order,

“(Signed,)

J. MOFFAT,

“Lieut.-Col., Brigade-Major.”

The detailed information connected with the condition and inspection of the corps composing this Brigade will be found in the annual inspection returns of this District.

On the 16th of September, having proceeded thither the previous day in the gun-boat, “Prince Alfred,” from Sarnia, I inspected a small brigade camp at Goderich consisting of the 32nd and 33rd Battalions, Strength as follows :—

32rd Battalion.—351 officers and men.

33rd Battalion.—459 do do.

810 Total.

Who were encamped on the banks of the Maitland River, about two miles from the town of Goderich, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Service, Brigade Major of this

Division. The 32nd being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sproat, M.P., and the 33rd Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. M. Ross. This camp was well placed on very suitable ground, the tents pitched with great regularity, and the situation one of the most favorable I have yet seen in this district, for the establishment of a rifle range, and the performance of military manœuvres. These two battalions are formed almost entirely out of the agricultural population, and consist of tall, strong, able-bodied men in the prime of life. Both officers and men exhibited the greatest zeal and interest in their military exercises. On a minute inspection of the arms of these battalions I found the same in very fair condition. The clothing and appointments of some of the companies, however, were somewhat deficient, requiring renewal, and steps will be taken to remedy this defect as soon as possible. At drill, these battalions exhibited considerable efficiency, and were handled with intelligence and ability by their commanding officers, who evidently possess the esteem and confidence of those under their command. The weather being remarkably fine, and the ground favorable, these battalions acted together as a small brigade, going through a long field day in a very creditable manner. The various companies skirmishing, reinforcing, supporting and relieving one another in excellent style, all being supplied with blank ammunition. The effect of this field-day in so picturesque a locality was very fine, and witnessed with much pleasure by a large number of spectators.

It was much to be regretted that only two battalions belonging to this brigade (*viz* the 2nd, Brigade, Military District No. 1), were brought together, and I propose that the whole of the corps in this brigade division be assembled at Goderich for annual drill and target practice in the same manner as the first brigade at Sarnia, next season, or if found more convenient assembled as a division along with the 1st Brigade.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

In this District no brigade camps for the performance of the drill were formed during last summer, for as very many of the corps in this District were placed on active service in the early part of the summer, at the time of the threatened raid from the United States, it was not deemed expedient to take them away so shortly afterwards from their agricultural operations and civil pursuits. Several corps did, however, form independent camps for the annual drill. The first instance, I believe, of a city battalion, moreover, performing its annual drill in camp was very successfully carried out by the 13th Battalion from Hamilton, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Skinner. This corps marched from Hamilton to Grimsby, a distance of 20 miles, in the latter part of the month of July, moving into camp the same day, remaining under canvas for ten days, and marching back to Hamilton on the twelfth day, without any casualties reported, in a manner which reflected great credit on the commanding officer and those under his command.

On the 20th July, I inspected, at Oakville, the 20th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Chisholm, and on the 21st, at Barrie, Lake Simcoe, the 35th Battalion,

under Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, both corps being fine rural battalions and in good order ; these corps are commanded by excellent and zealous officers. The detailed information connected with the inspection of these battalions will be found in the annual inspection returns of this District.

Military District, No. 2, forms three Brigade Divisions, and I propose for the performance of the next annual drill, that the same be carried out in brigade camps in the respective Districts, or, if possible, in one large divisional camp on the Niagara frontier.

### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

The whole of the corps in this District, it will be seen, on reference to the Report of the Deputy Adjutant General, with the exception of the 14th Battalion, at Kingston, and the Garrison Battery, at Napanee, performed their annual drill last year. Two brigade camps were formed in this District, one near Belleville, consisting of the 15th and 49th Battalions ; another near Cobourg, composed of the Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry, the Cobourg Battery of Garrison Artillery, and the 40th and 57th Battalions ; and five other smaller camps were formed at other places. I inspected the camp near Belleville, on the 7th September. (Corps and strength as below follows) :—

<i>15th Battalion</i> —	29 officers,
	18 sergeants,
	272 rank and file,
	319 of all ranks.

<i>49th Battalion</i> —	21 officers,
	22 sergeants,
	318 rank and file,
	680 Total Force.

This camp was well situated, about five miles from the town of Belleville, on the shores of the lake. I found these corps almost entirely composed of men engaged in farming pursuits, presenting, physically, a very fine appearance, and their arms were in fair condition. Certain deficiencies were observed in respect of clothing and equipment, which will be remedied as soon as possible. After duly inspecting each company the two battalions were brigaded together. The 15th Battalion is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Campbell, and the 49th by Lieut.-Col. Brown, M.P., and both these officers appear not only to take the greatest interest in the welfare and condition of their corps, but also to enjoy the esteem and entire support of those under their command. These two battalions, in presence of a large number of spectators, performed the usual service evolutions in a very creditable manner. Their camps were clean, in good order, and tents regularly pitched.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 6th September, I inspected the Adolphustown Troop of Cavalry, who were encamped for the annual drill on the shores of the Bay of Quinte, about 36 miles from Kingston; this troop being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Swetman, numbering 47 officers and men. The men were fairly mounted, and armed with swords and Spencer carbines, and performed their drill in good style, acting as skirmishers when mounted, and executing several charges in line in open order.

On the afternoon of the same day, having proceeded to Picton, I there inspected the 16th Battalion, which was encamped near the town of Picton, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Walter Ross, M.P. (Strength as below:)—

16th Battalion—3 field officers,  
                   7 captains,  
                   16 subalterns,  
                   5 staff,  
                   25 sergeants,  
                   18 corporals,  
                   17 band,  
                   276 privates.

Total 367

This corps being entitled to new uniform clothing, and being very ill-supplied with proper accoutrements, did not present so smart an appearance as it otherwise would, but new uniforms and accoutrements will be served out to it previous to next year's drill—in other respects the 16th Battalion displayed much efficiency and excellent spirit, the men are a fine body, and when at drill skirmished, and fired very well. At the conclusion of the inspection, the letter, marked H in Appendix, addressed to myself, was presented to me by the Lieut.-Colonel and officers of this battalion, with a request that I would submit the same for the favourable consideration of Government, which I have the honor accordingly to do, and strongly recommend.

In this letter is pointed out the desirability of increasing the amount of the prizes granted by Government for the encouragement of rifle shooting, and of doing so in such a manner that the same may be more effectually brought within the reach of the great mass of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia of the Dominion; it being suggested that the money grant, hitherto given by Government to the Dominion Rifle Association be transferred to the Active Militia, and distributed in prizes equally among the various corps.

By this means, increased interest and emulation would be created in rifle shooting all through the country, and what is of great importance among those who would be first called on for its defence, and whose skill in rifle shooting it is most desirable to develop, and the money aid, and encouragement thus given by Government, in future, not being practically confined to the competition of a few skilled marksmen, (many of whom do not

belong to the Active Militia) but distributed equally to the various corps throughout the Dominion, would produce far greater results to the country.

On the 22nd September, I inspected the brigade camp near Cobourg; strength as follows :—

*Cavalry*—1 field officer,  
 2 staff,  
 2 captains,  
 4 subalterns,  
 11 sergeants,  
 2 trumpeters,  
 110 troopers,  
 129 horses.

*Garrison Battery, Cobourg.*—1 captain,  
 2 subalterns,  
 3 sergeants,  
 1 trumpeter,  
 35 gunners.

*40th Battalion, of nine companies.*—3 field officers,  
 4 staff,  
 9 captains,  
 14 subalterns,  
 32 sergeants,  
 9 buglers,  
 399 privates.

*57th Battalion, of six companies.*—3 field officers,  
 4 staff,  
 6 captains,  
 10 subalterns,  
 24 sergeants,  
 4 buglers,  
 247 rank and file,

Total 933

This brigade was encamped on some open ground on the shores of Lake Ontario, a short distance from the town of Cobourg. After inspecting the different troops and companies, whose arms and equipments were in serviceable condition, the brigade proceeded to perform a number of field movements. The cavalry were well handled, and commanded by the senior cavalry officer present, Lieut.-Col. Boulton, and the 40th and 57th Regiments, the former under the command of Lieut.-Col. Smith, and the latter under that of Lieut.-Col. Poole, were also well commanded by these

officers. The weather being remarkably fine, a very large number of spectators were on the ground, and all seemed to take much interest and pride in the appearance of this portion of the Canadian army; and, indeed, this force moved and acted as a brigade very well, and like all the other corps previously inspected, only require a longer period of time at the annual drill to become very effective.

Military District No. 3 consists of two Brigade Divisions, and, if circumstances admit, I propose assembling both brigades at some convenient place, and forming a Divisional camp, for the performance of the next annual drill. The details of inspection of the various corps in this District will be found in the annual inspection returns.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4,

Forms one Brigade Division, and contains a force of 212 officers, and 2,984 non-commissioned officers and men.

In this District, one brigade camp of 5 battalions was formed during last season, at Prescott; strength as follows:—

<i>41st Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Crawford.</i>	—23 officers, 320 men.
<i>42nd Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Buell.</i>	—22 officers, 339 men.
<i>43rd Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Bearman.</i>	—26 officers, 312 men.
<i>56th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Jessup.</i>	—25 officers, 303 men.
<i>59th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Bergin.</i>	—21 officers, 248 men.
	1,639 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.-Col. Acherly, Deputy Adjutant General, the details of which will be found in that officer's report and annual inspection return.



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**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 1,000 men) near Sherbrooke, the whole of the Brigade being present, with the exception of two Companies resident at a 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 Dep. Adj. General, and in the annual inspection returns.

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**MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.**

This District contains three Brigade Divisions (nominal strength, 3,398). 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.

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**MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.**

This District contains two Brigade Divisions, with a nominal strength of 5,212 officers and men. For the greater portion of last year this District has been in temporary

charge of Lieut.-Col. Duchesney, Brigade Major, 7th 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 3,455 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.

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#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8,

Comprises the whole Province of New Brunswick, contains three Brigade Divisions, with a nominal strength of 3,315 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.

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#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

This District, which includes the whole Province of Nova Scotia, contains three Brigade Divisions, with a nominal strength of 4,422 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.

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#### 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 2,122, 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

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protecting the various stations and vulnerable points along the line, without greatly interfering with the means of communication throughout the country and paralysing 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 Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey, 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 Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey, under the able administration of Lieutenant-Colonel Brydges, this brigade has attained a high state of efficiency. Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey's position has been recently filled by a well trained and thoroughly qualified officer, Captain Worsley, late of the 60th Rifles.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The force despatched to the Province of Manitoba in the month of June last, duly arrived at Fort Garry without accident, encountering these difficulties, however, incidental to so long a journey through a comparatively untravelled country. The advanced party, did not reach Fort Garry until the 24th of September, and they were joined shortly afterwards by the remainder.

This force (three-fourths of its strength consisting of militia) was a joint expedition despatched by the Imperial and Dominion Governments, on the agreement that three-fourths of the men required were to be furnished, and three-fourths of the expenses borne by the Dominion, and although by the wise measures of both Governments, all danger of a collision with our fellow subjects in "Manitoba" had been happily removed previous to its departure (the expedition being purely "a mission of peace,") it proceeded nevertheless in accordance with military rule, properly equipped with all necessary stores and appliances, and as its route lay through a country destitute of supplies, conveying the necessary subsistence; the manner in which this expedition performed its long and toilsome journey, cheerfully enduring the hardships inseparable therefrom, elicited the marked approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the Regular Army.

A few days after reaching their destination, that portion of the force consisting of the regular troops, commenced their homeward journey to Canada, the two Militia battalions remaining in Manitoba. On the withdrawal of the regular troops, the arrangements for the military command of the Militia devolved on the Adjutant-General; the senior Militia officer, present in Manitoba (Lieut.-Colonel S. P. Jarvis), was directed, in general orders to assume and take over the command of the Militia in the district, the 1st or Ontario Battalion of Riflemen was quartered in Upper Fort Garry; the 2nd or Quebec Battalion in Lower Fort Garry; and subsequently one company of the Ontario Battalion was detached to occupy the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Pembina. Necessary instructions in detail, for the guidance of the officers commanding in Manitoba were duly transmitted by the Adjutant-General, as also those required for the victualling and supplying of the troops, and the same has been most

satisfactorily carried out by the officer in command, and by Major Peebles, the supply officer, in Manitoba.

On the 1st of September (that being the date on which it had been arranged with the Imperial authorities to despatch them), ample supplies of new uniforms, winter clothing, bedding, hospital stores, medicines, the whole of the officers' heavy baggage, and a certain number of books to form a soldiers' reading-room, were forwarded to Fort Garry by the Adjutant-General, in charge of Capt. Perry, Canadian Militia, who proceeded *via* St. Paul's, Minnesota and Pembina, and duly reached Fort Garry with the whole of this baggage, amounting in all to two hundred and twelve pieces), in perfect order, on the 26th day of October, having traversed a distance of 2,263 miles. The timely arrival of these supplies was fully appreciated by the troops, and Capt. Perry executed his mission with great judgment and energy.

The necessary arrangements for erecting temporary barracks and housing the men in Manitoba were effected with as little delay as possible, and, as far as means at disposal would admit, under arrangements made by the Department of Public Works, the soldiers themselves executing great part of the work, and before the winter had set in, the troops in Manitoba were all warmly housed, and sufficiently provided to meet the winter season.

In short no measures that could conduce to the comfort and welfare of the force, left to garrison Manitoba, were neglected by the Militia Department, and it may be safely affirmed that no body of troops have ever been more liberally paid, clothed, and provided for than these two battalions belonging to the Dominion of Canada.

As the first period of service for which the men, composing these corps, were engaged, expires on the 1st May next, and as many of them are desirous of obtaining their discharge for the purpose of settling in the Province of Manitoba, and as the necessity, moreover for maintaining, under arms, so large a force in that Province no longer exists, (the peaceful solution of all difficulties there having (as anticipated) been happily realized,) the reduction on 1st May next of the greater portion of these battalions has been decided on, and I had the honor, when called upon by Government for a report, to recommend that the reduction of the force should be carried out in the following manner:—

1st. That on the 1st May next the force at Manitoba should be reduced to two companies (total strength 86), to be under the command of a field officer, and that the officers and men of these two companies, should be retained for a six months longer period of duty, and liable, if required by Government, to a further service of another six months, the whole period not to exceed one year from the 1st May next.

2nd. That the men should be composed, if possible, of Volunteers, in equal proportions from both battalions, preference being given to those individuals purposing on discharge to settle in Manitoba.

3rd. That officers commanding battalions should nominate company officers, the field officer in command to be nominated from head-quarters.

4th. That those officers and men desirous of settling in Manitoba should receive their discharge in that Province on 1st May next, and that they should receive grants of land in such proportion and on such conditions as the Government may deem fit to make.

5th. That the men so discharged should be invited to enrol themselves in the Active Militia Force, intended to be organized hereafter for the Province of Manitoba, in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Act, as applicable to the rest of the Dominion.

6th. That all those officers and men of the two battalions, who are not desirous of remaining in the Province of Manitoba, or included in the two companies retained for further service there, should be brought back to Canada at the public expense, in accordance with the terms of their engagement, as soon after the 1st May next as circumstances admit.

7th. That the Province of Manitoba be formed into a Militia Military District, numbered No. 10, and that the field officer left in command of the two companies, remaining as a temporary garrison, should have the command of all the Militia enrolled in the district, until such time as a militia staff officer shall be appointed to the command of this Militia district.

8th. That on the reduction of the force in Manitoba all the arms, ammunition and military stores, now in possession of the troops there, should be stored in an armoury and magazine at Fort Garry, in order that the same may be available for the service of the Militia in that Province, whenever, required.

The whole of these recommendations were approved of by an order in Council, dated 19th January, 1871, and the necessary detailed instructions for carrying the same into effect have been transmitted to the officer commanding the Militia in Manitoba.

#### MILITARY SCHOOLS.

During the past year the following number of Cadets obtained first and second class certificate :—

Provinces.	First-class.	Second-class.	Number of Cadets remaining in the Schools on the 1st January, 1871.
Ontario.....	20	154	Schools closed since the 1st June, 1870.
Quebec.....	29	229	61
New Brunswick.....	3	77	5
Nova Scotia.....	1	90	12
Totals.....	53	550	78

And a much larger number would have obtained certificates of qualification but for the fact that three of the military schools, viz., those at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal,

were closed on the 1st June last, owing to the withdrawal of the regular troops from those stations. The total number of Cadets who have obtained certificates of qualification, since the first establishment of these schools in 1864, to 1st January, 1871, is as follows :—

Provinces.	First-class.	Second-class.
Ontario.....	497	2,240
Quebec.....	744	2,141
New Brunswick.....	7	145
Nova Scotia.....	9	184
Totals.....	1,257	4,710

Giving a grand total of 5,967.

From the above it will be seen that nearly 6,000 individuals have received military training in these practical schools of instruction, obtaining from the commandants of the respective schools (field officers in the regular army) certificates of their fitness to act as company and battalion commanders. A certain proportion, also, obtaining gunnery certificates from the School of Gunnery formed for their instruction by the Royal Artillery.

The value of these schools for practical instruction in military exercises, and training officers to command companies and battalions is very great, and as no such advantageous system existed for training officers of the Volunteer Force in England, it appears that a plan, similar in principle to what has been adopted in Canada, is about to be followed there. Indeed some provision for the training of officers of the Militia is indispensable, otherwise, when the force is called out in defence of the country, those appointed to lead and command corps would be ignorant of how to do so.

Owing to the withdrawal of the regular troops from all stations west of Quebec, in order to keep up the system of training established in those districts from which such aid had been withdrawn, it became necessary to re-open the schools at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, forming the same on the staff of the Militia at those places, and as certain abuses in regard to the number and selection of individuals for admission to such schools as military Cadets had crept in, I had the honour to recommend the following modifications in the military school system.

1st. That, until further orders, six schools for practical military instructions be maintained in the Dominion and kept open during six months of the financial year only,

viz., from 1st December to 31st May inclusive, and that practical instructions not only in Infantry, but in Artillery exercises, should be imparted therein.

2nd. That the maximum number of Cadets for the Dominion, to be authorized for admission to such schools, for such period of six months, be limited to 500, with an addition of fifty to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the number of Cadets in those Provinces equals (proportionately, according to the strength of the Militia in the respective districts) the number of Cadets already trained in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and that they be taken from the several brigade divisions in proportion to the strength of the Militia in such brigade divisions, as shewn by the periodical enrolment from time to time.

3rd. The Cadets to be selected from applicants *bona fide* resident in such brigade divisions, and the maximum number of Cadets to be admitted into each school not to exceed sixty-five at any one time. This arrangement giving, according to the enrolments of 1869, the following numbers from the different brigade divisions (allowance being made for fifty additional Cadets in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.)—

	Brigade Division.	No. of Cadet.
Province of Ontario.....	{ 1st .....	41
	{ 2nd .....	40
	{ 3rd .....	33
	{ 4th .....	36
	{ 5th .....	7
	{ 6th .....	22
	{ 7th .....	22
	{ 8th .....	37
		— 238
Province of Quebec.....	{ 1st .....	16
	{ 2nd .....	16
	{ 3rd .....	11
	{ 4th .....	26
	{ 5th .....	15
	{ 6th .....	20
	{ 7th .....	34
	{ 8th .....	21
		— 159
Province of New Brunswick.....	{ 1st .....	23
	{ 2nd .....	24
	{ 3rd .....	23
		— 70
Province of Nova Scotia.....	{ 1st .....	37
	{ 2nd .....	30
	{ 3rd .....	16
		— 83
	Total.....	550

4th. That the schools still in operation at St. John (New Brunswick), Halifax, and Quebec, in connection with Her Majesty's regular army, should be continued as already organized until further orders, subject to the foregoing regulations, and that three new schools be opened as soon as convenient.

5th. That the duties in connection with these schools hitherto performed by officers of Her Majesty's regular army, be undertaken by the officers of the Militia staff stationed at those places, a Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia acting as commandant, and a Brigade Major as Adjutant for each school.

6th. That in order to obtain the necessary assistance for drill instruction, two active and competent non-commissioned officers who had served in the regular army (one in the Artillery and the other in the Infantry), should be appointed to act as drill sergeants and instructors, and attached to the Militia staff.

7th. That any men who might be required in addition to the Cadets themselves for drill purposes should be taken from Corps of the Active Militia residing in the vicinity of the respective schools, those detailed for such duty being paid at the rate of 25 cents per diem. By this means not only would men be furnished for the practical instruction and examination of the Cadets, but additional practice being thus afforded to many of the Active Militia themselves, increased general efficiency would result.

8th. That the services of the Artillery officer, recently attached to the staff of the Militia, should be made available, for the examination of, and granting certificates of qualification, to the Artillery Cadets. The whole of these recommendations were approved by an order in Council, dated 1st December, 1870, and the schools have been duly re-established.

By the above modification of system many advantages will result, a ready means afforded for the practical instruction of officers (now in the force), and Cadets, not only in Infantry, but also in Artillery exercises—a point of great importance, in view of the increasing power and value of that arm in modern warfare—and the keeping of these schools open also during the winter months will best consult the convenience of the Cadets, especially those from the rural districts. The services of the Militia staff officers for military school purposes, are also most available during the winter, and these officers themselves, by having to undertake the duties of instruction, will be afforded good practice and rendered more efficient; in addition to which a very important saving of expense to the public will be secured by limiting the period, during which such schools shall be in operation each year, and the admissions to what may be considered a sufficient number to secure the training in military exercises, not only of officers now in the force, but also of those Cadets who may be required to fill vacancies from time to time.

In connection with the subject of military schools, I would respectfully point out, that while these schools furnish a ready means for enabling officers to learn drill, and to



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undertake the duties of commanding companies and battalions, and are of great advantage, yet no military school or staff college has been established for the training of Canadian staff officers intended to fill positions on the staff, and if required to command considerable bodies of troops in the field. Indeed it may be considered, that this at present is the weakest point in the organization of the defensive forces of the Dominion.

The men composing the Active Militia are an admirable body physically, and altho' as yet from the too limited period of time allowed for annual drill, very insufficiently practised in rifle shooting, they are, generally speaking, well enough acquainted with company and battalion drill, to enter into a campaign at once, for in these days when fighting from behind cover, and intrenchments is so much in use, manœuvring in the open field, when in presence of an enemy, and under fire, is avoided as much as possible. The company and battalion officers have also, generally speaking, a fair knowledge of drill, and very many of them, as well as some commanders of battalions have attained to great proficiency; but for the training of officers to the higher duties of the staff, no means have as yet been supplied. Under these circumstances, therefore, in view, moreover of the dimensions which the Dominion has now attained, and its increasing importance and position in the world, I would respectfully represent that the time has arrived for the establishment in the Dominion, on a small scale, of a Military Academy somewhat similar in organization to the Staff College in England. It should always be borne in mind that an efficient staff is the most important element in a military body, and that the appointment of unqualified and untrained persons to the staff of an army is fatal to its efficiency or success, and it being recommended in this report, that the five years' tenure of office system, for appointments to the staff, should be brought into operation in future, and that none but qualified officers who have undergone a special examination, should hereafter be appointed to the staff, the propriety of establishing a Staff College to afford the means for qualification, and supply this great want in the military system of the country, is respectfully submitted for the serious consideration of the Government; no great difficulty need arise in effecting this object, and I would recommend that encouragement be given to some intelligent and zealous officers already in the force, to qualify for instruction in the higher branches of military science, with a view ultimately of becoming instructors in a Canadian Staff College. In order to effect this important object, it is submitted that arrangements might be entered into with the Imperial Government for the admission for this purpose, of a certain number of Canadian officers into the Staff College in England; with a view of entering more into the detail of this important subject, I shall have the honour hereafter to submit a special report on the same for the consideration of Government.

## STAFF.

The staff consists of the Adjutant-General (who is appointed to the military command of the whole of the Militia of the Dominion), the Deputy Adjutant-General at headquarters, nine Deputy Adjutants-General, each of whom is appointed to the command of a military district, and twenty-three brigade majors, there being that number of brigades now in the Dominion; and when the extent of the country and strength of the force (the active portion of which alone now numbers forty-four thousand four hundred and fifteen) is considered, it will, I think, be admitted that the above is the least possible staff, through whose instrumentality so considerable an army can be worked.

Certain anomalies, however, exist in respect to the constitution of the staff, which, however, can easily be remedied; for instance, the designation of Adjutant-General, as applied to an officer appointed to the command of an army, is a misnomer, and that of Deputy Adjutant-General equally so to an officer appointed to a minor command, such as that of a military district. An Adjutant-General is a staff-officer, appointed to assist a general officer in command of an army, in carrying out the numerous details connected with its drill, discipline, military command and disposition; in like manner, Deputy Adjutants-General are staff officers appointed to assist general officers holding minor commands, but these staff-officers do not themselves hold any command. The officer who fills the post of Adjutant-General of Militia, practically discharges the duties of a general officer commanding an army, holding, by the Dominion Militia Act of Parliament, the military command of a force, which, in constitution, is very similar to a regular army. All the officers being commissioned by Her Majesty, and the non-commissioned officers and men being regularly enrolled and sworn in for a stated period of service; some portion of the force, moreover, being *now* always on actual duty, and for a short period in every year the whole body.

Considering, therefore, the changed military position of the country, consequent upon the withdrawal of the greater portion of the regular troops, the numerical strength of the Dominion Army, the necessity moreover which has now arisen for its occupying a more prominent position, having to undertake almost entirely military charge of the country in ordinary times, and in all probability in the event of future war a much larger share in its defence, than in past times, and on the principal, moreover, of designating official positions by their proper names, I would beg to submit for consideration, that the time has now arrived to alter the designation of the officer appointed to the military command of the Militia of the Dominion, in accordance with his actual military position and duties, and would, therefore, recommend that he be commissioned as Major-General commanding the Militia, and styled as such; also, that the Deputy Adjutant-General at headquarters be commissioned as Colonel, and designated Adjutant-General, that the Deputy Adjutants-General in command of districts be commissioned as Colonels

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on the Staff, and that the necessary amendments in the Militia Act to enable the same to be carried out be introduced.

I beg to point out that certain inconveniences have arisen in consequence of the Deputy Adjutants-General commanding districts, holding no higher rank than that of Lieutenant-Colonel, a rank also held by many under their command. In one instance, it has recently occurred that a Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a battalion was senior by date of commission to the staff officer actually at the time in command of the district, and as it is a military rule, universally observed, that the officer appointed to the command of a brigade or district, should hold a higher commission than one commanding a battalion, considering also the numerical strength of the militia in each district and the brigade organization, the propriety of now giving to officers in command of districts a higher commission than that of Lieut.-Colonel is apparent. By the above alteration (without any increase to the Staff), many advantages would result, due order and military subordination would be better defined and preserved, the already high military tone and character of what may now be well termed "The Army of Canada," would be greatly increased, be more in keeping also with its organization, numerical strength, responsibilities, and the important position in the world now being taken up by the Dominion itself.

Whenever the Dominion of Canada, has as in recent times, been threatened with invasion, or actually invaded, the practice observed has been to transfer the Command-in-Chief of the Militia, to the General Officer in command of the Imperial troops. The Dominion Government passing an "Order in Council" to this effect, in accordance with clause 61, paragraph 3, of the Dominion Militia Act, which directs that this *may* be done under such circumstances, and this is provided for very properly, in order to insure unity in the chief command of both armies (Imperial and Canadian,) when in the field—but under such circumstances, it does not follow that the Chief Officer of the Militia loses his command, on the contrary, following military rule, he would continue to perform his duties as the Commander of the Militia, but acting under the orders of the Imperial General Commanding-in-Chief.

The Militia of the Dominion is a separate and distinct Army, paid and maintained by the people of the Dominion (the officers of which are commissioned in the Queen's name,) being intended for the defence of Her Majesty's great Canadian Dominion, and this Army would be found numerically a "tower of strength" in defence of the country, acting in co-operation with Her Majesty's Regular troops; but it could only be worked satisfactorily in the Field, as an auxiliary one, under the command of its own officers.

The system hitherto followed in regard to staff appointments in the Militia (namely, making such appointments permanent), is one which military experience has proved to be very objectionable, and as no consideration should be allowed to stand in the way of keeping the staff of an army as effective as possible (which is best done by creating promotion, periodical changes of individuals, and filling up all staff appointments by

those officers best qualified and most deserving), I would strongly recommend that the system observed in the regular army in regard to staff appointments be now adopted for the Militia of the Dominion, viz : That all staff officers of Militia should hold their respective appointments for five years only, and not be eligible to reappointment in the same office.

I would further recommend that the five years tenure of office, as applicable to the present staff officers, should date from 1st January, 1871, and that in future all officers previous to appointment on the staff of the Militia should qualify for such, and pass a special examination to ascertain their fitness for staff employ.

By such means, not only would greater regard to efficiency be attended to, and increased encouragement given to the officers of Militia generally, but a larger number of them would thus become available and qualified for staff duties, should any emergency arise necessitating the embodiment for the defence of the country of a large force; the advantages of a five years tenure of office system, being the holding out of a great incentive for zealous officers to qualify and become efficient, whilst opportunity is afforded for getting rid of incompetent ones.

#### CAVALRY AND MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

This portion of the force numbers 1,666, and is as effective as circumstances and the very limited period of time allowed for drill will admit. The value of this arm for frontier service is very great, and no brigade when mobilized for field service can be considered complete that has not some cavalry or mounted riflemen attached to it. Against such raids as Canada has of late years been exposed to, this description of force is most useful. By establishing pickets and patrols along the immediate frontier whenever a raid is expected, timely notice and *accurate information* of an enemy's approach may be obtained, horses and means of transport more easily removed into the country and prevented from falling into an enemy's hands, thus delaying and throwing obstacles in the way of his advance, and when attached to a field brigade this description of force serves best to cover its front, flanks and rear—feels for, and ascertains the whereabouts of an enemy, acting as scouts. Indeed, an officer in command of a field brigade, which is without some cavalry, or mounted riflemen attached, is very helpless.

At present several brigades are without any mounted corps attached. I would therefore recommend the formation of seven additional troops of mounted riflemen, viz : one troop in the Second Brigade Division, Military District No. 1 ; one troop in the Fourth Brigade Division, Military District No. 2 ; two troops in Military District No. 4 ; two troops in Military District No. 5, and one in Military District No. 6. And this can be effected without any increase to the force by forming these troops of mounted riflemen out of different companies of infantry desirous of the change, and very little additional expense incurred beyond the issue of the necessary saddlery.

As cavalry and mounted riflemen cannot be so readily organized as infantry, requiring, if to be made efficient, a longer period of time for drill, I would recommend that thirty-two (32) days annually be allowed as the period of drill for all troops of cavalry and mounted riflemen, sixteen days of which to be passed in the annual camps of instruction along with the respective brigades to which they belong, the other sixteen days drill to be performed regimentally at the respective headquarters of corps at such time as might be most convenient for the men; and that the necessary money appropriation to enable this to be carried out be granted by Parliament. To afford proper means for the drill and training of mounted corps at and in the vicinity of London, Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, I would recommend the acquisition or construction of riding schools attached if possible to the present drill sheds, whereat, during the winter months, mounted corps might be trained and exercised. I would further recommend, as soon as circumstances may admit, and the new arms can be obtained, exchanging the Spencer carbines with which the various mounted corps at present are armed for the Martini-Henry carbine, about to be manufactured for the cavalry of the regular army, which will be found a weapon of far greater power, peculiarly well suited for mounted troops, and infinitely superior to the Spencer carbine. Thus the cavalry of the Dominion would have the same arms and ammunition as those about to be introduced into the regular army, which is very desirable.

#### ARTILLERY.—FIELD BATTERIES.

No addition has been made since last year to the Field Artillery of the Dominion, which as yet only consists of ten field batteries, with 42 guns, a number wholly out of proportion to a force of upwards of 40,000 men, being at the rate of less than one gun to every 1,000 men. Moreover one of these field batteries (the only one in Military District No. 9,) consists of six-pounder Armstrong guns, which are not recognized in the regular army as suitable for a field battery. There are, therefore, only suitable guns for nine field batteries, and as three guns to every thousand men is considered the least number required for modern warfare, the insufficiency of the strength of this most important arm is apparent.

I would, therefore, strongly recommend the gradual increase of the field artillery, until every brigade in the Dominion has a field battery attached to it (without which it cannot be considered complete,) and as there are twenty-two brigades of active militia—exclusive of the Grand Trunk Brigade—in the Dominion, and only ten field batteries, this would necessitate the formation, by degrees, of twelve additional batteries, and the acquiring of fifty-two guns of a suitable description—forty-eight to arm the new batteries, and four to replace those, not recognized as suitable, in Military District, No. 9), with the necessary waggons, harness and small stores complete.

It is recommended that these guns should be the new pattern rifled muzzle-loading field guns, now being constructed for use in the regular army, which have all the advantage of breech-loading artillery, without its complications of stores, &c. It is also recommended that all the nine-pounder smooth-bore guns, at present in charge of the field batteries (27 in number), be gradually replaced by rifled guns of the above description, —smooth-bore ordnance being now almost obsolete. The cost of the new gun, (amounting to about £86 sterling, per gun) would be, to a considerable extent, balanced by the sale of the old bronze guns.

The heavier description of the two rifled field guns, recommended for adoption, is lighter by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. than the present nine pounder guns in use, yet fires a 15 or 16 pound shell with far greater range and accuracy, and is expected to prove the most powerful field gun with which any nation is armed, but the lighter gun being now supplied to the horse artillery in England, would be better adapted on the whole for service in Canada, it is five and a half cwt. lighter than the present gun, and throws shells of nine to twelve pounds in weight.

A want long felt in the Militia Service, has recently been supplied, viz; the appointment of a trained officer of the Royal Artillery to act as inspector of militia artillery and warlike stores. Such an appointment had become quite indispensable, in consequence of the recent handing over to the Dominion Government of all the forts, artillery, and stores in the country west of Quebec, and from the dimensions which the force has now assumed. The report of this officer, (Lieut.-Col. G. A. French,) will be found to contain certain details of inspection, and suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the artillery, and I would especially call attention to, and recommend that the system of enrolling horses, giving a retaining fee to the proprietors for the horsing of the field batteries, as suggested by Lieut.-Col. Shanly, commanding the London Field Battery, (whose memorandum on this subject will be found in the appendix) be adopted, and thus meet the great difficulty that has always been experienced in horsing these field batteries.

I would further beg to point out the desirability of extending the present period of drill for the Field Batteries to 32 days, the present period (viz, 16) being found altogether insufficient. One half of the above period of 32 days to be under canvas at the annual Brigade camps along with their respective Brigades, the remaining portion in drill and practice at their own head quarters at such time as may be most convenient for the men, and to enable this to be carried out I would beg to recommend that a sufficient money appropriation be granted by Parliament.

The present strength of the Field Batteries, both in men and horses, is also insufficient, and does not leave any margin for casualties, such as sick, absentees, &c., &c. I would therefore recommend the gradual increase of the Field Batteries, until they reach the following strength, viz:—

1 Major,  
 1 Captain,  
 3 Lieutenants,  
 1 Sergeant Major,  
 4 Sergeants,  
 4 Corporals,  
 4 Bombardiers,  
 1 Trumpeter,  
 1 Farrier,  
 80 Gunners and Drivers.

Total, 100

And 60 horses, exclusive of officers' horses. I would also strongly recommend that the issue of ammunition for annual practice, for each Battery, be as follows, viz: 100 rounds per Battery, to be distributed in such manner as the Inspector of Artillery may direct.

By the adoption of the above recommendatons, this very important branch of the service, which cannot be hastily organized, would, I am confident, eventually attain to a very high degree of efficiency.

#### GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Garrison Artillery consists of seventy batteries, and numbers 4,108 officers and men; but as yet very insufficient steps have been taken for the instruction in artillery exercises of the majority of the batteries—although for purposes of defence this description of force, when applied to its legitimate purpose, is perhaps of all others the most valuable. It being therefore very desirable to impart the necessary instruction in artillery exercises to the various batteries, and, as happily, better means now exist for doing so, I would recommend that in future the annual drill of all batteries of Garrison Artillery be performed in the various forts nearest to their respective headquarters, and wherever means of instruction may be found. The proposed establishment, permanently, of the two batteries, recommended, will greatly facilitate carrying out this arrangement by furnishing instructors, &c. I would also recommend that provision be made by Parliament to extend the period of drill for the Garrison Artillery to thirty-two days, and that all the officers should be attached in rotation to the proposed permanent batteries at such times as may be most convenient to them, for a certain period, and after passing satisfactorily through a short course of instruction, receive certificates of qualification. By such means, the annual drill of the Garrison Artillery could be properly carried out, and the foundation laid of a system which would, in a few years, give to the Dominion a large number of trained artillerymen.

It is not necessary nor desirable that the Garrison Artillery should be armed or

drilled as infantry, or that they should join the brigade camps in summer, which are intended only for the cavalry, field batteries and infantry. The proper position of Garrison Artillery in time of war, is in forts and batteries—their power and means of defence lies in the skilful use of heavy artillery. For annual practice, it is recommended that fifty rounds per battery be allowed to be expended in such manner, as the Inspector of Artillery may direct.

#### INFANTRY.

The Infantry, truly termed the back bone of an army, (exclusive of the Grand Trunk Brigade), numbers 35,119 officers and men, and, as a rule, is composed of strong and able-bodied men in the prime of life, and they are, generally-speaking, well enough instructed in company and battalion drill, for all practical purposes required in modern warfare, as for some years past the various corps of Infantry have been in the habit of drilling of their own free will in the different drill sheds throughout the country, at convenient times; but very insufficient time has been afforded to them for acquiring a proper knowledge of skirmishing drill in the open field, (so essential in these days), and of that most important, perhaps, of all military instruction, viz: *the proper use of the rifle*, and indeed, without extending the period of drill at the annual training from eight to sixteen days as recommended, I do not see how even a reasonable degree of knowledge on these essential points can be acquired and maintained by the majority of the men.

If, however, the necessary supply of money be voted by the Dominion Parliament to enable the extension of the annual drill period being carried out, a few additional prizes for good shooting granted by Government, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men paid for the days they are actually on duty, at the time of the annual drill, at the rate laid down in par. 286 of the Orders and Regulations for the Militia, I feel satisfied that a very great increase in efficiency would result, and new life be imparted to the force.

Two new corps have been formed during the past year in Military District No. 8, (New Brunswick), viz: the 74th and 75th.

The details connected with the condition of the various corps of Infantry, and the time required for them to concentrate, &c., &c., will be found in the annual inspection returns and reports of the Deputy Adjutants General.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice was established at the annual drill last year, and regularly carried out (as far as time and circumstances would admit) by every company and corps in succession under its own officers—every man firing 15 rounds of ball cartridge at the following ranges, viz. :—

5 rounds at 200 yards.

” 400 ”  
” 600 ”



thus initiating a general system of practical rifle instruction at the annual drill.

With a view to the encouragement of rifle practice among the men of the active militia, I obtained a sum of money from Government to be distributed as prizes amongst the various corps. The amount of these prizes, and mode of distribution, was published in the following General Order dated 26th August, 1870 :—

*General Order.*

1. As the regular performance of target practice at the annual training of all corps is of paramount importance, under no circumstances can such be dispensed with.

2. With a view to the encouragement of rifle practice, money prizes, with badges, will be given to the non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia who perform the annual training, and prescribed target practice, according to the following scale :—

To the best shot with the Government arm,	
in each Troop of Cavalry.....	\$10
do Field Battery of Artillery.....	10
do Company of Engineers.....	10
do Brigade of Garrison Artillery and Battalion of Infantry or Rifles, two Prizes: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5	15
And to the best shot in each of the nine Military Districts, a prize of.....	15

3. These prizes will be given to the non-commissioned officers or men in each corps who obtain the highest general shooting figure of merit at the three following ranges viz. : 200, 400 and 600 yards (with the exception of the cavalry and field batteries, who will fire with their carbines at 200 and 400 yards only), according to the annual practice returns rendered to head-quarters, by the Deputy Adjutants-General commanding Districts, and certified as correct.

4. In addition to the above, the Adjutant-General will himself give annually a prize of \$50, and a silver medal to be worn on the right breast, to the best shot amongst the non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia of the Dominion, who has gone through the annual training and attained the highest shooting figure of merit in the whole force for the year, as shown by the official returns.

5. The names of the winners of all such prizes will be published in General Orders, and in the annual report upon the state of the militia.

The following abstract received at head-quarters from Deputy Adjutants-General commanding Districts, shews the names of the successful competitors by corps, with the points obtained by each individual.

RETURN of Best and Second Best Shots.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names.	Score.	Remarks.
Field Battery.....	London.....	Gunner.....	J. Cook.....	23	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	23	2nd do.
Squadron of Cavalry....	do do and St. Thomas.....	Trooper.....	Oliver.....	23	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	55	2nd do.
7th Battalion.....	London.....	Private.....	Sheppard.....	55	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	41	2nd do.
22nd do.....	Woodstock.....	do.....	Ward.....	41	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	50	2nd do.
24th do.....	Chatham.....	Sergeant.....	Dixon.....	50	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	52	2nd do.
25th do.....	St. Thomas.....	Private.....	Stevenson.....	52	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	50	2nd do.
26th do.....	Middlesex.....	do.....	Brown.....	50	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	48	2nd do.
27th do.....	Sarnia.....	Corporal.....	Vannakin.....	48	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	44	2nd do.
28th do.....	Stratford.....	Sergeant.....	Thom.....	44	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	46	2nd do.
32nd do.....	Walkerton.....	Private.....	J. R. McGraw.....	46	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	50	2nd do.
33rd do.....	Goderich.....	Sergeant.....	W. Potts.....	50	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	do do.....	38	2nd do.
Infantry Co.....	Leamington.....	Corporal.....	Leys.....	38	Best.

Best Shot in District No. 1, Private Sheppard, 7th Battalion ....55.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names.	Score.	Remarks.
13th Battalion.....	Hamilton.....	Sergeant.....	Omand.....	50	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	Corporal.....	Sache.....	49	2nd do.
20th do.....	Milton.....	do.....	Stevenson.....	45	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	Sergt. Major.....	McKay.....	40	2nd do.
31st do.....	Owen Sound.....	Corporal.....	G. Moore.....	40	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	Private.....	Govett.....	38	2nd do.
35th do.....	Barrie.....	do.....	T. McCoy.....	46	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	Sergeant.....	Gilkinson.....	41	2nd do.

Best Shot in District No. 2, Sergeant Omand, 13th Battalion. 50.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names.	Score.	Remarks.
15th do	Belleville	Private	G. Coursaul	34	Best.
do do	do	do	A. Acomb	33	2nd do.
16th do	Picton	Corporal	Geo. Fox	34	Best.
do do	do	do	do	do	2nd do.
40th do	Cobourg	Private	E. Taylor	48	Best.
do do	do	do	J. Dolman	45	2nd do.
45th do	Bowmanville	do	Ridcock	46	Best.
do do	do	Sergeant	T. Williams	42	2nd do.
47th do	Kingston	do	John Bailey	46	Best.
do do	do	Private	M. Strachan	43	2nd do.
49th do	Stirling	Sergeant	Oronhyatekha	48	Best.
do do	do	Private	D. Trumball	36	2nd do.
57th do	Peterborough	Corporal	English	47	Best.
do do	do	Private	J. Carman	43	2nd do.

Best Shot in District No. 3, Private E. Taylor, 40th Battalion... 48.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 4.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Names.	Score.	Remarks.
Field Battery	Ottawa	Driver	W. Gray	24	Best.
do do	do	do	do	do	2nd do.
Rifle Company	do	Private	James Pearsons	49	Best.
do do	do	Sergeant	R. Stewart	44	2nd do.
Civil Service Rifles	do	Color Sergt.	Walsh	48	Best.
do do do	do	Lance Corp <sup>l</sup>	Benjamin	45	2nd do.
18th Battalion	Vankleek Hill	Private	J. Mode	47	Best.
do do	do	Corporal	Thomas Bradley	42	2nd do.
41st do	Brockville	Sergeant	J. McIntyre	53	Best.
do do	do	do	Wm. McIntyre	50	2nd do.
42nd do	do	Private	J. Ballantyne	56	Best.
do do	do	do	Thos. A <sup>n</sup> Bradley	55	2nd do.
43rd do	Ottawa	do	Wm. Good	56	Best.
do do	do	do	A. Mackey	56	2nd do.
56th do	Prescott	do	Thomas Morlat	45	Best.
do do	do	do	Cyrus Andres	45	2nd do.
59th do	Cornwall	Color Sergt.	A. Stewart	43	Best.
do do	do	Private	Geo. Day	43	2nd do.

Best Shot in District No. 4 - Private Wm. Good, 43rd Battalion... 56 points.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Name.	Score.	Remarks.
1st Battalion.....	Montreal.....	Sergeant.....	E. Quinn.....	45	Best.
do do.....	do.....	do.....	J. Porteous.....	39	2nd do.
53rd do.....	Sherbooke.....	Private.....	E. Noe.....	44	Best.
do do.....	do.....	Sergeant.....	T. Copping.....	38	2nd do.
54th do.....	Richmond.....	Private.....	G. A. Shaw.....	46	Best.
do do.....	do.....	Corporal.....	Rif.....	41	2nd do.
58th do.....	Robinson.....	Sergeant.....	A. McLeod.....	52	Best.
do do.....	do.....	Private.....	J. Jordan.....	49	2nd do.

Best Shot in District No. 5—Sergt. A. McLeod, No. 5 Co., 58th Battalion Vol. Mil.,.... 52 points.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Name.	Score.	Remarks.
17th Battalion.....	Lévis.....	Private.....	B. Bourret.....	40	Best.
do do.....	do.....	do.....	X. Chabot.....	29	2nd do.
61st do.....	Montmagny.....	do.....	A. Gaudreau.....	28	Best.
do do.....	do.....	do.....	A. Bernier.....	28	2nd do.
70th do.....	St. Genéviève de Batiscan.....	do.....	R. Ableson.....	34	Best.
do do.....	do do.....	Sergeant.....	F. St. Arnaud.....	29	2nd do.
Provl. do.....	Portneuf.....	Private.....	A. Denis.....	27	Best.
do do.....	Point aux Trem- bles.....	do.....	J. Garneau.....	22	2nd do.
Quebec County Battalion	St. Ambroise.....	do.....	W. Langlois.....	41	Best.
do do.....	do.....	Sergeant.....	J. Magnan.....	37	2nd do.
Beauce do.....	St. Marie.....	do.....	J. Jalbert.....	39	Best.
do do.....	do.....	Private.....	L. Gagnon.....	27	2nd do.

Best Shot in District No. 7—Private W. Langlois, No. 3 Co., County of Quebec Battalion.... 41 points.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8.

Battalion or Corps.	Station.	Rank.	Name.	Score.	Remarks.
Regiment of Cavalry.....	Hammond River.....	Trooper.....	W. Hill.....	34	Best.
do do.....	Hampton, K. C.....	Sergeant.....	H. Wanemake.....	33	2nd do.
Garrison Artillery.....	St. John.....	do.....	J. W. Fraser.....	50	Best.
do do.....	do.....	Corporal.....	Blair.....	46	2nd do.
67th Battalion.....	Woodstock.....	Private.....	W. Perkins.....	39	Best.
do do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	33	2nd do.
71st do.....	Fredericton.....	do.....	E. Morris.....	38	Best.
do do.....	do.....	Sergeant.....	J. Edmonds.....	37	2nd do.
73rd do.....	Chatham.....	Corporal.....	W. V. Ullock.....	50	Best.
do do.....	Miramichi, N.B.....	Private.....	R. Taylor.....	45	2nd do.
74th do.....	Sussex.....	do.....	S. Millar.....	38	Best.
do do.....	do.....	do.....	J. Bruce.....	37	2nd do.

Best Shot in District No. 8—Sergt. J. W. Fraser, Garrison Artillery.... 50 points.

From the above return it will be seen that Private W. Good, 43rd battalion, in Military District No. 4, is the best shot in the Militia of the Dominion who has gone through the prescribed course of target practice at the annual drill last year, having obtained the high score of "56" points out of a possible "60," thus winning not only the Battalion and District Prizes, but also the Adjutant General's of \$50, with a silver medal.

The target practice returns from Military District No. 2 are more complete than those from any other District, from which it appears that 31st "Grey" Battalion is the best shooting battalion, and No. 5 Company, 20th "Halton" Battalion, is the best shooting company in that District, the former general average shooting figure of merit being 17.07 points, and the latter 23.76.

No target practice returns have as yet been received from Military District No. 6, and those received from Military District No. 9 are incomplete, but I hope to be in a position next year to give not only the name of the best shot in every battalion, but also that of the best shot in every company, and also to show which is the best shooting battalion and company in every District, whereby the relative degrees of efficiency in shooting may be made known and emulation created, and with a view to greater encouragement, I would beg to recommend that a prize be given in future to the best shot in every company in addition to the one given to the best shot in every battalion and corps.

#### GUNBOATS.

At present there are but two steam vessels, available to act as gunboats, (belonging to Government,) and attached to the militia service, for the whole of the extensive lake and river frontier of the Dominion, a distance of 1,500 miles of inland waters. These vessels are considered more in the light of police gunboats than any thing else, for in the Treaty of Agreement between the Imperial and Dominion Governments, there is a distinct understanding that, in the event of a foreign war, the naval defence of the Dominion is to be undertaken by the mother country. One of these vessels, viz., the "*Prince Alfred*," is stationed at Sarnia, and is available to co-operate with the militia in that part of the country for the defence of the St. Clair frontier, but is too large to admit of passage through the Welland Canal. This vessel is fast and powerful, mounting four guns, two of which are nine 12 pounder Armstrong, the others, one 32 and one 12 pounder howitzer.

This *Prince Alfred* was originally a powerful tug steamer on the Upper Lakes, and has been altered in such manner as to render her an effective gunboat, and fitted with bullet-proof iron shields to go round the bulwarks. During last year this vessel rendered great services by conveying, to Sault Ste. Marie, large numbers of men, and a great quantity of stores required for the troops proceeding to Red River; the details of the services rendered by the "*Prince Alfred*" and by the "*Rescue*" during last year will be found in the Report of Mr. G. H. Wyatt, the Superintendent of gunboats; and on the first

occasion in April of threatened invasion from the neighboring Republic, the *Prince Alfred* was manned and stationed on the St. Clair frontier, affording support and co-operation to the militia of that part of the country.

The other vessel, viz., the "Rescue," is stationed at Kingston, and is intended to co-operate in the event of sudden invasion with the militia on the River St. Lawrence frontier. The "Rescue" can carry two guns, but is not so well constructed or adapted to act as a gunboat as the "Prince Alfred," and being moreover very old, and not worth incurring the expense of alteration and repair, it is recommended that this vessel be replaced by another, better adapted for the purpose. On reference to Mr. G. H. Wyatt, (the able and intelligent gunboat agent,) that officer recommends the acquiring or construction of a gun-boat somewhat similar in dimensions to the "Prince Alfred." Mr. Wyatt reports that "to build a steamer 145 feet long, 26 feet beam, 10 feet hold, suitable to go through all the canals (but of less length than the "Prince Alfred,") from Fort William to Montreal, having a speed of from 12 to 14 miles per hour, with accommodation for 40 men and 6 officers, carrying one gun fore and one aft, with two amidship, (four guns in all) would probably cost

"Hull and cabin fittings, complete.....	\$11,000
"Engine boilers and machinery.....	12,000
"Spars, rigging, sails, and outfit.....	3,000
	\$26,000

"If desirable to alter the rigging, sails, &c., a saving of \$1,000 can be effected, but this sum (\$26,000) provides for a suitable steamer, built expressly for a gunboat of strength and speed."

Mr. Wyatt states the above as the probable cost of building a boat suitable for the canals, and of the description most servicable in protecting the frontier. As the *Prince Alfred* cannot pass through the Welland Canal, she is confined to Lakes Huron, Erie, and Superior, and cannot be available for service on Lake Ontario or the River St. Lawrence; whereas a vessel built to pass through the canals would be available for service on any of the lakes or on the river frontier. The difference in length between a vessel as proposed by Mr. Wyatt and the "Prince Alfred," is 20 feet in length and 2 feet in beam.

For the defence of the Niagara frontier there is no vessel at all, at present, belonging to Government, and when it is considered that any system of defence for the lake and river frontier of the Dominion, which does not involve the action and co-operation of gun-boats, is very incomplete, and altogether wanting in the most important element, I would beg strongly to recommend the acquisition or construction of another gun-boat, of the description and dimensions recommended by Mr. Wyatt, to co-operate in the defence of the Niagara frontier against such sudden inroads as the

country has recently been exposed to, and to be stationed for head-quarters at Port Colborne, and that these vessels be always kept in such condition as will admit of their services being available at all times during the period of open navigation at a moment's notice. Mr. Wyatt has called the attention of the Department to the advantage that would arise from engaging the working crew (14 officers and men) required to navigate the "Prince Alfred," by the year, instead of by the month as hitherto practiced. He states that "the cost of keeping the above number of working crew for "time specified below will be for wages.

" For the season of 8 months (when hired by the month)...	\$5,152
" For one year (same crew).....	4,820
" For three years (same crew) (by the year.).....	4,820

"The crew can be engaged and kept on board one year for less money actually than only hired for eight months, besides being far more servicable, for under the constant changing no one understands the working of the boat. In the department of firemen alone, I know a great saving can be effected by having men steadily employed, one to understand the requirements of the engine and boilers, and they will make one ton of coal do more work than fresh firemen can make one and a half tons do. As when we have to change so frequently as in the past season, men are not on board long enough to care about saving fuel, and I saw repeated waste in consequence, but as the men came and left as they liked, we had but little control over them. It would be different were the crew under articles. The extra expense of keeping them on during the winter months would be \$400 for provisions; they could be learning their drill and working in various ways during that time, and I would strongly recommend the engaging of the crew by the year or three years, for the best interests of the Government."

I would further beg to recommend that as these gun-boats are attached to the militia service, and under the orders of the Department, and intended in the event of sudden invasion to co-operate with the militia, that the men engaged to serve as a crew, be regularly enrolled to serve in the militia for three years, and be also trained to the use of guns, and that the officers of such vessels be commissioned as officers in the force. By this means the services of a small but effective naval brigade would be obtained, whose co-operation in the defence of the frontier would prove most valuable, and whose presence would convey a great feeling of security in exposed parts of the country. Moreover, acting as Revenue cutters the services of these gunboats might be found most useful, and I would also recommend that they be made available for gunnery instruction to the various independent Batteries of Artillery resident at different places along the Lake and River Frontier.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In the course of my duties while inspecting many corps of the Active Militia within the last two years, at the time of their annual training, I could not fail to observe the weak-

ness numerically of some of the Infantry Battalions—many of the companies not being up to their proper strength—and on inquiring the cause was invariably informed by the officers commanding such companies that they experienced great and increasing difficulty in filling up the ranks of their companies by voluntary enrolment; indeed, the great majority of these officers, (captains of companies), through whose exertions and instrumentality the force has been mainly sustained, seemed to be of opinion that without recourse to the ballot it would not be possible to keep their companies up to the proper strength under ordinary circumstances in future, for although the men of Canada come forward readily when the country has to be defended, and there is any fighting to be done, still, without such excitement, very many withhold from joining the ranks of the Active Militia. Yet unless trained to some extent to the use of arms and to act together beforehand it will be found too late to remedy this omission, when the enemy is at the gate, and men, however brave individually, would probably be found unable to protect their country.

The officers also informed me that the non-introduction of the ballot system (for which due provision is made in the Militia Act), was a source of much dissatisfaction to the men actually enrolled in the Active Force, who considered that the continuance any longer of a system which throws the defence of the country upon certain individuals only, and is not shared equally by others, is unfair; and very many officers informed me that, in their opinion, the majority of the young men enrolled in the 1st class of the militia throughout the country would be found quite ready to respond to the ballot system, and thus no difficulty would be found in keeping their companies up to the proper strength.

I therefore feel it my duty to submit this for the serious consideration of the Government.

The number of men authorized to be drilled annually is limited to 40,000, by drawing these men, through the instrumentality of the ballot, out of men in the first class (*i. e.*, young unmarried men or widowers without children, between the ages of 18 and 30), to be replaced by others from the same class, on the expiration of their period of enrolment, very little inconvenience to individuals, if any, would in reality be felt (for the training of the militia annually in camps of instruction, for a few days only, may be regarded by young men more in the light of a recreation than a hardship); thus, in a few years, all the 1st class men would have been to some extent trained to arms, and in course of time all the men in the country. It has been, by the observance of this principle, carried out to great perfection, that the Prussians have attained to their present military power and success, and to the position which they now occupy in the world. What seems really required to place a country in a strong military position in the present day, is the organization of a great militia system permeating through every township or parish, whereby in the event of war the whole nation may spring to arms; to enable them to do so effectually, the observance in time of peace of such a system as will enable all the men to obtain in rotation a reasonable amount of military training, is necessary, and the



proposed introduction of the ballot system for the militia in England, now being advocated by the most experienced officers, is sufficient proof of this necessity in a military and national point of view. Another great source of dissatisfaction which exists in the Active Militia, and was brought to my notice at the time of inspection, is the payment of only one dollar per diem to all officers alike, without regard to rank, during the days of actual drill in camp at the annual training, the non-commissioned officers, moreover, receiving only the same daily rate of pay as the men, and neither officers, non-commissioned officers nor men getting rations; and I would respectfully recommend that, with a view of removing this just grievance, they be in future paid according to their rank, duties, and responsibilities, receiving at the annual drill in camp, (being then withdrawn from their civil avocations, and put to the same expense and inconvenience as when on actual service), the rates of pay laid down according to their respective ranks in paragraph 268 of the Militia Regulations and Orders, with free rations to all.

In submitting for favorable consideration the recommendations herein contained, which are calculated to increase the efficiency of the Militia, I beg to say that with a view to economy, I have limited the same to what, as a professional soldier, I consider absolutely necessary to enable it to undertake effectually the defence of the country against such raids as it has of late years been exposed to, and to place it in a position more commensurate with that now occupied by the Dominion, and if the recommendations herein contained be approved of, and adopted, especially those asking Parliament for money grants to enable the Department to introduce :

1st. An extension of the period for annual drill, and the carrying out of the same in brigade camps of instruction wherever practicable.

2nd. The payment of officers, non-commissioned officers and men during the days of annual drill in camp, at the rate laid down in the "Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia" with free rations to all, and

3rd. The placing of the vessels intended to co-operate with the militia as gunboats, on a better footing, and the acquisition of an additional one, many causes of dissatisfaction will be removed, and the expenditure incurred amply compensated for by the increased security afforded to the country and its power of defence.

From the Report of the "Director of Stores" it will be seen that while a reasonable supply of Reserve Stores, to meet the immediate wants of the Active Militia, has been acquired, yet this supply would be found totally inadequate to meet the wants of the whole Militia of the Dominion, should their services ever be required under exceptional circumstances. I would therefore respectfully submit for the serious consideration of Government, in view of future emergencies, the propriety, in a military point of view, of gradually increasing the "Reserve Stores," to such extent as may be deemed sufficient, and also the desirability of commencing the manufacture of ammunition in Canada, by the

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establishment, on a small scale, of a laboratory at Kingston, where there is every facility for doing so.

In concluding this Report it affords me much pleasure to bring to your notice the great support and assistance I have received from all the staff officers of the Militia, especially those at headquarters, as also from all officers in command of corps during the past year, which may be well considered one of exceptional trial to the service in which I have the honor to hold the Military command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS,

*Colonel and Adjutant General.*

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 15 February, 1871.

## APPENDIX A.

DUTY STATE of Active Militia Force serving on the South Eastern Frontier.  
April 24th, 1870.

Where Stationed.	Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers & Rank and File.	Horses.
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Frelighsburgh.....	Cookshire Troop of Cavalry.....	Lieutenant Taylor.....			2		4	24	30
Pigeon Hill.....	Detachment.....							3	3
Abbott's Corners.....	Detachment.....							1	1
					2		4	28	34
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Frelighsburgh.....	52nd Batt'n. Y. Militia	Lieut.-Col. P. Miller....	1	4	6	3	18	108	3
Mansonville.....	Detachment.....			1	2		5	22	
Abercorn.....	Detachment.....			1	2	1	4	37	
Cook's Corners.....	Detachment.....			2	4		7	55	
	Detached to 60th B. Y. M.....				1				
			1	8	15	4	34	222	3
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Pigeon Hill.....	60th Battalion B. Y. M.	Lieut.-Col. B. Chamberlin	1	3	3	4	12	110	3
St. Armand.....	Detachment.....		1	1	2	1	7	47	1
Philipsburgh.....	Detachment.....				1			10	
	Attached from 52nd Battalion.....				1				
			2	4	7	5	19	167	4
		Total.....	3	12	24	9	57	417	41

Lieut.-Col. OSBORNE SMITH, D.A.G. Militia, Commanding.

## APPENDIX B.

DUTY STATE of Corps on Service on the Huntingdon Frontier, April 24th, 1870.

Where Stationed.	Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers & Rank and File.	Horses.
<i>Head Quarters.</i>									
Huntingdon.....	1st Troop V. M. Cavalry	Captain Muir.....	1	1	1	.....	4	18	24
Franklin.....	Detachment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Hemmingford.....	Detachment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....
Huntingdon.....	50th Battalion.....	Lieut.-Col. McEachern..	1	1	1	.....	5	30	38
Huntingdon.....	50th Battalion.....	Lieut.-Col. McEachern..	2	7	13	5	26	189	.....
Huntingdon.....	50th Battalion.....	Lieut.-Col. McEachern..	2	7	13	5	26	189	.....
Hemmingford.....	51st Battalion.....	Lieut.-Col. Rogers.....	3	6	13	4	30	236	.....
Franklin.....	Detachment.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	4	34	.....
Havelock.....	Detachment.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	19	.....
Hemmingford.....	51st Battalion.....	Lieut.-Col. Rogers.....	3	8	15	5	37	289	.....
Beauharnois.....	Beauharnois Battalion.	Lieut.-Col. Rodier.....	2	5	10	3	15	194	.....
Valleyfield.....	Detachment (1 Comp'y)	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	52	.....
Huntingdon.....	50th Battalion.....	Lieut.-Col. McEachern..	2	6	12	3	18	246	.....
Total in Huntingdon and Hemmingford Frontier.....			8	22	41	13	86	754	38
Total in Southern Frontier.....			3	12	24	9	57	417	41
Grand Total.....			11	34	65	22	143	1171	79

\* This Battalion was relieved from service the 25th April, by order of the Adjutant General.

Lieut.-Col. FLETCHER, Brigade-Major, Commanding.  
J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col., D.A.A.G.

MONTREAL, 27th April, 1870.

## APPENDIX C.

BRIGADE PARADE STATE.—Inspection by Lieutenant General Lindsay, Montreal  
20th April 1870.

CORPS.	Field Officers.	Staff Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non. Com. Officers and Men.
Montreal Garrison Artillery .....	2	6	3	7	289
Engineers, Two Companies .....			2	3	70
First Battalion, "Prince of Wales' Rifles" .....	1	4	2	5	198
Third Battalion "Victoria Volunteer Rifles" .....	2	1	4	6	205
Fifth Battalion, "Royal Light Infantry" .....	1	2	3	6	180
Sixth Battalion, "Hochelaga Light Infantry" .....	1	4	4	6	106
First Provisional Battalion .....	1		3	5	147
Second do .....	1	4	6	8	200
Sixty-fifth Battalion, "Mount Royal Rifles" .....	2	4	6	10	211
Fourth Battalion, "Chasseurs Canadiens" .....	2	4	6	11	180
Staff .....	5				
Total all ranks .....	19	29	39	67	1,786

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col. D.A.A.G.M.

## APPENDIX D.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 12th May, 1870.

## GENERAL ORDERS.—No. 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

The formation, to date from 1st instant, of two Battalions of Riflemen, from existing corps of Active Militia, for service in the "North-West" is hereby authorized, to be styled respectively, the First (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen, and the Second (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen, and the appointments thereto are as follows, viz:—

*1st (or Ontario) Battalion of Riflemen.*

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Peters Jarvis.

To be Major :

Major Griffiths Wainewright.

To be Captains :

Major Thomas Scott.

Major Thomas Macklem.

Major William Macaulay Herchmer.

Captain William Smith.

Captain Alexander R. Macdonald.

Captain and Adjutant Henry Cook.

Captain Daniel Hunter McMillan.

To be Lieutenants :

Captain and Adjutant Donald A. Macdonald.

Captain David M. Walker.

Captain and Adjutant William N. Kennedy.

Captain Andrew McBride.

Captain and Adjutant William J. McMurtry.

Captain Samuel Bruce Harman.

Lieutenant James Benson.

To be Ensigns :

Captain and Adjutant A. J. L. Peebles.

Lieutenant Stewart Mulvey.

Lieutenant Josiah Jones Bell.

Lieutenant Samuel Hamilton.

Lieutenant John Biggar.

Lieutenant William Hill Nash.

Ensign Hugh John Macdonald.

To be Paymaster :

Captain J. F. B. Morrice.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Captain :

Captain and Adjutant William James Baker Parsons.

To be Quarter-Master :

Quarter-Master Edward Armstrong.

To be Surgeon :

Surgeon Alfred Codd, M.D.

*2nd (or Quebec) Battalion of Riflemen.*

To be Lieutenant-Colonel :

Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Adolphe Casault.

To be Major :

Major Acheson G. Irvine.

To be Captains :

Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille.

Major Allan Macdonald.

Major Jacques Labranche.

Captain Samuel Macdonald.

Captain Jean Baptiste Amyot.

Captain John Fraser.

Captain William John Barrett.

To be Lieutenants :

Captain Josephus W. Vaughan.

Captain John Price Fletcher.

Captain Edward T. H. F. Patterson.

Captain Oscar Prevost.

Captain Maurice E. B. Duchesnay.

Captain Henri Bouthillier.

Captain Leonidas de Salaberry.

To be Ensigns :

Captain Ed. S. Bernard.

Captain John Allan.

Lieutenant George Simard.

Lieutenant Gabriel Louis DesGeorges.

Ensign Alphonse de Montenach Henri D'Eschambault.

Ensign William Wilmount Ross.

Ensign Alphonse Têtu.

To be Paymaster :

Lieutenant Thomas Howard.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Captain :

Major F. D. Gagnier.

To be Quarter-Master :

Riding Master F. Villiers.

STAFF.

The following Staff appointments in connection with the Militia Corps for service in the North-West are hereby made, viz :—

To be Assistant Brigade Major :

Major James F. McLeod.

To be Assistant Control Officer :

Captain A. Peebles.

To be Orderly Officer to the Officer in Command of Expeditionary Force :

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Denison.

MEMORANDUM.

All the Officers appointed for Force Service in the "North-West" will continue, while on that service, to retain the appointments in the Militia, with the rank and precedence therein, heretofore held by them.

No. 2.

The officers and men of the Militia Force, embodied for service in the North-West, as soon as they are attested, and enrolled, are hereby placed under the command of the Lieutenant General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Canada.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General,

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

APPENDIX E.

BROCKVILLE, 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Adjutant-General, that, pursuant to your instructions, I proceeded from Prescott to Brockville on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, to examine and report upon the capabilities of the tug *Prince Alfred* to act as a gun and patrol boat on the St. Lawrence. I performed the duty, and reported to the Adjutant-General, returning at once to Prescott, where I arrived at eleven o'clock p.m., when I received your message informing me of your departure for



Cornwall, and directing me to assume command at Prescott. About midnight, I was instructed by the Adjutant-General that, under the circumstances, I had better engage the *Prince Alfred*. This order I at once complied with, and directed Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, Commanding at Brockville, to place one officer and ten good rifle shots on board, and send her to Prescott. On the following morning, Captain Worsley, with a detachment of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Artillery, reported to me at Prescott with the "Tug," at the same time informing me that the manager of the railway could not, without great loss to the road, allow these men to remain for any length of time upon her.

In the afternoon I ordered Captain Worsley to return with the boat to Brockville, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford to man her with one officer and ten men of the Gananoque Garrison Artillery, then on duty at Brockville. This order was not complied with, consequently I reported the fact to the Adjutant-General as well as yourself. On the following day the "Tug" was ordered to proceed to Cornwall. On her way down she touched at Prescott for orders, when I placed Captain Cluff and ten men of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery (which had arrived the previous evening from Ottawa) upon her, when they proceeded to Cornwall.

During the night of the 25th, I received instructions from the Adjutant-General to send the Division of Field Artillery and all of the Garrison Artillery from Prescott to Cornwall. On the morning of the 26th, the left Division of the Ottawa Field Battery and Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery arrived at Prescott, and the whole, as above ordered, proceeded by steamer that morning to Cornwall. The left Division of the Field Battery remaining at Prescott.

In the meantime, the balance of the 56th Battalion was ordered out, and three companies arrived on the afternoon of this day. The Garrison at this time was not up to the strength the Adjutant-General had directed to be maintained, consequently I asked and procured your permission to assemble the 43rd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bearman, at Ottawa, to be ready to move should they be required, and I ordered the Ottawa Rifle Company, Captain Mowat, to proceed to Prescott, where they arrived on the evening of the 27th. The reports which were brought to me at short intervals by the Government detectives from the States, led me to believe that I had not sufficient force to defend the town in case of attack, consequently at midnight of the 27th I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Bearman, Commanding 43rd Battalion, to proceed at once to Prescott with four companies, where they arrived at 6 a.m. on the 28th.

On the afternoon of this day, I proceeded to Brockville, and inspected the 42nd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, commanding the post. On my return to Prescott, at 11 p.m., I found a telegram waiting me from the Adjutant-General, directing me to make every preparation for the defence of the place, as a crossing would probably be attempted on that or the following night. I at once placed two officers and twenty-five men on the steamer *Prescott* and sent her out to patrol the river until daylight, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, Commanding at Brockville, to hold three companies ready to proceed to Prescott at any moment, and should he find the wires out,

to move down without further orders, Mr. Leslie, Grand Trunk Railway, having arranged to have a train ready for their conveyance. I also directed Lieutenant-Colonel Buell to warn the Maitland people to be on the alert, and send immediate information should any attempt at a crossing be made there. This service was promptly and efficiently performed. I also ordered the other five companies of the 43rd Battalion, which were in billets at Ottawa, under command of Major Corbett, to move to Prescott, and at the same time increased the guards and extended the beat of the patrols. These arrangements were all completed in about one hour from the time I received the Adjutant-General's telegram. The five companies of the 43rd Battalion arrived at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, and were comfortably in billets in half an hour thereafter. This raised the strength of the garrison to about 750 officers and men, and two guns, with 23 artillery horses. With this force I felt that the town might be defended against a large body of Fenians, which had for several days been collecting along the border, and the townspeople showed by their pleased countenances that they appreciated the defensive force then present.

The details for duty were about one hundred, viz :—An officers' guard of twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men at the drill shed, one officer and sixteen men at artillery stables, which posted sentries at bank and principal wharf, a guard of one subaltern and fourteen men, which also performed patrol duty at Fort Wellington, an in-lying picket at same place consisting of three officers and forty men, from which an out-lying picket was posted at Wind Mill Point, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Rifle Company mounted a night guard of one officer, one sergeant, and twelve men over the railway property. The patrols from east, west, and north reporting every hour, and all on duty were reported by the Field Officer of the day as being vigilant and on the alert. I personally assisted the duties both by day and by night.

On Wednesday, the 1st June, by your orders, the left division Ottawa Field Battery, under Lieutenant McNab, proceeded with the division from Cornwall to Ottawa to be relieved from service.

The whole force at Prescott made excellent progress in drill during the short period. On the 1st June, I had brigade drill, the force being formed into three battalions of five companies each, and on the 2nd I had a Brigade field day with the same distribution. The 56th Battalion was provided with ten rounds, and the other two Battalions with seven rounds of blank ammunition, per man. The movements covered about three quarters of a square mile, and consisted of one battalion skirmishing, one supporting, and one remaining in reserve, advancing and retiring firing, relieving skirmishers, changing front and charging, and finally, advancing in review order. These movements were all creditably and satisfactorily performed, and were witnessed by a large concourse of people from the city of Ogdensburg as well as from Prescott.

On the 3rd instant, I received orders that the whole of the force were to be relieved from service. I immediately made the necessary arrangements for the 56th Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jessup to be relieved that day, and the whole of the 43rd,

Lieutenant-Colonel Bearman, 400 strong, and the Ottawa Rifle Company, Captain Mowat, 50 strong, proceeded by special train to Ottawa at 6.45 a.m., on the 4th instant.

During the whole period of service, I received the greatest assistance from Mr. Irwin, the Mayor, who, at any hour of the night was prepared to provide billets for the men as they arrived. In fact, the whole of the people of Prescott seemed to vie with each other in rendering assistance. I forgot to mention that on the night of the 28th ultimo, through the assistance of Mr. Purkis, I succeeded in having the steam ferry boat and a propeller which were laying at Ogdensburg, brought over to Prescott, and Judge Brown, of Ogdensburg, guaranteed that steam would be kept up on the Grand Trunk Ferry Boat, in order to move at once, in case any attempt might be made by the Fenians to utilize her in making a crossing.

The frequent reports of Fenian camps being formed both east and west of Ogdensburg, necessitated the sending of one of our officers, (Lieutenant Gerralds), dressed in plain clothes, in a small boat, to ascertain the facts; these rumours proved on each occasion to be false.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jessup, Lieutenant-Colonel Bearman, Captain Mowat, Lieutenants McNab and Stewart, as well as the whole of the officers in their respective commands, rendered me every assistance, and carried out the orders most promptly and cheerfully. Captain and Adjutant Walsh, 56th Battalion, rendered me much service while acting as Brigade Adjutant. The men behaved most correctly and soberly, and were well satisfied with their billets, and the householders reported that the men gave them very little trouble.

The arrangements made by Mr. Lutterell, Superintendent of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, for the transport of the force, were very prompt and efficient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,

Lieut.-Colonel, B. M.,

8th Brigade Division.

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HEAD QUARTERS, 42nd Battalion,

BROCKVILLE, 6th June, 1870.

SIR,—For the information of the Adjutant-General, I beg to report as follows:—

In accordance with your orders, on the 24th May last, I ordered out for Active Service such members of my staff as resided here, and also two companies of my battalion whose head-quarters were in Brockville, viz.:—the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery Garrison Artillery, Captain Worsley, and No. 2 Company, Captain J. Redmond, and reported myself to Lieut.-Colonel Crawford as senior officer, and acted under his orders until he proceeded to Cornwall, on the 27th. On the 25th inst., in accordance with your orders, I telegraphed to the remaining Staff Officers, and Captains of companies, to call out their men at once for Active Service, and move to Battalion head-quarters by railway.

All responded readily and quickly, and the companies were all here within twenty-four hours, except No. 4 (Fitzroy), which, owing to the distance they were from the railway were a few hours later, arriving early on Friday Morning. The men were all billeted in the town, the inhabitants cheerfully admitting them without recourse being had to compulsion in any case. Upon the departure of Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, with the 41st Battalion, for Cornwall, I assumed command of this garrison, and proceeded to make such arrangements as I thought necessary. I placed sentries on the Bank, on each of the Armories, at each of the public Halls, and at the Railway Wharf, day and night, and from 9 p.m. till 9 a.m. kept two patrol parties constantly moving east and west along the road and river bank, and in rear of the town, and also stationed a strong outlying picquet at the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Station, with strict orders to keep a sharp look-out, and to examine all steamers and vessels coming into the harbor. I also had one company under arms each night as an outlying picquet. On Saturday night (28-9th), owing to a telegram from Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, I ordered three companies, under command of Major Gemmill, under arms, ready to proceed to Prescott at a moment's notice. The Captains of the companies assembled their men in full marching order quickly and quietly; and, although the order was given in the middle of the night, and the billets were scattered, they were ready to move off in half an hour after the order was issued. Upon the receipt of a further telegram from Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, saying he had ordered troops from Ottawa, I sent one of the three companies into billet again, but from later telegrams from yourself, ordering extra vigilance to be observed, I retained two companies all night in Victoria Hall, and notified the railway authorities to be on the look-out. I also sent Lieutenant Hume and a file of men by carriage to Maitland, to warn the inhabitants to be on the look-out, and to report any thing suspicious, either to Prescott or here, whichever was most expedient. Lieut. Hume returned at daylight, and reported that he had instructed some of the most active men in Maitland in accordance with his order, and the same morning several of the gentlemen residing in that quarter called on me, and stated that they would do all that was required in the way of patrol and look-out. In consequence also of your telegrams on Saturday night and Sunday, I enlarged both my main guard and patrol, and retained one company each night under arms at the Victoria Hall. On Sunday, I also sent Capt. Frazer, of No. 4 Company, to Prescott, to report to Lieut.-Col. Jackson our arrangements, and to get any further orders, and to ascertain cause of alarm, that I might know better how to act in case of emergency. On the day following, hearing a report that there was a Fenian camp between Morristown and Ogdensburgh, about half-a-mile from the river, I sent Capt. Frazer in plain clothes, over to the point mentioned, to ascertain the facts; he failed, however, to find any such camp, in fact, there was none. The same evening a woman came in, in great haste and fear, and stated that there were a great number of men with arms in the bush on the bank of the river, about three miles west of the town. Although doubting the story, still thinking it best to be on the safe side, I ordered a strong patrol to proceed at once up the road and river bank, to above the place indicated. No persons were found in that quarter, however. On Tuesday night, on account of information from Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, of there being a

party of Fenians going west on the propellor *Lawrence*, and for me to prevent them landing here, I ordered the outlying picquet and a large number of the patrol to be under arms, and stationed the former at the entrance to the wharf, and the latter at the station, overlooking and commanding the wharf; these again, were connected with the main-guard and outlying picquet by a chain of sentries. I went down with the Captain of the day to the boat, but the sentries were nearly all asleep, lying around the cabin floors, and no attempt was made to land.

On Wednesday, 1st instant, in accordance with your orders, I arranged for the companies to be all mustered out of active service, and forwarded the rear companies, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6, by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to their homes, at 4.30 p.m. No. 5 going west by Lansdowne by Grand Trunk Railway, at 7 p.m., and No. 2 and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery mustered out of service here at 7.30 p.m.

I beg further to report that I had each day, three Company Drills, viz. :—at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., and 2 p.m.; and one Battalion Parade, at 6.30 p.m.; and it was surprising to find how quickly the old hands brushed up their drill again, and how rapidly the recruits got on. On Monday evening we were joined by the two Local Companies of the Grand Trunk Brigade, under Major McEachran, and had a fair Battalion Drill, ending with a march through the streets, headed by the 42nd Band; and this display, I think, tended to impart more confidence to the inhabitants, at the same time shewing to outsiders that we were pretty well prepared for a small force. The men all seemed in good spirits, and had they been brought to face the enemy, I am sure they would have given a good account of themselves. Every satisfaction was expressed with regard to the Billets; and the men were very orderly, and, so far as they could be, were neatly and tidily dressed. No. 3 (Perth) were very short of clothing and accoutrements—the clothing they had being the same that was supplied to the company when they were out in service in 1866; and a large number of belts missing or useless, and other deficiencies, all of which I will report to you again in detail. I have to express my satisfaction with the conduct of both officers and men under my command, and for the cheerfulness, willingness, and promptness with which they did their duty both day and night.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. D. BUELL,

Lieut.-Col. 42nd Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. ATCHERLEY, Deputy Adj.-General,  
Brockville.

BROCKVILLE, June 6th 1870.

SIR,—In obedience to your order, I have the honor to submit, for your information, Report of the Active Militia called out on active service, in consequence of the late attempted Fenian Raid.

On the 24th of May last, I received your orders, at 2 p.m., to call out the companies of the Active Militia, at Brockville and Prescott, which I accordingly did at once. I proceeded myself to Prescott, and turned out the men there forthwith. I then received, on the day following, an order to go to Iroquois, and call out the Battery of Artillery at that place, which assembled at their Head Quarters at 6 p.m. on that day. I was in the act of taking the battery to the canal, in order to post sentries for the safety of the locks, when I received an order from the Lieutenant General Commanding to proceed at once to Cornwall, and assume the command there. I also received a telegram from the officer commanding at that station, asking for an increase to his force there, in consequence of an attempt reported, as likely to be made, on Cornwall, that night. I then determined to go on at once, and take with me the Iroquois Battery of Artillery, and, by permission of Mr. Spencer, the managing director of that section of the Grand Trunk Railway, proceeded to Cornwall at 9 p.m., that night, with the Artillery in a freight train. We arrived at Cornwall at midnight, when I at once took the command; and, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Bergin, commanding 59th Battalion at that station, took all the necessary precautions possible for the safety of the town, and also Cornwall Canal. Lieutenant-Colonel Bergin, in the meantime, had received orders to call out the whole of his Battalion, which he did most expeditiously. On the day following the Demi Field Battery of Artillery, Captain Forsyth, with two guns and twenty-three horses, arrived from Prescott, together with the whole Brigade of Garrison Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest, from Ottawa, with the exception of No. 3 Battery. About the same time, the 18th Battalion (County Prescott), Mayor Shields, began to arrive in waggons from L'Original, but in consequence of the long distance they had to come by road, did not arrive until the following day. The 41st Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, also arrived by steamer from Brockville, that afternoon, and by that night (Friday, May 27th), nearly all the force, ordered to assemble at Cornwall, had arrived, with the exception of some of the 18th, which did not arrive till the following day. In addition to this force, I found that a mounted corps of about 60 men, under the command of Captain Mattice, had been organized by Lieutenant-Colonel Bergin, in pursuance of an order from the Lieutenant-General Commanding. This corps did most excellent service at night, in patrolling along the banks of the canal, from the Guard Lock, at Dickinson's Landing, to the Village of Summerstown, a distance of 21 miles. I had also a strong picquet of four officers and 100 men on duty every night, to take charge of the culverts in the canal, one about two miles and a half from Cornwall, opposite Messina Point, and the other two at Millrush and Moulinette. The last one, was chiefly guarded by the mounted patrol, on account of its being so far from Cornwall. I also placed on duty, at the head of the canal, at the Guard Lock, No. 5 Company of the 56th Battalion (the Aultsville), Captain Bredin. They were placed in billets at Dickinson's Landing, in order to be close to their work. This Company did most good and important service. I also had a strong night picquet of two officers and 50 men on duty at the two lower locks of the canal, where enters the St. Lawrence; there was also, in addition, a strong guard at the Town Hall in Cornwall, and also occasional patrols about the street. In consequence of orders I received to communi-

cate, and, if possible, keep up correspondence with the troops on service at Huntingdon, and that section of the country, I hired the steamer *British America* to go over with persons I sent to Port Lewis. I kept the steamer two days, with steam up, if occasion required, and orders were received that I might proceed at once to reinforce the militia in that section. In addition, the small steamer *Prince Alfred*, was also engaged at Brockville, and had some artillery men placed on board, as sharpshooters, to patrol the river. On Monday, the 41st Battalion went into camp in a field, close to the lowest lock of the canal. This regiment had been previously in the Town Hall at Cornwall, in consequence of all the billets having been absorbed by the other corps, which had arrived previously.

I had one short field day on Monday the 30th, in a field close to the town, kindly lent us by Mr. Mattice, but as the duties were heavy and the men had had so much night work, I did not feel justified in drilling them much. In consequence of an order received by telegram from the Lieutenant-General Commanding, I ordered, on Tuesday afternoon, the 31st May, all the Militia on service at Cornwall and Brockville, to return home.

The Brigade of Artillery returned home at eleven that night, in the Steamer *Passport*, to Prescott, "en route" to Ottawa, and the 18th by train to St. Anne, on the following morning, there to tranship to the steamer *Prince of Wales* for L'Original. The 41st left at eleven the same day, by Grand Trunk Railway, for Brockville, and the 59th also left that day, except some men of the town companies, that I kept for fatigue duty.

The whole of the battalions were comfortably billeted in the town, except the 41st, under canvas.

The 42nd returned home from Brockville, on the same day as those at Cornwall, and the 56th, at Prescott, returned home on Friday the 3rd instant. The 43rd returned home from Prescott on Saturday the 4th instant.

I will forward you the Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, who was in command at Prescott, and also Lieutenant-Colonel Buell, who was in command at Brockville, as soon as I receive them.

The conduct of the whole force at Cornwall, and I am informed at Prescott and Brockville also, was most excellent in every respect, and deserving of the highest praise, and their soldier like appearance and steady performance of their duties, most satisfactory. Too much credit cannot be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest, Lieutenant-Colonel Bergin, Major Shield, and Captain Forsyth, and indeed all under them, and to whom I beg to tender my sincere thanks for carrying out all orders so promptly and thoroughly, and rendering me such highly efficient service.

In conclusion, I have to report, most especially, the kind and most energetic service rendered to me by Dr. Allen, the Mayor of Cornwall, and also the members of the Town Council, who procured us the billets so quickly, and also lent the Town Hall for the use of the 41st Battalion, when they first arrived. These gentlemen did all in their power to make the men comfortable and secure the best billets, which were reported to me, with one or two exceptions, as very good, and the men well cared for and properly fed.

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The different houses upon which the men were billeted seemed to vie with each other who could do most for the volunteers.

By Thursday morning, the 2nd instant, all the different companies had left for their homes, and after having collected all accounts, as far as possible, and completed all final arrangements, I proceeded home to Brockville that night.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. T. ATCHERLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, D.A.G.,

Military District No. 4.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.



## APPENDIX F.

## ACTIVE MILITIA, CANADA.

RETURN shewing Strength of Active Militia on Service in the several Military Districts of the Province of Ontario and Quebec, on 27th May, 1870.

Military Districts.	Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Districts.	Troops of Cavalry.	Corps of Mounted Rifle- men.	Field Batteries.	Independent Companies, Rifles and Infantry.	No. of Battalions, Rifles and Infantry.	Officers.	Non. Com. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Remarks.
1st Military District	Lieut.-Col. Taylor . .	1	1	1	4	1	48	509	115	2	River St. Clair Frontier.
2nd 3rd	Lieut.-Col. Durie . . . Lieut.-Col. Patterson (Acting D.A.G.) . .	1 1	1 .	1 .	.... .	3 2	93 44	966 431	147 31	4 .	Niagara Frontier River St. Law- rence Front.
4th	Lieut.-Col. Atcherley . . .	....	1	1	6	7	179	2051	129	4	River St. Law- rence Front.
5th	Lieut.-Col. O. Smith.	4	....	1	3	14	291	3374	258	4	Stanstead, Mis- sisquoi, Hem- mingford, and Huntingdon Frontier.
6th	Lieut.-Col. Harwood . . . . .	....	....	....	29	3	127	1316	5	....	In Reserve at Montreal & St. Hyacinthe, &c.
7th	Lieut.-Colonel Panet (Acting D.A.G.) . .	2	....	1	1	11	172	1564	163	4	In Reserve at Quebec, Levis, &c.
Grand Trunk Rail- way Brigade, Sepa- rate Organization .	Lieut.-Col. Brydges . . . . .	....	....	....	1	5	142	2220	15	....	Under Orders to move when re- quired.
	Grand Total . . . . .	9	3	5	44	46	1099	12441	863	13	
Total of all ranks . . . . .	13,489.										

J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,  
D.A.A.G. Militia.

## No. 1 MILITARY DISTRICT.

RETURN of Active Militia shewing strength in this District on 28th May, 1870,  
on the River St. Clair Frontier.

Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters of Corps.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Disposition.	Remarks.
Field Battery...	Lt.-Col. Shanley	London .....	3	30	25	2	Sarnia.	
Mounted Infantry .....	Captain Stewart	Mooretown .....	3	39	42	...	"	
27th Battalion Infantry .....	Lt.-Col. Davis	Sarnia.....	24	224	3	....	"	
			30	293	70	2		
Cavalry Troop.	Capt. Borbridge.	St. Thomas .....	6	42	45	....	Windsor.	
Infantry Comy..	" Wilkinson.	Leamington .....	3	45	....	....	"	
" .....	" Richards.	Windsor.....	3	42	....	....	"	
" .....	" Chambers.	Bothwell .....	3	40	....	....	"	
" .....	" Stevenson.	Lobo .....	3	47	....	....	"	
			18	216	45	....		
		Total .....	48	509	115	2		

Lieut.-Col. TAYLOR, D.A.G., Militia.

## No. 2 MILITARY DISTRICT.

RETURN of Active Militia, shewing the Strength called out for Service on the  
Niagara Frontier, Ontario.

Corps.	Commanding Officer.	Head Quarters of Corps.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Disposition.	Remarks.
Cavalry Troop ..	Captain Gregory	Chippewa .....	1	13	15	....	Chippewa.	
" ..		.....	1	13	13	....	Black Creek.	
" ..		.....	1	14	15	....	Fort Erie.	
			3	40	43			
Mounted Infantry Corp.....	Captain Curry..	Niagara .....	2	18	20	....	Niagara.	
" ..		.....	1	18	19	....	Queenston.	
			3	36	39			
Welland Field Battery .....	Major King .....	Port Robinson ..	4	61	55	4	Port Robinson on Welland Canal	
19th Battalion Infantry .....	Lt. Colonel Hon. J. J. Currie ..	St. Catherines ..	12	87	3	....	St. Catherine and Port Dalhousie	
" ..		.....	3	42	....	....	Niagara.	
" ..		.....	3	42	....	....	Port Robinson.	
" ..		.....	3	42	....	....	Welland.	
" ..		.....	3	42	....	....	Allanburgh.	
			24	255	3			

## APPENDIX G.

MONTREAL, June 4, 1870.

Sir;—I have the honor herewith to enclose to you copies of the report of the engagement, at Eccles' Hill, with Fenians, made by me to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Col., D.A.G.  
Com. No. 5 Mil. Dist.

The Adjutant-General Militia,  
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

ECCLES' HILL CAMP,  
28th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded, on the afternoon of the 24th instant, to Stanbridge, to assume command of the 60th Battalion Active Militia, which had been ordered there for active service, having previously, upon your suggestion, telegraphed to Frelighsburg from Montreal, that any inhabitants having rifles, who could be got together sooner than the volunteers mustered at their head-quarters, should take possession of and hold Eccles' Hill, if not already occupied by the Fenians.

I found, on my arrival at Stanbridge, but one company assembled (No. 3, Capt. Robinson), and that not at its full strength. I also learned from the Adj. of the Battalion, Capt. Kemp, that several inhabitants of the county, not enrolled in the active service had armed themselves, and under the direction of Mr. Asa Westover, of Dunham, had occupied Eccles' Hill, a strong position on the immediate frontier, in advance of Cook's Corner, and that the Fenians had moved up to within a few hundred yards of the boundary line, occupying a hill opposite to the Eccles.

Captain Kemp suggested, and knowing from your instructions during recent previous service on this frontier, the great importance you attached to the possession of this strong position, I acted upon his suggestion, and sent forward a picket to Cook's Corner, in support of the party occupying Eccles' Hill, with instructions to move forward at daylight to re-inforce it. I also ordered another detachment of 24 men, under Captain Bockus, of No. 5 Company, to move up as supports to Cook's Corner at daylight, and this detachment, also, under your orders, was moved up to Eccles' Hill during the forenoon, after your arrival.

Having accompanied the picket to Cook's Corner, and seen it marched off to the front, I returned to Stanbridge, and reported to you shortly after your arrival. While at Cook's Corner, two prisoners, who had been captured by the party of armed in-

habitants at Eccles' Hill, were brought in, one of them proving to be a Fenian captain named Murphy, the other a St. Albans teamster of the same name, believed to have been in the employ of the marauders. I sent them, under guard of a corporal and two men, to Stanbridge, making my force at the front, up to and until afternoon, 3 officers and 46 men.

Having proceeded to Eccles' Hill before me, I found, on my arrival, that the necessary disposition of men for the defence of the place had been already made by you. The sentries of the advanced guard of the enemy were then visible upon the hill opposite, but nothing indicated any immediate intention to attack us.

Upon your return to Stanbridge to make the necessary arrangements for bringing up the remainder of the force, I assumed command of the outpost. At this time a picket, consisting of an officer and 10 men, had been posted upon the right rear. The remaining men of the detachment, 2 officers and 36 men, were posted among the rocks and trees, and behind the fences stretching from the road to the crest of the hill, while our right flank was protected by a body of 35 armed inhabitants, for the most part sharpshooters. The numbers of the combined force at my disposal to resist an attack upon the post was, therefore, two officers and 71 men. But of these, between half-past 11 and half-past 12 o'clock, 15 or 16 were absent procuring dinner at neighboring houses.

At about 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, General Foster, the United States Marshal for the adjoining District of Vermont, waited upon me, desiring, as he informed me, to offer assurances that his Government and himself personally were doing all what was possible to prevent a raid, that the United States troops were being moved up to assist him in the discharge of his duty and enforcement of the neutrality laws as fast as they could be transported.

He also said he was charged with a message from the person in command of the Fenian force in front, to say that those under his command would not make war upon women and children, nor be permitted to plunder peaceable inhabitants, but would conduct their war in the manner approved among civilized nations.

I replied that I could receive no message from men who were mere pirates and marauders, and that it was scarcely satisfactory to those whom they intended to murder, because they were in arms for the defence of their Government and country, that their piracy would not be attended with unusual barbarities.

While we were in conversation, the head of the Fenian column began to advance. I called the attention of General Foster to the fact, who replied "I thought they intended to attack you soon, but not as soon as this." He then drove away in the direction of and past the Fenian party.

I hastily made such disposition of the men as seemed most advantageous, with Capt. Bockus on the left of the skirmish line, which rested upon the main road. As will be seen, from the statement above, the force at my disposal for the purpose of resisting the

attack made, was something less than 60 rifles. I have been unable to ascertain the precise numbers of the party of armed civilians.

The enemy advanced in close column from 150 to 200 strong, with a small advanced guard, at 50 or 100 yards in advance of the main body ; on its approach to the boundary line, it was ordered to move at the double, and the advance guard rushed across ; so soon as it was upon Canadian soil I opened fire upon it. The fire was returned from the main column of attack still within the United States territory, when the conflict became general. Upon the first discharge one man, in the leading section of the advanced guard, was shot dead, and others wounded, and the remaining men comprising it sought refuge behind the neighboring barns and under a bridge near at hand. The main body halted, wavered, partially rallied again, and then, galled by the well-sustained and well-directed fire of our men, broke—all seeking refuge behind the houses and stone fences along the road, or making their way to a wood which crowned the summit of the hill opposite to our position upon the same (the western) side of the road, another man being killed and several wounded in seeking this shelter.

From this time, a desultory fire from behind trees and fences, &c., was kept up. A few minutes after the column was so broken, you arrived and assumed the command.

The fire of the Fenian column, while formed as such, was very ill-directed, sometimes more resembling a *feu de joie* than anything else. Hardly a shot came near us, till after shelter had been gained by the enemy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

B. CHAMBERLIN, Lieutenant Colonel,

Commanding 60th Batt. Active Militia.

To Lieut. Colonel W. O. Smith,

Dep. Adj. Genl. Comdg. Militia,

Mil. Dist. No. 5.

(Copy.)

CAMP ECCLES HILL, May, 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I regret that pressure of work, and the difficulty of correspondence from bivouack, has delayed until to-day, my report of the proceedings of the force of Active Militia under my command.

Having been delayed in Montreal, it was nearly four o'clock a.m. on the 25th inst. that I arrived at Stanbridge Station with the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, and a detachment from the 3rd Battalion, "the Victoria Rifles," having *en route*, detached to the posts, ordered by you, the remainder of the force which I took from Montreal.

On arrival at Stanbridge, some 8 miles from Stanbridge Station, I ascertained that

the ground occupied by the Fenians in 1866, as their camp at Eccles Hill, near Cooks' Corners, which position I have mentioned to you as being very strong, and of which information has been given as being a probable place of occupation again by Fenians, was being held by some of our farmers and other yeomen of the adjoining parishes, to whom I had requested Colonel Chamberlin to telegraph.

I also ascertained that Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, M.P., of the 60th, or Missisquoi Battalion, who had arrived on the previous evening at Stanbridge, had promptly supported these farmers, with 24 men and an officer from one of the companies of his battalion, which I had ordered to muster at Stanbridge, and which was then assembling.

After an interview with Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, I arranged a meeting with him at Eccles Hill, to which place I at once rode, accompanied by Captain Gascoigne, your A. D. C., whose services you had kindly afforded me.

After having satisfied myself, from seeing a Fenian picket near the border line and from other circumstances, that an attack on the Eccles Hill was probable, I made up my mind, although disappointed in the numbers, that the short notice had allowed to muster, that I would hurry forward, as rapidly as possible, the Companies then assembling at Dunham and Stanbridge, and that I would endeavor to hold the hill.

I gave a few directions relative to the occupation of the position to Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, who, as senior officer present, remained in command, and then left for Stanbridge, to bring up all the force I could, and make the requisite arrangements for the transport of the other companies, commissariat, &c. About two miles from Stanbridge, a mounted messenger, from Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, overtook us, giving the information that the Fenians were on the point of attack, I therefore requested Captain Gascoigne to hasten on to Stanbridge and bring up every available man and at once rode back to Eccles Hill.

On arrival I found that the first attack of the Fenians, which was made along the road to cross the boundary line, in column consisting of three divisions, an advanced party, a main body and a reserve, had been repulsed by a handful of men at the outposts that Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin had at his disposal, not exceeding, at the time of attack, fifty rifles.

The party actually attacking, thus repulsed, Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin estimates at 150 to 200 men, the total number which formed the column, the reserve of which was, however, not brought into action, was, according to the statements of the United States Officials and others, subsequently fixed at about 350 to 400 men.

For the particulars of this first attack, and the very singular circumstances immediately preceding it, I beg to refer to the annexed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin.

The column having been repulsed, the men composing it broke into detached parties, some seeking shelter from our fire in the houses on each side of the road, some under cover of the fences, and some in a wooded and rocky knoll opposite to, and about 200 to

250 yards from the extreme front of our line, from which places they opened a desultory fire. At this time I arrived on the ground and assumed command.

Here it will be well I should explain the nature of the position. By referring to Map No. 5 of the Government Survey, you will observe that immediately to the west of the road leading from Cook's Corner to the United States there extends to the south a long ridge of ground, this, very much serrated and rocky, is also in a great measure covered with maple trees and sparse undergrowth; it ends in a tongue of land steeply sloping to the south, and affording admirable cover for defence; from the bottom of this slope to the boundary line, it is low and marshy, but practicable ground, for about 200 yards, with a small fordable stream running through it parallel to and on the Canadian side of the line 45.

On the United States side of the boundary line, the rocky ridge alluded to, again rises from the low lying intervening ground, the slope being somewhat similar to that opposite on the Canadian side. The road continues straight across the lines, at each side of which, for three or four hundred yards, detached houses of wood and brick forms a straggling hamlet, whilst to the southward the course the road takes is through a deep gorge formed by the ridge to the west, and Minister's Hill to the east. The Village of Franklin, Vermont, is distant about two miles and a quarter, and about half way to this village the Fenian camp and stores were at a place called "Hubbard's Corner."

Beyond desultory firing from the Fenians, returned when any opportunity offered by our men, there was no movement of any important nature until 5 o'clock p.m.; in the meantime, the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, Company of the 3rd Battalion Active Militia, and a further detachment of 20 men from the 60th Battalion, were brought forward, these arrived at half past 2 p.m., and with this additional force, I was enabled to strengthen the skirmish line, and better secure the right flank of the position.

During the afternoon a message was brought to me by a civilian from the United States, who requested that a flag of truce might be permitted for the purpose of removing the dead and wounded of the Fenians, I declined to admit any flag, or hold any terms whatever with marauders. About 5 p.m. it was evident, from the slackness of the Fenian fire, that, with the exception of those who had taken shelter in the houses along the road, there were but few men left, and the fire from these houses was now restricted to a few dropping shots as they were carefully marked by the skirmish line and searched by a shower of bullets whenever a shot was fired.

A quarter to six, a countryman from the United States came round our skirmish line, and informed me that a gun was being brought into position by the Fenians. I shortly after observed it about 1,200 yards from the front of our position—at this time I determined on advancing my force to the boundary line, in order to drive out any lurkers in the houses near it before dark. I therefore rapidly advanced the men composing the home guards and those from the 60th Battalion in skirmishing order, the Victoria Rifles

being posted on the right shoulder of the slope to cover the advance; this movement, which was well executed, had the effect of driving the Fenians in all directions from their cover in full and even ludicrous flight to the neighboring woods—not above a dozen shots were fired by them to arrest our advance at this time, their arms, accoutrements and even clothing being thrown away by them as they ran. In their flight several dropped to the fire of our men.

I had, as may naturally be imagined, much difficulty to restrain pursuit over the boundary, but am happy to say that, aided by the exertions of the officers, not a single militiaman crossed.

At nightfall three shots were fired by the Fenians from their field piece which had been retired to a position in the woods, but the fire was very ill-directed.

I laid the picquets for the night close to the lines, and the men not on duty bivouacked on the hill.

Yesterday morning, I ascertained that the field piece alluded to had been brought into Canada about a mile and a half west of our position, I at once ordered it to be seized, which was accordingly done. The Fenians, I am informed, are utterly disorganized.

It is highly gratifying to be able to report that we have no casualties, the whole of the men, not only those who were actually engaged but those who have subsequently arrived, are in the highest spirits, and only anxious for further work, they are naturally elated at the fact that with far inferior numbers they have met the Fenians under their chief leader at the very boundary line of the Dominion and at once driven them back in disgraceful rout.

It is impossible, with any certainty, to arrive at the Fenian loss in killed and wounded; three of the former were at one time plainly in view whilst another was reported as dead in the brook at the foot of the hill—during the night lights were seen moving over the fields in search of the dead and wounded who were then taken away by the civilians of the United States. From all the information I can gather, the Fenian loss may be set down as four or five killed, and fifteen to eighteen wounded; some accounts double and treble this number—we have buried one man inside our lines. Among the wounded is the so called, "General" Donelly. After the repulse at the boundary line, the Fenian leader the so called "General" O'Neil, took refuge in a brick house, from which he was turned out by the owner. O'Neil then hastened to the rear, and gave himself up to, or was taken by the U. S. Marshal for breach of the neutrality laws. The Fenian command then devolved on one O'Riley, and escaped convict.

On the following morning I ascertained that the Fenians were perfectly routed, and had broken up into small squads, abandoning their camp, and nearly all their stores of arms, ammunition, and clothing, which were very large, at Hubbard's Corners. Their rifles are of three patterns; the United States Government Springfield rifle, converted into a breech-loader of ingenious construction. The Spencer and a few Springfield



muzzle-loaders ; the field piece is a rifled iron gun, breech loading about 6th calibre. The accoutrements and stores of the Fenians were of excellent description in most cases.

I cannot too highly commend to your notice the conduct of the officers and men of our force, who took part in the engagement, the same spirit with which the records of the Militia of Canada abound was again fully displayed.

Where all behaved well, I can make no special mention, with the exception of expressing my high admiration of the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin steadily and determinedly, with the handful of men at the outpost, repelled the first rush of the Fenians ; the facts, however, so strongly speak for themselves, that no eulogium on my part is required to bring his conduct to your notice.

I have also to express my sincere thanks to Captain Gascoigne for the ready and valuable assistance he rendered to me, not only by the energetic manner in which he hastened forward the force at Stanbridge, but also for the subsequent aid afforded by him in the field.

I forward herewith a memorandum of our troops engaged on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

W. OSBORNE SMITH,

Lieut.-Colonel, D. A. G. M,

5th Military District.

To General the Hon. JAMES LINDSAY,  
Commanding H. M. Forces in Canada.

Troops engaged in the Action with Fenians at Eccles Hill, May 25th, 1870.

CORPS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Remarks.
Staff .....	2	0	2	
1st Troop Montreal Cavalry .....	2	24	26	
3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles .....	3	53	.....	
60th or Missisquoi Battalion .....	6	66	.....	
Home Guard .....	0	35	.....	
Total .....	13	178	28	

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel.

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MONTREAL, June 5th, 1870.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report to you that on the 22nd ult. I received from you a telegram, directing me to be prepared for a Fenian raid on the frontier lying within the District under my command, instructing me at the same time to keep the communication perfectly confidential.

I had, however, in consequence of information I had myself received, telegraphed to several of the principal officers of the frontier militia, to be on the *qui vive*.

On the succeeding day I received your orders to communicate with, and place myself under the orders of, the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

On the morning of the 24th inst. (which, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, was an occasion of assembling all the town corps of Militia), I received private advices from sources that I knew were trustworthy, that Fenian bodies of men were on the move to the frontier. I also ascertained that the telegraph wires had been cut in two or three places.

Not receiving a reply from Ottawa to one or two telegrams; and the order which I was expecting for the calling out of the militia not arriving, I feared interrupted communication, and I therefore took the extreme responsibility permitted by the 60th Section of the Militia Act, and called out a large portion of the militia of my district, including all the frontier and Montreal Corps.

I reported my action to the Lieutenant-General Commanding, who was pleased to approve of my suggestions as to the disposal of the troops instantly required on the frontier; and further that I should personally assume command at the threatened point of attack in the neighborhood of Freligsburg. I, therefore, having the great advantage of the Montreal force being assembled for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday parade, was enabled to address the men, informing them that raiders were on the frontier, that from that moment they were on service, and that I required five companies at once to proceed to the frontier with me.

It is gratifying in the extreme to report that the whole Brigade responded most enthusiastically, and was ready then and there, if required, to move off to the frontier.

I proceeded the same afternoon, taking with me the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, and companies from the 1st Prince of Wales, 3rd Victoria Rifles, 5th Royals, and Hochelaga, (together with an officer and 20 men to reinforce Isle aux Noix, from the Montreal Garrison Artillery), to St. John.

I took on the troop and the company of the Victoria Rifles to Stanbridge Station, leaving, with the exception of the detachment which went to Isle aux Noix, the remainder of the companies from Montreal to garrison St. John, together with the 21st Battalion and the Garrison Battery of Artillery of that place.

I directed Lieut.-Col. Fletcher to secure the safety of St. Johns from a sudden dash with the fore-enumerated, and, on the following morning, to proceed to the Huntingdon

frontier, and assume command, with the same orders as given in the previous muster in April.

At Malmaison, I detached a party of the 21st Battalion to guard the bridge there, over Pike River.

Arriving at Stanbridge Station, about midnight, I at once marched to Stanbridge, between seven and eight miles from the station, with the troop and the company of the Victoria Rifles.

The roads were deep and miry from heavy rain, and the night intensely dark, but the men who had been under arms, and with little refreshment since early morning, performed the march uncomplainingly; at daybreak we arrived at Stanbridge and procured such shelter for the men as could be obtained. Here the 60th Battalion were assembling; and here I ascertained that, in accord with a telegraph dispatched on the previous day by me, through Colonel Chamberlin, a body of farmers and others, to the number of 20 or 30, had occupied a strong position called "Eccles Hill," and I further ascertained that Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin, who I had seen the previous day, in Montreal, and instructed as to the disposition of his battalion, had with soldier-like instinct, reinforced these farmers, known as the "Home Guard," with a subdivision of one of his companies of the 60th Battalion.

I have omitted to mention that, before leaving Montreal, the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding had been pleased to place at my disposal the services of his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Gascoigne, of the Fusilier Guards, whose energetic and willing assistance I beg to remark upon.

Accompanied by Captain Gascoigne, and leaving the troop and the company of rifles, together with the assembling men of the 60th, at Stanbridge, to gain a little rest, I proceeded to the frontier at Eccles Hill; and conclusively ascertained the presence of a Fenian force at the other side of the frontier. I disposed the men of the 60th there present, and the Home Guard Volunteers, in such position as seemed best; and having received information that the Fenians were getting reinforcements, and would attack next morning, determined to strengthen the handful defending Eccles Hill, and make it, as I always thought it should be, the point of defence of the Missisquoi frontier.

The further proceedings of the men of the gun under my command, and the engagement with the Fenians, and their absolute repulse and rout on the 25th, are so fully given to you already in the copy of my report to the Lieutenant-General, that it is needless to recapitulate the same.

On the 26th instant, the force under my command having been considerably strengthened by the arrival of men belonging to the 60th Battalion, I was enabled thoroughly to picket the front of my position.

On the 27th, I ordered up the whole of the 52nd Battalion which had arrived at Freligsburg (with the exception of a sub-division, which with the Cookshire Cavalry, was then as

a post of observation), to Eccles Hill, as information was given of a fresh attack being imminent.

On this day the United States Marshal for Vermont, General Foster, came over the lines, and informed me that a company of the United States troops was on the way to Franklin, about two and a half miles from my position, and that the Fenian arms which had been abandoned after their flight from our troops were to be seized.

The officer commanding the company, with officers under his command, was good enough to pay me several visits, and to assure me of his intention to endeavor to prevent any further Fenian attacks.

With the exception of shots fired at a long distance from the woods on the United States side of the frontier, no further annoyance was offered after the attack on the 25th.

The field piece which was captured, remains with the men of the Home Guard of Missisquoi, who seized it by my direction when brought into our lines.

At the request of the friends of a Fenian shot and buried in our lines, which was conveyed by a Deputy of the United States Marshal, I gave the body to them.

Several stragglers who were either Fenians, or friends of Fenians, were, during two or three days succeeding the attack of the Fenian leader O'Neil, found in our lines, but being without arms, and not the slightest proof of guilt being forthcoming, after due investigation, I dismissed them.

One Captain (so-called) Murphy, with his driver, I have committed under the "Habeas Corpus Suspension Act" to Sweetsbury Gaol. The proofs of this man's guilt seem to me complete; he is, I believe, one of the raiders and pillagers of Freligsburg in 1866. I am waiting for some evidence from Missisquoi in relation to him before sending a full report.

For four nights, the men under my command at Eccles Hill, were without blankets, and, in some cases, even great coats, but there was not a complaint.

Their conduct as regards sobriety, amenability to discipline, endurance of hardships, and courage in the field, enable me to state to you with pride that I believe them to be inferior to no troops in the world for the qualities I enumerate.

The orders which have been issued for their dismissal from actual service have been promptly carried out.

The pay not having arrived for billets, &c., previous to the dismissal, I have authorized the pay of the quarter-masters, &c., to be continued until the billet accounts are settled, which I doubt not you will approve of.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General Militia, No. 5 Military District.

## APPENDIX H.

*To Colonel P. Robertson-Ross, Adjutant General Militia, Dominion of Canada.*

SIR,—The officers of the 16th Battalion, V.I.M., aware of the importance which you attach to rifle practice, avail themselves of this opportunity to express their views on the working of the Dominion Rifle Association.

They take it for granted that in making a grant of \$5,000 per annum, the object of the Government was to increase the efficiency of the whole force—especially of the non-commissioned officers and privates—in the use of the rifle. It is the opinion of the officers of this battalion that that object has not been attained; and, further, that there is no prospect of attaining it so long as the Government grant is distributed as at present.

They are convinced, therefore, that a change is not only desirable, but, in the interests of the volunteer force, imperatively demanded; and they respectfully suggest that you represent to the Minister of Militia the importance of making the following changes, viz.:—That instead of having the prizes competed for at an annual gathering in any one place, the grant should be distributed amongst the several battalions of the Dominion—say \$100 to each battalion.

The officers of the 16th consider this change necessary, because, according to the present system, comparatively few non-commissioned officers or privates obtain any of the prizes; and this, not because proficiency in rifle-shooting is confined to the officers, but because the majority of the men are unable to bear the expense of attending the annual meetings of the Association.

They would state, in conclusion, that so far as this battalion is concerned, the good effect of the small grant given this summer is already apparent, in an increased anxiety amongst all classes of volunteers to become proficient in the use of the rifle; and they have the honor to subscribe themselves

Your obedient servants,

WALTER ROSS,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

Camp, 16th Battalion,

6th September, 1870.

A. J. WRIGHT, Capt. No. 1 Company	
WM. PATTERSON, do 3 do	
SAMUEL WEEKS, do 4 do	
J. H. ACKERMANN, Lieut. 5 do	
JOSEPH CLAPP, do 6 do	
E. W. JOHNSON, Capt. 7 do	
N. A. PETERSON, do 8 do	
WM. R. DEMPSEY, do 9 do	
MARSHALL RICHARDS, Lieut. No. 6 Co.	
S. GIBSON, do 3	
WALTER ROSS, Jun., do 1	
GEORGE HAYES, do 4	
R. B. OSTRANDER, Ensign 5	

Ensign No 3 Company	
ALOA VANDUSEN, do 6 do	
THOMAS BOG, Lt.-Col., Major 16th Battalion	
FRED. WHITE, Major, do	
GEO. A. SIMPSON, Capt. and Adjutant	
J. MILTON PLATT, M.D., Assist.-Surgeon	
DONALD ROSS, Quarter-Master	
H. CHADD, Acting Paymaster	
JAMES W. ANDERSON, Lieut. No. 9 Co.	
JOHN N. CUNNINGHAM, Ensign do	
ENSIGN A. WOOD, No. 4 Company	
JAMES TENNANT, 7 do	

## APPENDIX I

## MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, ONTARIO, Jan. 14, 1871.

In 1867, and again in 1868, when it was understood that the Bill with respect to the militia and defence of Canada was about to be brought before the House, I asked the attention of the Militia Department to the subject of furnishing and maintaining horses on as permanent a footing as possible, for the field artillery, and as the plan I then proposed is one which in my opinion would work successfully, I append extracts from a letter written by me at the time, to a very influential member of the House of Commons, requesting him to bring my suggestions under the notice of the Minister of Militia; the date is 5th May, 1868, after I had read the draft of the Bill then before the House, and which became the Militia and Defence Act, 1868.

## EXTRACT.

"I will venture to trespass for a few minutes on your valuable time, to bring under your notice what appears to me to be an oversight in the Militia and Defence Bill, now before the House. I mean the want of any power of maintaining a supply of draught horses for the service of the field artillery as now organized, consisting of eight batteries, the efficiency of which depends entirely upon their means of rapid movement.

"Of the eight batteries, that which I command has been always the best maintained in this respect, London and its vicinity being better supplied with the proper class of horses than most of the headquarter towns of the field artillery, but for the past two years the owners of horses, finding that the enrolment of their animals for the small remuneration granted was the occasion of serious loss, and that the exemptions from taxes declared by law, did not free themselves from carriers' licenses, to which a great many of them are liable, began to withdraw their horses, and the difficulty of keeping up the required number is consequently greatly increased, so that unless some consideration or advance in the pay at present authorized, is granted, I am convinced that a permanent staff of horses cannot be maintained.

"The field batteries as at present organized, though small, are in other respects reasonably serviceable, but the equipment and valuable stores must moulder into dust, if horses are not to be found to work them effectively.

"Having repeatedly brought this subject under the notice of the authorities, and having also published some remarks (full of typographical errors, by the way) in the *Volunteer Review*, in July last on the material defects in our field artillery organization, as they appeared to me, I have to acknowledge that these defects are fully recognized by the officer at present at the head of the militia of Canada, but as it is a question of departmental expenditure and for the Legislature to deal with, no power at present

“exists under which the Adjutant General could remedy so serious a want as that of efficient horses.

“It is my own experience, after nearly twelve years' service in one of the field batteries, that hitherto the supply of horses has entirely depended upon the personal influence of one or more members of the corps, and in this statement I am confident I shall be borne out by the officers of any of the other batteries.

“This is a state of affairs which might at any time render any or all of the field batteries worthless, and it therefore appears to me a serious omission in the proposed measure, which, providing in other respects for an efficient force of field artillery, leaves it to chance to make so expensive an arm valuable for the purpose of its organization.

“I propose that power should be given to officers commanding these corps to enrol horses of proper standard, by regular contract with the owners for a fixed period of from three to five years, or more, horses so enrolled to be marked or branded as in the Royal Artillery, and a regular registry kept so as to identify them at all times as animals covenanted or bonded for the Queen's service.

“The consideration to be offered being all the exemptions and pay now authorized by law, and in addition, for each efficient horse so devoted to the public service, that the owner should receive a fixed annual premium of \$12. I believe that this would be found a sufficient inducement to owners.”

“I submit a rough draft of a clause which when put in proper shape, will, I think, meet the want which, as an officer of this arm of the force, I feel to be a very important one.”

CLAUSE SUGGESTED.

“And in order to insure at all times a permanent force of horses for the service of the field batteries of artillery, officers in command of such corps are hereby empowered, subject to such regulations as Her Majesty may from time to time order or direct, to enter into contracts for the enrolment of horses for the purposes of these corps, in the name of Her Majesty, for any period not less than \_\_\_\_\_ years, or more than \_\_\_\_\_ years, and such horses when so enrolled shall be to all intents and purposes, whenever their services may be required for the purposes of the said field artillery, the property of Her Majesty, and such contracts shall be valid in law and binding upon the contracting parties in the same manner, and to the same extent, and to be enforced in like manner as any contract for supplies for the public service, and in addition to the exemptions existing under the authority of the Act of Parliament now in force, entitled &c., &c., all enrolled horses during their enrolment shall be exempted from tolls on highways, their owners from statute labor, and the imposition of any tax or license, municipal or otherwise, by reason of the ownership of such enrolled horse during the enrolment. And further, that a sum of money not exceeding \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per annum, shall be appropriated in the militia estimates to enable Her Majesty to carry out such contracts.”

Having made these extracts as conveying my view of the subject on which the Adju-

tant General has now done me the honor to ask my opinion, I desire to say further, that the principle involved, appearing to me to be *the permanent maintenance of a class of horses adapted to the service for which they are required*, this object, heretofore, greatly depending upon private expenditure and personal influence, can best be attained by the adoption of some such plan as may be thus systematized.

1. Covenanted or bonded horses, the services of which will be strictly compulsory, a state of things which, though intended under the existing law, does not work practically.

2. Compensation on a fixed annual scale, payable at the expiration of each year of service. I suggest \$12 per horse and the present pay, and free forage when in camp or on service.

3. Exemptions from tolls, licenses, municipal or otherwise, seizure for debt, or distress for rent; and

4. Horses to be the *bona fide* property of the person enrolling, and free from every kind of lien or chattel mortgage, to be of the standard of not less than 15.2 and 10 to 12 cwt. to be subject to rejection, on inspection yearly by a veterinary surgeon.

I would further suggest that a veterinary surgeon to inspect the artillery horses once or twice in each year should be appointed for the whole of the force of this arm, paid when actively employed. This I believe would tend greatly to promote a better and sounder class of horses than often at present employed, and would assist commanding officers greatly in keeping up the efficiency of their batteries.

Farm horses are, generally speaking, sounder than those employed in towns, but many of my best horses and cleverest drivers are derived from the teamsters of London.

J. SHANLY,

*Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Field Battery of Artillery, London.*



REPORT OF  
DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF MILITIA AT HEADQUARTERS, ON  
UNIFORM CLOTHING FOR THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions received, relating to the provision of uniform clothing for the militia of Canada for the current year, I proceeded to England, leaving Canada on the 26th August, arrived in London on the evening of the 6th September, and, returning, reached Quebec on the 9th October. A despatch, which His Excellency the Governor General was so good as to send to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, procured my admission into, and examination, in all its details, of the Royal Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico, from which dépôt I obtained patterns of cloth and clothing, a list of the prices at which materials were being supplied to the Imperial Government, and other information relating to the several descriptions of army clothing then in use in England, all of which proved of much value in making decisions for the supply of articles required for Canada, and enabled me to form an opinion for future reference, as to whether cloth and clothing of the descriptions required for the militia could be satisfactorily manufactured in Canada, either by contract, or directly by material being procured and made up under supervision of the Government, and according to the system now prevailing at Pimlico.

It may be well to state that when the description of clothing to be worn by the active militia of Canada was adopted, the consideration that uniformity with that worn by regiments of Her Majesty's regular army was important, in view of the fact that many of these regiments were stationed in the country, and that they would in cases of invasion, or other necessity, act in concert with the militia, and thus, while giving confidence to the latter, the similarity in colour of clothing would, in cases of attack by an enemy, prevent any undue advantage being taken as against the militia.

The colours then adopted were scarlet, with blue facings, for infantry; rifle green, with scarlet facings, for rifles; blue, with scarlet facings, for artillery; and, blue with buff facings, for cavalry, and as similar cloth and these colours could not at the time be satisfactorily manufactured in Canada, it was found that the manufacture of army cloth and army clothing were special branches, and as cloth such as that required was only made in England, under contracts for delivery, as required from time to time, a considerable saving would be effected by procuring the supplies for the militia from manufacturers who were under contract with the Imperial Government, while at the same time the Government of Canada would have the advantage accruing from the experience of the Royal Army Clothing Factory in decisions as to durability of materials taken into wear by the army from year to year.

For the manufacture of clothing, other than that supplied ready-made by contractors, the system adopted by the Imperial Government is to procure cloth and material considerably in advance of actual requirements, the articles so procured are paid for on approval by the inspectors; the process of making up, at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, then proceeds, under a regularly appointed staff. This system enables the Government to supply its wants without disappointment as to time, and holds contractors in check by comparative competition in prices from time to time.

With the exception of the Guards, who wear scarlet, all the regiments of infantry of the regular army wear tunics made of a red cloth commonly known as "brick dust," the actual cost of which, to the Imperial Government, is about 1s. 5d. per yard less than the scarlet worn by the guards. The average of the sizes of men in the army of Canada is considerably greater than that of the men composing Her Majesty's regular army, and as the infantry are provided with scarlet tunics, similar to those worn by sergeants, the actual value of a thousand uniforms for Canada, should exceed that of the same number supplied for wear in England, by the cost of the extra material used in their manufacture.

The change in system, by which the annual drill is carried on in brigade camps, and where the men sleep in tents, is hard upon the clothing, especially that worn by the infantry, as the scarlet tunics are easily soiled, but even with this hard usage, a suit of clothing, such as that now contracted for, should answer for four annual periods of drill, even if the days in camp be increased to sixteen.

Having satisfied myself as to qualities and prices of the supplies contracted for by the Imperial Government for current delivery, I entered into contract with Sir Peter Tait & Co., of London, for the supply of the following articles to be made up according to Canadian sealed patterns, and ready for delivery by 1st February, 1871, viz:—

7,500 scarlet cloth tunics .....	@	19/9
1,000 rifle green do .....		20/6
1,000 artillery do .....		21/
400 hussar do .....		27/6
250 infantry band do .....		19/11
15,000 pairs infantry double serge trousers .....		9/3
2,000 do rifle do do .....		9/3
1,000 do artillery do do .....		9/6
250 do artillery cloth trousers .....		15/
200 do artillery overalls, strapped with leather .....		21/9
500 do hussars overalls .....		21/
3,000 infantry forage caps .....		1/8
500 Hussar do .....		2/
5,000 infantry great coats large capes .....		20/
1,000 artillery do .....		22/6
500 hussar do .....		27/6

750 corporal chevrons.....	/4
750 sergeants do .....	/6
together with badges for rifle shooting, &c. &c.	

The patterns are as nearly as possible assimilated with those in use by Her Majesty's troops, and the quality of the several descriptions of cloth is in all respects superior, and selected with a view to obtaining the best material at the least possible cost to the Dominion.

The quality of cloth from which the tunics are to be made, is perhaps better than would be absolutely necessary in case the men were on actual service, and where new issues would be made at more frequent intervals, but for wear at the ordinary drills, the period of issue being more distant, it has been found more economical, all things considered, that the tunics for issue to the active militia be of superior quality.

In Her Majesty's regular army 1 tunic, 1 pair cloth trousers for winter, and 1 pair serge trousers for summer wear, are issued free each year; but in Canada the militia receive only one suit for wear during ordinary drills and parades, and to be equally available for summer and winter wear, and to remain serviceable for say four years.

The cloth trousers issued to soldiers of the regular army would be too heavy for summer wear by the militia in Canada, while the serge trousers issued, which were tried here for two or three years and found of too light material for winter. In this view, as only one suit is authorized for issue to the militia, I was of opinion that a saving to a considerable extent would be effected and the force be better served by securing the manufacture of trousers from a heavy double serge, which would better answer the changes in temperature during the seasons the men would ordinarily be on duty. I therefore arranged for the manufacture of this serge of the same quality, to be worn by infantry and garrison artillery in blue, and by rifle corps in green, the similarity in appearance as between the regular soldier and the militiaman will not therefore be materially departed from, while the Government and the militia will benefit by the change thus made.

During the past few years, the Department has undertaken to supply two different descriptions of uniform clothing for each arm, viz: one of serge, and the other of cloth, the first being less expensive but giving proportionally less wear.

The material of the serge jacket, although it will give good service, is from its nature liable to roughness, and thus detracts from the appearance of the men, after the second season's wear, and although in many instances the militia have elected to accept serge uniforms, on the ground that re-issues would be made more frequently, it is to be remembered that citizen soldiers have not as much time at their disposal as regular soldiers have for keeping their clothing neat and in good condition, it naturally follows that they should be supplied with articles not inferior in quality for general wear. It has therefore been an important consideration to secure clothing under the present contract

that will combine, from length of service, the greatest economy as regards expenditure, with comfort to the men wearing it, and at the same time retain its bright appearance.

The neat appearance of a corps of militia on parade has not only a good effect as regards the men themselves, but the public who pay the bills are not insensible to the difference in appearance of their own men when cared for in this respect, as compared with the representative militiamen in other countries.

The cost of the two descriptions of uniform for an infantryman is as follows :—

Serge Norfolk jacket . . . . .	12/3
Single serge trousers . . . . .	8/
Forage cap . . . . .	1/8
	21/11, equal to \$5 33
Scarlet cloth tunic . . . . .	19/9
Double serge trousers . . . . .	9/3
Forage cap . . . . .	1/8
	30/8, equal to \$7 46

And by comparing these two uniforms, and counting probable length of service, there seems a decided difference in favor of the latter.

The same remark will apply to uniform supplied to riflemen, but while the serge is the same in price, the cloth uniform exceeds the cost of that supplied for the infantry by eighteen cents, which will make the value of each suit \$7 64, and the artillery, which is still more expensive, costs for each suit \$7 91.

The average annual cost of the uniform clothing required for each infantry soldier may therefore be stated as follows : serge uniform \$5 33, say to last 3 years, costs per year \$1 78 ; cloth uniform \$7 46, say to last 4 years, costs per year \$1 87, or including the cost of the great coat, which is the same in all cases, and is intended to last 5 years, adds 97 cents for each year.

The man clothed in serge, great coat included, costs per year	\$2 75
do do cloth, do do	\$2 84

The uniform supplied for infantry bandsmen costs 10 cents per suit more than that supplied for the rank and file, and is principally caused by the broad stripe on the trousers, and the more expensive trimming on the tunic.

The hussar uniform is more costly than that supplied for any other arm, in consequence of the additional braiding on the tunic, and the heavier and more costly material of which the overalls are made, but it is to be noted that this clothing will not require to be so often renewed, and as the cavalry is limited in number, and the men continue to serve for longer periods, their being well equipped is a consideration. The cost of outfit over other arms is not so great as the figures at a first glance would seem to represent.

Hussar tunic, five years.....	27/6
do overalls five years.....	21/0
do bushy, ten years.....	9/9
do forage cap, five years.....	2/0
great coat, six years.....	27/6

87/9, equal to \$21 35.

The uniform for each hussar therefore, costs, including great coat, an average per year of \$3 81.

The infantry great coat contracted for is made of grey cloth as usual, but the cape is to be larger than that now in use. This addition will prove a better protection to the men's shoulders, and is in accord with the pattern which will, without doubt, prevail in the regular army ere long. The number of great coats which should be supplied each year in order to make good deficiencies caused by ordinary wear and tear is 8,000, determined on the basis that the force is fixed at 40,000, and that each great coat will last five years.

From my examination of the system in operation at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico, under the able direction of Mr. Ramsay as director of clothing, the superintendence of Colonel Hudson, and inspections of Colonel Erskine on the part of the Adjutant General, I became satisfied that for the present at least, and until the army of Canada has obtained very much larger proportions, such an establishment, even on a much smaller scale, and under Government direction in Canada, would, when compared with the present system of supply, and the increased value of labour here, result in loss from a pecuniary point of view.

The difficulty in producing cloth in Canada having a lasting dye in either of the colours now used in the tunics, will of necessity prove a barrier to the successful manufacture of such cloth, until some more effectual mode of dyeing scarlet, rifle green, and blue, is discovered and adopted; it is therefore apparent that so long as the cloth and all the materials required in the manufacture of these tunics must be imported from England the only question to be decided is that of the employment of labour necessary in making up the garments in Canada.

The value of the workmanship in making up a cloth tunic such as those now worn by the militia of Canada, is estimated by English contractors at 49 cents, and the cutting, according to the old system, at 19 cents; but by the new and improved system of cutting by revolving band knives, the actual cost is reduced by at least 10 cents, so that the actual outlay for cutting out and making up such a tunic by manufacturers, provided with the necessary machinery, may be estimated at 58 cents, a sum which would not leave a margin of profit to the workman, even in England, except in manufactories having large contracts, and where the necessary skilled workman, from receiving steady and continuous employment in such establishments, would always be available.

Heretofore no provision has been made by the Militia Department to secure reserves of clothing beyond the probable necessities of each current year; the purchases have, therefore, to be made, as a rule, in arrear, instead of in advance of requirements. I am,

however, of opinion that the time has arrived for a commencement to be made in Canada, for the manufacture from domestic cloths of such grey great coats, and Oxford mixture trousers, as may be hereafter required for the infantry, and have taken the necessary steps to ascertain values of material, and the practicability of carrying the same into effect. One of the necessary requisites to success will be at first that the orders of the department be given out at least one year in advance of the probable period the articles will require to be taken into wear, in order to secure—1st, the manufacture of the cloth without undue haste; and 2nd, the making up of the garments in a proper manner, so that if the qualities in make and finish should not turn out, on inspection, as contracted for, ample time will be afforded for a remanufacture, and the Department will not be compelled, from pressure and want, to take inferior articles.

Owing to the impossibility of procuring articles of outfit, such as those provided for by me, in England, except on special orders for their entire manufacture from raw material, much time is necessarily consumed under ordinary circumstances in carrying forward to completion the several articles necessary to be consumed in the process, but during the present year, the disturbing causes on the continent of Europe, and the very large orders sent in consequence from different European nations for execution in England, has filled the hands of all the firms employed in this department of supply, and tended to prevent such prompt deliveries as I desired; notwithstanding this, I effected a reduction in prices equal to six cents on each tunic, as compared with last year's prices, without deterioration in quality of material, also an addition to the value of the cloth required to be used for trousers, without extra payment. The articles contracted for are to be delivered in lots for shipment from Liverpool as ready, every shipment to be insured, and in case of loss the contractor is to duplicate packages on board without delay. In order to prevent injury to the tunics, they are to be packed for transport in bales of fifties, protected first by a cover of tarred cloth, and then covered with ordinary canvas, and strapped with rope. Taking the cost of packing into account, and adding inland transport, charges at Liverpool, insurances, outward freight to Ottawa, and my own travelling expenses, the whole of such charges will not cost the Department more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon the value of the articles shipped from time to time. In this result, I believe no importer of merchandise into Canada by steamer from England, where the bulk bears such comparison with value of contents of packages, has secured better terms under winter rates, *via* Portland, while as regards all the articles of clothing, every item of knowledge has been made use of to obtain the best value possible for the prices agreed to be given.

The actual labour required in obtaining patterns and working up all the necessary details kept me fully employed during the brief period I remained in England. My passage money, per ocean steamship, travelling and incidental expenses relating to this service, amounted to \$160, a sum equivalent to about one-third of one per cent. on the value of the articles purchased.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. POWELL,

*Lieut.-Colonel, Dept.-Adjt.-Gen. of Militia.*

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

## MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

LONDON, 1st November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my Report of the drill of the Volunteer Militia in this District as far as performed up to the present date, which includes the whole strength, with the exception of the 29th and 30th Battalions, who will perform their drill next June.

The corps which have performed their drill consist of

1 Field Battery,  
1 Squadron Cavalry,  
2 Troops Mounted Rifles,  
9 Battalions Infantry,  
2 Independent Companies,

being a strength of 242 officers and 3,174 non-commissioned officers and men actually present, and being an average of 3 officers and 49 non-commissioned officers and men per company, which is an increase of above 4 per cent. over last year's muster for drill.

In obedience to your instructions the whole of the Volunteer Militia in the 1st Brigade Division (except two independent corps in County Essex) assembled for annual drill at a Brigade Camp situate on the outskirts of Sarnia. This brigade consisted of

The St. Thomas and London Squadron Cavalry,  
The Mooretown Mounted Rifles,  
E Battery Field Artillery, and the  
7th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th Battalions,

being a force of

4 Guns,  
130 Horses,  
2,406 Officers and Men,

and was supported on the river at Sarnia by the gunboat *Prince Alfred*, the guns of which were manned by the Goderich Garrison Battery.

Since this brigade had the great advantage of being for six days under your personal command, it would be superfluous in me to call to your recollection the general exemplary behaviour of so many men who were brought together in a large camp for the first time, the good discipline maintained, and the extreme readiness displayed by the officers and men in profiting by your instructions at the brigade field days.

The 32nd and 33rd Battalions assembled in a brigade camp at Goderich on the 13th September and were there inspected by you, and went through a field day of eight hours, under your command.

The system of brigade camps, inaugurated by you this season, appears to be the most popular method of performing the annual drill, and at the same the most instructive in the requirements for actual warfare, while there appears to be a general feeling of satisfaction at the result.

The men all cooked their rations in the usual camp kitchens, the expense of messing being from 19½ to 25 cents per man per day, which includes straw for the tents and wood for cooking with. The officers messed together by corps at an average cost of \$1 per day; but the battalions had also to go to the expense of building temporary sheds for mess-room, which burden would be saved them if the customary marquees for that purpose were provided.

The whole of the non-commissioned officers and men who performed annual drill, have, with a few unavoidable exceptions, fired 15 rounds each at target practice according to your orders, and I have the honor to forward the returns of their target practice, and would remark that these 15 rounds thus fired appear to be of more value in the improvement of the shooting generally throughout each corps than the whole of the 40 rounds previously issued.

There has been a large issue of new uniform and great coats to the force in this District, which is now well supplied, and each regiment has received handsome new uniform for its band, which is found to be an additional inducement to their efficiency.

While the several corps were assembled separately on parade for your inspection, the number of officers and men then actually present were counted either by myself or the Brigade-Major, who ascertained that the numbers corresponded with each parade state then handed in, and which was afterwards given to the District Paymaster in order that he might be able to rectify any errors which might inadvertently have been made in the pay lists.

The names of the successful competitors for the prizes for the best shooting as offered in Militia General Orders (26) are entered in the Inspection Report. The best shot in this District being Private Sheppard of No. 7 Company, 7th Battalion, who made 55 points.

I feel that this report would be incomplete did I not acknowledge the great assistance I have received from the brigade majors and other staff officers, as well as from the officers in command of corps in the District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

Lieut-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General,

Militiary District No. 1.

P. S.—I have the honor to attach a memorandum from Lieut-Colonel Shanly, commanding the Field Artillery, of the requirements of his corps  
The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

J. B. T.

E FIELD BATTERY ARTILLERY,

LONDON, November 7, 1870.

REQUIREMENTS.

1. I would again most strongly urge the necessity for encouraging the enrolment of horses by granting a yearly bonus.



Though fully horsed, two-thirds of the horses are inferior to the kind that ought to be enrolled, and would be if better inducements were offered.

Those now enrolled are for the most part such as cannot be relied on for permanent service or for hard work. This is the greatest difficulty in the battery, and entails much personal expense upon the commanding officer.

I hope for the consideration of the question of horsing batteries by the Department, believing it all important to their permanent maintenance.

2. Sleigh Equipment.—That in charge issued in 1856, frail and chiefly unserviceable and only for three guns. Could not a new equipment be had? I understood from Colonel Robertson-Ross that it could.

3. Great Coats.—The present pattern not adapted to mounted men, and I was given to understand that they would be changed, and the new cavalry pattern issued. Those in charge are in good condition, being in store, and only used in February and September of this year.

4. Swords are old heavy dragoon, issued to the battery in 1856, and useless for service. If gunners could be furnished with the Royal Artillery pattern (say 50). Drivers need not be so armed. Non-commissioned officers require light cavalry (say 6.)

J. SHANLY,

Lieut-Colonel,  
Commanding.

Deputy Adjutant-General,  
London.

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#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 14th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the accompanying reports of my annual inspections of the Volunteer Militia Corps under my command.

Inclosed you will perceive is the annual inspection report of those corps which performed their annual drill for 1869-70, subsequent to my last annual report.

By far the larger proportion of the corps in Military District No. 2 have yet to perform their annual drill for the year 1870-71, as already returned, it being deemed advisable to postpone their drill until next June, in order that brigade camps may be formed at Niagara and Toronto, that month being selected and considered as pressing least upon the farming community, particularly as all the corps on the Niagara frontier were placed in Active Service early this summer—a good set-off to the annual drill of this year.

Requiring the rural battalions to assemble under canvas has been a source of much satisfaction and increased efficiency, especially with reference to the target practice required to be performed, ensuring thereby every man in camp performing a certain

amount of target practice—a most valuable addition to the annual drill. If I may be permitted to suggest, I would earnestly urge for consideration, the propriety of extending the annual drill to 16 days instead of 8—officers' pay according to rank, the men 50 cents per diem with rations. Battalion and brigade drill could then be carried out with far more effect, with an increased amount of target practice, so very essential to make a good rifleman.

The first attempt of a city battalion (in any district) to drill under canvas was made by the 13th Battalion (Hamilton), which marched from Hamilton to Grimsby, 20 miles, the latter part of July last, moving into camp same day, remaining under canvas 10 days, marched back on the 12th day without any casualties reported, thus performing their annual drill, and reflecting much credit upon the commanding officer, officers and men of the regiment.

With reference to the target practice performed by the four regiments, when in camp, the highest average regimental figure of merit, so far, may be claimed by the 31st Battalion (County Grey)—

Making an average of.....	17.07	points.
Highest Company average—Figure of Merit—		
No. 5 Company, 20th Battalion, County Halton,		
making an average of.....	23.76	do
Highest individual score—Sergeant Omand, 13th Bat-		
talion, Hamilton, scoring.....	50	do

The general efficiency and appearance of the force still continues very good. Average strength of corps mustering for annual drill very fair.

Arms, accoutrements and clothing in very fair order, particularly the arms which are very clean and in good order. It gives me pleasure to bring before your notice, that I still continue to receive the same efficient aid and support from the officers of the staff of the District in the performance of their respective duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. S. DURIE,

Lieut-Colonel.

Deputy Adjutant-General,

Military District No. 2.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

KINGSTON, 6th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the annual inspection return of corps in Military District No. 3, which were not inspected by Lieut.-Colonels Jarvis or Macpherson.

*14th Battalion, Kingston.*

This battalion performed the 13 days' drill during the year. I inspected it on the 24th May and found it in a very efficient state. There were 23 officers and 224 men present; arms and accoutrements clean and in good order; clothing good.

*Garrison Battery, Napanee.*

This battery performed the 13 days' drill during the year. I inspected it on the 15th June, arms, accoutrements and clothing, all in good order. The battery is drilled both with the rifle and the cannon, and is in a very efficient state, there were 2 officers and 27 men present.

*Troop Cavalry, Napanee.*

This troop performed the 13 days' drill at Napanee; men and horses in billets at a cost of \$1 per diem for man and horse. I inspected the troop on the 16th June, and found arms, saddlery, accoutrements and clothing, in good order. The troop is in an efficient state; there were—officers and—men present.

*Garrison Battery, Port Hope.*

This battery performed the 13 days' drill during the year. I inspected it on the 24th June, and found arms, accoutrements and clothing, clean and in good order. There were 3 officers and 27 men present; they are well drilled with both rifle and great gun, and are in a very efficient state.

*Garrison Battery, Cobourg.*

This Battery performed the 13 days' drill during the year, I inspected it on the 27th June and found the arms, accoutrements and clothing, clean and in good order. There were 1 officer and 27 men present, they are well drilled with the rifle and just commencing to exercise with the great gun. The battery is very efficient.

No. 2 Company 45th Battalion, Orono, has not performed the annual drill for 1869--70, and will not be returned for pay. There are 55 men on the roll; but in consequence of the captain resigning and moving away from Orono, and some difficulty in replacing him, the men were not called out in time to do the drill; I inspected the company on the 25th June; the arms and accoutrements were in good order, the clothing a good deal worn. There were 3 officers and 42 men present at the inspection; a new set of officers will be recommended soon for the company.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

ALEX. PATTERSON, Lieut.-Col., Actg. D.A.G.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

KINGSTON, 10th December, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward the report of the annual inspection of the corps of active militia in Military District No. 3 for 1870-71. The whole of the corps in the

District (except the 14th Battalion at Kingston, and the Garrison Battery of Artillery at Napanee), have performed the annual drill for 1870-71.

A camp was formed at Kingston, composed of the

Frontenac squadron of Cavalry.  
Kingston Field Battery of Artillery.  
47th and 48th Battalions.

The Napanee Troop of Cavalry went into camp at Adolphustown, and the 16th Battalion at Picton.

A camp was formed near Belleville by the 15th and 49th Battalions. There was also one at Cobourg, where were assembled the

Northumberland and Durham Squadron of Cavalry.  
Cobourg Garrison Battery of Artillery.  
40th and 57th Battalions.

The 45th Battalion went into camp at Bowmanville, and the 46th at Port Hope.

You will see by the above statement that there were seven camps in the District.

The annual camp drill is of great service to the volunteers, but I would respectfully suggest that in future no single corps should be permitted to go into camp, but that *all* should be *ordered* to assemble in *Brigade* camps, and where *possible*, the *whole force* in the *District* should meet in *one* camp. June would be the best month for the corps in this district to go into camp. The arms and accoutrements of the several corps are in good order, the clothing in many cases is very much worn and discolored. Requisitions have been sent in by many commanding officers, and I hope, before the next annual drill all the corps requiring new clothing will be supplied.

The order for target practice has been carried out by the corps in camp, and the drill has been in accordance with the instructions contained in the Adjutant General's letter of the 19th July, 1869.

Boards for the examination of officers and others were formed at the camps at Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, and Bowmanville, when many candidates presented themselves, were examined and passed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. PATTERSON, Lieut.-Col., Actg. D.A.G.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.

BROCKVILLE, December 16th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this, my Annual Report for this District. The District embraces the Counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, and the City of Ottawa.

The several batteries, and battalions of Active Militia in the District, are as follows:—

*The Ottawa Field Battery.*

Captain Forsyth.

*The Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.*

Lieut.-Colonel Forrest,

Major Ross.

with the following batteries attached:—

No. 1 Battery	.....	Captain Egleson.
No. 2	„ .....	„ Cotton.
No. 3	„ .....	„ Perry.
No. 4	„ .....	„ Cluff.
No. 5	„ .....	„ Hopper.
No. 6	„ .....	„ Graham.

*The 18th Battalion, County of Prescott.*

Lieut.-Colonel Higginson.

Major Shields.

Major Grant.

No. 1 Company	.....	Captain Higginson.
No. 2	„ .....	„ McIntosh.
No. 3	„ .....	„ Butterfield.
No. 4	„ .....	„ Ogden.
No. 5	„ .....	„ McLean.

*The 41st (Brockville Rifles.)*

Lieut.-Colonel Crawford, M. P.

Major Cole.

Major Gwynne.

No. 1 Company	.....	Captain Cooke.
No. 2	„ .....	„ Legge.
No. 3	„ .....	„ Lander.
No. 4	„ .....	„ Wright.
No. 5	„ .....	„ Brown.
No. 6	„ .....	„ O'Neil.

The Gananoque Battery of Artillery, Captain McKenzie, is attached to this Battalion.

*The 42nd (Brockville Infantry.)*

Lieut.-Colonel Buell.

Major Gemmill.

Major Scott (attached to Red River Force.)

No. 1 Company	.....	Captain McDougall.
No. 2	„ .....	„ Redmond.

No. 3	„	.....	„	Spillman.
No. 4	„	.....	„	Fraser.
No. 5	„	.....	„	Redmond.
No. 6	„	.....	„	Anderson.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery of Artillery, Captain Worsley, is attached to this Battalion.

*The 43rd Battalion, Carleton Infantry,*

Lieut.-Colonel Bearman.

Major Corbett.

Major Falls.

No. 1 Company	.....	Captain Stewart.
No. 2	„	„ Holmes.
No. 3	„	„ Morgan.
No. 4	„	„ Conly.
No. 5	„	„ Good.
No. 6	„	„ Garvin.
No. 7	„	„ Davidson.
No. 8	„	„ Helmer.
No. 9	„	„ McGregor.

*The 56th Battalion, County of Grenville.*

Lieut.-Colonel Jessup.

Lieut.-Colonel White.

Major Shepherd.

No. 1 Company	.....	Captain Armstrong.
No. 2	„	„ Mooney.
No. 3	„	„ Campbell.
No. 4	„	„ Clothier.
No. 5	„	„ Bredin.
No. 6	„	„ Checkley.
No. 7	„	„ Carmichael.

The Iroquois Battery of Artillery, Captain McDonnell, is attached to this Battalion.

*59th Battalion, County of Stormont and Glengarry.*

Lieut.-Colonel Darby Bergin.

Major McLennan.

Major Wood.

No. 1 Company	.....	Captain McCourt.
No. 2	„	„ Mattice.
No. 3	„	„ P. G. McLennan.
No. 4	„	„ A. R. McLennan.
No. 5	„	„ Burrett.
No. 6	„	„ Fulton.
No. 7	„	„ McDiarmid.

The Independent Companies are as follows :—

Pembroke Infantry Company . . . . .	Captain Dickson.
Ottawa Rifle                    " . . . . .	" Mowatt.
Hawkesbury                    " . . . . .	" Urquhart.
Civil Service Rifles         " . . . . .	" White.

There are no troops of cavalry in the District, and the want of them has been much felt. A troop of cavalry or mounted infantry would be most beneficial, and of the greatest use for patrol purposes, and also to act as videttes when occasion required. There has been one or two offers in different parts of the District, to raise either cavalry or mounted infantry, and I strongly recommend that some of the offers should be accepted.

DRILL SHEDS.

The Drill Sheds in the District are as follows :—

Prescott . . . . .	One Battalion Shed
Perth . . . . .	"       "       "
Gananoque . . . . .	" 2 Company "
Cornwall . . . . .	"       "       "
Lansdowne . . . . .	" 1 Company "
Merrickville . . . . .	"       "       "
Burritts Rapids . . . . .	"       "       "
Miller's Corners . . . . .	"       "       "
Carleton Place . . . . .	"       "       "
Pakenham . . . . .	"       "       "
Fitzroy . . . . .	" Small "
Richmond . . . . .	" 1 Company "
Goulburn . . . . .	"       "       "
Manotick . . . . .	"       "       "
North Gower . . . . .	"       "       "
Vernon . . . . .	"       "       "
Metcalfe . . . . .	"       "       "

The shed at Gloucester was blown down some time since, and the sheds at Bell's Corners and Huntley were burnt down during the late devastating fires in the County of Carleton.

The drill shed at Pakenham is in need of repairs, in consequence of its being struck by lightning.

Several other drill sheds require more or less extensive repairs, and if they could be painted, it would much tend to their durability, in addition to the required repairs.

TARGETS.

The following places in the District are supplied with targets :—

Gananoque . . . . .	2 old and 1 private property.
Lansdowne . . . . .	3 new.

Brockville . . . . .	6 old and new, and 2 private property.
Prescott . . . . .	15 left since the camp.
Iroquois . . . . .	3 new.
Farran's Point . . . . .	3 „
Lunenburg . . . . .	2 cast.
Cornwall . . . . .	3 new.
Carleton Place . . . . .	3 „
Almonte . . . . .	3 „
Pakenham . . . . .	3 very old and unserviceable.
Perth . . . . .	3 new.
Merrickville . . . . .	3 „
Richmond . . . . .	3 „
Metcalf . . . . .	3 „
L'Orignal . . . . .	3 „
Ottawa . . . . .	9 and four private property.
Hawkesbury Mills . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	73 and 7 of private property.

The principal rifle ranges are at Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, and Perth, besides some smaller ones in different places.

Target practice was carried on at the camp at Prescott in September last, and almost all the companies in camp went through the course, as far as the short time admitted; but some few did not finish on account of the time, and also state of the weather.

The want of an officer to act as Rifle Instructor, during the time of the camp, and be constantly on the ground, was much felt; and if, at future large encampments, one was especially told off and appointed for this especial and important duty, much valuable time would be saved.

The camp at Prescott assembled at that station on Monday, the 5th of September last, when the following corps were present, and went under canvas, viz :--

The 41st,	Lieut.-Colonel	Crawford.
42nd,	do	Buell.
43rd,	do	Bearman.
56th,	do	Jessup.
59th,	do	Bergin.

They were inspected by the Adjutant General on Thursday the 3rd September, and were assembled for that purpose on a large field of Sir Charles Stuart, Bart.—the Government property at that place not being sufficiently large to afford space enough to drill a large force, in addition to the ground occupied by the tents.

The troops remained in camp until Wednesday the 14th September, when they returned to their several company head-quarters, previous to their going to their homes.



The number in camp were about 1,600, and on the inspection day by the Adjutant-General, 1,563 were on parade, the remainder being accounted for as being on guard, and as cooks, or on camp fatigue, military polite, &c., &c.

The battalions were encamped "right in front," facing the west, and the 41st battalion, under Major Cole, occupied the worst and most stony piece of ground. This common, the property of the Government, would be a most excellent camping ground, if cleared of the rock and stone, which persons have offered to do, I am told, if they could be allowed to have it on lease for a term of years, subject to its being, at all times, available for camps and military purposes. The hospital for the camp was established in the fort, but the number of sick were comparatively few, I am happy to state, except the ordinary number of cases arising from cold and exposure to the weather, which though several had been accustomed to, yet there were still many that had never been in tent before.

The several corps were regularly drilled every day for about six hours, which included a commanding officers' parade daily. There were also three or four Brigade field days, when I commanded myself in person, or else they were drilled by the brigade Major. I am much indebted to the Mayor and Corporation of the town of Prescott, for kindly hiring carts and supplying water to the troops during the whole time they were in camp.

The hospital arrangements were admirably carried out under the different surgeons of battalions, and Dr. Brouse, surgeon of the 56th Battalion, rendered most efficient service.

The behaviour of the troops in camp was excellent, as testified not only by the officers but also by the inhabitants of Prescott.

The transport allowance to the officers and men, by railway, was found to be hardly sufficient, and several cases were reported to me where they were considerably out of pocket—although the railway companies, on some lines, took them at reduced rates—especially the Brockville and Ottawa, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railways.

The difficulty of procuring good ground for encampments, except at Ottawa and Prescott, and perhaps at Brockville, is very great, and high rents asked for the ground, where Government property is not available; and I would respectfully suggest that a sum of money be allowed, where the camping ground has to be rented.

The whole of the battalions in the District have now bands, with one or two exceptions, and are progressing most favorably; and if a certain amount was annually allowed for certain, to each band, upon being reported of exquisite strength and efficiency, it would prove most beneficial.

The several battalions require, for the pioneers of each corps, a set of tools—such as is usually served out in the regular service, and which would be of the greatest service, if the men were called out on service, or during the encampments.

I beg, also, further respectfully to recommend, that each battalion should be supplied with a medicine chest and panniers to be in charge of the officer commanding the battalion, or the surgeon, and to be available at the shortest notice: when the battalion is called out.

I am much indebted to the commanding officers, officers and men, for their hearty co-operation in carrying out all orders, not only during the encampments but at all other times also, and beg to tender them my warmest thanks.

The District Staff under me, composed of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, Brigade Major ; and Lieut.-Colonel Macdougall, District Paymaster, have performed their several duties to my entire satisfaction, and I have great pleasure in bringing them to your especial notice as most valuable officers to the Department.

I beg to submit the abstract of target practice returns, and also the abstracts of inspection reports, and other inspection reports of corps who have performed their drill for 1870-71.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. T. ATCHERLEY, Lieut.-Colonel,

D. A. G. Militia,

Commanding Military District, No. 4.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

MILITIA BRIGADE OFFICE,

BROCKVILLE, 16th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith, to hand you abstract report of my inspections of corps in this District, which, owing to your unavoidable absence, I performed.

The 18th Battalion, under command of Major Shields (Lieut.-Colonel Higginson being on leave), mustered at Hawkesbury Mills on the 27th of June, and were encamped on the property of the Hon. J. Hamilton, about one mile east of the village, on the bank of the Ottawa River. I was present with the battalion two days, and found that the usual routine of camp life was regularly carried out. The men improved very much in drill and appearance, and, with one exception, conducted themselves to the entire satisfaction of their officers. Target practice was performed by the whole of the companies while in camp; No. 1, however, owing to a very heavy rain, could not complete. I was present at some of the practice, and found that it was conducted according to regulation. The people of the neighborhood seemed to take much interest in the force, and turned out in large numbers to witness the inspection, which took place on the 6th July, during which time the men went through the usual battalion drill and skirmishing, firing ten rounds of blank ammunition; but as this was the first time they had practiced with blank, they were not very steady, and, as a rule, fired too rapidly. This, however, would soon be overcome by practice.

On the 7th July, previous to breaking up camp, the officers and men were entertained at dinner by Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Hon. J. Hamilton. The tables were tastefully arranged in a beautiful grove, and among the guests were Judge Daniel, Sheriff Treadwell, the County Attorney, and several other distinguished professional men and divines, and on which occasion several speeches were delivered, that of the Hon. J. Hamilton, and the Rev. Mr. Norwood, of Montreal, being particularly calculated to encourage the volunteers.

I am very much pleased to be able to inform you that the County Council of the united Counties of Prescott and Russell, has voted \$150 to purchase a stand of colours for this battalion, and authorized the warden to procure the same.

As the other corps were inspected for last year, I presume it is only necessary to refer you to the abstract.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division.

Lt.-Colonel Atcherly, D.A.G. M. D. No. 4., Brockville.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.

MONTREAL, January 3rd, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor, herewith, in accordance with your orders, to transmit to you reports of the inspections of corps of the Active Militia, in the District under my command, which I have held during the past year.

These reports include such corps as had not finished their annual drill for the financial year ending on the 30th of June last, at the date of my last annual report; and also, those which have completed the course of training for the current twelve months.

Of the latter, with the exception of three corps (the "St. Andrew's" and "Montreal" Troops of Cavalry, and the 1st or "Prince of Wales" Rifles), the only corps that have undergone inspection, are those forming the 3rd Brigade Division (Lieut.-Col. King's), which were assembled in camp near Sherbrooke, and of which, as you yourself did them the honor of inspecting them in last September, it is superfluous for me to remark at length.

It is gratifying, however, to me to note that on the occasion of the first assembling of these young troops in camp in brigade, their conduct and discipline were most satisfactory. With the exception of some casuals, and three companies, the whole of the prescribed course of musketry practice was performed by this brigade whilst in camp.

The system of performing a portion of the annual target practice whilst in camp, although it interferes, to a certain extent, with the ordinary annual drill, appears to me to be attended with the best results, as to the improvement of the men in this important portion of a soldier's training.

In accord with your instructions, I assumed command of the camp at Sherbrooke, and it is with pleasure that I beg to express to you my satisfaction at the manner in which I was supported by the officers, both staff and regimental, in having my orders carried out; and I especially wish to bring to your notice Lieutenant Hall, of the 53rd Battalion, who volunteered for the laborious post of brigade musketry instructor, and was constantly with the firing parties from daylight till dark, during the continuance of the training.

The arrangements for the camp, choice of ground, &c., were personally supervised by Lieut.-Col. King, with his usual energy and zeal for the service.

The St. Andrew's and the Montreal Troop of Cavalry performed their annual training consecutively, the former at St. Andrew's, the men being billeted; the latter at Selby Grange, near Montreal. The effects of an accident rendering me unable to inspect these corps, that duty was performed by Lieut.-Col. Bacon, whose report to me on their efficiency is satisfactory.

The 1st or "Prince of Wales" Regiment went through its training in camp, at St. John's. I found an improvement in the general state of this corps since my previous inspection.

The remaining battalions, in the City of Montreal, in my District, are performing their training independently, in accordance with the regulations for annual drill. With the exceptions just noticed, none have as yet completed the course, and therefore are uninspected; but I find that there is a marked improvement in the attendance at drill, and in general efficiency amongst the city battalions which have been drilling.

The calls for active service which were made on the frontier battalions of the 2nd, and the rural corps of the 1st Brigade Divisions, last spring, rendered it inexpedient, in the opinion of the various commanding officers, to call on the men composing these corps to proceed to camp for training up to the present time; it has, therefore, been arranged, with your sanction, to assemble the whole of these battalions, together with one or two independent companies in brigade, at Laprairie Common, about the middle of June next, for their training for the current year. This period of the year being that between seed-time and hay-harvest, is found to be generally most convenient for the corps in my district; in addition to which, the length of the days, and the usually fair state of the weather, render it the best time of the year for camping.

At an early date, I shall have the honor of presenting to your consideration some recommendations, which, if approved of and effected, will, I think greatly increase the military efficiency of my District.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. OSBORNE SMITH, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding Military District No. 5.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

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#### MILITARY DISTRICT No. 6.

MONTREAL, 20th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Inspection Reports of the three Brigade Divisions under my command.

The year 1869-70 has been a *year of school* for the Canadian Militia, besides the services of April and May last, when the volunteers of the rural districts particularly distinguished themselves by their promptitude to obey the call to arms, and by their good conduct

The annual drills in camp last summer have strengthened very much the officers and men in their duties.

*4th Brigade Division.*

In this Division, the corps of the City of Montreal were inspected in December, 1869. The number of men was satisfactory, the drill good, and the arms and accoutrements in good order.

But since the departure of a certain number of officers for Red River, these corps seem to be in the way of becoming disorganized, and did not make as good an appearance in May such as they should have done.

In June, the Canadian Voltigeurs, of Beauharnois (64th Batt., V. M.) performed their annual drill for 1869-70, under tents, at Pointe St. Louis, near the Town of Beauharnois. To this battalion, which is quite new, I attached the Ste. Martine Company to enable them to profit by the advantages of a camp. They quickly acquired the behaviour and discipline of a good regiment. The battalion was under the command of Major Rodier. Major N. Labranche, acting as instructor, and Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major, conducted the camp.

Under the direction of these officers, the Beauharnois Battalion and the Ste. Martine Company, commanded by Ensign Boudreau, made remarkable progress in manual exercise, and have learned a great deal of camp life.

The target practice was all the time kept up by each company in its turn.

The inhabitants of Beauharnois and the officers subscribed a pretty large sum, which was equally divided amongst the companies present in camp.

As there was but one target at Beauharnois, Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens caused the two city companies to postpone their target practice, *as they could practice after the breaking up of camp*, in order to give the others more time.

In a few days I will have the honor to transmit to you the names of the winners, with their number of points.

In September last the three companies of the County of Two Mountains, which had already performed eight days' drill out of the thirteen days for 1869-70, were called under tents to complete these thirteen days, and to make the sixteen days for 1870-71, thus giving to the men eleven consecutive days' drill.

Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens took the immediate command of that small camp. The conduct of the men was very good, and their progress truly astonishing.

The target practice was completed under the direction of the commandant, who, between the different drills, acted as Instructor of Musketry.

The camp ended by a Target Rifle Match between the officers, a silver cup having been generously presented by Madame d'Odet D'Orsonnens.

Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens won the cup by 32 points—10 rounds, 200 and 300 yards,—but presented it to Capt. Routhier, who had made 30 points.

*5th Brigade Division.*

In the course of July, 1869, in company with Lieut.-Col. Hanson, Brigade Major

of the 5th Brigade Division, I went to visit and inspect the several infantry companies of that Division. These companies were reviewed by me at their respective head-quarters.

I remarked in the men a soldierly appearance, and a great aptitude for military life.

They all appeared satisfied; their arms and accoutrements were in good order.

The officers seemed to have the esteem and confidence of their men.

Lieut.-Col. Hanson has organized an association for target practice in his Division, from which I expect a great deal, as he conducts it very well.

Herewith enclosed is the return of the target practice which took place at Three Rivers during the 12th, 13th and 14th of October last.

*6th Brigade Division.*

Some time in the month of July last I went to St. Hyacinthe to inspect the camp there.

At that place there were ten independent companies assembled for their annual drill, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Audet, acting as Brigade Major, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. DeBellefeuille of this Division, temporarily attached to the Red River expedition. The camp was situated at about two miles from the Town of St. Hyacinthe.

The place chosen for the camp was one of the most favourable, with pure air, space for drill and manœuvre. In front of the camp, ran a gentle river with clear and limpid water. The white and neat tents were put up with much order and symmetry. I visited the kitchens, which were very clean. I saw, in the hospital tent, three or four men sick, who appeared to be well treated. Their sickness seems to have been the result of sun stroke and fatigue. As the camp was situated at a certain distance from the town, and in order to give more *éclat* to the parade, the Commandant ordered the men (in the afternoon of the day of my visit), to proceed to the public place of the Town of St. Hyacinthe, where Lieut.-Col. Audet then ordered, in my presence, several evolutions, which were performed in a manner to prove that the corps had well profited by the time passed in camp.

I afterwards inspected the arms and accoutrements. Everything was in good order. I then addressed a few words of encouragement to the officers and men, who all went back to the camp well pleased, and in the most perfect order.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. C. DELOTBINIERE HARWOOD,

Lieut.-Col, D. A. G.,

Military District No. 6.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.

QUEBEC, 16th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor in accordance with your instructions, dated Ottawa, 25th October, 1870, to report upon the state of the Active Militia in Military District No. 7, which comprises two Brigade Divisions, viz., No. 7 Division, of which I am now fulfilling

the duties, and No. 8 Division, under the control of Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major, at Quebec.

Following is an abstract of the strength of the Active Militia Force of Military District, No. 7 inspected since the 14th of June, 1870, of which a detailed report is hereunto annexed.

Corps.	Battalions.	Batteries and Independent Companies.	7th Brigade Division.		8th Brigade Division.			Grand Total.
			Officers.	Non-com. officers and men.	Officers.	Non-com. officers and men.	Horses.	
Field Battery.....		1			5	59	54	
Quebec Garrison Artillery.....		4			9	117		
Rifles and Infantry.....	12	61	125	1,739	75	999		
Independent Companies.....		8	6	90	16	225		
	12	74	131	1,829	105	1,390	54	3,455

The following corps have not been inspected for the annual drill of 1870 and 71, viz., the 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles, two troops of the Quebec Canadian Hussars, the Field Battery and the Eboulement Infantry Company, permission being granted to perform their annual drill at the most convenient time of the year. These corps will undergo their annual training during the winter and early next spring.

#### ANNUAL DRILL IN CAMPS.

The annual drill in camps has proved a great success; as by bringing men of different companies and denominations together, it has created an *esprit de corps*, and that spirit of emulation which greatly tends to the better efficiency of the force. Three battalions, the 70th Battalion, Portneuf Provisional Battalion, and the County of Quebec Provisional Battalion brigaded together at Deschambault, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, and I have much pleasure in testifying to the very creditable manner in which the brigade movements were performed. More battalions would have been brought together, but the distance some of them had to travel was too great, and the travelling allowance too small to permit their being brigaded. Since then the Government has increased the travelling expenses, which will allow me to bring, in a large divisional camp next year, the whole available force in my district.

I beg respectfully to recommend that next year 32 days' drill be allowed to the cavalry and field battery, owing to the particular service of each corps which requires more time to perform and make themselves efficient in the different branches of their service; also, that owing to the heavy ordnance issued to the field batteries 10 men and 10 horses be added to the establishment of field batteries, breach loaders should be issued to them.

## FENIAN RAID.

Early this spring the volunteers in Military District No. 7 were called out on two different occasions to repel a Fenian invasion; and it is my duty to record, with what good will the whole force turned out to meet the enemy, being obliged to leave their homes at a precious time of the year, and a great many with their farm labours half done. Instances were reported to me where volunteers had to pay hired laborers to work their lands while they went to defend their country; and to their credit, must I state, that had their services been required on the frontier they would have behaved with credit to themselves and honor to their country.

## ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The state of the arms was very good except in one battalion, as shown per report annexed. The officers have done their utmost to impress upon the minds of volunteers the strict necessity of taking care of the arms confided to them, and it is a satisfaction to see that in general their efforts have been successful.

## CLOTHING.

The clothing presents, particularly where serge jackets have been issued, a rather soiled appearance. This is due greatly to their use in camps where men are obliged to sleep on bare ground, and some time in places where complete drainage cannot be carried on. I would recommend that in the next issue, cloth tunics should be served to the whole of the volunteers; which step would be seen with great pleasure, and would tend also to add to their appearance.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Several associations have been formed in Military District No. 7, and I here annex the return of the 17th Battalion Rifle Association; the other returns having been forwarded to Ottawa.

The names of the Rifle Associations are as follows, viz., the Stadacona Rifle Association, the County of Quebec Rifle Association, and the 17th Battalion Rifle Association. The Rifle Club of Quebec has been in existence for many years, and consists of 50 members. Several of the members have regularly taken part in the annual meetings of the different Rifle Associations. The association is chiefly composed of civilian gentlemen, and military men have been allowed to join it.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice has been carried on by battalions, where available ground could be procured, and the volunteers have taken much interest in the same and improved greatly in the use of their rifles. In battalions, where target practice returns have been furnished, I have made a minute examination, and hereby forward the names of winners of prizes allotted by Government for the two best shots in each battalion, viz. :—

*17th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Infantry.*

1st prize,	Private Barth Bourret	.....	No. 1 Company.
2nd do	do F. X. Chabot	.....	No. 2 do



*61st Battalion, Volunteer Militia Infantry.*

1st prize, \$10, Private A. Gaudrault.....No. 3 Company.  
 2nd do 5, do A. Bernier,.....No. 1 do

*70th Battalion, Volunteer Militia Infantry.*

1st prize, \$10, Sergeant Robt. Ableson.....No. 4 Company.  
 2nd do 5, do Firmin St. Arnaud.....No. 1 do

*Portneuf Provisional Battalion.*

1st prize, \$10, Private A. Dennis.....No. 1 Company.  
 2nd do 5, do Jacques Garneau.....No. 5 do

*County of Quebec Provisional Battalion.*

1st prize, \$10, Private Wm. Langlais.....No. 3 Company.  
 2nd do 5, Sergeant Jean Magnau.....No. 1 do

*Beauce Provisional Battalion.*

## CAMP EQUIPMENT.

Last year, Lieut.-Col. Casault, Deputy Adjutant General of the District, reported the tent poles issued to the volunteers as unserviceable, and this year I must again corroborate his statement, and mention that in all the camps they have been put aside, and in many instances fence rails substituted in their places, the volunteers being desirous to lessen the bill of damages. I have at all inspections taken an officer to examine and assess on the ground the damages done to the camp equipage.

## ARMOURY.

The armoury in Quebec is under the control of the Provincial Store-keeper, and is kept by one of the Caretakers of Arms and Public Stores. In the upper part of the building are to be found the arms of the 8th and 9th Battalions, Volunteer Rifles, and of the Volunteer Garrison Artillery; the harnesses and saddlery of the Field Battery and Quebec Cavalry. In the lower part, the Provincial stores, clothing 8th and 9th Battalions, Field Battery and Volunteer Garrison Artillery, also guns and gun carriages of the Field Battery.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle made a personal inspection of the armoury and Provincial stores, and expressed himself very much pleased at the good order of the arms, harness, and saddlery, and the neat appearance of things in general.

## DRILL SHED.

There is a Battalion Drill Shed in Quebec, built by the Government, where the military school cadets undergo their military training, and where volunteer corps drill in winter.

The officers of the Quebec Canadian Hussars possess also a riding school, which was erected at their own expense, and is now under their sole control.

## STAFF.

On the 9th of June, 1870, I was officially appointed to act as Deputy Adjutant General of Militia at Quebec, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Casault, gazetted to the command of the 2nd Battalion Quebec Rifles, now doing duty in Manitoba. In taking over the District the following officers constituted the District Staff, viz., Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major, 8th Division, at Quebec; Captain W. H. Forrest, District Pay Master; and Captain L. N. Voyer, District Quarter Master. I have much pleasure in stating that the officers of the District Staff have been indefatigable in the performance of their duties, and I am very much indebted to their aid.

I beg here to remark that at all my inspections, Captain Forrest has been present and paid all claims to the different battalions before leaving their annual training grounds, thereby giving much satisfaction to the volunteers and preventing irregularities which often occurred before this arrangement.

In concluding my report, I beg to make special mention of the following corps (with the hope that the Commander-in-Chief may give them special marks of his approbation) with regard to general efficiency, appearance under arms, and proficiency at drill, viz. :—

The 17th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Blanchet.

The 55th Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Barwis.

The Field Battery of Quebec, under the command of Captain Francis Baby.

Lieut.-Col. Casault inspected the 8th Battalion and Squadron Canadian Hussars, and I beg here to annex an additional report for these two corps, with remarks from Lieut.-Colonel Casault at inspection, which are taken for the 8th Battalion from the "Volunteer Review," and for the Squadron Canadian Hussars from notes furnished from Lieut.-Col. Jas. B. Forsyth.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. J. DUCHESNAY, Lieut.-Col.,

Acting Deputy Adjutant General Militia,  
Military District, No. 7.

The Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICE, QUEBEC,  
June 15th, 1870.

SIR—Having, in accordance with your request, made an inspection of the Quebec Field Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, I have much pleasure in reporting for the information of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia in Canada. My great satisfaction at the result of the inspection, the appearance of men and horses on parade, and the general turn out of the battery being very creditable, as also the facility of move-

ment and knowledge of their duties at drill, displayed by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion. I append the parade state furnished to me.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. L. CHANDLER, Lieut.-Col. R.A., and Colonel,

Commanding 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, Quebec.

Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, Acting D.A.G. Militia,  
Quebec District.

QUEBEC, 14th July, 1870.

MY DEAR COL. DUCHESNEY,—I inspected the 55th Volunteers on the 11th instant, and have pleasure in letting you know the result. I annex their strength—

STRENGTH.

3 Field Officers.  
4 Captains.  
9 Subalterns.  
5 Staff.  
16 Sergeants.  
5 Buglers.  
225 Rank and File.

With so few opportunities as a volunteer regiment has of learning its drill, one cannot, in fairness, expect much, the more particularly, when like the corps referred to, there appear no means of collecting the men together in companies at odd times during the year; still, I must confess I was amazed at the proficiency this regiment has attained to under such difficult circumstances.

I approved particularly of its steadiness when standing under arms, its advances and retirements in line, its charging, its changes of front, and wheels in quarter distance column. Its marching past, however, was not good; but indeed it could hardly be so, so difficult was the ground.

In skirmishing, I was glad to observe that all battalion movements were covered by light infantry, and the battalion itself skirmished very fairly, including changes of front, relief of skirmishers, squares, &c.

I was very much pleased with the state of its camp. In this respect I do not hesitate to say that no regular regiment could have surpassed this corps in the order, regularity, and cleanliness which prevailed. It was admirably placed alongside a rivulet which answered all the purposes of washing, cooking, &c.

The conduct of the regiment during their sojourn in camp has been admirable. The men composing this battalion, although somewhat young, are just of the class and *physique* to make admirable volunteers, I should like much to see their number increased.

Colonel Barwis informs me that he wishes to raise other companies; I trust no impediment will be thrown in his way.

The regiment complained much that no blankets were issued to them in camp. I explained that this arose simply from the fact of there being none at Ottawa. I, however, trust that the Dominion Government will take steps to rectify a deficiency which undoubtedly is apt to cause discontent.

In conclusion, I would remark that Lieut.-Col. Barwis's indefatigable and zealous character has impressed me very much in his favor as an excellent commanding officer, and that he appears to be ably seconded by his officers, who, all Military School Cadets, are well acquainted with their work.

Believe me, very truly yours,

GEO. BAGOT, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding 69th Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Duchesnay,

Acting Deputy Adjutant General, Quebec.

P.S.—I was glad to observe that the regiment had an excellent band of drums and fifes.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8.

DEPUTY ADUTANT-GENERAL'S Office,

FREDERICTON, N.B., 5th January, 1871.

SIR,—Lieut.-Colonel Otty having, during my temporary absence, transmitted the Inspection Return of this District for the current year, it may be necessary to supplement it with the annual statement as usual concerning the general efficiency of the Force. I therefore respectfully submit the following.

It affords me much satisfaction to be enabled to report most favorably on the result of my annual inspections of corps in every quarter, as regards the numerical strength on parade, the desire evinced for improvement in drill on the part of both officers and men, as well as the degree of proficiency already attained.

The successes gained by our brave and gallant brethren in the Upper Provinces, though against an enemy of very inferior calibre, has now, become a subject of history, and has fostered in the minds of all members of the force zeal for the service, and pride and confidence in their organization.

Two new battalions—the 73rd and 74th—having been formed during this year, the force of my District is now divided into corps as follows :—

One Regiment of Cavalry, (seven Troops.)

One Field Battery of Artillery.

One Brigade of Garrison Artillery, (ten batteries.)

One Corps of Engineers.

Five Battalions of Infantry.

Eight isolated companies—Total 163 officers, 3,180 men.

*N. B. Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel J. Saunders.*

This regiment was inspected on the 15th July last, at the termination of its period of training in camp.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was present at the inspection and expressed himself in the highest terms of praise in respect to the marked progress made; and as to the exemplary conduct of the men, one could not fail to be struck by the improvement in the general appearance of the regiment.

New uniforms had been issued, and the men had evidently devoted more time and attention than heretofore to the care of their horses and equipments. Lieut.-Colonel Saunders, with his customary zeal, not desirous to attempt what he could not successfully carry out, during the very limited period of training, more particularly for cavalry, preferred that the regiment should this year be drilled in manœuvring, in learning the sword exercise, and in acting as skirmishers, intending at the next camp to advance still further, and pursue the system pointed out by yourself, that of having the corps trained as mounted rifle men, and practicing of firing from horseback, and thereby ensure the more complete efficiency of a force which would on service prove of abundant utility in out post work, in keeping open our communications, in obtaining intelligence, and in other important duties referred to by yourself.

*The Newcastle Battery of Artillery, Captain R. Call.*

I inspected this battery on the 28th September, the last day of its drill in camp. The progress made by the battery was marvellous. For the first time drilled as a field battery, it fortunately had the services of a thoroughly qualified instructor of the Royal Artillery, and no better proof could be given of the attention paid to the instructions imparted, than the prompt and ready manner in which all work was done, whether in the camp or on the parade ground. I may add that the conduct of the men was very good.

*N. B. Brigade of Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel S. K. Foster.*

The several batteries of this brigade have performed the annual drill, and have been inspected and paid, except those (two) at St. Andrews and St. Stephen, the drill of which batteries is now in progress at their respective head-quarters.

In forwarding the practice returns of the shot practice of the different batteries of the Brigade, Major Jago states in his report, which is submitted for your consideration, "that the shooting of all the batteries is improving, and with regard to the four batteries in St. John and its suburbs," he adds, "that the shooting made was most satisfactory. In the competition for the officers' prize, the Nos. 1 were able to shoot quickly and well, and the returns of the shooting made for Major Jago's prize showed that not only the Nos. 1 but all the members of the Detachment are qualified to lay the gun with effect."

Major Jago again calls attention to the "good result that prizes from Government would have on these competitions," I gladly endorse that officer's statement on this point, and Government prizes, though small, having been granted for two years in succession, I hope that a sum may annually be appropriated for this service. The liberal way in

which Major Jago and the officers of the brigade subscribe for prizes for these competitions shews that they have the welfare of their men at heart.

I have more than once brought to your notice the satisfactory state of efficiency both as regards infantry drill, and artillery drill, and practice of the four batteries of St. John, on whom the important duty of manning the seaward batteries at that city now devolves, and having recently inspected the six batteries of the brigade at the out stations: Chatham, St. George, (two) St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and Woodstock, I am glad to be enabled to state that I consider my words of commendation may justly be extended to them.

*N. B. Engineer Corps, Captain J. Parks.*

This corps has not as yet completed its annual drill for 1870-71. However, from what I saw at my inspection on the 21st June last, I have no hesitation in stating that for intelligence on the part of its individual members, and for proficiency in infantry drill, this corps is second to none in my District.

#### INFANTRY.

The advantage of having clearly defined rules for the guidance of every member of the force has already been realized, and will be more and more appreciated as time goes on; each man may now be expected to know his duty, and to perform it properly.

That has proved correct which I ventured to predict, when promulgating your orders regulating the system of drill and field manœuvres practised by the infantry of the militia, and respecting target practice, viz:—"That in fully carrying out your "instructions," it would be found that the volunteer's interest in his military duties will be very much in proportion to the progress he perceives himself to be making, while it is impossible for him to perceive his progress, unless he has the object for which drill and discipline is intended in sight. It is most desirable, therefore, that this object should be kept constantly and clearly in view during the limited period of drill."

It is earnestly hoped, however, that the recommendation contained in your report for last year, be carried into effect, viz:—"That the full period of sixteen days' drill authorized by law be allowed for the annual training," and "that the training of the rural battalions be carried out in brigade camps."

And although commanding officers availed themselves of every opportunity for the improvement of their corps during the eight or nine days in camp, efficiency was attained in some instances at the risk of exceeding the six hours to be enacted each day; and, perhaps, of fatiguing the men during the heat of summer; but I must say all drills were cheerfully performed, and not a single complaint was made to me.

As regards the training of rural battalions in brigade camps, these corps having but lately been formed, and the companies thereof having, in most cases, previously only performed company drill, it was deemed desirable to allow officers in command to assemble their corps this year in battalion camps, at but three points, therefore (Woodstock, Fredericton, and Chatham), were battalions reinforced by other corps.

*67th Battalion.*

1. At the first named place (Woodstock), the infantry companies of Victoria, composed almost exclusively of Frenchmen, joined the 67th Carleton battalion (Lieut.-Colonel Upton), 11th July, and for the first time the sturdy yeomen (French and English), of these two counties paraded shoulder to shoulder with one common object in view—"preparations for defence"—while harmony and good-will prevailed, and the proficiency attained was most remarkable. The battalion orders at the breaking up of the camp—hereto annexed—speak for the good conduct of the men.

*71st Battalion.*

2. The Queen's County corps assembled at Fredericton, on the 1st July, with the 71st battalion—Lieut.-Colonel Hewitson—for the performance of annual drill. I was daily present in this camp, and I observed that the details of the soldiers' duty were carefully attended to, strict discipline was maintained, and the manifest progress made was all that could be desired. The nights in camp being cold, it was brought to my notice that one blanket per man was insufficient.

*73rd Battalion.*

3. At Chatham, a small brigade was formed on the 18th August, for drill purposes, consisting of the 73rd Battalion, and No. 7 Battery of Artillery. These corps were divided into two battalions, with a field battery two 6-pounder guns, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel D. Ferguson, Major A. Sheriff, and Captain T. Gillespie respectively, whilst I assumed command of the brigade. Many practical field manoeuvres were performed with rapidity and steadiness, proving at once instructive to the officers and men of the force, and interesting to about one thousand spectators, who appeared to take a deep interest in the welfare of the volunteers. I must add that Lieut.-Colonel Ferguson made excellent arrangements for the camp.

I refer, in a special way, to the first steps taken in this Province towards carrying out your instructions regarding brigade camps, as I have no doubt that they are but the first steps, and that brigading will in future be carried out on a more extensive scale, the details of which I have already submitted to your consideration, in compliance with your request, and thereby the unquestionable benefits to be derived from concentration of troops may be extended in proportion to the numerical strength of the force assembled, and the length of time spent in camp; and thus every corps may be taught to vie with others in efficiency, while the advantages of emulation on the part of officers in command will be more and more apparent, and men will look forward to their annual training, and the meeting again with old friends, with no small degree of pleasure.

With respect to the two battalions formed during the year (the 73rd and 74th Battalions), and subsequently assembled for annual training in camp, at Chatham and Sussex, respectively, I have much pleasure in stating that in each instance abundant proof was afforded that these two corps will, ere long, occupy prominent positions amongst the

battalions of the Dominion. Both have most efficient officers in command (Lieut.-Colonels Ferguson and Beer), both have many well qualified officers in their midst, and with no conflicting interest among the men (all, or nearly all, are intelligent farmers, bound by strong ties to their country); an organization composed of such material cannot fail to be successful.

*74th Battalion.*

I was present at the camp, 74th Battalion on the 19th and 20th October, for the examination of officers, on the former day, for inspection on the latter; and of the ready manner in which both officers and men picked up knowledge of the new drill, as well as of the internal arrangements of the camp, and the discipline enforced therein, I cannot speak too highly.

I may here state that your instructions regarding divine service in camp on Sundays, have been carried out, the services of clergymen having been obtained, voluntarily, at the various camps.

*62nd Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Ray.*

The annual drill of this battalion is being performed weekly, and when completed, it will be inspected. However, from the testimony of the brigade major, and my own personal observation, I consider I may justly state that the 62nd Battalion is very efficient, the desired result of attention to the customary routine of duty on the part of Lieut.-Col. Ray and his officers.

*Efficient Bands.*

I gladly take this opportunity to add that since my last report this corps (the 62nd) has organized an excellent brass band, of 21 musicians, under an efficient leader, late of H.M.'s 15th Regiment, and in proof of the increasing interest manifested by the people of St. John in the volunteer movements, I may state that about \$800 has been subscribed in that city towards defraying the expenses of purchasing instruments, &c., for this band. There are now five efficient bands in my District.

*Isolated Companies*

The five Isolated Companies that remain, not already referred to (those at Bathurst, St. Stephen, Deer Island, Quaco, and Dalhousie), only require training in camp to develop their efficiency and *esprit de corps*. The three first named companies deserve special mention.

*Target Practice.*

The importance of conducting target practice during the period of annual drill cannot be over estimated. In the first place, the practice will in consequence be carried on with system and regularity, every man will be taught to use his rifle with effect; and although you will observe that the "figure of merit" is not high in some new companies composed of men unused to the rifle, I cannot doubt that, by carefully carrying out your instructions upon this head, the number of well-trained marksmen will annually largely increase.\*



I respectfully recommend, therefore, that prizes be granted to the best shots of every company, as well as to the best shots of each battalion.

I have more than once endeavored to account for the comparatively small number of competitors at all rifle associations by the fact that none but "crack shots" appeared desirous to compete, and I am convinced that by granting prizes to be competed for in each company, and by every man thereof, the efficiency of the whole force will be materially improved, and the number of competitors at rifle matches will be largely increased—15 sets of iron targets have been issued since last report; another supply is much needed.

#### *Rifle Associations.*

The marksmen of New Brunswick have had ample opportunities during the past year of testing the accuracy of their shooting, amid the succession of matches under the "Dominion," the "Province," and County" Rifle Associations, respectively.

Having had the honor to command the camp formed near Fredericton, in August last, for competitors Dominion Rifle Association. I may be permitted to speak as to the enthusiasm with which the match was conducted; and, although the local committee found it no easy task to prepare a range of the extent required on grounds never previously used as such, each individual assembled appeared desirous to render every assistance in his power to ensure the success of the match.

Friendly meetings, such as that of skilled marksmen, drawn from a force of no small importance, extending throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, cannot fail to produce excellent results. I rejoice to learn that steps are being taken to send marksmen—I hope from every Province—to represent the Dominion at the next Wimbledon meeting.

The Provincial Rifle Association match, held at Fredericton during the week previous to the Dominion competition, proved also very successful, thanks, in a great measure, to the efforts of our worthy President (Lieut.-Colonel B. S. Peters), and the Secretary (Captain T. B. Robinson.)

The returns of the following matches have been forwarded to head-quarters:—

1. N. B. Provincial Rifle Association.
2. York County           "           "
3. Charlotte   "           "           "
4. Carleton   "           "           "
5. Northumberland   "           "
6. St. John   "           "           "
7. King's   "           "           "
8. 62nd Battalion match.

I sincerely hope that the suggestion contained in my last report may be favorably considered, viz:—That it be intimated to the Secretaries of the Provincial and County

Rifle Associations, respectively, at as early a date as possible each year, as to the amount granted by Government for this service, to enable those officers to make arrangements for holding the competitions at the most convenient season, with the view to increase the number of marksmen. Two rifle clubs have been formed in New Brunswick, one in King's, the other in St. John, in connection with the 62nd Battalion.

Having last year referred to the extraordinary shooting of "Young Pallen," of Northumberland, I cannot conclude without noticing that even his shooting was surpassed by Blactin, of Charlotte, who not only at our "Provincial" meeting, but also, at the "Dominion," and subsequently at the Ontario Provincial Matches, did good things with his rifle—while, I am glad to add, the number of good shots in Northumberland has increased, and the interest in rifle practice has not diminished; and the winner of your own prize for the "best shot" in my District for 1870—Serjeant Frazer—is a volunteer of that County.

*School of Military Instruction, St. John, and Boards of Examiners.*

I subjoin a list showing the number of certificates granted by the School of Military Instruction, St. John, and also by Boards of Examiners, during the year ended 31st December, 1870.

It will be seen that the attendance at the military school has improved during the past year, and I am glad to be enabled to state that the cadets generally belonged to an excellent class—young intelligent men, who would be a credit to any force; and I hope that all may serve in the Active Militia, and thus retain the knowledge of military duty so thoroughly required.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
School of Military Instruction, St. John.....	3	70
Board of Examiners, Chatham, 18th August. }	10	11
do.                   Sussex, 17th October. }		

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. J. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General, Militia,

Military District, No. 8.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

HALIFAX, N.S., March 15, 1870.

Sir,—I inspected the Halifax Volunteer Battalion on Friday last, the 11th inst.; all ranks present. Snow was deep on the ground, which was too limited in extent,

but evolutions were performed sufficient to test the efficiency of the corps which I have the honor to report on favourably. The clothing, arms, and appointments of the regiment were in serviceable order. The absentees were few, and, almost without exception, satisfactorily accounted for. Particulars are called for, and will be furnished by an early mail.

The artillery brigade is to be inspected next Friday.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. SINCLAIR, Lt.-Col. D.A.G.

The Adjutant General of Militia,  
Ottawa.

HALIFAX, 11th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit you the contained final report of inspections in this District, for the year 1869-70.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. SINCLAIR, D.A.G.

To the Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Ottawa, Canada.

HALIFAX, October 20th, 1870.

SIR,—I inspected the regiments returned in the affixed tabular form as therein stated. I was able to express myself quite satisfied with the endeavors of all ranks to learn their drill and duty, as well as the short time would allow. Could officers and non-commissioned officers have drill before muster, much greater steadiness and precision would be gained. One able instructor could then devote his whole attention to them. The supernumerary ranks would thus get to know their duties, the proper performance of which is essential in a militia force. I observed a serious defect in this all-important point, for which no one is to blame. The markers too had to learn with the men instead of leading them to their positions, of course harming the steadiness of the latter.

Officers commanding companies (old drill), were not generally accurate and prompt enough during the early part of training. All this tends to unsteady the ranks so much, that the effects last more or less through the whole training. While the remedy is special training for a short time beforehand, the noted defects reflect no discredit on any—the marked progress made at the conclusion by each battalion, the result of the willingness and anxiety of all ranks to learn all they could, merited my thanks, and favorable report, it is in justice to the officers and men that I feel called on to notice the disadvantages under which they did their best.

The want of an effective non-commissioned staff is very much felt. Lieut.-Col. Milsom and myself had to do instructor's duty in rear, in aid of and under the Lieut-

Colonels while manœuvring. I do not object to this, if necessary, but think such duties could be better performed by competent staff sergeant-majors under militia command, or else by able non-commissioned officers detached from the school of military instruction.

I have the honor to report very satisfactorily of the Lieutenant-Colonels respectively commanding : Lieut.-Cols. Chipman, Starratt, and Decie. Lieut.-Col. Starratt, ably seconded by his active Major Harris, held his men particularly well in hand in regard both to drill and discipline ; but it is well-known that even in the regular forces the steadiness and efficiency of regiments under commanding officers, however able, greatly depend on adjutants, sergeant-majors, and non-commissioned officers. After long service in the militia, I think I can venture to remark that that force is still more dependent on such subordinate aid.

Messing cost the men about 25 cents per diem at two of the posts ; at one, contract was made at 20 cents. Owing to some mistake at Wilmot, without awaiting orders from Lieut.-Col. Milsom, the men of the 72nd Regiment were ordered out too soon, and their rations contracted for ; at the earnest instance of Lieut.-Col. Decie, commanding, and on his representation of the pecuniary loss and discontent that any alteration would cause, I felt obliged to leave things as already arranged, managing so as to put Lieut.-Col. Milsom in charge at Wilmot, whilst I took Paradise, so that I could inspect the latter on Friday, the former on Saturday. These three commands are all on the Annapolis line of Railway. Paradise and Kentville are about forty miles apart, Wilmot is nearly central between.

Not far from Wilmot lies a very extensive tract of waste land admirably fit for a brigade muster, which I strongly recommend for next training. The little extra expense in railway conveyance, reduced by mustering all at one spot, would be more than balanced by the great advantages.

I conclude by observing that a modified allowance for drums and fifes would tend to enliven the spirit of these camps, and that key-bugles, or bugles with chromatic attachments, are preferable to the regulation bugle of the line, which I could not find any militiaman to sound ; as it has no notes it requires long and constant practice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,

Lieut.-Colonel and D.A.G.

The Adjutant-General Militia, &c., &c.,  
Ottawa.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION,

HALIFAX, 25th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information, that I have inspected the whole of the active force in the 2nd Brigade ; three companies of Garrison Artillery, three rural battalions and eleven rural companies, and found the arms, accoutrements,

and stores in a serviceable condition. The several companies were ordered to parade at their company target practice range, and 15 rounds per man were fired at the target by the men of the several companies, except those in Lunenburg Town, the greater part of whom were away from the County at sea; consequently, the number on parade was small. Some excellent practice was made by the men in the Kings and Annapolis Companies, although there were many men in the ranks who had never before fired a shot.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. MILSOM,

Brigade Major.

The Deputy Adjutant-General,

Commanding Military District No. 9.

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HALIFAX, N. S., MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 9,

December 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a schedular return of corps inspected in Halifax, Hants, and Colchester Counties.

These corps are all very effective. The Metropolitan Corps have performed more than the regulation drill.

The day for their inspection turned out to be very wet, so that no movements could be effected under my notice, but the men had been previously brigaded on several occasions.

I submit the two reports enclosed, dated November 28th, which seem to be thoroughly satisfactory in respect of the efficiency of the corps.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. SINCLAIR, D.A.G.

The Adjutant General of Militia, &c., &c., &c.,

Ottawa.

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OAKFIELD, NEAR HALIFAX, N. S., November 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that I brought together, for battalion drill, at Truro, on the 15th inst., seven independent infantry companies, viz:—

1st Truro,

2nd “

Onslow,

Shubenacadie,

1st Pictou Highlanders,

2nd “ “

3rd “ “

These companies had, hitherto, had no opportunity of battalion drill. I placed them for the day under the command of Lieut. Col. Campbell, (assisted by the necessary staff of officers drawn from our late militia organization,) who was recommended by me in my letter of the 9th April last, to command the battalion proposed to be formed of a portion of these companies. The Pictou and Shubenacadie companies were passed free over the Government railroad, leaving the stations near their homes about 8 a.m., and the battalion mustered at 9.30 a.m., at Truro.

Two companies, unfortunately, had not received their great-coats; the remainder at first, wore their over-coats, but shortly received permission to put them off.

Although the weather was most unfavorable, the men remained under arms until nearly 2 p.m., going through a thoroughly practical field-day, manœuvring first as a battalion, next as a battalion in skirmishing order, and lastly, as a battalion manœuvring in presence of an enemy, every movement covered by skirmishers.

The smartness with which the movements were gone through was most creditable to the men and to the officers who handled them. The men were much interested in the to them novel movements, and I trust that the organization of these companies as a battalion, as recommend in my letter of the 9th April last, may no longer be delayed, and that I may be authorized to assemble them occasionally through the summer for battalion drill, as well as to let them join the Halifax Brigade for drill on the Queen's birthday or other special occasions.

As these companies perform their drill at their local head-quarters, under paragraph 3 of circular of June 1st, 1870, and the battalion drill as proposed, causes the men, necessarily, some extra expenses not contemplated in the pay scale, I would again urge, as proposed in my letter of January 7th, 1870, on this subject, that corps so performing battalion or brigade drill, receive as extra pay the equivalent of expenses that would be incurred for transport and camp equipage if they went into camp.

It is most desirable that the men should be provided with an expense pouch or ball-bag; in spite of efforts to the contrary, when firing is going on, and a package of ammunition is opened, it is not replaced in the large pouch but carried in the trowsers pocket, and a chance spark might cause a serious accident.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

Lieut. Colonel, Brigade Major, 1st Brigade Division.

The Deputy-Adjutant General of Militia,  
Military District No. 9.

OAKFIELD, NEAR HALIFAX, November 28th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the 26th October last I paraded the volunteer force of the City of Halifax for a field-day, viz.:—H. Field Battery, Garrison Artillery, 63rd Rifles, 60th Infantry. I enclose a statement showing the strength of the

different corps. The men turned out smartly in full dress; their arms and accoutrements were in good order.

The ground was kept by a company of the Naval Brigade, who were, during the manoeuvring, attached as skirmishers to the Field Battery.

After a general salute, the force marched past in quick time, in open and quarter distance column, and went in double time; next, two batteries were deployed, covered by skirmishers, and then retired by alternate wings, firing volleys by sections, and covered by the guns of the Field Battery; next, changed front to right, deploying, reserve battalions covered by skirmishers; one of the front battalions was then relieved, and the line was again retired, firing by alternate wings, the Field Battery conforming and supporting the lines by its fire.

The line was then prolonged to the right by the deployment on that flank of the reserve battalion, while the left battalion retired by successive companies from the left and formed reserve columns.

The line then advanced in direct echelon of companies from the right, covered by skirmishers; then wheeled up and formed line to left, the reserve battalion forming in line on the left on the skirmishers being called in, the line supported by the Field Battery on each flank, advanced and charged.

The officers commanding corps generally handled their men smartly and well, but practice is required, and as recommended in my letter of the 7th January last, occasional brigade parades should be held during the summer evenings, and the equivalent of transport and camp equipage expenses should be given to the men as extra pay for this extra drill.

The men should be supplied with ball bags or expense pouches as mentioned above, or serious accidents may occur.

The Field Battery turned out horsed for the first time, but, being below strength, was not accompanied by wagons. The battery was, as usual, capitally handled, and thoroughly up to its work. Representations with regard to its equipment, &c., will shortly be forwarded.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. WIMBURN LAURIE,

Lieut.-Colonel, Brigade Major, 1st Brigade Division.

The Deputy-Adjutant General of Militia,  
Military District No. 9.

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND WARLIKE STORES.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY AND WARLIKE STORES,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith reports on the state of the stores in possession of the field batteries in Ontario and Quebec; also suggestions by the officers commanding those batteries. In doing so, I think it advisable to lay before you a statement of certain facts, which, I think, deserves most serious consideration.

The batteries have only one line of waggons attached to them, and I believe that there is no second line of waggons in store in this country; consequently, a battery could only bring into the field 128 rounds for each 9 pounder, and 84 for the howitzer, instead of 224 and 144 respectively.

The present guns in charge of the field batteries are very much behind the time, owing to the recent advances in artillery science. All field artillery now use rifled field guns, and their main projectiles are common and Shrapnel shell. The 9-pounder fires no common shell, only 15½ per cent. of Shrapnel, 72 per cent being the old common round shot, and yet it is heavier than a rifled gun which would throw a fifteen pound shell. The bronze of which these 9-pounders are made being very valuable, the whole of the field batteries could be armed with a first rate rifled field gun, at comparatively little expense. The 24-pounder howitzers could be brought together as separate batteries, if considered advisable.

There are no small-arm ammunition waggons attached to the batteries; the supply of ammunition to the infantry in the field is, in the English service, a part of the duty of the officer commanding the artillery with which they are brigaded. Other arrangements may be considered advisable in Canada; but as I am not aware of any regulations on the subject (except par. 318, regulations for Active Militia, which merely relates to the regimental reserve), I think it advisable to submit the matter for consideration.

The grant of \$200 "for the instructor of each field battery of artillery, who will also act as care-taker of the battery stores" (as laid down in par. 178, regulations for Active Militia), is not always properly applied, I think, in several cases the officer-commanding keeps this money himself, and instructs, to some extent, personally, occasionally hiring men to clean harness, &c. I do not believe that this was contemplated by the framers of the above regulations. There should be a resident care-taker (paid by Government), for each battery; in most cases this man could attend to other Government work. At those places where there were resident care-takers the stores were in first-rate order. I think that no part of the above grant should be taken by the captain, but a contingent of \$100 annually should be paid to each officer commanding a battery, to cover small expenses, breakages, &c.

With regard to the officering of the batteries, I would recommend the following establishment: one major, one captain, and three lieutenants. The command of a field battery is a much greater responsibility than that of a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, and the batteries not being in *battalions* there is no chance of promotion to the substantive rank of major or lieutenant-colonel under the present *regime*. A captain would



be necessary to assist the officer commanding, and to take his place in his absence, otherwise a very important command might devolve on an inexperienced lieutenant at a critical time. In the Royal Artillery there is a second captain attached to all batteries, field or garrison. I cannot let the enclosed reports go forward without endeavoring to represent, as strongly as possible, the absolute necessity of raising, *permanently*, a few batteries of garrison artillery; some men must be kept as a protection for the various forts, magazines, and large quantities of valuable stores, now the property of the Dominion (this duty is at present performed by three companies of riflemen). It appears reasonable to suggest that the proper men would be artillerymen, who, in addition to guarding the above properties, would also be able to keep the guns, carriages, ammunition, &c., in proper order, to act as storemen, caretakers of field battery stores, instructors of artillery, &c. &c. On the strength of these batteries might be armourers, for examining and keeping in repair all infantry arms foremen, artificers, &c., and when the militia artillery were brought into the nearest forts for their annual drill and practice (as recommended), they would really be in the position they would occupy in case of war, viz: a nucleus of regulars to have all the stores in their proper places for each nature of gun and mortar, and to work with and instruct the large force of partly trained militia associated with them. I enclose an estimate for two batteries, making a total of 210 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The cost for these batteries, need not exceed \$65,000 annually, and from this may be deducted a large amount now paid for caretakers, drill instructors, foremen, &c. &c. In connection with the foregoing subject, I may point out the very great importance of having experienced persons to act as foremen at all stations where stores are issued (this is not the case at present at *one* station I visited) a wrong issue in case of actual service might be attended with most disastrous consequences, as, for instance, forwarding to a battery in the field, ammunition unsuitable for their guns, wrong fuses, &c. I would point out also the very serious responsibility entailed on Government by allowing the appointment to such posts of persons who do not appreciate the necessity of taking the most stringent precautions when dealing with combustible stores, gunpowder, &c., the more particularly, as quantities of cartridges (heretofore bought ready filled from the Imperial Government), will have to be made up annually at all stations west of Quebec.

In conclusion, I may point out the existence of a singular anomaly with regard to the armament of the works. This is actually in charge of the *civil* branch of the Militia Department, and I conclude it must remain so for the present, as there are no officers of artillery to take charge of the armament and stores connected therewith. This anomaly would of course be at an end if any garrison batteries were permanently raised.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. A. FRENCH, Lieut.-Colonel,

Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores.

Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa,

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 REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE STORES IN CHARGE OF THE FIELD BATTERIES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 1st January, 1871.

## OTTAWA BATTERY.

*Guns, Carriages, Waggon, &c.*—In good order.

*Ammunition.*—All serviceable.

*Harness.*—In very good order; new saddlery is required for the officers.

*Store Accommodation.*—Gun sheds good. The harness-room is situated over a large tank; the moisture which rises therefrom is very injurious to the harness.

*Magazine.*—There is no magazine.

*Facilities for Practice.*—Good.

*Small Arms.*—Spencer Carbines and Swords.—The small stores generally are efficient; a few nose bags are required. There is a resident caretaker.

## TORONTO BATTERY.

*Guns, Carriages, and Waggon.*—In good order. One axletree box is deficient, also the lid of another; there are several small breakages which should be repaired.

*Ammunition.*—Good, except 53 filled cartridges for the 9-pounders, which have become unserviceable by damp; these ought to be replaced as soon as possible.

*Harness.*—In good order; has been attacked in parts by moths.

*Store Accommodation.*—Gun sheds good. The approach to the sheds requires slight repairs. Harness-room good. The whole of the stores of this battery might be removed to the new fort, where there is complete accommodation for a battery.

*Magazine.*—The powder is now kept in the old fort.

*Facilities for Practice.*—Very good.

*Small Arms.*—In good order. The small stores generally are efficient, there are, however, many deficiencies. No resident caretaker.

## HAMILTON BATTERY.

*Guns, Carriages, Waggon, &c.*—Serviceable.

*Harness.*—In tolerable order; officers' saddlery required urgently; lining of the non-commissioned officers' a good deal moth-eaten.

*Ammunition.*—Serviceable and in good order.

*Store Accommodation.*—Good. The flooring of the gun shed requires repair—Probable cost of repair about \$40.

*Practice.*—Can be carried on in this vicinity, but rarely has been.

*Small Arms.*—In good order.

*Magazine.*—No magazine, the powder is kept in a magazine belonging to the Hamilton Powder Company, at a distance of about two miles from the battery store. The small stores generally are in good order; new blankets are required. No regular caretaker.

## WELLAND CANAL BATTERY.

*Guns and Carriages.*—In good order. The waggons require painting, as they have been more exposed.

*Ammunition.*—Serviceable ; two filled 9-pounder cartridges damaged by mice (owing to their being no proper magazine.)

*Harness.*—In very good order, except the harness of one sub-division detached at Thorold. (Major King intends bringing this latter into headquarters.)

*Store Accommodation.*—There are no Government sheds for this battery. The harness-room fitted up by Major King is a very good one. Arrangements should, I think, be at once made for fitting up proper sheds, &c., here ; probable cost \$250.

*Magazine.*—There is no magazine.

*Practice.*—Can be carried on at Port Colborne. The small stores generally are efficient. The Sergeant-Major is drill instructor and caretaker, and resides in vicinity.

## LONDON BATTERY.

*Guns, Carriages, Waggons, &c.*—In very good order.

*Ammunition.*—All serviceable.

*Harness.*—In very good condition ; officers' saddlery and one set non-commissioned officer's required.

*Store Accommodation.*—Very good.

*Magazine.*—A regular magazine belonging to and built by Dominion Government, it is kept in first-rate order.

*Practice.*—Cannot be carried on in vicinity ; can at Port Stanley, 25 miles off ; could march there.

*Small Arms.*—The Spencer carbines are in good order. The swords are old dragoon swords, of an obsolete pattern. The small stores generally are in very good order. New valises are urgently required. The Sergeant-Major is caretaker ; I believe he resides in the vicinity.

## KINGSTON BATTERY.

*Guns, Carriages, Waggons, &c.*—In good order.

*Ammunition.*—Serviceable.

*Harness.*—In good order ; the iron work has been "japanned."

*Store Accommodation.*—Good. The roof and platform of the gun shed require slight repairs.

*Magazine.*—The filled cartridges are in a corn bin in gun sheds ; they should, I think, be in MARKET BATTERY magazine.

*Practice.*—Can be carried on in vicinity.

*Small Arms.*—No carbines. Swords in good order. The small stores generally are serviceable. No resident caretaker.

## MONTREAL BATTERY.

*Guns, Carriages, Waggons, &c.*—In very good order ; there are a few cracks in the naves of some wheels.

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*Harness and Saddlery.*—In excellent order.

*Ammunition.*—Projectiles all serviceable. I did not see the filled cartridges; I understand they are all serviceable.

*Store Accommodation.*—Very good.

*Magazine.*—Powder on St. Helen's Island; the magazine in the Quebec Gate Barracks would be much more convenient.

*Practice.*—Can be carried on in the vicinity.

*Small Arms.*—In good order. The small stores generally are in very good order. New blankets are required. A resident caretaker (paid \$5 per week by officer commanding the battery).

QUEBEC BATTERY.

*Guns, Carriages, &c.*—In very good order.

*Ammunition.*—All serviceable.

*Harness.*—In excellent order.

*Store Accommodation.*—Very good.

*Magazine.*—The powder is kept in the Imperial magazines.

*Practice.*—Can be carried on in the vicinity.

*Small Arms.*—No carbines. Swords in good condition. The small stores generally in good order; twenty new whips are required. The stores of cavalry, artillery and infantry are all in the same enclosure. There is a resident caretaker for the whole, assisted by two others, one a saddler, paid 70 cents per diem. I would suggest a slight increase of pay to this man, as his duty has evidently been well done.

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SUGGESTIONS RELATING TO THE FIELD BATTERIES IN ONTARIO  
AND QUEBEC.

(1.) The officer commanding the Ottawa battery, wishes his battery augmented to six guns. He states he can obtain the necessary men and horses.

[The change would not be advisable unless carried out with all the batteries. I would not recommend the change at present.]

(2.) Drilling and manœuvring with waggons is condemned by nearly all the officers commanding batteries. They do not see, however, any other method by which the men can be brought up when rapid movements are required on service.

[Suggestions for obviating this very objectionable feature in field artillery exercises are at present being considered in England. The new muzzle-loading rifled field guns will be fitted with "axle-tree seats." This alteration could not be applied to the carriages at present in charge of the militia batteries.]

They all agree that the drill would be greatly simplified by manœuvring without waggons.

[When men have so little time for drill annually, it is important that no time should be lost in learning useless and complicated manœuvres.]

(3.) All officers commanding agree that for active service a pistol would be preferable to a sword. Major King and Lieut.-Col. Shanly would like *both* to be issued; they say the men feel rather proud of their swords.

[The batteries are all supplied with swords. For active service, pistols should, I think, be issued. I hold that the equipment should be designed solely with a view to "active service."]

(4.) The batteries at Ottawa, Kingston, Welland and Quebec have no difficulty in obtaining horses, the three former being horsed mainly by country teams. The officers commanding batteries at London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal complain of the very great difficulty of horsing their batteries, and the very great expense they are put to, frequently having to hire horses from livery stables at their own expense, (the Government allowance being about half of what it costs them.)

Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, at Montreal, informed me that nearly a whole day was lost in obtaining horses for the Battery there, on the occasion of being ordered out to Trout River. To obviate these difficulties three distinct suggestions have been offered.

Lieut.-Col. Shanly suggests "enrolling horses," the owners to get \$20 annually per pair for efficient horses; the money to be paid annually in arrear on the certificate of the officer commanding, and Inspector of Artillery. He thinks the above measure would insure his battery being properly horsed, and no time would be lost finding horses and fitting harness, &c.

[This would cost annually (for the gun and waggon horses), about \$400. These advantages are obvious. The idea is, I think a good one, and it has the advantage of simplicity in its working as compared with the present or any other proposed system.]

Capt. Gray, of the Toronto battery suggests buying a certain number of horses, say 16, to be kept and worked by carriers, who would be bound to supply those horses when wanted, and one half as many more, the extra ones to be paid for.

[First cost, about \$1,600, or say an annual cost of \$160. There would be a saving of the amount paid for the annual drill of 16 horses. 16 days drill, 16 horses, at 75cts. per diem, \$192.]

Horses dying to be replaced by the carrier ; the horses to become the property of the carrier after ten years, when a new lot would have to be bought.

[This system might be tried in Toronto and Hamilton, as there are public carriers employing large numbers of horses at both these places.]

Lieut-Col. Stevenson, Montreal, states that he has often had to pay \$40 for a single turn out of his battery. He believes that if he obtained possession of a portion of the stables and gun sheds in the Quebec gate barracks, he could obtain 40 horses by subscription, (a large amount has already been subscribed by the citizens to horse his battery) and keep them employed at contracts, &c., without any cost to Government.

I give this suggestion in full as offered to me. I am not prepared to recommend its being acted on, however.

[This plan would certainly be the cheapest and yet the most efficient of all. I fear, however, it is open to several serious objections, the two most obvious appear to be : that without very careful superintendance and unceasing attention, the plan could not be worked for any length of time; and that persons having the advantages of government stables, sheds, &c., free, would be brought into unfair competition with others having no such advantages, and yet dependent on cartage, &c., for their livelihood.]

Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, of the Quebec battery, suggests a "skeleton battery" being always kept up, or even 10 horses and eight drivers, to afford instruction in driving, and to make certain of having good drivers with the leaders of both gun and waggon.

[Cost of horses \$1,000, or say annually.....]	\$ 100
Keep of 10 horses for one year, at 25cts. per diem.....	912
Pay of eight men for one year, at 50cts. per diem .....	1460
	<u>\$2,472</u>
Deduct annual drill allowance for eight men and 10 horses .....	184
	<u>\$2288</u>

This would probably be too low an estimate. I would not recommend this scheme ; the cost appears to be excessive as compared with the other proposals.]

(5.) An extension of the time for annual drill is strongly recommended ; say drill from Monday of one week till following Saturday week, equal to 13 whole days, instead of eight, as at present.

[I think all the artillery (field and garrison), should be allowed more time for drill than the infantry.]

(6.) A regular annual allowance of ammunition for practice is recommended. The practice of some batteries has been carried on at very irregular intervals.

[I consider this a *necessity* for field and garrison batteries. 100 rounds for field batteries, 50 rounds for garrison batteries, would be a fair allowance. To save expense the main portion to be with shot, 50 and 25 rounds respectively of *blank* to be issued for exercise.]

(7.) Officers commanding are all agreed that "competitive" practice between picked detachments of batteries, as carried on by the volunteer artillery in England, would be attended with very good results. Lieut.-Col Shanly thinks it would have an excellent effect ; it would cause extra good men to join the battery.

[There would be little difficulty in carrying this out. The Government grant for "rifle" practice for the artillery might be withdrawn. I conclude that no direct steps could be taken by the authorities in this matter, but were an "artillery association" formed to carry it properly out, I would recommend the necessary ammunition being granted free of cost. As the competition would be almost entirely with shot, the actual expense would be inconsiderable.]

(8.) Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, Quebec thinks the present strength of a battery in men and horses is insufficient. Lieut.-Col. Shanly thinks there should be a total of 100 officers and men for a field battery. The present strength does not allow for any casualties, absence, &c.

[The present strength is certainly too little. The *peace establishment* for a similar battery in the Royal artillery (four nine pounders and two 24 pounders, Howitzers), would include 100 gunners and 76 drivers. Proportionally, therefore, the strength ought to be 117 gunners and drivers instead of 59, the present establishment, and 69 horses instead of 55.]

(9.) Officers commanding generally object to the Spencer carbines ; they would prefer artillery carbines or short Snider rifles. Major King likes the Spencer carbines.

The Kingston and Quebec batteries have no carbines.

[If there are any artillery carbines in store, they might be issued ; if not, as the matter is not very important, its consideration may be deferred for the present.]

(10.) Several officers think the present guns rather heavy. Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne suggests their present guns being replaced by Armstrong, or rifled guns of some sort.

[The present guns are very heavy. I should never recommend the issue of Armstrong field guns, their small stores are so very complicated. A simple muzzle-loading rifled gun (similar to those approved for India), ought, I think, to replace at once the present old-fashioned smooth-bored guns. The cost would not be very great.]

(11.) The issue of certain small stores such as nose-bags, corn-bags, stable utensils, spare priming wires, horse blankets, blanket covers, surcingles, &c., has been recommended by some commanding officers.

[There may be objections to the issue of many of these articles on the ground that the men are paid for the use of their horses, and that *they* are responsible for keeping their horses fed and groomed ; arrangements should, I think, be made for the immediate

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issue of most of these articles, in the event of a battery being moved from its own headquarters.]

G. A. FRENCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*I. of A. and W. S.*

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Owing to my having so recently taken up the duties of my appointment, I am not in a position at present to make many suggestions with reference to the garrison artillery, but the following proposals would, I think, if carried out, benefit that important branch of the service considerably.

Every battery to carry on practice with *shot and shell* annually.

That garrison batteries should, where possible, be brought into the nearest fort, and there perform their annual drill and practice under competent supervision.

That the drill time be extended, and that it be mainly devoted to artillery drill. To insure the latter, I would recommend the withdrawal of all rifles except sufficient for guards, rifle matches, &c., say 10 per battery.

G. A. FRENCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*I. of A. and W. S.*

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## REPORT OF GUNBOAT AGENT.

TORONTO, 3rd February, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a Report of the mileage, places called at, and services performed by the Dominion gunboats *Prince Alfred* and *Rescue*, for the season of 1870.

On the 11th April, instructions were sent to have the gunboat *Prince Alfred* in readiness to leave Goderich with an artillery company under Captain Thompson's command. Owing to the state of the ice, the boat did not leave until the 22nd instant. From that date until the 20th July, with the exception of the time required to put on a new wheel, the boat was employed on patrol duty, and carrying troops, stores, and towing vessels for the Red River expedition, after which date she was laid up.

On the 10th September the *Prince Alfred* left Goderich for Sarnia, having on board the Adjutant-General of Militia on an inspecting tour; also the Goderich battery of artillery, who were ordered out for their annual drill, after taking part in the review held at Sarnia. The gunboat returned to Goderich on the 16th instant.

On the 5th October the gunboat again left Goderich for Collingwood, to receive the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, who proceeded to the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and various harbors and ports on lakes Huron, St. Clair and Georgian Bay, on official business, returning to Sarnia on the 12th, where she was laid up for the winter.

Since last March a great improvement has been made in the hull and rigging of the *Prince Alfred*. The deck house was removed, berths for seven officers and sixty-five men provided, masts and sails added—so as to be used in saving fuel when cruising,—oak top-gallant bulwarks raised, iron plates all round the hull above deck, platforms fore and aft, guns added, &c.

In addition to the number of officers and men mentioned above, the *Prince Alfred* is fitted to carry four "Armstrong" and two "Howitzer" guns, has a large magazine, with room also for seven days' supply of fuel.

The gunboat *Rescue* received orders to take on board a company of volunteers on the 20th April. After they returned home, the boat laid up until the 9th May, when she left for Collingwood, to tow vessels chartered for the Red River expedition to the Sault Ste. Marie, and returned to Kingston on the 22nd June, where she remained until laid up for the winter. Number of miles vessels were towed by the gunboats, 690.

I beg leave to enclose a Return of the number of miles ran, and places visited by the gunboats.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

GEO. H. WYATT,

*Gunboat Agent.*

The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence,

Ottawa.

Number of miles ran and ports visited by the Dominion gunboats during the season of 1870 :—

	MILES.
Gunboat <i>Prince Alfred</i> .....	4,492
“ <i>Rescue</i> .....	2,600
	—7,092 miles.

PLACES VISITED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Hilton, Detour, Bruce Mines, Little Current, Collingwood, Owen Sound, Southampton, Kincardine, Goderich, Sarnia, Mooretown, St. Clair Canal, Windsor, Port Colborne, Brockville, and Kingston.

Number of miles employed in towing schooners on the Red River expedition, 690.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. WYATT,

*Gunboat Agent.*

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF STORES.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, STORE BRANCH.

Ottawa, January 20th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following statement of the operations of the Branch under my direction during the past year—a year in which the service has been rendered exceptionally severe from various causes. More notably from those occasioned by the Fenian Raid; the equipment of the Red River Expeditionary Force, and the providing supplies for its maintenance “*en route*,” taking over the forts and their armaments, and the lands therewith transferred to the Dominion Government by the Imperial authorities; and, finally, the reception of the Reserve Stores and Ammunition.

Notwithstanding these extraneous services, I am happy to be able to report, that owing to the cheerful and willing assistance rendered me at all times by the staff of the Branch, the duties entrusted to me have been successfully performed without a hitch or complaint—a fact which merits favorable consideration, when it is understood that the operations of this Branch extend from Halifax in the East to Fort Garry in the West. Each district over that large extent of territory, having its Storekeeper, making his monthly returns to me at head-quarters, and in almost daily communication, thus involving a large amount of correspondence, and a continued administrative supervision.

I now proceed to detail, *seriatim*, under appropriate heads, all matters connected with this Branch, that may be necessary for your information.

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The following return furnishes a statement of the clothing remaining in store at the the 1st January, 1871 :—

	NAVAL.				CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.						
	Serge Frocks.	Serge Trousers.	Linen Frocks.	Naval Forage Caps.	Cloth Tunics.	Cloth Trousers.	Busbies.	Great Coats.	Cloth Tunics.	Cloth Trousers.	Serge Tunics.	Serge Trousers.	Busbies.	Forage Caps.	Great Coats.
In Store at Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1869 .....		Prs.			125	2	131	.....	20	117	1084	444	157	.....	2800
Received during 1870 .....	1505	1505	1500	1500	500	500	250	585	3500	.....	.....	3500	.....	3500	1416
Total .....	1505	1505	1500	1500	625	502	381	585	3520	117	1084	3944	157	3500	3916
Issues during 1870 .....					396	377	292	580	1602	32	1024	2597	51	1231	2273
Remaining in Store, Jan. 1, 1871 .....	1505	1505	1500	1500	229	125	89	5	1918	85	60	1347	106	2269	1643



To save delay, and the expense of re-transhipment from Ottawa to Halifax, arrangements were made with the English contractors, to ship by the Inman steamers to the latter place, the following articles of clothing, viz :—

Artillery.	{	Cloth Tunics.....	500
		Serge Trowsers, pairs.....	1,000
		Forage Caps.....	500
Infantry.	{	Cloth Tunics.....	3,000
		Serge Trowsers, pairs.....	1,500
		Forage Caps.....	2,000

From this consignment the Storekeeper at Halifax was enabled to supply the larger portion of the Active Militia in Military District No. 9, leaving a small residue in store there. There were also forwarded to Halifax from Ottawa, for the service of the Naval Brigade :—

500	Naval Serge Frocks.
500	do Trowsers, pairs.
500	do Cloth Caps.
500	do White Drill Frocks.

These, however, have not been required. The Halifax Naval Brigade having changed its organization, is now constituted the 2nd Brigade of Halifax Garrison Artillery. The clothing consequently has not been issued, and remains in store at Halifax.

#### OFFICERS CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENTS.

Of these we have but a very small quantity remaining in store, and it is not the intention of the Department to re-stock. In 1862, when the Volunteer system became more largely developed, for the sake of uniformity and efficiency, it was considered advisable to obtain these supplies for the officers of the force, to whom they were sold at cost price, with a few departmental charges added to cover expenses. This system worked well, and proved a great boon to the officers concerned. But the ends intended having been attained, this mode of supply will now cease, and the Officers henceforth must depend upon the trade of the country for such articles of clothing and equipments as they may need.

#### AMMUNITION.

The ammunition in the different district magazines, at the close of 1869, is detailed in the following statement, which also shews the receipts and issues for the past year, and the remains at its close. During the year all the old Enfield or muzzle-loading ammunition, excepting a small quantity which still remains at St. John and Halifax, was sent to Montreal, there broken up, and made into cannon cartridges for practice and salutes. The lead and percussion caps were sold, the latter having been previously destroyed.

It having been considered unnecessary to maintain store establishments at Hamilton and Prescott, in addition to those at Toronto and Ottawa, in such close proximity, both the former establishments were broken up in the early part of the year, and their stores transferred respectively to the latter places. By this arrangement, a storekeeper being

no longer required at Hamilton, his services were dispensed with. At Prescott, there had only been a caretaker in charge, who still remains in charge of the Militia property at that place.

STATIONS.	BALL.				BLANK.		
	Snider.	Enfield.	Spencer.	Colt's.	Snider.	Enfield.	
Remains 31st Decem- ber 1869.	London .....	649,280	15,450	273,893	1,426	11,200	6,317
	Toronto .....	466,614	3,866	136,152	6,800		
	Hamilton .....		200		4,800		7,700
	Kingston .....	225,790	20,095	198,638		16,420	
	Ottawa .....	37,000	13,560	43,903	100	10,950	
	Prescott .....	31,210	1,010	3,540		3,240	2,200
	Montreal .....	146,940		148,198	133,092		
	Quebec .....	42,600			27,300	3,560	
	St. John, N.B. ....	78,000		10,000		33,380	1,200
	Halifax, N.S. ....	107,360	66,000			22,440	
Total .....	1,784,794	120,181	814,319	173,518	101,190	17,417	
Received in 1870.	London .....	41,800				100,000	
	Toronto .....					100,000	
	Kingston .....	10,600				75,000	
	Ottawa .....	99,123				52,800	
	Montreal .....	453,283				175,000	
	Quebec .....	250,000		10,000		100,000	
	St. John, N.B. ....	100,000		14,000		125,000	
	Halifax, N.S. ....	50,000	7,900			75,000	
Total .....	2,789,600	7,900	838,319	173,518	904,050	17,417	
Issued in 1870.	London .....	210,100		7,375		70,900	
	Toronto .....	251,670			1,036	72,800	
	Kingston .....	148,980		7,056		68,830	
	Ottawa .....	95,690		6,330	100	60,200	
	Montreal .....	493,110		45,870	5,050	79,200	
	Quebec .....	178,322		4,000		28,100	
	St. John, N.B. ....	147,000		2,000		57,200	
	Halifax, N.S. ....	156,280				52,065	
Total .....	1,681,152		72,631	6,186	489,295		
Remains in Magazines, 31st December, 1870 .....	1,108,448	73,900	753,688	167,332	414,755	1,200	

During the year just elapsed, 195,400 rounds of Snider ball ammunition have been sold, for which the Department has received \$4,783 05, a considerable increase over the sales of 1869, which only reached 166,100 rounds, yielding a sum of \$3,986 40. The gross amount received during the year for stores sold is \$19,983 43, as shewn in the statement underneath. It will be observed that there is a slight discrepancy between the two amounts as shewn for ammunition, but this is explained by the fact, that the payments for ammunition sold at Halifax in December, did not reach head-quarters in time to be included in the subjoined statement. There are also some surpluses in the amounts transmitted in excess of the regulated price. See appendix for return of ammunition sold :-

Stores sold in 1870.	Extra Am- munition.	Great Coats.	Officer's Clothing.	Men's Clothing.	Small Stores.	Miscel- laneous.	Total Am't Received.
Total.	4,759 50	206 50	1,415 54	987 52	34 82	12,579 55	19,983 43

No moneys are received by this Branch, the whole of the payments being made through the Receiver-General, by deposit receipts from the purchaser, through the Bank of Montreal, the draft for the Department, after being entered in the store books, is then transferred to the Account Branch.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries have been supplied from the Dominion stores to the amount of \$4,976 00, not included in the above statement, with Spencer rifles, Colt's revolvers, accoutrements, and ammunition, for the service of the vessels employed in the protection of the fisheries. The guns and ordnance stores required for this service were obtained from Her Majesty's Control Department.

#### CAMP EQUIPAGE

Was issued during the usual drill season, on the requisitions of the District Staff Officers, and under the regulations in force. If it is intended, as contemplated, to form brigade camps in each District, the supply of blankets should be increased for this service. I was unable to supply the two brigade camps, formed respectively at Sarnia and Prescott, without borrowing blankets from Toronto for Sarnia, and from Montreal for Prescott, thus adding to the cost of transport, as the borrowed blankets had to be returned to whence they came, on the breaking up of the camps. One blanket per man, to which our present supply is limited, is altogether insufficient for camping purposes, and for the health and comfort of the men.

The annual wear and tear and loss of camp equipage is considerable, and requires the strictest supervision to reduce it to its minimum. If the regulations on this head are only strictly enforced, and all loss and wilful damage charged against the defaulters, the moneys so recovered would be sufficient to cover such loss and damage. These being made good under the supervision of the different storekeepers, after the camp equipage is returned into store at the close of the season's operations. The camp damages recovered and paid to the Department, amounted in 1869 to \$157 33; the amount recovered last year, was \$131 48.

The tent poles of ash, manufactured in this country, have not answered as well as if they had been made of red pine, which at the time the Department was unable to procure. Gradually, however, as deficiencies occur, and are made good, they are being replaced by the better material, which is exclusively used in the camp equipments of the Imperial authorities.

Tents and appurtenances, with grey blankets, were issued in 1869 to the different districts, in the following proportions:—

		<i>Tents.</i>	<i>Blankets.</i>
London,	M.D., No. 1.....	300	1,500
Toronto,	„ No. 2.....	300	1,500
Kingston,	„ No. 3.....	200	1,000
Montreal,	„ Nos. 5 & 6.....	300	1,500
Quebec,	„ No. 7.....	200	1,000
St. John, N.B.,	„ No. 8.....	100	500
Halifax, N.S.,	„ No. 9.....	100	500
Ottawa in reserve &	No. 4.....	500	2,132
Total.....		2,000	10,132

After the great fires, by which the neighbourhood of Ottawa was so much devastated during the season of 1870, I received your instructions to issue to the Fire Relief Committee of this city, fifty tents and appurtenances for the use of the sufferers. Twenty-five of these have been since returned into store, the remaining twenty-five are still out, and in possession of the Committee.

#### ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Of these, at the close of the year, there remained in store :—

Cavalry Swords and Belts.....	261
Short Sniders.....	412
Long Sniders.....	996
Spencer Carbines.....	360
Starr Carbines.....	282
Spencer Muskets.....	1,913
Peabody Rifles.....	2,970
Infantry Accoutrements, about.....	8,000
Rifle Accoutrements, about.....	2,000
Infantry Knapsacks.....	4,299
Rifle Knapsacks.....	2,000
Infantry Great Coat Straps.....	8,242
Rifle Great Coat Straps.....	3,628
Water Bottles.....	2,171

It is impossible, in a report like this, to give in detail all the stores in charge, the above are given as part only, and the most important, and have no reference whatever to the reserve stores, which will be spoken of further on.

#### SOLDIERS' KITS.

Of these we had in store, at the close of 1869, 5,000 complete. From this stock was supplied the outfit for the Red River Force, as also the additional supply forwarded to Fort Garry in September, to replace wear, tear, and loss. There still remain in store 3,000 kits available for further use.



## STATIONERY.

In July of last year it was found expedient to change the system, with regard to the value of stationery for the district staff, heretofore distributed from the office of the Adjutant-General. It is now issued quarterly on requisitions from the officers concerned, and forwarded to them direct. The stock in the stores being replenished, as required for this service, from the stationery Branch on approved requisitions.

## IRON TARGETS.

During the summer, arrangements were made with the firm of Morland, Watson & Co., Montreal, for a supply of targets. In August that firm delivered into the Dominion stores, at that place, 196, which were distributed as follows :—

London,	M.D.,	No. 1	.....	35
Toronto,	,,	No. 2	.....	30
Kingston,	,,	No. 3	.....	15
Prescott,	,,	No. 4	.....	15
Montreal,	,,	Nos. 5 & 6	.....	41
Quebec,	,,	No. 7	.....	20
Fredericton,	,,	No. 8	.....	20
Halifax,	,,	No. 9	.....	20
Total.....				196

## RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

On the 21st March last, I received your instructions to provide the following supplies for the Red River Expeditionary Force, which was to start for Fort Garry *via* Thunder Bay, on the opening of the navigation. These supplies being based on an estimate furnished by Mr. Dawson, of the Department of Public Works, and were to consist of

1,700 Barrels of Pork.  
 2,000 do Flour.  
 30 Waggon.  
 10 Carts.  
 70 Horses.  
 70 Sets of Harness.  
 12 Yoke of Oxen.  
 120 Tons of pressed Hay.  
 6,000 Bushels of Oats.

A portion of the flour and pork, 1,000 barrels of each, to be packed in half barrels for convenience in portaging.

On the following day I proceeded to Toronto and Collingwood, and succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Spratt, broker, Toronto, for flour, hay, and oats; with Messrs. Ramsey & Co., for pork; with Messrs. Rice, Lewis, & Son, for waggon, carts, and

harness ; with Mr. Bond, of Toronto, for horses ; and Mr. Winters, of Collingwood, for the oxen.

I am happy to be able to report, that all the arrangements entered into with the above parties, were most satisfactorily carried out by them in every particular, no delay whatever occurred, and all the articles supplied stood the test of the most rigid inspection, not only those instituted on the part of the Dominion Government, but also those of the boards of officers subsequently appointed to this duty, by the Lieut.-General commanding. Nothing being received by the Imperial Authorities unless approved of by these Boards.

In the supply of half barrels great difficulties were experienced. The season was so far advanced that coopers had exhausted the material on hand and were unprepared for an unexpected demand of this kind, and it was eventually found necessary to substitute iron hooped half barrels for the wooden hooped ones, which were the more desirable in every respect. No difficulty occurred with respect to the half barrels for the flour, which could as readily be supplied as the whole ones.

The prices paid for the pork were, for the first 1,000 barrels purchased, \$25.00 ; the remaining 700 cost \$26.75.

The flour cost, for the first 1,000 purchased, \$4.25 ; the remaining 1,000, packed in half barrels, was \$4 62½ per barrel.

For the pressed hay, collected at Collingwood, \$12 00 per ton was paid.

The oats were collected and stored at Owen Sound, one half costing 31 cents per bushel, the balance, 32, bags for their conveyance, averaged each 23 cents.

The waggons were contracted for at \$88 each ; carts \$60 ; 30 sets of double harness \$28 per set ; 10 sets of single cart harness \$15 per set.

The harness, after being inspected, and approved of by the Imperial Officers, was carefully fitted to the horses, and numbered with the number of the horse it was intended for, by the collar makers of the Royal Artillery Battery, then stationed at Toronto.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring the horses, the season for agricultural operations having commenced, and farmers, unless tempted by high prices, would not part with them. The country, likewise, had been nearly denuded of its best horses by American buyers. As Mr. Bond's instructions were to procure the best obtainable, the average price ruled as high as \$150 each. Those purchased were collected towards the latter end of April, and stabled in the Crystal Palace stables, which were kindly loaned for that purpose by the Toronto Corporation. As a proof of the care which had been exercised in their selection, only one of those brought to Toronto was rejected,—Mr. Smith, Professor of the Veterinary College, Toronto, performing the duties of inspection for the Dominion Government. His verdict being confirmed both with respect to horses and oxen, on the subsequent inspection of the Board of Officers, ordered by the Lieut.-General Commanding. The oxen averaged \$120 per yoke.

The whole of the above supplies were ready for delivery to the Imperial Control Department at the time indicated, which was to be the opening of the navigation on the 1st. May. During the preparations, in procuring and concentrating these supplies, I

received the most efficient and active assistance from Major Peebles, who had been appointed Assistant Control Officer for the Dominion to the Red River Force.

On the 25th April, at the urgent request of the Lieut.-General commanding, I was instructed to procure the following additional supply of

- 80 Horses.
- 12 Oxen.
- 20 Waggon.
- 20 Carts.
- 5,000 Bushels of Oats.
- 180 Tons of pressed Hay.
- 35 Tons of Ox Feed.

The waggons were obtained as before, the carts were contracted for with Mr. Thomas Bassett, Collingwood, at an advance of \$2 00 each; the 5,000 bushels of oats and 35 tons of Ox feed, were obtained from Messrs. Barnhart & Co., Collingwood, at 34 cents per bushel for the former, \$26 per ton for the latter. The hay was contracted for with Messrs. Long & Brother, Collingwood, at \$15 00 per ton.

As time pressed, and there was a difficulty about obtaining the number of horses required in sufficient time, an arrangement was entered into with the Lieut.-General commanding for the purchase of 80 artillery horses, at \$120 each, belonging to the batteries of the Royal Artillery, then about embarking for England. This arrangement was mutually satisfactory, although I was a little doubtful whether the artillery horses, accustomed to good grooming and light work, would stand the rough usage and work they were likely to encounter so well as our own country horses taken from the plough, and lumbering operations, and fully accustomed to such hard usage and work. No delay, whatever, in the completion of this last order ensued.

On the 7th June, another application came from the Lieut.-General commanding, for 10 more waggons, to be immediately forwarded to Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley, at Thunder Bay. As the emergency was pressing, and did not admit of delay, these waggons were picked up wherever they could be obtained, and were at once forwarded to Mr. Marsten, the Imperial Control officer at Collingwood, for transmission as directed. With this transaction, the furnishing of supplies, by this branch of the Militia Department, ceased.

#### TEAMSTERS.

In the latter end of April, I hired at Collingwood 60 teamsters, at the rate of \$22 00 per month and their board, to commence from 1st May. These were engaged by the month, terminable at once on any misconduct or disobedience of orders on their part, or at the close of any month, by the officer commanding the expedition, whenever the exigencies of the service permitted it. To meet the requirements for the additional horses and oxen subsequently ordered, I again proceeded to Collingwood about the middle of May, and hired 44 more on the same terms. Out of the total number that had been hired, two foremen and two assistant foremen were appointed, at a monthly wage,

respectively, of \$40 00 and \$30 00 each. The teamsters were assembled at Toronto and Collingwood, and proceeded as required, as the different relays of horses and oxen were being shipped.

They had been especially and carefully selected from the rural parts, principally the counties of Grey, Huron, Peel, Simcoe, Waterloo, and Bruce, and were either young farmers, or men who had been accustomed all their lives to farming or lumbering operations. None were engaged who did not produce some sort of testimonial as to fitness, character, and the locality from whence he came.

Whilst these preparations were in progress, for the sustenance of the force, the Dominion quota of it was in rapid process of formation at Toronto, under the directions of the Adjutant General of Militia. So strenuous were his exertions, and those of the Deputy Adjutant General at headquarters, that it was organized and fully equipped and ready to join Her Majesty's troops on the departure of the expedition.

The arms, accoutrements, knapsacks, and ammunition boots, were procured from the Imperial stores. The clothing, blankets, necessaries, and boots (two pairs per man), were supplied from those of the Dominion.

Hardly had the expedition started on its way before it became necessary to make preparations for the winter supplies required for the Dominion force, that was to remain in garrison at Fort Garry. These were prepared during the summer months, and consisted of another complete outfit of clothing and necessaries, with the addition of fur caps, winter mitts, under flannels, and mufflers. The officers' supplies, under the provisions of the General Order No. 1, of the 30th June last, were collected at the Toronto stores.

On the 1st day of September, the whole, consisting of 212 packages, weighing over 15 tons, were placed in charge of Captain Perry, especially employed on this duty, who proceeded with them to Fort Garry, *via* St. Paul's, U. S., and delivered them, about the end of October, to Major Peebles, the Dominion Control officer at the former place, himself returning to headquarters about the latter end of November. Captain Perry's duties were performed with a zeal and efficiency that deserve all praise; they were onerous and severe in the extreme, and required the exercise, on his part, of the greatest tact and judgment towards their successful performance.

#### RETURNED HORSES.

Early in September I was notified by the Imperial Control Department that a number of horses and oxen were then on their way back to Collingwood. Of these I was requested to take charge, with a view to their ultimate disposal. As the horses, generally, were in poor condition after their severe service, they had to be allowed time to recuperate before they could be offered for public sale. For this purpose I had them placed in the artillery stables at the new Fort, Toronto, under the superintendence of Mr. Bond. Such teamsters as were required being retained, while those not wanted were paid up and discharged.

The first sale took place at the new Fort, Toronto, on the 27th September; at this were sold 55 returned horses. The proceeds of the sale being . . . \$5,606 00

The second sale, at the same place, occurred on the 1st November, at which were sold 59 horses, realizing . . . . . \$5,952 20

In this amount is included \$375, received for six yoke of oxen, sold at Collingwood, where they had been kept at pasture.

The final sale was on the 22nd November, when the remainder of the horses, 22 in number, were sold, realizing . . . . . 2,361 70

The gross proceeds of the three sales, at which 136 were sold, were . . . . . 13,919 90

Expenses . . . . . 2,721 81

Nett proceeds . . . . . \$11,198 09

The expenses were great, but this was unavoidable. The horses were, on arrival, in poor condition, many of them sick, and had to be kept some time to fit them for sale. Although the stables cost nothing, mens' wages, maintenance, farriers' work, and other incidental expenses accumulated rapidly where such a large number of horses were coming and going continually for nearly three months.

With respect to the 14 horses that are unaccounted for of the original 150 purchased, I am informed that several died during the progress of the expedition, and that others were sold by the Imperial Control Department, both at Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. As a corroboration of the opinion previously expressed, with regard to the artillery horses, I may here mention this fact. The 66 Canadian horses that were sold, brought an average each of \$115, while the 70 artillery horses that were sold, only reached \$92 each.

A surplus of oats and bags that remained over unexpended at Owen Sound, were sold in October, and realized the following prices :—

291 bushels of oats @ 39 cents . . . . . \$113 73

252 bags for „ 13 „ . . . . . 32 76

\$146 49

A large sale of returned stores, under the auspices of the Imperial Control Department, took place at Collingwood, on the last days of October. Respecting this sale I have no information.

#### FORTS, ARMAMENTS, AND LANDS.

In the beginning of July, in accordance with the provisions of the despatch of February, 1870, I received your instructions to place myself in communication with Colonel Hamilton, commanding Royal Engineers, for the purpose of receiving over from him the above.

On the 15th July, I met Colonel Hamilton by appointment at Toronto, and received over from him the new Fort, barracks, and fixtures, and adjoining buildings. It was not, however, until the 26th September, that the final transfer was completed, by my receiving over the old Fort and buildings, with the lands. The armament of the Forts consists of seven 8-inch and two 32-pounder guns. With these I received side-arms, and the usual service supply of ammunition and ordnance stores.

The lands transferred at Toronto, contain 191 acres, 2 roods, and 8 perches. The land is leased to one tenant, Sinnott, who pays a yearly rental of \$60.

With reference to the Toronto lands under my charge, previously transferred to the Militia Department, by the Order in Council, of the 16th November, 1869, I have here to report that 72 acres, a triangular piece situated between the Great Western and Northern Railways and the western town line, has been disposed of to the Ontario Government for the sum of \$31,000.

On the 1st August I received over Isle-aux-Noix and its armament. The latter consisting of seven 32-pounder and five 24-pounder, guns, with side-arms, and the usual complement of ordnance stores and service ammunition. In addition to these I also received two 12-pounder bronze field guns, a free gift, with carriages and limbers complete. The area of the island is 150 acres, which, with a piece of land situated on the eastern bank, between the Richelieu and South Rivers, of 135 acres 2 roods and 5 perches, will give a total of 285 acres 2 roods and 5 perches.

On the 25th August I received your instructions to dismantle Fort Lennox, on the island, and to remove the armament and all other stores to Montreal. This was accomplished under the directions of Mr. Pope, the Montreal storekeeper, by a working party of one non-commissioned officer and nine gunners of the St. John's Garrison Artillery. On the 10th October it was reported to me that this duty had been satisfactorily performed, and that all the stores had reached Montreal and were stored at St. Helen's Island. Isle-aux-Noix is now untenanted, excepting by the caretaker, C. O'Hara, who is also a tenant, at a yearly rent of \$4, for one of the small tenements outside the fort.

On the following day, at Montreal, the transfer of the Sorel property was effected. The lands so transferred comprise 993 acres, 0 roods, and 9 perches, and are occupied by 35 tenants, at a yearly rental of \$1,007 35.

On the 19th July I received over the Artillery Park Barracks at Kingston, but it was not until the 14th October that the transfer of the whole of the Kingston property was perfected, by handing over to me the Tête du Pont Barracks. I had, during the intermediate period, in August and September, received over the forts and their armament, with the usual service ordnance stores and ammunition.

The armament of the forts consist of:—

	Guns.					Howitzers.	Carronades.			Mortars.			Total.
	56-Pounder.	8-Inch.	32-Pounder.	24-Pounder. 50 Cwt.	24-Pounder. 20 Cwt.	5½-Inch.	32-Pounder.	24-Pounder.	18-Pounder.	13-Inch.	10-Inch.	8-Inch.	
Fort Henry .....	1	1	8	17				2	5	1	2	2	39
Fort Frederick .....		1	4		2	4							11
Market Battery .....			2		7								9
Towers { Murney .....			1				2						3
Shoal .....			3				3						6
Fort Frederick .....			3				6						9
West Branch .....					1								1
East Branch .....					1								1
Cedar Island .....			3				3						6
Total .....	1	2	24	17	11	4	14	2	5	1	2	2	85

In addition to the armanent, I also received over, as a free gift, two 18 pounder field batteries, with waggons, limbers, service stores, and ammunition complete. One other battery of this description has been received over also at Montreal, and there remains still another to be given over at Quebec, making 16 guns in all.

The lands transferred at Kingston comprise 1,110 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch, and are occupied by 32 tenants, who pay an annual rental of \$709.40.

On the 28th November I received over the barracks and lands at Montreal, excepting the Military Hospital and Commissariat Stores, retained temporarily by the Control Department until the transfer to Quebec of the remaining Imperial stores has been completed. The lands here transferred including St. Helen's Island and the two small Islands adjoining, with the Longueil Farm on the south shore, and Logan's Farm, comprise altogether 447 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches, part occupied by four tenants, paying an annual rental of \$538.90. The armanent of St. Helen's Island consists of eleven 24 pounder guns, the saluting battery on its west side, and two 32 pounder guns at the north end.

RECAPITULATION OF LANDS RECEIVED, AND RENTAL.

	Land.			Rental.
	A.	R.	P.	
Toronto .....	191	2	3	\$ 60 00
Isle Aux Noix and South River..	285	2	5	4 00
Sorel .....	993	0	9	1007 35
Kingston .....	1110	2	1	709 40
Montreal .....	447	2	32	538 90
	3026	9	15	\$2319 65

During the present month I received further instructions to receive over the Imperial lands in New Brunswick, situated at Little Falls, Grand Falls, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Fredericton, Oromocto, Carleton and St. John. I have instructed the store-keeper to receive them over, and expect shortly to receive his report that the transfer has been effected.

## RESERVE STORES.

After the passage of the Militia Act of 1855, a supply of arms and accoutrements for the equipment of the small Volunteer Force, then about being organised under its provisions, was obtained by Sir E. Taché in England. Since then, however, a system has prevailed, growing in measure with the growth of the Militia Force of the country, by which the Department was enabled to obtain all its supplies of warlike stores from the Imperial Store Department in this country. This system worked well, and proved of the greatest convenience to the Department, enabling it to obtain its warlike supplies as needed without necessitating it to keep large reserves of such stores, and the consequent expense of their maintenance and supervision. As warlike stores were required for new equipments, or to replace wear and tear and waste, they were requisitioned for, distributed from the Imperial stores, and paid for by this Department quarterly at the cost price in England, with 15 per cent added for departmental expenses.

Under the altered circumstances, consequent on the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops, and the removal to England of all the surplus stores, fresh arrangements became necessary between the Imperial and the Dominion authorities. This having been effected, a reserve of warlike stores was to be handed over to this Department for the future supply of the Militia, and for the service of the armaments of the forts surrendered to its keeping.

In accordance with this arrangement, and acting under your instructions, I received over at Montreal on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th November and at Kingston on the 6th, 7th, and 8th December, a large proportion of reserve stores. I had previously at Toronto, on the 23rd August, received over a small lot of ordnance stores, and three of the reserve guns, to supplement the armament of the forts, in accordance with one of the conditions of the above agreement between the two Governments, viz:—"One gun (of like calibre) in reserve for each gun mounted, three sets of side arms, in all, for each gun mounted, and ammunition for such, in the same proportion per gun mounted as has hitherto been laid down and deemed sufficient by the Royal Artillery." For these reserve guns payment was to be made at the rate of £2 2s. per ton, with the exception of the ten 8-inch guns required, and for these £20 per ton was to be charged.

It is quite impossible, in the compass of a Report like this, to enumerate all the various articles of reserve stores now in my charge. A detail of a few of the most important items will be sufficient. I received at Montreal, at St. Helen's Island, 5,999 Snider rifles; 81 reserve guns of various calibre, with 9,079 shot and shell; 6,315,090



rounds of Snider ball, and 1,108,090 ditto blank ; 373,656 rounds of Spencer ball ; 3,290 filled cannon cartridges, and 20,443 $\frac{1}{2}$  of powder for artillery purposes. Also 253 tents and appurtenances ; 800 iron bedsteads, and 1,749 barrack linen sheets. At Kingston I received over 7,000 complete sets of infantry accoutrements ; 4,940 additional waist belt and union lockets, and 5,000 frogs ; 2,271 rifle knapsacks, and 159 tents and appurtenances ; 1,635,950 rounds of snider ball ; 168,187 ditto blank ; 6,736 rounds of Spencer ball ; 216 filled cannon cartridges, with 35,583 $\frac{6}{16}$  pounds of artillery ammunition. At both places receiving, also, a large quantity of ordnance stores, too numerous to mention.

The reserve stores at Quebec have not yet been handed over, but will be during the course of the winter, as soon as the Imperial Control Department have a little more leisure. The breaking up of the different store establishments in this country, and the shipment of stores to England, and transfer of others to the Dominion Government, have thrown a great press of business on that Department.

I cannot conclude this Report without expressing my acknowledgments for the great kindness and consideration received at all times from the officers of the Royal Engineer and Control Departments, in my various transactions with them ; more particularly have I to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Taylor, Deputy Commissary at Kingston, who, at his leisure moments, compiled for me a set of store books for the reserve stores at Kingston, besides supplying me with much valuable information as to the method and system of keeping store books, and accounts, in use in the Military Store Department.

I have thus endeavored to bring under your notice, in as succinct a shape as possible, the various operations of the store branch for the past year. One in which, as I have before remarked, its duties have been exceptionably severe, and of this you will be able to form some judgment, when I state to you that, in their performance, I had to make fourteen journeys to different parts of the Dominion, and travelled for this purpose 6,277 miles

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILY, Lieut.-Col.,

Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties.

The Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence,

Ottawa.

## RETURN of Ammunition sold during the year 1870.

Date.	Corps.	Station.	By whom Purchased.	No. of Rounds.	Amount.	Remarks.
					\$ cts.	
Jan. 10.	40th Battalion	Cobourg	Capt. Gifford	500	12 00	
Feb. 4.	Civil Service R. Co.	Ottawa	do White	500	12 00	
do 5.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	Lieut.-Col. Sinclair	2,500	60 00	
do 25.	30th Battalion	Guelph	Qtr.-Mast. Harvey	500	12 00	
do 28.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	1,000	24 00	
Mar. 7.	Domn. Rifle Associatn	Toronto	Lt.-Col. McPherson	12,100	290 40	
do 17.	Time gun	Ottawa	Post Office	Arty.am	44 30	
do 23.	Stadacona B. Asso.	Quebec	Capt. Voyer	1,000	24 00	
do 24.	20th Batt.	Neison	do Kerns	1,000	24 00	
do 30.	Stadacona R. Asso.	Quebec	do Voyer	500	12 00	
do 31.	8th Battalion	do	do Morgan	500	12 00	
do 31.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	do Guy	1,500	36 00	
do 31.	8th Battalion	Quebec	do Patterson	1,000	24 00	
April 9.	do	do	do Barrett	500	12 00	
do 13.	13th do	Hamilton	Qtr.-Master Mason	2,000	48 00	
do 15.	8th do	Quebec	Lieut. & Adjt O'Neil	1,000	24 00	
do 21.	27th do	Watford	Capt. Kingston	1,500	36 00	
do 27.	13th do	Hamilton	Qtr.-Master Mason	1,000	24 00	
do 28.	do	do	T. H. Marsh	1,000	24 00	
do 30.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	1,000	24 00	
May 10.	Brigade Gar. Artillery	Montreal	Lieut.-Col. Ferrier	500	12 00	
do 20.	Active Militia	Toronto	Armr.-Sgt Marston	2,000	48 00	
do 20.	Brigade Gar. Artillery	Montreal	Lieut.-Col. Ferrier	500	12 00	
do 31.	Active Militia	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	1,500	36 00	
do 31.	do	St. Johns, N.B.	Major Evans	3,500	84 00	
June 11.	Rifle Association	Ingersoll	R. A. Woodcock	1,000	24 00	
do 13.	33rd Battalion	Seaforth	Capt. Bull	500	12 00	
do 14.	42nd do	Almonte	Major Gemmell	500	12 00	
do 15.	13th do	Hamilton	Qtr.-Master Mason	1,000	24 00	
do 18.	7th do	London	Lieut.-Col. Lewis	1,500	36 00	
do 21.	G. T. R. Brigade	Montreal	Capt. Knott	2,000	48 00	
do 22.	Rifle Club	Quebec	R. H. Wurtele	500	12 00	
do 24.	13th Battalion	Hamilton	Capt. Moore	1,000	24 00	
do 25.	do	do	Lieut. Mason	1,000	24 00	
do 28.	54th do	Richmond	Capt. Esdaile	1,000	24 00	
do 30.	Active Militia	St. John, N.B.	Major Evans	1,000	24 00	
do 30.	do	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	8,500	204 00	
July 1.	8th Battalion	Quebec	Lieut. & Adjt O'Neil	500	12 00	
do 5.	30th do	Guelph	Qtr.-Mast. Harvey	500	12 00	
do 9.	Brigade Gar. Artillery	Ottawa	Capt. Cotton	500	12 00	
do 11.	Infantry Co.	Berthier	do Kittson	500	12 00	
do 11.	Brigade Gar. Artillery	Ottawa	do Egleson	500	12 00	
do 18.	8th Battalion	Quebec	Major Alley	500	12 00	
do 20.	Rifle Association	Ottawa	J. Pearson	500	12 00	
do 22.	Civil Service Rifle Co	do	Capt. White	500	12 00	
do 28.	57th Battalion	Peterborough	Lieut. Burnham	1,000	24 00	
do 31.	Active Militia	St. Johns, N.B.	Major Evans	1,000	24 00	
do 31.	do	Halifax, N.S.	Capt. Guy	7,500	180 00	
Aug. 1.	Rifle Association	Quebec	do Esdaile	6,000	144 00	
do 5.	Civil Service Rifle Co	Ottawa	do White	500	12 00	
do 5.	do	do	do do	500	12 00	
do 8.	Rifle Association	do	do Egleson	500	12 00	
do 9.	do	Toronto	Major Alger	1,000	24 00	
do 15.	30th Battalion	Guelph	Qtr.-Mast. Harvey	1,000	24 00	
do 15.	Rifle Association	Ottawa	Capt. Egleson	2,000	48 00	
do 11.	29th Battalion	Galt	do Peck	1,875	45 00	
do 15.	Active Militia	Toronto	Armr.-Sgt Marston	2,000	48 00	
do 15.	13th Battalion	Hamilton	Captain Moore	1,000	24 00	
do 16.	Rifle Club	Quebec	F. Lampson	500	12 00	
do 16.	2nd Battalion	Frederickton	Lieut.-Col. Gillmor	1,000	24 00	
do 17.	Rifle Association	Quebec	F. Lampson	2,000	48 00	
do 17.	28th Battalion	Stratford	Capt. Scott	1,000	24 00	
do 22.	Rifle Association	Ingersoll	R. A. Woodcock	1,000	24 00	
do 22.	Dominion Associatn	Frederickton	Lt.-Col. McPherson	10,000	240 00	
do 24.	Active Militia	Quebec	H. P. Roy	2,500	60 00	

\* For the Match which took place in 1869.

## RETURN of Ammunition sold during the year 1870.

Date.	Corps.	Station.	By whom Purchased.	No. of Rounds.	Amount.	Remarks.
					\$ cts.	
Aug. 26.	Rifle Association...	Ingersoll.....	R. A. Woodcock..	1,000	24 00	
do 27.	43rd Battalion....	Goulburn.....	Capt. Garvin.....	500	12 00	
do 31.	Rifle Coy.....	Ottawa.....	James Pearson....	500	12 00	
do 31.	Active Militia....	St. Johns, N.B..	Major Evans.....	15,000	360 00	
do 31.	do.....	Halifax, N.S....	Capt. Guy.....	20,000	480 00	
Sept. 2.	20th Battalion....	Halton.....	do Kerns.....	1,000	24 00	
do 14.	Rifle Club.....	Quebec.....	F. Lampson.....	500	12 00	
do 16.	Rifle Association..	Sherbrooke....	A. H. Whitecher..	500	12 00	
do 16.	Time Gun.....	Ottawa.....	Post Office.....	Arty.am	48 95	
do 19.	Civil Service R. Co.	do.....	Capt. White.....	500	12 00	
do 23.	43rd Battalion....	Goulburn.....	do Garvin.....	500	12 00	
do 30.	Ontario Rifle Asso.	Toronto.....	Major Scoble.....	18,225	437 40	
do 30.	Quebec do.....	Quebec.....	F. Lampson.....	500	12 00	
do 30.	Civil Service R. Co.	Ottawa.....	Capt. White.....	500	12 00	
do 30.	Active Militia....	St. Johns, N.B..	Major Evans.....	10,500	252 00	
do 30.	do.....	Halifax, N.S....	Capt. Guy.....	7,500	180 00	
do 30.	Ontario Rifle Asso.	Toronto.....	Major Alger.....	1,000	24 00	
Oct. 4.	Ramsay do.....	Almonte.....	P. McArthur.....	500	12 00	
do 12.	Civil Service R. Co.	Ottawa.....	Capt. White.....	500	12 00	
do 17.	8th Battalion.....	Quebec.....	Lieut. & Adj't O'Neil	500	12 00	
do 17.	Rifle Association..	Ottawa.....	Capt. Cotton.....	500	12 00	
do 18.	58th Battalion....	Marbleton.....	do Weyland.....	500	12 00	
do 21.	8th do.....	Quebec.....	J. H. Balfour.....	500	12 00	
do 26.	G. T. R. Brigade...	Brockville.....	Capt. Young.....	500	12 00	
do 27.	Militia Staff.....	Ottawa.....	Adjutant-General.	100	2 50	
do 27.	Civil Service R. Co.	do.....	Capt. White.....	500	12 00	
do 31.	Active Militia....	St. John, N.B..	Major Evans.....	4,000	96 00	
Nov. 11.	Militia Staff.....	Ottawa.....	Adjutant-General.	100	2 50	
do 14.	58th Battalion....	Marbleton.....	Capt. Weyland.....	500	12 00	
do 19.	53rd do.....	Bayfield.....	do Jackson.....	500	12 00	
do 30.	Garrison Battery...	Purcell's Cove..	do Bland.....	500	12 00	
Dec. 21.	27th Battalion....	Widder.....	do Gattis.....	500	12 00	
do 31.	Active Militia....	Halifax, N.S....	do Guy.....	1,000	24 00	
Total .....				195,400	4,783 05	



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1. LIEUT.-COL. J. B. TAYLOR, D.A.G.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Battal'n.									
		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.	Company.						
E Battery, Field Artillery, London..	Lt.-Col. J. Shanly.	3	70	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	61	Railway.	12 hours.	21 cents.	Very good.	None.
St. Thomas & London Squadron Cavalry No. 1 Troop .....	Major Cole .....	5	71	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	61	Railway.	24 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.
do 2 do .....	Capt. Bowbridge .....										
do 2 do .....	do Dempster .....										
7th Battalion, Light Infantry, London No. 1 Company .....	Lt.-Col. R. Lewis.	28	384	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	61	Railway.	12 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.
do 2 do .....		48									
do 3 do .....											
do 4 do .....											
do 5 do .....											
do 6 do .....											
do 7 do .....											
do 8 do .....											
22nd Battalion Rifles, Woodstock .....	Lt.-Col. Richardson	33	476	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade case.	108	Rt & Wg Rail	2 days.	19 cents.	Very good.	Private F. Spinks, No. 7 company, fracture of the clavicle.
No. 1 Company .....		59½									
do 2 do .....											
do 3 do .....											
do 4 do .....											
do 5 do .....											
do 6 do .....											
do 7 do .....											
do 8 do .....											

performed the Annual Drill for 1870.

Whether in possession of Band, Number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	F. of M.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
None.	None.	None.	Clothing good, guns and equipments in a most efficient state in every respect.	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Gunnr. J. Cook.	7·20	15th September.	17th September.	Used Spencer carbine for target practice, 10 rounds per man. Gunner J. Cook best shot in the corps, 23 points.
None.	None.	Head-quarters drill shed at St. Thomas.	Clothing good, sabres and carbines in good order.	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Trooper Oliver, 23 points..... Corporal Smith, 21 points.....	9·20 9·30	15th September.	17th September.	Squadron used Spencer carbine at target practice. Trooper Oliver, No. 1 troop, best shot in squadron, 23 points.
An excellent band of 25 musicians.	Yes.	Battalion drill shed at London	Uniform and great coats new, ardis & accoutrements very clean and in excellent order	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Sergeant Ryan Corpl. Adahead Sergt. Kenion Sergeant Bloom LaCorp Jackson ..... Prte. Sheppard Sgt. W. Elliott	20·20 14·40 16·80 9·40 21·70 ..... 28·80 33·	14th September.	17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Private Sheppard, No. 17 Company, 55 points.
An excellent band of 21 musicians.	None.	There are no drill sheds for any company in this battalion.	Uniform new, arms and accoutrements well kept.	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Private Ward do Gardon Sergt. Aulbrook do Munroe No return rec'vd Private Cross do Ellison do Wellfair	11·90 12· 19·30 12·50 ..... 14·5 18·80 20·5	15th September.	17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Private Ward, No. 1 company, 41 points.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

'MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 1.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport made of transport		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.
		Officers.	N. C. O. and men.			Battal'n.	Company.				
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.										
24th Battalion, Infantry, Chatham No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do	Lt.-Col. Smith	20	230	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	100	Str.	2 days.	23 cents.	Very good.	None
			46			100	do				
						112	W S				
						118	do				
						135	R S				
25th Battalion, Infantry, St. Thomas No. 1 Company do 3 do do 5 do do 6 do do 7 do	Major Ellison	20	253	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp	79	Rail	2 days.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.
			50 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>			128	RW				
						108	do				
						115	do				
						108	do				
26th Battalion Infantry, London No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do do 6 do do 7 do	Lt.-Col. Attwood	23	339	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	56	RW	2 days.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.
			48 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>			55	RW				
						79	RW				
						89	RW				
						55	Rail				
27th Battalion, Infantry, Sarnia No. 2 Company do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do do 6 do do 7 do do 8 do	Lt.-Col. Davis	29	323	9th September, at Sarnia, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	18	W	2 days.	From 19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> to 24 cents.	Very good.	None.
			46 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			12	M				
						33	Rail				
						36	RW				
						12	Str.				

performed the Annual Drill for 1870.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, Number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	REMARKS.
F. of M.							
A good band of 21 musicians, plays very well.	No regimental colors.	Battalion drilled at sheds. - Chatham.	Efficient.	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Bugler Lamb 10:20 Private Buttery 21:70 Sgt. McMichael 11:10 Private Britt 20:60 Sergeant Dixon 28:80	14th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Sergeant Dixon, No. 5 company, 50 points.
Brass band of 21 musicians, fair performers.	None.	Battalion drilled at sheds. Nos. 3, 5, 6, & 7. St. Thomas.	Clothing serviceable, arms and accoutrements in good order	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Prte. H. Lumis 17:20 Private Wright 23:70 Sergeant Newell 10:60 Prte. Stevenson 19:70 Private Walsh 7:70	14th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Private Stevenson, No. 6 company, Wallacetown, 52 points. No. 7 company use Spencer carbine, being mounted infantry company.
A good band of 21 musicians, plays very well.	None.	Company sheds. Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7 Companies.	Clothing good, arms and accoutrements well kept	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Private Betton 14:60 do Brown 18:80 do Lewis 12:70 do Johnstone 24:40 Sergt. Robinson 21:80 Two companies did not fire.	16th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Private Brown, No. 2 company, 50 points. Nos. 6 and 7 companies did not fire.
A very promising band, lately organized, 21 performers.	None.	No. 2 no shed. Good Co. drill sheds at Wilder, Warwick, Moore, Watford.	Clothing of some companies much worn, arms and accoutrements in serviceable order.	Inspection made by the Adjutant-General.	Yes. Sergt. McCabe 21:70 Trooper Barnes 5:60 Sergeant Lucas 29:90 do Ross 19:30 Prvte. McLaren 19:70 Corp. Vannakin 29:70 do Adams 15:80	15th September. 17th September.	Best shot in battalion, Corporal Vannakin, No. 7 company, 48 points. No. 3 used Spencer carbine.



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS, which have

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 1.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.		
		Battal'n.	Company.									
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.	Miles.	Mode.						
28th Battalion Infantry Stratford	Lt. Col. R. Service	24	269	53 1/2	5th October, at Stratford, 16 days.	Under canvas.	20	36 hours.	14 1/2 cents.	Very good.	None.	
No. 1 Company												
do 2 do												
do 3 do												
do 6 do												
do 7 do												
32nd Battalion Infantry Walkerton	Lt. Col. Sproat	27	324	54	13th September, at Goderich, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	70 35 40 60 50 80	W. g. do do do do do	36 hours.	19 1/2 cents.	Very good.	An officer, a sprained ankle.
No. 1 Company												
do 2 do												
do 3 do												
do 4 do												
do 5 do												
do 6 do												
33rd Battalion Infantry Goderich	Lt. Col. Ross	35	424	47	13th September, at Goderich, 16 days.	Under canvas in brigade camp.	22 13 15 33 12 52 13	Rail do W E W E do	48 hours.	19 1/2 cents.	Very good.	None.
No. 1 Company												
do 2 do												
do 3 do												
do 4 do												
do 5 do												
do 6 do												
do 7 do												
do 8 do												
do 9 do												
Infantry Company:— Windsor, County Essex	Capt. M. Richards	3	50		29th August, at Colchester, 16 days.	Under canvas.	18	W. The men provided their own transport to camp, at their own expense. 12 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.	

performed the Annual Drill for 1870.—Continued,

Whether in possession of Band, Number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
Brass band of 21 performers, very efficient.	None.	A company drill shed at Stratford, also at Blanshard, Fullarton	Clothing serviceable, arms and accoutrements well kept.	Manual and platoon, company and battalion movements, ve steadily performed in accordance with instructions. The weather being unfavorable the battalion was inspected in the drill sheds.	Yes. Private Thom 18 2 2 Corporal Carey 18 4 2 Sergeant Sizel 17 4 3 Sergeant Hardin 18 2 1 Pt. N. Patterson 18 2 4	13th October.	15th October.	Best shot in battalion, Sergeant Hardin, No. 6 company. 42 1/2 points.
Brass band, 21 musicians, proficiency good.	None.	C. B.S. C. in 3 cos.	Clothing good, except Nos 2 & 3 companies, arms & accoutrements in good order.	Inspection made by the Adjutant General.	Yes. Pt. M. Groether 20 3 7 do R. McIntosh 14 5 3 do S. Sheeton 14 4 do J. R. McGraw 17 13 do George Hill 20 3 9 Sergeant Clarke 13 4 5	16th September.	22nd September.	Best shot in battalion, Private J. R. McGraw, No. 4 company. 46 points.
Battalion brass band, 21 musicians, proficiency good.	None.	N. C. God. Co. in 2 cos.	Clothing good, except No. 7 company, arms and accoutrements in good order.	Inspection made by the Adjutant General.	Yes. Sergt. W. Potts 18 4 Private Graham 10 2 8 do Armstrong 14 8 Sergt. Tedford 14 3 0 do Joalyn 20 3 6 Private Bissitt 25 4 do J. Splan 24 4 0 do W. Hart 20 3 6 do R. Wilson 19 4 6	16th September.	22nd September.	Best shot in battalion, Sergeant Wm. Potts. 50 points.
None.	None.	None.	Clothing good, new great coats, arms and accoutrements clean.	Manual and platoon, company and Light Infantry drill, in accordance with instructions of the Adjutant General, creditably performed.	Target practice has been performed but no returns have been sent in.	Insp'ctd when on frontier service, 1 June	6th September.	

F. of M.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 1.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.	
		Battal'n.	Com-pany.								
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.		Miles.	Mode.				
Infantry Company :— Leamington, County Essex.....	Capt. J. Wilkinson	3	51	.....	28th August, at Leamington; 16 days.	Under canvas.		12 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1870.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, Number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements of Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspector.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
None.	None.	None.	Clothing newly issued, arms and accoutrements clean.	Manual and platoon, company and Light Infantry drill in accordance with instructions of the Adjutant General, creditably performed.	Target practice was performed by all. Best shot in corps Corporal Ley, 38 points.	19.	Inspected when on frontier service, 1 June. 6th September.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2 LIEUT.-COL. DURIE, D.A.G.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
Welland Field Battery	Major H. S. Hogg.	4	68	55	2nd June, 1870, Port Robinson, 6 days.	Men in billets.	Drilled at head quarters.	18 to 24 hours.	40 cents.	Good.	None reported.
Toronto Garrison Artillery .....	Captain McLean..	2	.....	40	Toronto, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
Collingwood Garrison Battery .....	Captain Hogg.....	3	.....	45	Collingwood, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
2nd Battalion, Q. O. R., Toronto .....	Lt.-Col. Gillmor..	30	400	44 44	Commenced 6th October, 1869, Toronto, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 2.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Officers.	N. C. O. and men.			Mills.	Mode.				
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.								
10th Royals, Toronto	Lt.-Col. Brunel...	35	450	45	Commenced 23rd October, 1869, Toronto, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
13th Battalion, Hamilton	Lt. Col. Skinner...	28	350	44	7th October, 1869, Hamilton, 13 days.	Men lived at home.	Drilled at head quarters.	12 hours.		Good	None reported.
5th Battalion, Simcoe No. 1 Company	Lt.-Col. Tisdale ...	24	250	42	6th June, 1869, Simcoe, 6 days.	Under canvas.	Hd. qrts. 15 wagon	24 hours.	25 cents.	Good.	1 Corporal severely injured by a horse. Case r'pd.
do 2 do	.....	.....									
do 3 do	.....	.....									
do 4 do	.....	.....									
do 5 do	.....	.....									
do 6 do	.....	.....	.....								
Independent Company Binbrook, V.M.	Captain Brown...	2	.....	40	Binbrook, 13 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.	24 hours.		Good.	None reported.
Sheffield Company	Captain McKnight	1	.....	30	Rockton 13 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.	24 hours.		Good.	None reported.

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70, &c.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.		Whether in possession of Colors.		Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.		General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.		Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.		Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.		Date of Inspection.		Date when drill was complete.		REMARKS.
Yes.		No colors.		Yes.		No colors.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		
Yes. 18 bandmen.		No colors.		Yes.		No colors.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		Very good company. Drilled well.
Company drill shed.		Clothing worn out, arms clean.		Company drill shed.		Clothing worn out, arms clean.		Company and skirmishing drill.		Company and skirmishing drill.		28th Sept.		28th Sept.		
Yes. 34, very good.		Yes.		Yes.		Yes.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		Very fine, even sized body of young men, very steady under arms, move very soldier-like and well. No. 7 company, Dundas. No. 8 do Watertown. Inspected at their respective head quarters, two very good companies attached to the 13th battalion.
Brass band, 40 (Very Bugle.....20) good.		Toronto drill shed, roof fallen in.		Hamilton, head quarters, drill shed.		Clothing good, arms, accoutrements, &c., very clean, good order.		Battalion movements.		Not required; annual drill, 1869-70.		17th May, 1870.		17th May, 1870.		
Yes. 18 bandmen.		No colors.		Yes.		No colors.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		Camp was well arranged and carried out. Battalion composed of an able bodied set of young fellows. Skirmished very well across country.
Company drill shed.		Clothing worn out, arms clean.		Company drill shed.		Clothing worn out, arms clean.		Company and skirmishing drill.		Company and skirmishing drill.		10 a. m. 11th June.		13th June, 1870.		
Yes. 40 (Very Bugle.....20) good.		Yes.		Yes.		Yes.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		F. of M.		Very fine body of young men, moved very well and very steadily. Non-Pivot Drill.
Brass band, 40 (Very Bugle.....20) good.		Toronto drill shed, roof fallen in.		Hamilton, head quarters, drill shed.		Clothing good, arms, accoutrements, &c., very clean, good order.		Battalion movements.		Not required; annual drill, 1869-70.		14th June, 1870.		14th June, 1870.		



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No 2.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Battal'n.				Miles.	Mode.				
		Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.							
Sault Ste. Marie Company .....	Captain Wilson...	2	....	40	Sault Ste Marie, 13 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.	24 hours.		Good.	None reported.
Collingwood Garrison Battery .....	Captain Hogg .....	3	....	45	17th September, Collingwood, 8 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
St. Catharines's Garrison Battery .....	Captain Oswald .....	3	....	50	1st September, St. Catharines, 8 days.	Not under canvas.	Head quarters.	12 hours.		Good.	None reported.
18th Battalion, Hamilton. No. 1 Company....	Lt.-Col. Skinner .....	28	380	48	Mustered 23rd July, Grimsby 10 days.	Under canvas.	20	12 hours.	25 cents.	Good.	None reported.
do 2 do .....	.....						Marchéd.				
do 3 do .....	.....										
do 4 do .....	.....										
do 5 do .....	.....										
do 6 do .....	.....										
do 7 do .....	.....										
do 8 do .....	.....										

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
Band 34; very good.	Yes.	Head quarters, drill shed Hamilton.	Very good order.	Battalion and Light Infantry movements. Drilled very well indeed.	Target practice performed when in camp. Grimsby. 16.84 First Prize: 18.24 Best Shot, 14.95 Sergt. Omand, 16.47 No. 2 Co. 50 pts. 17.36 Second Prize: 14.90 2nd Best Shot, 11.76 Corporeal Sache No. 2 Co. 49 pts. 15.79 Regimental Figure of merit	2 p.m., 1st August.	3rd August.	This regiment marched from Hamilton to Grimsby, 20 miles, on the 23rd July, went into camp same day. Every man marched back on 3rd Aug., having performed 10 days drill in camp. No casualties reported. Very fine body of young men, in very good order. Much credit is due to the Com. Officer, Staff & Officers.
		Head quarters, battery drill shed.	Very good order.	Drilled very well, both at company drill, heavy gun drill, and with their own two field pieces.	Target practice performed. Best Shot, Cpl. T. Therdell 34 points.	17.00	1st December.	Performed 1 days' practice with 32 pounder and 12 pounder Howitzer, made good practice at Port Dalhousie. This battery is in excellent order, very creditable to Captain Oswald, and the officers of the battery.
		2 Companies. Drill shed, Collingwood.	Very good order.	Small arms and company drill very fair. Heavy gun drill very good.	Target practice performed. Best Shot, Gun. G. Watson 19 points.	9.40	2 p.m., 26th September.	Men lived at their own houses during annual drill. Hay very bad during target practice.
		No drill shed.	Clothing new. Arms, &c. very clean.	Company and skirmishing drill.			19th October.	Fine body of young men, principally half-breeds, Drilled very well. Could handle the two 4 pounders very smartly, and work.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 2.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.							
20th Battalion, Oakville. No. 1 Company .... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 7 do ..... do 8 do .....	Lt. Col. Chisholm.	25	336	48	15th September, Oakville, 8 days.	Under canvas.	H Q 20 22 22 16 31 Wg. do do do do	24 to 36 hours.	25 cents.	Good.	None reported.
31st Battalion, Owen Sound. No. 1 Company .... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do ..... do 7 do .....	Lt. Col. Pollard ..	27	315	45	4th July, Owen Sound.	Under canvas.	H Q 30 6 30 H Q { 10 30 Wg. do Str. do	24 to 18 hours.	28½ cents.	Good.	None reported.
35th Battalion, Barrie No. 1 Company .... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do ..... do 7 do ..... do 9 do ..... do 10 do .....	Lt. Col. McKenzie	30	360	40	19th September, Barrie, 8 days.	Under canvas.	H Q 32 16 23 H Q 30 18 28 35 Str. do 23 R 5 W 12 R 23 w	24 to 36 hours.	20 cents per diem.	Good.	A man injured by a horse. Case reported.

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71, &c.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available, and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspections, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps and name of best shot in Corps.	F. of M.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.									
Band 18, very good.	Yes.	None.	Clothing worn. Arms and Accoutrements in good order.	Battalion and Light Infantry movements.	Target practice performed in camp. <table border="1"> <tr><td>16.80</td></tr> <tr><td>17.02</td></tr> <tr><td>13.34</td></tr> <tr><td>14.37</td></tr> <tr><td>23.76</td></tr> <tr><td>15.40</td></tr> </table> Regimental Figure of merit... 16.78 1st Prize, Best Shot, Cpl. Stevenson, No. 5 Co. 45 pts 2nd Prize, 2nd Best Shot, Sgt. Major McKay. 40 ,,	16.80	17.02	13.34	14.37	23.76	15.40		2 p.m., 20th September.	24th September.	This regiment was inspected by the Adjutant General of Militia. Went through a field day, skirmishing, &c. The Adjutant General expressed himself much gratified at the state of the arms,—very good order—the appearance of the men, and the manner in which they performed their drill.			
16.80																		
17.02																		
13.34																		
14.37																		
23.76																		
15.40																		
Band 20, very fair.	Yes.	Battalion head quarters, drill shed, Owen Sound.	Clothing worn out. Arms and Accoutrements in good order.	Battalion and Light Infantry movements. Skirmished uncommonly well across country.	Target practice performed. <table border="1"> <tr><td>14.20</td></tr> <tr><td>15.65</td></tr> <tr><td>20.84</td></tr> <tr><td>17.35</td></tr> <tr><td>12.03</td></tr> <tr><td>21.46</td></tr> <tr><td>18.00</td></tr> </table> Rgmtl. Figure of merit 31st Bat. 17.07 1st Prize, Best Shot Cpl. G. Moore, No. 6 Co. 40 pts 2nd Prize, 2nd Best Shot, Pvt. Govett, No. 2 Co 88 ,,	14.20	15.65	20.84	17.35	12.03	21.46	18.00		11 a.m., 12th July.	15th July.	31st County Grey Battalion is composed of a remarkably fine body of young men, moved and drilled very well, and very soldier-like.		
14.20																		
15.65																		
20.84																		
17.35																		
12.03																		
21.46																		
18.00																		
Band 35, good.	Yes.	Battalion head quarters drill shed, Barrie. Requires repairs.	Clothing worn. Arms and Accoutrements in good order.	Battalion and Skirmishing drill very good.	Target practice performed in camp. <table border="1"> <tr><td>18.03</td></tr> <tr><td>12.74</td></tr> <tr><td>14.40</td></tr> <tr><td>11.55</td></tr> <tr><td>8.21</td></tr> <tr><td>13.09</td></tr> <tr><td>14.58</td></tr> <tr><td>16.34</td></tr> <tr><td>12.45</td></tr> </table> Rgmtl. Figure of Merit 35th Bat. 13.48 1st Prize, Best Shot, Private T. McKay, No. 2 Company..... 46 pts 2nd Prize 2nd Best Shot Sgt. Gilkinson, No. 9 Company. ... 41 ,,	18.03	12.74	14.40	11.55	8.21	13.09	14.58	16.34	12.45		2 p.m., 21st September.	28th September.	The Adjutant General inspected this regiment, its arms, accoutrements, and clothing; went through a field day. The Adjutant General expressed himself as much pleased with the arms and soldier like appearance of the men, and the manner in which they performed the movements required of them.
18.03																		
12.74																		
14.40																		
11.55																		
8.21																		
13.09																		
14.58																		
16.34																		
12.45																		

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3. LIEUT.-COL. PATTERSON, ACTING D.A.G.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to pro- ceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Battal'n.	Com- pany.			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
14th Battalion, King- ston .....	Lt.-Col. Callaghan.	24	330	55	13 days' drill done during the year.	No.	All in Kingston	4 hours.		Good.	None.
Garrison Battery, Na- panee .....	Capt. Hooper.....	3	....	55	13 days' drill done during the year.	No.	All in Napanee	4 hours.		Good.	None.
Troop Cavalry, Na- panee .....	Lt.-Col. Swetman.	7	...	55	13th June, Napanee, 13 days.	In billets-1	20 M.	24 hours.	\$1 per day for man and horse.	Good.	None.
Garrison Battery, Port Hope .....	Capt. Sculthorp...	3	....	55	13 days' drill done during the year.	No.	All in Port Hope.	4 hours.		Good.	None.
Garrison Battery, Co- bourg .....	Capt. Dumble ....	3	....	55	13 days' drill done during the year.	No.	All in Cobourg.	4 hours.		Good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colours.	Class of Drill Sheds available, and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection. Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
						F. of M.	
Yes; 21 and good band.	None.	Kingston drill shed.	Good.	Battalion and Light Infantry drill. Yes.	Private G. Urquhart, No. 4 Company.	44 at 200, 400, and 700 yards. 24th May.	
	None.	None.	Good.	Company drill and gun exercise. Well. Yes.	No report.	15th June.	
	None.	None.	Good.	Marching and sword exercise. Well. Yes.	None.	16th June. 18th June.	
	None.	Battalion shed, Port Hope.	Good.	Company drill and gun exercise. Well. Yes.	No report.	24th June. 16th June.	
	None.	Battalion shed, Cobourg.	Good.	Company drill and gun exercise. Well. Yes.	None.	27th June. 30th June.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 3.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Battal'n.				Miles.	Mode.				
		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
Squadron Cavalry.... 1st Troop, Kingston 2nd do Loughboro'	Major Duff ..... do ..... Major Wood.....	3 3 5	110	Horses, 53 118.	22nd June, at Kingston, 8 days.	Under canvas.	16 M.	12 hours.	18 cents.	Very good.	None.
Field Battery, Kingston .....	Major Drummond.	3		Horses, 65 55.	22nd June, Kingston, 8 days.	Under canvas.		8 hours.	19½ cents per man.	Very good.	None.
47th Battalion, Kingston .....	Lt.-Col. Hamilton.	24	358		22nd June, at Kingston, 8 days.	Under canvas.	18 13 3 3 2 4 18	20 hours.	18 cents.	Very good.	None.
No. 1 Company .... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do ..... do 7 do .....	Capt. Spooner .... do Hunter ..... do Irvine ..... do Smith ..... do Macaulay.... do Going ..... do Joyner .....	2 3 3 3 3 3 2	51				Wg. do M. do M do Wg.				
48th Battalion, Napanee .....	Lt.-Col. Fowler...	25	330		22nd June, at Kingston, 8 days.	Under canvas.	40 40 25 25 15 15	24 hours.	25 cents.	Very good.	None.
No. 1 Company .... do 2 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do ..... do 8 do .....	Capt. Joyner ..... Lieut. McDonald. Capt. Campbell... do Patterson... do Fairfield.... do Amey .....	3 2 2 3 3 3	55 55 55 55 55	55			Wg. do Rail S. Wg. do				

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available, and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS
Yes; 20 instruments, and plays well.	No.	Kingston drill shed.	Clothing indifferent, arms and accoutrements in good order.	Battalion movements and skirmishing very well performed. Yes.	All the men in camp fired 15 rounds each. Best shot in battalion, (No report yet).	30th June and 1st July.	1st July.	
Yes; 19 instruments, and plays well.	No.	Kingston drill shed.	Good, except great coats.	Marching, changing front, and firing, very well performed.	No target practice done in camp.	1st July.	1st July.	
No.	No.	Kingston drill shed.	Good, except trousers.	Sword exercise, skirmishing, and charging, very well performed.	No target practice done in camp.	1st July.	1st July.	
No.	No.	Kingston drill shed.	Battalion movements and skirmishing very well performed. Yes.	All the men in camp fired 15 rounds each. Sergt. John Bailey best shot in corps; score 48 points.	All the men in camp fired 15 rounds each. Best shot in battalion, (No report yet).	30th June and 1st July.	1st July.	

F.of.M.



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.		
		Battal'n.	Com-pany.										
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.									
Troop Cavalry, Napanee .....	Lt.-Col. Swetman.	6		45 Horses, 51	29th August, Adol-phinstown, 8 days.		Under canvas.	80	M.	6 hours.	50 cents per man and horse.	Very good.	None.
16th Battalion, Pictou No. 1 Company .... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do ..... do 7 do ..... do 8 do ..... do 9 do .....	Lt.-Col. Ross ..... Capt. Wright ..... do Patterson ..... Lieut. Weeks ..... do Ackerman ..... Capt. Clapp ..... do Johnson ..... do Peterson ..... do Dempsey .....	32 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33	345 49 31 44 33 36 52 49 51	43	29th August, Pictou, 8 days.		Under canvas.	10 55 7 7 40 45	W W S S W do	24 hours.	25 cents, paid by the County Council.	Very good.	None.
15th Bat., Belleville .. No. 1 Company .... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do .....	Lt.-Col. Campbell. Capt. Henderson .. do Bogart ..... do Henderson .. do Lazier ..... do Crozier ..... do Mackie .....	24 33 33 33 33 33 23	319 55 55 53 52 55 55	53	5th September, Belleville, 8 days.		Under canvas.	5	2	2 hours.	22 cents.	Very good.	None.
49th Bat., Streling .... No. 1 Company .... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do .....	Lt.-Col. Brown ... Capt. Huntley .... do Boulter ..... do Vandervoort .. do Rawe ..... do Anderson ... do Day .....	23 33 33 33 33 33 22	340 65 55 55 55 55 55	56	5th September, Belleville, 8 days.		Under canvas.	21 15 32 21 21 8	W S S S S S	24 hours.	21 cents.	Very good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available, and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms, & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
Yes; 16 instruments; \$200; very good.	Yes.	One at Milford.	Clothing bad, accoutrements old and rotten, arms good.	Skirmishing, charging, &c., very well performed.	None.	6th September.	7th September.	Inspected by the Adjutant General.
Yes; 18 instruments; good.	Yes.	None.	Arms and clothing good, accoutrements old and bad.	Manual and platoon battalion movements and Light Infantry very well performed. Yes.	All the men in camp fired 15 rounds each at 200 and 400 yards; no 600 yards range available; best shot in battalion, Capt. George Fox, 34 points.	No report.	6th September. 6th September.	Inspected by the Adjutant General. The accoutrements of this battalion are old, and should be replaced with new.
Yes; 18 instruments; good.	None.	One company shed, Trenton.	Arms and accoutrements good, clothing worn out.	Manual and platoon battalion movements and Light Infantry very well performed. Yes.	All the men in camp fired 15 rounds each; best shot in battalion, Pte. Geo. Consaul, 34 points.	7 <sup>54</sup> 7 <sup>57</sup>	7th September. 13th September.	Inspected by the Adjutant General. The accoutrements are old and worn out.
Yes; 18 instruments; good.	None.	One company shed, Trenton.	Arms and accoutrements good, clothing worn out.	Manual and platoon battalion movements and Light Infantry very well performed. Yes.	All the men in camp fired 15 rounds each; best shot in battalion, Sgt. Orønhycedekha 48 points.	14 <sup>54</sup> 13 <sup>57</sup>	7th September. 13th September.	Inspected by the Adjutant General.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
Squadron Cavalry, Cobourg..... 1st Troop..... 2nd do.....	Lt.-Col. Boulton... Capt. Regan..... Lt.-Col. Smart....	9	120 53 67	Horses, 129, 60	15th September, 8 days.	Under canvas.	7 Marched.	24 hours.	26 cents per man. 26 cents per horse.	Very good.	None.
Garrison Battery, Cobourg.....	Capt. Dumble....	3		55	15th September, 8 days.	Under canvas.		1 hour.	29 cents.	Very good.	None.
40th Battalion Cobourg No. 1 Company..... do 2 do..... do 3 do..... do 4 do..... do 5 do..... do 6 do..... do 7 do..... do 8 do..... do 9 do.....	Lt.-Col. Smith.... Capt. Graveley... do Floyd..... do Bonnycastle.. do Webb..... do Giffard..... do Rogers..... do Vars..... do Duncan..... do Hurlbut.....	30 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2	430 55 59 47 50 31 42 58 45 44	48	15th September, at Cobourg, 8 days.	Under canvas.	46 25 7 16 23 33 WR do Wg. do Rail RW do	6 hours.	21 cents.	Good.	None.
57th Battalion, Peterborough..... No. 1 Company..... do 2 do..... do 3 do..... do 4 do..... do 5 do..... do 6 do.....	Lt.-Col. Poole.... Capt. H. Rogers... do Kennedy.... do Green..... do J. Rogers.... do Grover..... do Blacklock....	23 2 3 3 3 3 3	317 61 55 49 42 49 61	53	15th September, at Cobourg, 8 days.	Under canvas.	37 37 37 37 45 } 37 } & Wg. & Zg.	12 hours.	21 cents.	Good.	Capt. and Adjutant J. Rogers thrown from his horse and much hurt.

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band. No. of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
Good band, 18 instruments.	No	3 Companies shed at Cobourg and Port Hope.	Good.	Skirmishing, charging, very well performed.	No target practice.	22nd September.	24th September.	Inspected by the Adjutant General.
No.	No.	3 Companies shed at Cobourg.	Good.	Battalion drill skirmishing, and practice with 32lb. gun, very well.		No report.	22nd September. 24th September.	Inspected by the Adjutant General.
Good band, 24 instruments.	Yes.	One 3 Companies at Cobourg, one company at Cold Springs, and one at Grafton.	Nos. 1, 2, and 3, clothing good, others indifferent, arms and accoutrements in good order.	Battalion movements and skirmishing very well performed. Yes.	All the men in camp fired 15 rounds each; best shot in the battalion, Pte. Edwd. Taylor, No. 4 Company.	12.97	22nd September. 24th September.	Inspected by the Adjutant General.
Good band, 17 instruments.	Yes.	One 3 companies at Peterboro, 3-company at company's head quarters.	Arms and accoutrements good, Nos. 1 and 6 companies good clothing, others worn out.	Battalion movements and skirmishing very well performed. Yes.	All the men in camp fired 15 rounds each; best shot in the battalion, Crpl. English, Co. 1 Company.	4.83	22nd September. 24th September.	Inspected by the Adjutant General.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No 3.— <i>Concluded.</i>		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Battal'n.				Company.					
		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.		Miles.	Mode.				
46th Bat., Port Hope. No. 1 Company	Lt.-Col. Williams.	25	335	26th September, Port Hope, 8 days.	Under canvas.	18	Rail	7 hours.	22 cents.	Very good.	None.
do 2	Capt. Sculthorp	3	40								
do 3	do Dingwall	3	58								
do 4	do Benson	2	63								
do 5	do Graham	2	49								
do 6	do Dundass	3	48								
do 7	do Preston	3	54								
	do McDermid	2	23								
45th Bat., Bowmanville No. 1 Company	Lt.-Col. Cubitt	28	344	28th September, at Bowmanville, 8 days.	Under canvas.	10	Wg.	10 hours	26½ cents.	Good.	None.
do 2	Capt. Scott	3	51								
do 3	do Tucker	3	49								
do 4	do Broden	3	54								
do 5	do Robson	3	47								
do 6	do Cottingham	3	43								
do 7	do Thirkell	2	50								
	do Smyth	3	50								

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
Good band, 24 instruments.	Yes, one only.	One 3-company at Fort Hope, four at company's head quarters.	Clothing bad, arms and accoutrements good.	Battalion movements and skirmishing very well performed. Yes.	No target practice in camp in consequence of wet weather.	5th October.	5th October.	
Good band, 21 instruments.	No.	Seven available for companies at the head quarters.	All good.	Battalion movements and skirmishing very well performed. Yes.	All the men in camp fired 15 rounds each; best shot in battalion, Pte. Bidcock.	7th October.	8th October.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4. LIEUT.-COL. ATCHERLEY, D.A.G.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of day's drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
Field Battery, Ottawa	Capt. Forsyth ....	5	.....	63	Part in autumn, part in spring.	Not under canvas.	Driver's live in the Country.	4 hours.		Good.	One man, concussion of brain.
O. B. Gar. Artillery ..	Lt.-Col. Forrest ..	8	145		Part in autumn, part in spring.	Not under canvas.		3 hours.		Good.	None.
do 2 do .....	do Cotton .....	}	.....	36 25							
do 4 do .....	do Cluff .....										
do 6 do .....	do Graham .....										
18th Battalion, Vankleekhill .....	Lt.-Col. Higginson	20	220		28th June, Hawkesbury Mills.	Under canvas.	8 5 16 40	24 hours.	23 cents.	With one exception, good.	One seriously ill.
No. 1 Company .....	Capt. Higginson ..	}	.....	44							
do 2 do .....	do McIntosh .....										
do 3 do .....	do Butterfield .....										
do 4 do .....	do Ogden .....										
do 5 do .....	do McLean .....										
41st Bat., Brockville.	Lt.-Col. Crawford.	23	320		Sept. 5th, 1870, Brigade Camp, Prescott.	Under canvas.	45 12 45 30 28 33 40	24 hours.	25 cents.	Generally good, one exception.	One seriously ill.
Gananoque B. Gar. A.	Capt. Brough .....	}	.....	45 71							
No. 1 Company .....	do Cook .....										
do 2 do .....	do Legge .....										
do 3 do .....	do Lander .....										
do 4 do .....	do Wright .....										
do 5 do .....	do Brown .....										
do 6 do .....	do O'Neil .....										
42nd Bat., Brockville.	Lt.-Col. Buell .....	22	339		Sept. 5th, 1870, Brigade Camp, Prescott.	Under canvas.	13 12 50 91 33 40	24 hours.	23 cents.	With one or two exceptions, good.	One seriously ill.
B. & O. Rail G. Art.	Capt. Worsley .....	}	.....	48 52							
No. 1 Company .....	do McDougall .....										
do 2 do .....	do G. Redmond .....										
do 3 do .....	do Spillman .....										
do 4 do .....	do Fraser .....										
do 5 do .....	do J.P. Redmond .....										
do 6 do .....	do Anderson .....										





INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have performed

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of day's drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.
		Battal'n.	Company.							
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.	Miles.	Mode.				
43rd Battalion, Ottawa No. 3 Company do 4 do do 5 do do 6 do do 7 do do 8 do do 9 do	Lt.-Col. Bearman	} 26	312	} 44 57	Under Canvas.	Wagon and Rail.	24 hours.	23 cents.	Good.	A few sick.
	Capt. Morgan									
	do Conley									
	do Good									
	do Garvin									
	do Davidson									
	do Helmer									
	do McGregor									
	Sept. 5th, 1870. Brigade Camp, Prescott, 16 days.									
56th Battalion, Prescott Iroquois B. Gar. Art. No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 5 do do 6 do do 7 do	Lt.-Col. Jessup	} 25	303	} 42 28	Under Canvas.	Rail	15 hours.	25 cents.	With one or two exceptions, good.	A few sick.
	Capt. McDonell									
	do Armstrong									
	do Mooney									
	do Campbell									
	do Bredin									
	do Checkley									
	do Carnichael									
Sept. 5th, 1870. Brigade Camp, Prescott, 16 days.										
59th Bat., Cornwall No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 6 do do 7 do	Lt.-Col. Bergin	} 21	248	} 41 33	Under Canvas.	Rail	24 hours.	18 cents.	Good.	
	Capt. M. Court									
	do Mattice									
	do Mc Lennan									
	do Mc Lennan									
	do Fulton									
	do McDairmid									
	Sept. 5th, 1870. Brigade Camp, Prescott, 16 days.									

the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS
F.of.M.								
A fair brass band, 12 performers.	No.	A good brass band, 12 performers.	No.	No Band.				
A two companies one at Cornwall.	No.	One Battalion at Prescott, and one Company at Burritt's Rapids, and Millers' Corners, respectively.	One Company shed at Metcalfe, N. Gower, Richmond, Goulburn, Manotick, and Vernon. The one at Bell's Corners and Huntley burned down by bush fires.	Fair, some Companies require new clothing.	Brigade field day, in accordance with A.G.'s instructions. Much improvement while in camp. A very fine strong body of men.	Abstract attached.	14th Sept., 1870. 14th Sept., 1870.	Owing to most of the men being burned out, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies have not yet performed the drill. The Adjutant-General was present one day while in camp.
Some of the clothing soiled, but stores generally good.	No.	Clothing of two Companies require renewing. Balance of stores, good.	Brigade field day. Smart and efficient. Several of the companies made much improvement whilst in camp.	Brigade field day. made considerable progress and improvement while in camp.	Abstract attached.	Abstract attached.	14th Sept., 1870. 14th Sept., 1870.	No. 4 Company has not yet performed the drill. The Adjutant-General was present one day in camp.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have performed

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.
		Battal'n.	Company.								
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
Ottawa Rifle Co.....	Capt. Mowat .....	3		37		Not under Canvas.		3 hours.		Good.	
Civil Service Rifles, Ottawa.....	Capt. White.....	2		29		Not under canvas.		1 hour.		Good.	
Infantry Company, Pembroke.....	Capt. Dickson ....	3		43		Not under canvas.		3 hours.		Good.	
Infantry Company, Hawkesbury.....	Capt. Urquhart...	3		55	Maximum strength			1 hour.			

the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms & Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	F.of.M.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
No.	No.	in A poor one in Ottawa.	Good.	Manual and platoon Battalion drill, and skirmishing. Compy. efficient.	Abstract attached.		28th June, 1870.	28th June, 1870.	Paraded with Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery for inspection, which was performed by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, B.M.
No.	No.	A poor one in Ottawa.	Good.	Manual and platoon Battalion drill, and skirmishing. Require more drill.	Abstract attached.		28th June, 1870.	28th June, 1870.	Paraded with Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, for inspection, which was performed by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, B.M. Accoutrements not complete.
No.	No.	None.	Good.	Company drill and skirmishing.	Abstract attached.				This Company drilled twice a day for five weeks. Instructor sent from Brockville. As drill terminated during Fenian raid, was unable to make inspection, men so scattered, lumbering, &c., that a respectable number could not be got together afterwards. Stores are well kept.
A good one.			Clothing and Accoutrements worn out.						This Company has not yet performed the drill.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS, which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5. LIEUT.-COL. W. O. SMITH, D.A.G.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.
		Battal'n.	Company.								
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
Troop of Cavalry, Montreal .....	Captain Muir.....	3	38	.....	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at Troop head quarters			12	Not applicable to the city corps.	
F <sup>ld</sup> Battery Montreal	Lt.-Col. Stevenson	4	72	.....	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at Battery head quarters.			24	Not applicable to the city corps.	
Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Montreal.	Lt.-Col. Ferrier....	16	231	39	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at Brigade head quarters.			12	Not applicable to the city corps.	
No. 1 Company Engineers, Montreal...	Capt. Rutherford..	2	30	.....	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at company head quarters.			6	Not applicable to the city corps.	
No. 2 Company Engineers, Montreal ..	Major Kennedy...	3	42	.....	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at company head quarters.			6	Not applicable to the city corps.	



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.				Hrs			
1st Battalion P. of W. Rifles, Montreal . . . .	Major Bond . . . . .	15	208	52	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at battalion head quarters		12	Not applicable to the city corps.		
3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles, Montreal . . . .	Major Bethune . . . .	17	224	37	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at battalion head quarters.		12	Not applicable to the city corps.		
5th Battalion Royal L. I. Montreal . . . .	Lt.-Col. Routh . . . .	17	207	34	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at battalion head quarters.		12	Not applicable to the city corps.		
6th Battalion Hochelaga, L. I. Montreal	Major Martin . . . . .	14	154	38	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at battalion head quarters.		12	Not applicable to the city corps.		
Battery of Garrison Artillery, St. John's	Major Drumm . . . . .	2	49	.....	13 days drill performed at head quarters.	Performed at battery head quarters.		6	Not applicable to the city corps.		

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	REMARKS
F.O.F.M.							
25 drums and fifes, very good.	Yes.	Drill hall, Montreal.	Good, with the exception of trousers.	Ordinary drill movements in accordance with instructions.		16th June, 1870.	
Fair brass band, 25 instruments.	Yes.	Drill hall, Montreal.	Good, with the exception of trousers.	Ordinary drill movements in accordance with instructions.		16th June, 1870.	
32 drums and fifes, very good.	No.	Drill hall, Montreal.	Good, with the exception of trousers.	Ordinary drill movements in accordance with instructions.		16th June, 1870.	
None.	Yes.	Drill hall, Montreal.	Good, with the exception of trousers.	Ordinary drill movements in accordance with instructions.		16th June, 1870.	
None.						3rd February, 1870.	
Good.				Ordinary drill movements in accordance with instructions.		16th June, 1870.	



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.		
		Battal'n.	Company.									
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.		Miles.	Mode.					
No. 1 Troop of Cavalry Montreal	Captain Muir	3	35	.....	28th July, at Selby Grange, near Montreal, 8 clear days.	Under canvas.	2½	Marched.	6	Men 50 cents, horses 30 cents.	Good.	One man kicked by a horse whilst at drill.
St. Andrews Troop of Cavalry	Major Burwash	3	49	.....	2nd July, at St. Andrews, 8 clear days.	Billeted at head quarters.	.....	.....	12	Men 19½ cents, horses 25 cents.	Good.	None.
1st Battalion, or P. of W. Rifles, Montreal	Major Bond	16	190	48	22nd July, at St. John's, 8 clear days.	Under canvas.	27	Railway.	12	37½ cents.	Fair.	None.
Cookshire Troop of Cavalry	Lieut. Taylor	1	50	.....	20th September, near Sherbrooke, 8 clear days.	Under canvas.	20	Marched.	4	36 cents.	Good.	None.
Sherbrooke Troop of Cavalry	Major Stevens	3	49	.....	20th September, near Sherbrooke, 8 clear days.	Under canvas.	2	Marched.	4	35 cents.	Good.	None.



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS, which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.
		Battal'n.	Company.							
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	Officers. N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.			Miles. Modt.	Hrs			
53rd Batt. Sherbrooke No. 1 Company	Lt.-Col. Ibbotson.									
" 2 "	"									
" 3 "	"	20	244	40.66	20th September, near Sherbrooke, eight clear days.	3 3 6 3 3 3	9	30 cents.	Good.	None.
" 4 "	"									
" 5 "	"									
" 6 "	"									
54th Batt. Richmond No. 1 Company	Lieut.-Col. Lord Aylmer.									
" 2 "	"									
" 3 "	"	17	255	42.50	20th September, near Sherbrooke, eight clear days.	40 35 30 13 42 53	9	30 cents.	Good.	None.
" 4 "	"									
" 5 "	"									
" 6 "	" (attached)									
58th Batt. Robinson No. 1 Company	Lieut.-Col. Cook.									
" 2 "	"									
" 4 "	"									
" 6 "	"									
" 7 "	"									
" 8 "	"									
" 10 "	"	31	469	46.90	20th September, near Sherbrooke, eight clear days.	28 40 30 17 24 35 20	36	30 cents.	Good.	None.
" 3 "	"									
" 5 "	"									
" 9 "	"				22nd September, at Winslow, eight clear days.	18	W.			

Performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	F. of M.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
Brass band, 19 musicians, good.	No.	Battalion drill shed at Robinson.	No. 1 company clothing good, No. 9 company trousers much worn, remainder good, remaining companies' clothing much worn, arms, &c. in fair order.	General inspection and field day under the command of the Adjutant General of Militia.	As per target practice returns (best shot), Sergt. A. M. Leod, No. 5 company.	Batt. 22.16 29.14 16.39 did not complete 12.28 22.66 22.00 22.16	30th September, 1870.	27th September, 1870.	These companies were specially authorized, in consequence of distance, to perform their drill, independently of the brigade.
Brass band, 16 musicians, very good.	No.	None.	Clothing of Drummondville company good, remaining companies' much worn, arms, &c. in fair order.	General inspection and field day under the command of the Adjutant General of Militia.	As per target practice returns (best shot), Private G. A. Shaw, No. 1 company.	Batt. 16.60 22.69 14.07 14.93 19.80 15.47 12.17	27th September, 1870.	28th September, 1870.	The Drummondville Company was attached to this battalion for the period of training.
Fife and drum band, 18 members, fair.	Yes	Battalion drill shed at Sherbrooke, but as yet not available for volunteers.	Clothing of Nos. 1 and 6 companies' good, remaining companies' much worn, arms, &c. in fair order.	General inspection and field day under the command of the Adjutant General of Militia.	As per target practice returns (best shot), Private E. Noe, No. 3 company.	Batt. 12.82 8.81 16.40 12.28 13.86 did not complete 14.52	27th September, 1870.	28th September, 1870.	

INSPECTION REPORT of CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7. LIEUT.-COL. DUCHESNAY, ACTING D.A.G.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to pro- ceed to muster, and mode of transport.		Time required to concentrate the Battalion or Corps.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, or encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.
		Battal'n.	Com- pany-			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
8th Battalion Rifles, Quebec, 4 Companies	Lieut.-Col. Reeve.	16	156	38.4	16 days.	Head quarters, drill shed.		24 hours.		Very good.	None.
Squadron Cavalry, Quebe .....	Lt.-Col. Forsyth..	9	89 horses.	45.1	16 days.	Head quarters, Plains of Abraham.		24 hours.		Very good.	None.
Quebec Field Battery	Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne .....	5	54 horses.	59	Quebec, 27th May, 1870, 16 days 3 hours. Drill was done at head quarters.			12 hours.			

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.

Whether in possession of Band, No. of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection. Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
F. of M.							
None.	None.	Battalion drill shed.	Very good.	Manual and platoon battalion movements, deploying into line at the double, and firing volley and independently as each company arrived in position, skirmishing through all the different charges of light infantry at the sound of the bugle.	No returns for 1869-70.	27th April, 1870. 27th April, 1870.	Insp'd by Lt.-Col. Casault who complimented the officers and men on their high order of efficiency, and for the alacrity with which they mustered for actual service when called out by the Government, and by the report, he would make to the Government on their efficiency, he felt satisfied the battalion would receive some special mark of approbation by the Commander-in-Chief.
None.	None.	Riding school.	Very good.	Marching past, trotting past in troop, reversing front and galloping past in troops, field movements and sword exercise, the whole very creditably performed.	No returns for 1869-70.	25th April, 1870. 25th April, 1870.	Insp'd by Lt.-Col. Casault who stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the clear and soldier-like appearance of the squadron. He remarked that they always turned out full strength. He thought the horses very good, and the movements done in a very creditable manner.
		Battalion drill shed. Clothing in good order.—Very good.		The appearance of men and horses on parade and general turn-out was very creditable, as also the facility of movements and knowledge of their duties at drill displayed by the officers and men of the battery.	Drill 1869-70.	17th June, 1870. 17th June, 1870.	The drill of this battery is excellent and great credit is due to Lieut.-Colonel Lamontagne, for its efficient state.

INSPECTION REPORT of CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days's drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.	
		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.					
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.								
Beauce Provisional Batt., Ste. Marie No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do	Major Duchesnay Capt. Labrecque do Paradis do Bernier do Labrecque Lieut. Gilbert	12	235	47	At Ste. Marie, 1st July, 1870, 8 days complete.	Under canvas, 38 tents.	60 72 72 27 60 Hd.	W. do do do Qrs.	48 hours.	25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
70th Battalion Ste. Geneviève No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do do 6 do	Lt.-Col. Massicotte Capt. Lacoucière do Trepanier do F. Trudel do du Tremblay do J. Massicotte do P. O. Trudel	25	270	45	At Deschambault, 1st July, 1870, 8 days complete brigaded.	Under canvas, 43 tents.	24 33 24 32 33 45	1/2 Bt do do do do do	24 hours.	25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
Portneuf Provisional Batt., St. Raymond No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do	Major Panet Capt. Beaudry do Gendron do Fecteau do Brunet do Dussault	18	245	49	At Deschambault, 1st July, 1870, 8 days complete brigaded.	Under canvas, 30 tents.	30 55 Hd. 37 21	Str. 1/2 Bt Qrs. 7 W 30 B C.	24 hours.	25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, No. of musicians and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Future of Movements at Inspections, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	REMARKS.
None.	None.	None.	In want of new clothing. Very good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements, very fairly performed, skirmishing.		30th June, 1870, and 7th July, 1870.	This battalion assembled for the first time, and performed the annual for 1869 and 1870, and also, the annual drill for 1870 and 1871, making very great progress. The officers commanding, deserve great praise,
16 musicians. Band efficient.	No.	None.	In want of new clothing. Very good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements, skirmishing, and brigade movements, very well performed.	No. 1 Company 913 do 2 do 742 do 3 do 827 do 4 do 636 do 5 do 5	8th July, 1870. 8th July, 1870.	Brigaded at Deschambault, with the Portneuf and County of Quebec battalions, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lamontagne. The brigade movements were very well performed.
None.	No.	None.	In want of new clothing. Very good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements, skirmishing, and brigade movements, very well performed.	No. 1 Company 513 do 2 do 522 do 3 do 416 do 4 do 51 do 5 do 511	8th July, 1870. 8th July, 1870.	Brigaded at Deschambault, with the 70th Battalion and County of Quebec provisional battalion Brigade movements very well performed.

F. of M.



INSPECTION REPORTS of CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.				
		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.								
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.											
County of Quebec Battalion, St. Ambroise	Capt. Taschereau	12	215												
No. 1 Company	Lieut. M. Dorion	}	}	53.3	At Deschambault, 1st July, 1870, 8 days complete, brigaded.	Under canvas, 27 tents.									
do 2 do	Capt. Laurin									51 6					
do 3 do	do Genest									54 9	Wagon.	24 hours.			
do 4 do	do Routhier									54 4			25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
55th Battalion Halifax	Lieut.-Col. Barwis	21	246												
No. 1 Company	Capt. Pentland	}	}	40.6	At Leeds, Megantic, on 3rd July, 1870, 8 days complete.	Under canvas, 45 tents.									
do 2 do	do Stewart									10 12					
do 3 do	do W. J. Ward									20 6	Wagon.	24 hours.			
do 4 do	do Thompson									20 6			20 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
do 5 do	Lieut. Blanchard														
do 6 do	Capt. Montgomery														
Dorchester Provisional Batt. St. Anselme	Major Fortier	11	159												
No. 1 Company	Lieut. Fortier	}	}	52.3	At Ste. Anselme, 10th July, 1870, 8 days complete.	Under canvas, 21 tents.									
do 2 do	Capt. Larochelle									H 9	Wagon.	24 hours.			
do 3 do	do L. Queest									18 9	Wagon.		25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
17th Battalion, Levis.	Lt.-Col. Blanchet.	27	308												
No. 1 Company	Capt. Brunelle	}	}	4	At Levis, 13th July, 1870, 8 days complete.	Under canvas, 50 tents.									
do 2 do	do Hamel									15 7	Wagon.	24 hours.			
do 3 do	do Cauchy									15 9	Wagon.		25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
do 4 do	do Lemieux									15 15	Wagon.				
do 5 do	do Genest														
do 6 do	do Poliquin														
do 7 do	do Fournier														

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, No. of musicians and proficiency,	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
None.	No.	None.	In want of new clothing. Very good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements, skirmishing and brigade movements, very well performed.	No. 1 Company 4 do 2 do 8 1/2 do 3 do 5 1/2 do 4 do 5	8th July, 1870.	8th July, 1870.	Brigaded at Deschambault, with the 70th battalion and Portneuf provisional battalion. Brigade movements very well performed.
Drums and fifes; 12 musicians, efficient.	Yes.	None.	Very good, new clothing issued this summer.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements, skirmishing, charging in line. This battalion is very favorably reported by the Inspector Officer, Col. Bagot.	No target practice was performed by this battalion.	11th July, 1870.	11th July, 1870.	Inspected by Col. Bagot, 69th regiment, at the request of the officer commanding 55th battalion. Colonel Bagot's report annexed.
None.	No.	None.	In want of new clothing. Good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements and skirmishing. Drill very creditable.		19th July, 1870.	19th July, 1870.	The muster of this battalion was very good and the men showed great zeal and proficiency.
21 musicians; band efficient.	No.	None.	In want of new clothing. Very good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements and skirmishing. The whole of the movements were very well performed.	No. 1 Company 12 1/2 do 2 do 11 1/2 do 3 do 7 1/2 do 4 do 8 1/2 do 5 do 7 1/2 do 6 do 8 1/2 do 7 do 9 1/2	21st July, 1870.	21st July, 1870.	This battalion is very efficient and the best in No. 7 brigade division; with regard to drill, steadiness in the ranks and general efficiency, I am to make a special report of this battalion.

INSPECTION REPORT of CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster and mode of transport.	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.	
		Battal'n.	Company.								
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. B. O. and Men.		Miles.	Mode.				
Rimouski Battalion ... No. 1 Company ... do 2 do ... do 3 do ... do 4 do ... do 5 do ...	Major Martin ... Capt. A. Martin... do Larochelle... Lieut. De Gagné... Capt. L. N. Coté... Capt. Le Bel ...	14	224	44.4	At Rimouski 20th July, 1870, 8 days complete.	Under canvas, 32 tents.	66 9 9 3 3 Waggon.	48 hours.	25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
9th Battalion, Quebec. No. 1 Company ... do 2 do ... do 3 do ... do 4 do ... do 5 do ... do 6 do ... do 7 do ...	Lieut.-Col. Panet... Lieut. Frenette... Capt. H. Roy ... do Delagrave... Lieut. Garneau... Capt. Amyot... do Evautrel... do Gauvreau...	20	269	38.3	At St. Mitchell, 21st July, 1870, days complete.	Under canvas, 50 tents.	15 Steamer.	24 hours.	25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
Kamouraska Battalion No. 1 Company ... do 2 do ... do 3 do ... do 4 do ...	Major Taché ... Capt. Ouellet... do Michaud... do Tétu... do Fraser...	13	168	42	At Kamouraska, 25th July, 1870, 8 days complete.	Under canvas, 26 tents.	H. 18 Q 13 D 9 W 9 S do	24 hours.	25 cen per man.	Very good.	None.
Temiscouata Battalion No. 1 Company ... do 2 do ... do 3 do ... do 4 do ...	Major Hudon... Capt. Hudon... do Lagaré... do T. Ely... do A. Le Bel...	13	172	43	At Riv. Du Loup, 27th July, 1870, 8 days complete.	Under canvas, 25 tents.	H. 30 Q 6 D 9 W do S do	24 hours.	25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutants General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	REMARKS.
None.	None.	None.	In want of new clothing. Very good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements and skirmishing. Drill very creditable.	No target practice was performed by this Battalion.	28th July, 1870.	This battalion is much improved since last inspection by Lieut.-Col. Casault.
17 musicians. Band efficient.	No.	First class drill shed.	Very much in want of new clothing. In bad order.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements and skirmishing. Drill very fairly performed, skirmishing might be better with a little attention.	No target practice was performed by this Battalion.	29th July, 1870. 29th July, 1870.	Inspected by Lt. Col. Lamontagne, the D. A. G. having been absent, for inspection of Rimouski and Temiscouata battalions.
None.	No.	None.	Want new clothing. Very good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements and skirmishing. Movements very creditably performed.		2nd August, 1870. 2nd August, 1870.	A fine corps, and with some attention would be very efficient.
None.	No.	None.	Want new clothing. Good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements and skirmishing. Drill good.	No target practice was performed by this Battalion.	4th August, 1870. 4th August, 1870.	This battalion would be efficient by the removal of the Trois Pistoles company, which is no credit to the corps.

F. of M.

INSPECTION REPORT of CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.	
		Battal'n.	Company.									
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.								
Quebec Garrison Artillery No. 1 Battery do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do	Lieut.-Col. Bowen Capt. G. White Lt. Montizambert. Major Murray Major Grant	9	117	29.1	25th August, 1870, at the Island of Orleans, 8 days complete.	Under canvas, 20 tents.	6	Steamer.	24 hours.	25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
61st Batt., St. Thomas No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do	Lt. Col. Beaubien. Capt. Dupuis do Landry do Desjardins do A. E. Michaud Capt. J. O. Giasson	14	227	45.2	At St. Thomas, Montmagny, 26th Sept. 1870, 8 days complete.	Under canvas, 37 tents.	H. Q. D. 27 18	Railway.	24 hours.	25 cents per man.	Very good.	None.
St. Urbain Company..	Capt. Gauthier ...	3	...	36	16 days.	Not under canvas.			12 hours.			
Eboulements Company	Capt. Slavin.....	3	...	34	16 days.	Not under canvas.			12 hours.			
Lotbinière Company..	Capt. Filteau.....	3	...	40	16 days.	Not under canvas.			12 hours.			
St. Urbain Company..	Capt. Gauthier ...	3	...	51	16 days.	Not under canvas.			12 hours.			

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians, and proficiency	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, and how performed, and in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
No.	No.	None.	Very good.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movements and big gun drill. The whole of the movements, together with the big gun drill were very well performed.		2nd September, 1870.		Fine body of men, but musters very small. The brigade made very good target shooting in my presence, both in shot and shell firing.
No.	No.	None.	Very good. Clothing soiled.	Inspection:—Manual and platoon, battalion movement and skirmishing. Movements very well performed.	No. 1 Company do 2 do do 3 do do 4 do do 5 do	7 9 11 9 12	4th October, 1870. 4th October, 1870.	Very good battalion; companies have steadily improved since the formation of the battalion.
			Very good.	Manual and platoon and company drill.		14th June, '69.		Very efficient company.
			Very good.	Manual and platoon and company drill.		18th June, '70.		Very efficient company both in drill and organization.
			Very good.	Manual and platoon and company drill.		17th July, '70.		Very fairly drilled
			Very good.	Manual and platoon and company drill		6th Aug. '70.		Very efficient.

F. of M.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS WHICH HAVE

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7.— <i>Concluded.</i>		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas, or otherwise.	Miles.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	Mode.	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.
		Battal'n.	Company.									
BATTALIONS OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.								
Bata St. Paul Company	Capt. Dufour . . . .	3	....	43	16 days.	Not under canvas.			12 hours.			
Ste. Justine Company	Capt. Mercier . . . .	3	....	50	16 days.	Not under canvas.			12 hours.			
Detachment Garrison Artillery, Gorse Isle . . . . .	Lt. Montizambert.	1	....	21	16 days.	Not under canvas.			12 hours.			
Ste. Jean Company..	Capt. Langlois....	3	....	40	16 days.	Not under canvas.			12 hours.			
Chicoutimi Company.	Capt. Maltais . . . .	3	....	46	16 days.	Not under canvas.			12 hours.			

N.B.—The Ste. Justine Company did not perform the annual drill with the Dorchester

performed the Annual Drill for 1870-71.—*Concluded.*

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	F.of.M.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
			Very good.	Manual and platoon and company drill.			7th August, 1870.		Very efficient.
			Very good.	Manual and platoon and company drill.			21st Aug. 1870.		*Very efficient. Incorporated with Dorchester Battalion.
			Very good.	Manual and platoon and company drill.	Grosse Isle Detachment.	14 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>17</sub>	3rd Sept. 1870.		Very efficient, both in infantry and big gun drill.
			Very good.	Manual and platoon and company drill.	St. Jean Co.	6	23rd Sept. 1870.		Very efficient.
			Very good.	Manual and platoon, company and battalion skirmishing. Drill very good.			10th Aug. 1870.		

Battalion, owing to the distance from head-quarters, and the very bad state of the roads.





the Annual Drill for 1870.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of Musicians, and proficiency.		Whether in possession of colors.		Class of drill-sheds available, and where situated.		General state of clothing, arms and accoutrements.		Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.		Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.		Date of Inspection.		Date when drill was complete.		REMARKS.
Band, fourteen, newly organized.	No.	No.	None, private.	Good.	Good.	Movements both in line and column, steadily performed. Improved much in sword exercise since last inspection. Yes.	Yes. Pte. W. Hill, 10.81 St. Wannamake 9.09 Pte. W. Parlee, 9.43 Sgt. Carmichael 10.11 Pte. W. Hill, 13.63 „ W Baird, 11.29 Sgt. Crawford, 10.63 Pt. W. Newman 10.66	10.81 9.09 9.43 10.11 13.63 11.29 10.63 10.66	15th July, 1870.	15th July, 1870.	Target practice was at 200, 400, and 600 yards, with Spencer carbine. Drilled six hours per day.					
None.	No.	No.	None, private.	Good.	Good.	Field Battery evolutions, good, likewise skirmishing as infantry. Yes.	Not provided with Spencer ammunition.	Nil.	28th Sept., 1870.	28th Sept., 1870.	Drilled six hours per day.					
None.	Yes.	Yes.	None, private.	[Good.	Good.	Gun practice with 24 pounders at 1400 yds, very good. Company drill, fair. Yes.	Capt. Blair,	23.86	9th Sept., 1870.	9th Sept., 1870.	Drilled 1½ hours per day.					
do	do	do	do	do	do	Infantry movements in company drill good. Standing gun drill with 24 pounder, very good. Yes.	Yes. Gr. Secord,	16.52	Sep. 16, '70.	Sep. 16, '70.	Drilled six hours per day					
do	do	do	do	do	do		Sergt. G. Hall, Gr. J. Milliken,	22.06 31.12	Sep. 14, '70.	Sep. 14, '70.						
do	do	do	do	do	do		Sgt J.W. Fraser	23.49	Aug 18, '70.	Aug 18, '70.						
do	do	do	do	do	do	At Brigade Major's semi-annual inspection performance of Manual, Platoon, and Co'y. drill, good.	Gr. J. Shanks,	15.43	Nil.	May, '71	The annual drill for these corps will not be completed prior to May, '71.					

INSPECTION RETURN OF CORPS which have performed

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of day's drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.							
N. B. Engineers, St. John .....	Major Boyd.....	2	.....	32	This Corps is performing its authorized Annual drill at headquarters.						
62nd Batt., St. John . Company A..... do C..... do E..... do F..... do G..... do H.....	Lt.-Col. Ray .... Capt. Sullivan... " Scovil, B.M. " Powers ..... " Maher ..... " Godard ..... " Scott.....	17	*178	29.66	This battalion is performing the authorized Annual drill, in their drill rooms, occupying an hour and a half at each drill.						
67th Batt., Woodstock No. 1 Company.... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do .....	Lt.-Col. Upton.. Capt. Ketchum... " Adams ..... " Hoyt ..... " Boyer..... " Burpee..... " Vince.....	30	296	49.33	15th July, Woodstock, 8 days. Under canvas. Average 12. Teams. One day. 34 cents. Good. None.						
71st Batt., Fredericton No. 1 Company.... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do .....	Lt.-Col. Hewit on Capt. Davies..... " Staples ..... " Christie ..... " Wilkinson... " Beckwith... " Alexander..	23	307	51.16	1st July, Fredericton, 8 days. Under canvas. Average 20. Teams. One day. 35 cents. Good. None.						
73rd Batt., Chatham. No. 1 Company.... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do .....	Lt.-Col. Ferguson. Capt. Ramsay .... " Shirreff..... " Blake ..... " Ullock ..... " Williston...	21	245	49	10th August, Chatham, 8 days. Under canvas. Average 11. M. One day. 30 cents. Good. None.						

the Annual Drill for 1870.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of drill-sheds available, and where situated.	General state of clothing, arms and accoutrements.	Nature of movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
None.	No.	None.	Good.	At Brigade Major's semi-annual inspection on 17th November, 1871, the performance of manual, platoon and company drill was very good.		Nil.	May, 1871.	The Annual drill of this corps will not be completed prior to May, 1871.
Band, 21, very good.	Yes.	None except private.	Good.	At Brigade Major's semi-annual inspection 18th Nov., '70, manual and platoon exercise fairly performed. Battalion drill could not be performed for want of space in drill room. Yes.	Target practice not yet performed for current year.	Nil.	May, 1871.	* Strength at Brigade Major's inspection, 18th Nov., '70. The Annual drill for current year will not be completed prior to May, 1871.
Band, 14, good.	No.	None except private.	Very good.	General battalion movements, including skirmishing, good. Yes.	Yes. Pte. Perkins... 12.19 do McLeod... 16.02 do Perkins... 12.42 do Bailey... 10.17 do Boyer... 10.15 do Davis... 12.01 do Robinson... 12.37	22nd July, 1870.	23rd July, 1870.	Drilled six hours per day.
Band, 21, good.	No.	None except private.	Very good.	Battalion movements, including skirmishing, good. Yes.	Yes. Pte. E. Morris... 13.90 Sergt. Edmonds... 17.76 do McGray... 14.49 Pte. Birt... 12.44 Not performed. Pte. Cook... 11.19 do Johnson... 14.04	9th July, 1870.	9th July, 1870.	Drilled six hours per day.
Band, 20, newly organized.	No.	None except private.	Good.	Battalion movements, including skirmishing, good. Yes.	Yes. Corpl. Ullock... 20.88 Pte. Urquhart... 15.51 do Russell... 14.21 Sergt. Kelly... 21.3 Corpl. Ullock... 26.28 Pte. Taylor... 23.41	18th August, 1870.	18th August, 1870.	Drilled six hours per day.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have performed

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of day's drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	Company.			Miles.	Mode.				
		N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.								
47th Battalion, No. 1 Company.... do 2 do ..... do 3 do ..... do 4 do ..... do 5 do ..... do 6 do .....	Lt.-Col. Beer ..... Capt. Wetmore..... do Colpitts..... do Arnold..... do Murray..... do Harper..... do Botsford.....	22 ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	307 ..... 51.16	10th October, Sussex, 8 days.	Under canvas.	Average 63.	Railway and teams.	24 hours.	20 cents.	Good.	None.
Grand Falls..... Little Falls.....	Capt. Bossé..... Lieut. LeBel.....	3 2	35 36	15th July, Woodstock, with 97th Battalion, 8 days.	Under canvas.	Average 99.	Teams.	One day.	34 cents.	Good.	None.
St. Stephens Co..... Deer Island Co.....	Capt. Hatton..... do Lloyd.....	3 2	39 32	These corps are performing their authorized drill at their respective head quarters.							
Saint Martin's Rifles.	Capt. Rourke.....	3	24	15th July, Onisco, 8 days.	Not.	2	M.	2 hours.	Nil.		None.
Gagetown Company..	Capt. Simpson.....	3	38	1st July, Fredericton, with 71st Battalion, 8 days.	Under canvas.	36	do	One day.	35 cents.	Good.	None.

the Annual drill for 1870.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of Musicians, and proficiency.		Whether in possession of Colors.		Class of drill-sheds available, and where situated.		General state of clothing, arms and accoutrements.		Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.		Whether target practice has been per- formed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps. and name of best shot in Corps.		Date of Inspection.		Date when drill was complete.		REMARKS.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
				Company drill shed at Quaco, headquarters.	Good.	Manual, platoon, and company drill, indif- ferent. Yes.	Good.	Manual, platoon, com- pany, and battalion movements, and light drill very good. Yes.	Yes. Sgt. Hutchinson	21.28	5th Sept., 1870. 5th Sept., 1870.	18th October, 1870. 18th October, 1870.					Drilled three hours per day.	
					Good.	At Brigade Major's semi-annual inspection manual, platoon, and company drill, good. Yes.	Good.		Yes. Pte. Kelly, jr., Sgt. Michaud,	11.87 12.95	22nd July, 1870. 23rd July, 1870.	18th October, 1870. 18th October, 1870.					Drilled six hours per day.	
					Good.	The same as 71s Bat- talion. Yes.	Good.		Yes. Pte. J. Dickie	22.07	9th July, 1870. 9th July, 1870.	18th October, 1870. 18th October, 1870.					Drilled six hours per day.	
					Good.		Good.		Pte. S. Millar. do B. R. Bab- cock, Sgt. W. Leggett Pte. W. Taylor, Corpl. Harper. Pte. W. Wood,	21.59 15.52 19.52 10.72 12.19 18.39	18th October, 1870. 18th October, 1870.						No. 1, 2, and 3 Companies in 2nd Brigade Division, 4, 5, and 6 Companies, in 3rd Brigade Division drilled six hours per day and in accordance with the new Field Exercise of 1870. Best shot in the Battalion Pte. S. Millar, 15.35.	

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have performed

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8. - <i>Continued.</i>		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered, and number of day's drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.		
		Battal'n.	Company.									
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.		N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.	Mode.	Cost of rations per head, per diem, at encampment.	General conduct of Corps.	If any, and what casualties.		
		N. C. O. and men.	N. C. O. and men.									
Bathurst Company...	Capt. Burns.....	3		33	15th August, Bathurst, 8 days.	Under canvas.	Nil.	None.	2 hours.	Found their own.	Good.	None.
Dalhousie Company..	Lieut. Bentaire...	1		21	27th July, Dalhousie, 8 days.	Not.	Nil.	None.	1 1/2 hours.	Nil.	Good.	None.

the Annual drill for 1870.—Continued.

Whether in possession of Band, number of Musicians, and proficiency.		Whether in possession of Colors.		Class of drill-sheds available, and where situated.		General state of clothing, arms and accoutrements.		Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.		Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.		Date of inspection.		Date when drill was complete.		REMARKS.
No.	No.	No.	No.	None.	Good.	Manual, platoon, company and light drill, fair. Yes.	Yes.	Sgt. Armstrong	17.16	23rd August, 1870.	23rd August, 1870.	Drilled six hours per day.				
No.	No.	None.	Good.	Manual, platoon, company and light drill, fair. Yes.	Yes.	Pte. J. White,	21.43	4th August, 1870.	4th August, 1870.	Drilled six hours per day.						



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 9. LIEUT.-COL. SINCLAIR, D.A.G.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of day's drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Miles. Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Battal'n.								
		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.						
1st C. B. Infantry Company, Cow Bay ....	Captain A. E. Hill	3	....	55	7th June, company head quarters, 13 days.	No.	1 day.		Good.	None.
1st Victoria Company Baddeck .....	Captain N. McRae	3	....	55	7th June, company head quarters, 13 days.	No.	1 day.		Good.	None.
2nd Victoria Company Middle River .....	Captain C. McRae	3	....	55	7th June, company head quarters, 13 days.	No.	1 day.		Good.	None.
3rd Victoria Company Grand Narrows ....	Capt. J. S. McNeill	3	....	55	Drilled in their own hours at company head quarters, 13 days.	No.	1 day.		Good.	None.
Naval Brigade .....	Major J. T. Wykle	5	167	42	Drilled in their own hours at company head quarters, 13 days.	No.	1 hour.		Good.	None.



INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 9.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise,	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.
BATTALION OR COBPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Battal'n.								
		Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.						
Windsor Infantry Company.....	Capt. W. H. Blanchard .....	3	.....	41	Drilled in their own hours at company head quarters, 13 days.	No.	1 hour.		Good.	None.
Shubencadie Infantry Company.....	Capt. J. E. Cole .....	3	.....	33	Drilled in their own hours at comp. head quarters, 13 days.	No.	1 hour.		Good.	None.
Onslow Infantry Company .....	Capt. G. Rayne.....	3	.....	49	Drilled in their own hours at comp. head quarters, 13 days.	No.	2 hours.		Good.	None.
River Philip Infantry Company.....	Capt. R. L. Black.	3	.....	54	Drilled in their own hours at comp. head quarters, 13 days.	No.	2 hours.		Good.	None.
Amherst Infantry Company .....	Capt. J. A. Black.	2	.....	39	Drilled in their own hours at comp. head quarters, 13 days.	No.	2 hours.		Good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.		Whether in possession of Colors.		Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.		General state of Clothing, Arms, and Accoutrements.		Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.		Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.		Date of Inspection.		Date when drill was complete.		REMARKS.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
80 x 45	Arms good, clothing not issued.	None.	Arms good, clothing not issued.	Manual, platoon exercise, and company drill (creditably).	No returns.	25th June.	25th June.									
80 x 45	Arms good, clothing not issued.	None.	Arms good, clothing not issued.	Manual, platoon exercise, and company drill (creditably).	No returns.	24th June.	24th June.									
80 x 35	Arms good, clothing not issued.	None.	Arms good, clothing not issued.	Manual, platoon exercise, and company drill (fairly).	No returns.	17th June.	17th June.									Drill room private property.
100 x 50	Arms good, clothing not issued.	None.	Arms good, clothing not issued.	Manual, platoon exercise, and company drill (fairly).	No returns.	2nd June.	2nd June.									Drill room requires repair as previously reported.

INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 9.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of days' drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Battal'n.	Com-pany.			Miles.	Miles.				
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.							
Maccan Infantry Company .....	Capt. M. B. Harrison .....	3	.....	48	Drilled in their own hours at company head quarters, 13 days.	No.		2 hours.		Good.	None.
Parrsborough Infantry Company .....	Capt. B. Fullarton	2	.....	47	Drilled in their own hours at comp. head quarters, 13 days.	No.		3 hours.		Good.	None.
1st Truro Infantry Company .....	Capt. G. A. Layton	3	.....	53	Drilled in their own hours at comp. head quarters, 13 days.	No.		3 hours.		Good.	None.
2nd Truro Infantry Company .....	Capt. L. J. Crowe.		.....	55	Drilled in their own hours at comp. head quarters, 13 days.	No.		3 hours.		Good.	None.
1st Pictou Highland Company, Millbrook	Capt. G. H. Sutherland .....	3	.....	53	Drilled in their own hours at comp. head quarters, 13 days.	No.		2 hours.		Good.	None.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 9.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of day's drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.	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.	
		Battal'n.	Company.								
BATTALION OR CORPS	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers. N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.			Miles.	Mode.				
2nd Pictou Highland Company, Mountain	Capt. W. Sutherland .....	3	53	Drilled in their own hours at company head quarters, 13 days.	No.			2 hours.	Good.	None.	
3rd Pictou Highland Company, New Laing	Capt. A. McLeod .	3	55	Drilled in their own hours at company head quarters, 13 days.	No.			2 hours.	Good.	None.	
4th Lunenburg Infantry Company New Ross .....	Capt. G. H. Windrow .....	2	48	24th May, New Ross, 13 days.	No.			4 hours.	Good.	None.	
Halifax Field Battery.	Capt. Shaffer .....	6	53	26th October.	Brigade Field Day, Halifax.	1	March.	About one hour.	Good.	None.	
Halifax Garrison Artillery .....	Lieut. Col. N. H. Creighton .....	17	249	41	26th October.	Brigade Field Day, Halifax.	1	March.	About one hour.	Good.	None.

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians and proficiency.		Whether in possession of Colors.		Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.		General state of Clothing, Arms, and Accoutrements.		Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.		Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.		Date of Inspection.		Date when drill was complete.		REMARKS.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Artillery drill room, Halifax, 80 x 60.	No.	Artillery drill room, Halifax, 80 x 60.	No.	None.	Arms good, clothing not issued.	Arms good, clothing not issued.	Arms good, clothing not issued.	Manual and platoon exercise, company and battalion drill, and light infantry, well performed.	No returns.			16th July.	16th July.			
Good.		Clothing property of men, arms in good order.		Arms good, clothing not issued.		Arms good, clothing not issued.		Manual and platoon exercise, company and battalion drill, and light infantry, well performed.	No returns.			16th July.	16th July.			
		March past and Brigade field day (smartly and well done).		Arms good, clothing not issued.		Company drill (good).		Company drill (good).	No returns.			8th June.	8th June.			
		March past and Brigade field day (smartly and well done).						March past and Brigade field day (smartly and well done).	Not complete for 1870.			October 26th.				
												October 26th.				



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 9.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of day's drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.
		Battal'n.	Com-pany.			Miles.	Mode.				
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers. N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.								
63rd Rifle Battalion, Halifax .....	Major MacKinlay.	14	224	37	26th October.	Brigade Field Day, Halifax.	1	March.	About 1 hour.	Good.	None.
66th Infantry, Halifax	Lt.-Col. Bremner .	16	304	43	26th October.	Brigade Field Day, Halifax,	1	March.	About 1 hour.	Good.	None.
1st Truro Infantry Co.	Capt. Layton .....	2	....	43	15th November	Battalion Field Day at Truro.	1	March.	Sound of bugle.	Good.	None.
2nd Truro Infantry Co.	Capt. Crowe .....	2	....	48	15th November	Battalion Field Day at Truro.	1	March.	Sound of bugle.	Good.	None.
Onslow Infantry Co..	Capt. Rayne .....	3	....	37	15th November	Battalion Field Day at Truro.	5	March.	6 hours.	Good on pa- rade.	None.
1st Pictou Highlanders West River .....	Capt. G. Sutherland	3	....	53	15th November	Battalion Field Day at Truro.	26	March. Rail.	6 hours.	Good on pa- rade.	None.
2nd Pictou Highlanders Mount Thom .....	Capt. W. Suther- land .....	3	....	46	15th November.	Battalion Field Day at Truro.	26	March. Rail.	6 hours.	Good on pa- rade.	None.



## INSPECTION REPORT OF CORPS which have

MILITARY DISTRICT. No. 9.—Continued.		AVERAGE STRENGTH.		Date and where mustered and number of day's drill performed.	Whether under canvas or otherwise.	Distance the several Corps had to proceed to muster, and mode of transport.		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.	
		Battal'n.	Company.			Miles.	Modt.					
BATTALION OR CORPS.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Officers.	N. C. O. and Men.	N. C. O. and Men.								
3rd Pictou Highlanders New Laing .....	Capt. A. McLeod.	3	.....	45	15th November.	Battalion Field Day at Truro,	30	Rail.	6 hours.	Good on parade.	None.	
Shubenacadie.....	Capt. A. Nelson ..	3	.....	38	15th November.	Battalion Field Day at Truro.	25	Rail.	6 hours.	Good on parade.	None.	
Purcell's Cove Battery of Garrison Artillery	Capt. L. J. Blande	3	.....	48	2nd December.	No.	5	Boat and March.	6 hours.	Good.	None.	
68th Battalion, Kentville.....	Lieut.-Col. L. D. V. Chipman .....	29	391	48-87	Kentville, September 19th, 8 days.	Under canvas.	4	Road.	9 hours.	25 cts.	Good.	None.
72nd Battalion Wilmot	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Decie .....	25	278	46-33	Wilmot, September 28, 8 days.	Under canvas.	7	Road.	9 hours.	20 cts.	Good.	None.
69th Battalion and 3 Companies from Bear River and Clements-port .....	Lieut.-Col. W. E. Starratt .....	34	408	45-33	Paradise, 29th September, 8 days.	Under canvas.	15	Rail and road.	9 hours.	25 cts.	Good.	Several sick.

performed the Annual Drill for 1869-70.

Whether in possession of Band, number of musicians, and proficiency.	Whether in possession of Colors.	Class of Drill Sheds available and where situated.	General state of Clothing, Arms, and Accoutrements.	Nature of Movements at Inspection, how performed, and if in accordance with Adjutant General's instructions.	Whether target practice has been performed by all men of the Corps, and average figure of merit of each Company and Corps, and name of best shot in Corps.	Date of Inspection.	Date when drill was complete.	REMARKS.
None.	No.	None.	Good.	Battalion and Light Infantry drill very creditably performed.		November 15th.		
None.	No.	80 x 30. Private property.	Good; clothing mens' own, worn out.	Battalion and Light Infantry drill very creditably performed.		November 15th.		
None.	No.	None.	Good.	Company and gun drill.		December 2nd.		
None.	No.	One small, at Billtown.	Good.	Recruits' company, battalion drill, and Light Infantry, well performed, considering the short period of training.		September 38th.	September 28th.	Vide Abstract of Target Practice enclosed.
None.	No.	None.	Good.	Recruits' company, battalion drill, and Light Infantry, well performed, considering the short period of training.		October 7th.		Target Practice abstracts not in.
None.	No.	None.	Good.	Recruits' company, battalion drill, and Light Infantry, well performed, considering the short period of training.		October 8th.		Target Practice Abstract not in. Bear River and Clements-port Companies, 30 miles distant from Paradise by rail.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

# STATE OF THE MILITIA

FOR

1870.

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SIR,—During the year 1870, events of importance in connection with the defence of the country, and involving considerable action on the part of the Militia and the Department, have occurred. This has resulted partly from the attempted invasion by Fenians from the United States, in the early part of the year, partly from the necessity of raising and organizing a Militia Force for service in the North-West Territories, and despatching them to the Province of Manitoba, in conjunction with a portion of Her Majesty's regular troops; but chiefly from the labor and responsibility that has devolved on the Department, in taking over the entire military charge of the country west of Quebec, consequent on the withdrawal of the regular troops from all parts of the Dominion west of that station.

In addition to which, the necessary inspection and supervision of the Active Militia has been duly attended to (certain improvements connected therewith being initiated), as well as improved arrangements made for carrying out the second enrolment of the Reserve Militia. The circumstances connected with these events are as follows. Early in the month of April, apprehension being entertained of an intended Fenian raid from the United States on the southern frontier, I had the honor, when called on by Government, to take the necessary steps to hold in readiness such number of the Active Militia as might be deemed sufficient for the emergency, and to submit for adoption the following measures:—

1st. That the four frontier Battalions of Active Militia, resident in Military District No. 5, south of the St. Lawrence and west of Lake Memphremagog, viz.: The 50th Battalion, head-quarters at Huntingdon, numbering 29 officers and 258 non-commissioned

To the Honorable

The Minister of Militia and Defence,  
&c., &c., &c.

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officers and men; the 51st Battalion, head-quarters at Hemmingford, numbering 31 officers, and 314 non-commissioned officers and men; the 52nd Battalion, head-quarters at Knowlton, numbering 29 officers, and 250 non-commissioned officers and men; and the 60th Battalion, head-quarters at Durham, numbering 21 officers and 200 non-commissioned officers and men, should at once be called out for active service, and placed upon frontier duty for the military protection of that part of the county.

2nd. That the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, numbering 3 officers and 30 troopers, should be directed to proceed at once to Hemmingford, to be employed on patrol and outpost duty along the frontier, west of the Richelieu.

3rd. That the Cookshire Troop of Cavalry, numbering 3 officers and 45 troopers, should be sent by rail (the roads at that time being in very bad condition) via Sherbrooke, St. Lambert's and Stanbridge, and from thence march to Frelighsburg, as their head-quarters, for outpost and patrol duty east of Lake Champlain.

4th. That the above force should be placed under the immediate command of the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding, Military District No. 5, subject to such orders as he might receive from time to time.

5th. That in the event of the regular troops being ordered from Montreal to the front, all the Active Militia Corps there would be held in readiness to turn out for garrison duty in Montreal, or for such other service as might be required.

6th. That such portions of Col. Rodier's Battalion of Active Militia as were then equipped and ready, having their head-quarters at Beauharnois, should, together with the St. Martine Company, be placed on active service for the protection of the Beauharnois Canal, acting also as supports and posts of communication with the Huntingdon line of defence.

7th. That the gunboat *Rescue*, then lying at Kingston, should be manned, armed, and placed on duty at Prescott, for patrol service on the river frontier of Military District No. 4, and that the gunboat *Prince Alfred*, then lying at Goderich, should be likewise placed on service and ordered to Sarnia for the protection of the St. Clair frontier.

8th. That the above force should remain on duty until the alarm had subsided, and that to ensure unity of command, arrangements should be made to enable the Lieutenant General commanding Her Majesty's regular troops to assume the command in chief of the Militia so called out.

All these recommendations were duly approved of by an Order in Council, dated 9th April, 1870, the command in chief of the Militia called out, being placed in the hands of the Lieut.-General commanding the regular troops, and Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District No. 5 (an officer well acquainted with the roads and localities on the frontier of his district, the one then most threatened,) assumed the immediate command of the above force in his District, proceeding to post the various pickets, and to make the necessary military dispositions.

On the 12th April, for the protection of the St. Clair frontier, a force of Militia, consisting of a demi-battery of Field Artillery (two guns, with 35 gunners and drivers,)

REPORT  
ON THE  
STATE OF THE MILITIA  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HIS  
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

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OTTAWA :  
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1871.

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APPENDICES.

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**A P P E N**  
**M I L I T A R Y**

RIFLE MATCH :—7TH BATTALION LONDON

*Held at London Range on the*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>1st Match.</b>			
Companies of 7th Battalion; 10 from each company; Snider Rifle, 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range.			
1st prize, Col. Lewis' Silver Cup ....	50 00	No. 8 company, 1st prize ....	7th Battalion, London L.I.
2nd do Gold Medal .....	20 00	do 5 do 2nd do .....	do ..
3rd do for highest individual score	5 00	Sgt. W. Elliott, 3rd do .....	do ..
The 1st prize to become the property company winning it in any two years. No entrance fee.			
<b>2nd Match.</b>			
Majors Macbeth and Walker's prize of \$50; non-commissioned officers and men of 7th Battalion; Snider Rifle, 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range. No entrance fee.			
1st prize, cash .....	15 00	William Hiscott .....	Pte., 7th Batt., London L.I.
2nd do do .....	10 00	John Kelly .....	do do ..
3rd do do .....	8 00	William Cummings .....	do do ..
4th do do .....	6 00	J. Hance .....	do do ..
5th do do .....	5 00	J. Orr .....	Corpl. do ..
6th do do .....	3 00	Robert Hannah .....	Pte. do ..
7th do do .....	2 00	M. Smith .....	Col.-Sergt. do ..
8th do do .....	1 00	R. McElhearn .....	Pte. do ..
<b>3rd Match.</b>			
District Match; officers, non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 Military District; Snider Rifle, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee, 25 cents.			
1st prize, Major Ley's Silver Watch	30 00	W. B. Jackson .....	Pte., 7th Batt., London L.I.
2nd do cash .....	15 00	W. Cummings .....	do do ..
3rd do do .....	12 00	George E. Laing .....	Ensign do ..
4th do "Advertiser" prize, \$8; cash, \$2 .....	10 00	W. Hiscott .....	Bugle Maj. do ..
5th prize, cash .....	8 00	W. Elliott .....	Sergt. do ..
6th do do .....	7 00	R. Hannah .....	Pte. do ..
7th do do .....	6 00	John R. Dixon .....	Lieut. do ..
8th do do .....	4 00	S. S. Kennon .....	Sergt. do ..
9th do do .....	3 00	R. J. Hennessey .....	do do ..
10th do do .....	2 00	Thomas Wastie .....	Ensign do ..
11th do do .....	2 00	M. Smith .....	Col.-Sergt. do ..
12th do do .....	1 00	R. Lewis .....	Lt.-Col. do ..

**DIX No. 1.**

DISTRICT No. 1.

LIGHT INFANTRY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

16th and 17th August, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
.....	200 400 500	70	15	367	600	36-7 10ths.	Snider-Enfield.
.....	200 400 500	70	15	347	600	34-7 10ths.	do
.....	200 400 500	70	15	51	.....	.....	do
.....	200 400	49	10	38	40	.....	Snider-Enfield.
.....	200 400	49	10	36	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	49	10	35	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	49	10	35	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	49	10	35	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	49	10	35	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	49	10	34	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	49	10	43	40	.....	do
						35½	
.....	400 600	32	10	34	40	.....	Snider-Enfield.
.....	400 600	32	10	31	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	26	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	26	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	25	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	24	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	24	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	24	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	22	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	22	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	21	40	.....	do
.....	400 600	32	10	21	40	.....	do

## RIFLE MATCH:—7th Battalion London Light

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>4th Match.</i>			
London Garrison Match; staff officers of district, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry of London Garrison. Rifle used by respective corps; 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee, 25 cents.	\$ cts.		
1st prize, Murray's Silver Watch...	15 00	Wm. Hiscott .....	Pte., 7th Batt., London L.I.
2nd do T. Beatie, Velvet Mantle, \$6; cash, \$4 .....	10 00	W. B. Jackson .....	do do ..
3rd prize, E. A. Taylor, Album, \$5; cash, \$3 .....	8 00	Geo. E. Laing .....	Ensign do ..
4th prize, G. Burns, Pair Pants, \$4; cash, \$2 .....	6 00	Wm. Cummings .....	Pte. do ..
5th prize, Kohl & Atkins, Pipe .....	5 00	Geo. Wonacott .....	do do ..
6th do P. S. Smith, Box Cigars .....	3 00	Wm. Elliott .....	Sergt. do ..
7th do W. H. Code, Book .....	2 50	M. Smith .....	do do ..
8th do Mrs. Siddon, Photograph Frame .....	2 00	Thos. Wastie .....	Ensign do ..
9th prize, Brunton's Basket .....	1 50	J. Kelly .....	Pte. do ..
10th do Kingsmill's Shell Box .....	1 00	Wm. Kingsnorth .....	do do ..
<i>5th Match.</i>			
7th Battalion Match; officers, non-commissioned officers and men of battalion; Snider Rifle; 300 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each range; any position. Entrance fee, 25 cents.			
1st prize, Hon. E. Leonard's prize, cash	10 00	Thos. Wastie .....	Ensign, 7th Batt. London L.I.
2nd do Cowan & Wright, Silver Spoons, \$4; cash, \$4 .....	8 00	Wm. Elliott .....	Sergt. do ..
3rd prize, McIntosh & Co., Valise, \$5, cash, \$1 .....	6 00	M. D. Dawson .....	Capt. do ..
4th prize, J. Ferguson, Cradle .....	5 00	W. Kingsnorth .....	Pte. do ..
5th do Fitzgerald & Scandrett, Box Cigars, \$3; cash, \$1 .....	4 00	Geo. E. Laing .....	Ensign do ..
6th prize, McCrossan & Co., Hat .....	3 00	Robert Lewis .....	Lt.-Col. do ..
7th do W. Durand, Gaiters .....	3 00	Wm. Cummings .....	Pte. do ..
8th do H. Fysh, Cake .....	2 00	J. Hennessy .....	Col. Sergt. do ..
9th do C. Chapman, Scrap Book .....	1 50	S. S. Kennon .....	Sergt. do ..
10th do O. B. Graves, Photograph Frame .....	1 00	J. Kelly .....	Pte. do ..
<i>6th Match.</i>			
Officers of No. 1 Military District only; ranges, 400 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each range; Snider Rifle. Entrance fee, 25 cents.			
1st prize, cash .....	10 00	Thos. Wastie .....	Ensign, 7th Batt. London L.I.
2nd do A. Morphy, Gold Ring, \$5; cash, \$3 .....	8 00	Geo. E. Laing .....	do do ..
3rd prize, Kelly & Sons' prize, \$5; cash, \$2 .....	7 00	N. Caswell .....	Capt., 25th Batt. do
4th prize, E. Beltz, Hat, \$3; cash, \$2 .....	5 00	M. D. Dawson .....	do 7th do do
5th do W. Bryce, Satchel, \$2; cash, \$2 .....	4 00	C. O'Malley .....	do 25th do do
6th prize, Robinson & Co.'s prize, \$2; cash, \$1 .....	3 00	Robert Lewis .....	Lt.-Col. 7th do do
7th prize, Cruickshanks' Pipe, \$1; cash, \$1 .....	2 00	F. McIntosh .....	Capt., 7th do do
8th prize, Davidsen & Co's prize .....	2 00	J. C. Weisbred .....	do 25th do do

Infantry Rifle Association.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
.....	200 400	34	10	33	40	.....	Snider-Enfield.
.....	200 400	34	10	32	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	34	10	31	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	34	10	30	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	34	10	30	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	34	10	29	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	34	10	29	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	34	10	28	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	34	10	28	40	.....	do
.....	200 400	34	10	28	40	.....	do
.....	300 500	23	10	29	40	.....	Snider-Enfield.
.....	300 500	23	10	28	40	.....	do
.....	300 500	23	10	28	40	.....	do
.....	300 500	23	10	28	40	.....	do
.....	300 500	23	10	26	40	.....	do
.....	300 500	23	10	25	40	.....	do
.....	300 500	23	10	25	40	.....	do
.....	300 500	23	10	24	40	.....	do
.....	300 500	23	10	23	40	.....	do
.....	300 500	23	10	23	40	.....	do
.....	400 500	15	10	35	40	.....	Snider-Enfield.
.....	400 500	15	10	34	40	.....	do
.....	400 500	15	10	30	40	.....	do
.....	400 500	15	10	28	40	.....	do
.....	400 500	15	10	28	40	.....	do
.....	400 500	15	10	26	40	.....	do
.....	400 500	15	10	26	40	.....	do
.....	400 500	15	10	25	40	.....	do
.....	400 500	15	10	25	40	.....	do

RIFLE MATCH:—7th Battalion London Light

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>7th Match.</i>			
Consolation Match; open to all who have not won a prize in above matches. Range, 400 yards.			
1st prize, cash .....	8 00	Thomas Griffin .....	Pte., 7th Batt., London L.I.
2nd do do .....	6 00	Jas. M. Yates .....	Ensign do ..
3rd do do .....	5 00	John Macbeth .....	Major do ..
4th do do .....	4 00	H. Salter .....	Pte. do ..
5th do do .....	2 50	Edward McKenzie .....	Lieut. do ..
6th do do .....	2 00	John K. O'Connor .....	Ensign do ..
A number of valuable articles will also be given in this match.			
A Silver Medal will be given by Ensign Wastie to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th Battalion, making the highest score in matches 1, 2 and 5.			
Silver Medal, for highest score in matches 1, 2 and 5.....	15 00	W. Elliott.....	Sergt. do ..

RIFLE MATCH:—COUNTY OF  
Held at Stratford on the 26th  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>1st Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	8 00	R. Hay .....	Pte., 5th Battalion, G.T.R.
2nd do do .....	6 00	D. Junor .....	Perth Rifle Association.....
3rd do do .....	4 00	Upthegrove .....	Pte., 5th Battalion, G.T.R.
4th do do .....	2 00	J. Turner .....	Perth Rifle Association.....
5th do do .....	1 00	D. B. Burritt .....	do .....
<i>2nd Match.—Time match; one trial.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	6 00	J. Turner .....	Perth Rifle Association.....
2nd do do .....	4 00	D. B. Burritt .....	do .....
3rd do do .....	3 00	A. Petrie .....	do .....
4th do do .....	2 00	Upthegrove .....	Pte., 5th Battalion, G.T.R.
5th do do .....	1 00	C. James .....	Major, 28th Battalion.....
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	7 00	C. James .....	Major, 28th Battalion.....
2nd do do .....	5 00	Upthegrove .....	Pte., 5th Battalion, G.T.R.
3rd do do .....	4 00	R. Hay .....	do .....
4th do do .....	3 00	R. S. Service .....	Lt.-Col., 28th Battalion.....
5th do do .....	2 00	Geo. Fulcher .....	Pte., 5th Battalion, G.T.R.
6th do do .....	1 00	A. Petrie .....	Perth Rifle Association.....

Infantry Rifle Association,—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
.....	400	15	5	18	20	.....	Snider-Enfield.
.....	400	15	5	18	20	.....	do
.....	400	15	5	17	20	.....	do
.....	400	15	5	15	20	.....	do
.....	400	15	5	14	20	.....	do
.....	400	15	5	13	20	.....	do
.....	{ 200 300 400 500 }	142	35	112	140	.....	do

JOHN R. DIXON, Lieutenant,  
Secretary, 7th Battalion, R.A.,

PERTH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
and 27th August, 1870.  
Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

5 shots at each range .....	200 300	19	10	32	40	11 8-10ths.	Snider-Enfield.
do .....	200 300	19	10	31	40	do	do
do .....	200 300	19	10	30	40	do	do
do .....	200 300	19	10	29	40	do	do
do .....	200 300	19	10	28	40	do	do
Two minutes from present .....	200	17	18	50	72	33 5-10ths.	Snider-Enfield.
do .....	200	17	20	50	80	do	do
do .....	200	17	16	46	64	do	do
do .....	200	17	16	45	64	do	do
do .....	200	17	15	38	60	do	do
5 shots at each range .....	300 400	20	10	33	40	12 2-10ths.	Snider-Enfield.
do .....	300 400	20	10	32	40	do	do
do .....	300 400	20	10	30	40	do	do
do .....	300 400	20	10	30	40	do	do
do .....	300 400	20	10	29	40	do	do
do .....	300 400	20	10	29	40	do	do

## RIFLE MATCH:—County of

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>4th Match.—All Comers.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash.....	6 00	C. Bethune.....	Ensign, 5th Batt., G.T.R.
2nd do do.....	4 00	C. James.....	Major, 28th Battalion.....
3rd do do.....	2 00	R. S. Service.....	Lt.-Col. do.....
4th do do.....	1 00	E. Hay.....	Pte., 5th Battalion, G.T.R.
<i>5th Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash.....	10 00	Upthegrove.....	Pte., 5th Battalion, G.T.R.
2nd do do.....	8 00	Armstrong.....	Corpl. do.....
3rd do do.....	6 00	D. Scott.....	Capt. & Adjut., 28th Batt.
4th do do.....	5 00	G. Stephenson.....	Capt., 5th Batt., G.T.R.
5th do do.....	4 00	J. Turner.....	Perth Rifle Association....
6th do do.....	2 00	Galbraith.....	Pte., 5th Battalion, G.T.R.
7th do do.....	1 00	M. Stephenson.....	Major, do.....
<i>6th Match.—Consolation.</i>			
1st prize, cash.....	5 00	M. Stephenson.....	Major, 5th Batt., G.T.R..
2nd do do.....	4 00	Treanor.....	Bugler, do.....
3rd do do.....	2 00	Thom.....	Pte., 28th Batt., G.T.R..
4th do do.....	1 00	Treanor.....	Sergt., 5th Batt., G.T.R.
	120 00		

Perth Rifle Association.—*Continued.*

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
5 shots at each range .....	400 500	23	10	37	40	22	Snider-Enfield.
do .....	400 500	23	10	36	40	22	do
do .....	400 500	23	10	34	40	22	do
do .....	400 500	23	10	31	40	22	do
5 shots at each range .....	400 500 600	19	15	49	60	31 1-10th	Snider-Enfield.
do .....	400 500 600	19	15	46	60	do	do
do .....	400 500 600	19	15	38	60	do	do
do .....	400 500 600	19	15	37	60	do	do
do .....	400 500 600	19	15	37	60	do	do
do .....	400 500 600	19	15	34	60	do	do
do .....	400 500 600	19	15	33	60	do	do
5 shots at each range .....	400 500	11	10	32	40	23 7-11ths.	Snider-Enfield.
do .....	400 500	11	10	51	40	do	do
do .....	400 500	11	10	28	40	do	do
do .....	400 500	11	10	27	40	do	do

D. SCOTT Captain and Adjutant, 28th Battalion,

*Secretary.*



## MILITARY

RIFLE MATCH OF THE 37TH  
Held at the Village of Caledonia, on  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>1st Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st Prize, cash .....	10 00	Private George Marr .....	No. 3 Company, 37th .....
2nd do do .....	8 00	Sergeant Major John Tuck .....	do 1 do .....
3rd do do .....	6 00	Private George Wickett .....	do 1 do .....
4th do do .....	5 00	Corporal Anderson .....	do 1 do .....
5th do do .....	4 00	Ensign Charles Simons .....	do 5 do .....
6th do do .....	4 00	Private Harris .....	do 7 do .....
7th do do .....	4 00	Corporal Williamson .....	do 8 do .....
8th do do .....	3 00	Private Smith .....	do 4 do .....
9th do do .....	3 00	Sergeant McFarlane .....	do 5 do .....
10th do do .....	3 00	Private John Ryan .....	do 4 do .....
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
1st Prize, cash .....	10 00	Corporal Anderson .....	No. 1 Company, 37th .....
2nd do do .....	8 00	Private Ferguson .....	do 5 do .....
3rd do do .....	8 00	Sergeant Major Tuck .....	do 1 do .....
4th do do .....	5 00	Sergeant Mutchmor .....	do 4 do .....
5th do do .....	5 00	Private Johnston .....	do 5 do .....
6th do do .....	5 00	Sergeant Hanna .....	do 5 do .....
7th do do .....	5 00	Private John Ryan .....	do 4 do .....
8th do do .....	4 00	Ensign Simons .....	do 5 do .....
9th do do .....	4 00	Lieutenant Glenn .....	do 4 do .....
10th do do .....	4 00	Dr. Aiken .....	Staff .....
11th do do .....	4 00	Corporal Connor .....	No. 2 Company, 37th .....
12th do do .....	2 00	Captain Ryan .....	do 5 do .....
13th do do .....	2 00	Private Nelles .....	do 1 do .....
14th do do .....	2 00	Corporal Bell .....	do 4 do .....
15th do do .....	2 00	Sergeant Latimer .....	do 3 do .....
16th do do .....	2 00	Corporal Williamson .....	do 8 do .....
17th do do .....	2 00	Sergeant McFarland .....	do 5 do .....
18th do do .....	2 00	Private Alward .....	do 5 do .....
19th do do .....	2 00	Sergeant Crauston .....	do 1 do .....
20th do Ticket for Ontario R. A. .....	1 00	Captain Stuart .....	do 4 do .....
<i>3rd.—A Company Match.</i>			
1st Prize, cash .....	25 00	Captain Ryan and 9 men .....	No. 5 Company, 37th .....
2nd do do .....	15 00	do Davis and 9 men .....	do 1 do .....
3rd do do .....	10 00	do Stuart and 9 men .....	do 4 do .....
		do Thorburn and 9 men .....	
		do McKennan and 9 men .....	

DISTRICT, No. 2.

HALDIMAND BATTALION OF RIFLES.

the 22nd, 23rd and 24th June, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average of aggregate marks per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all comers, Enfields or Snider Enfields. Entrance 50 cents. Any position.	300 500	50	10	32	40	.....	Snider.
	300 500	50	10	32	40	.....	do
	300 500	50	10	30	40	.....	do
	300 500	50	10	29	40	.....	do
	300 500	50	10	27	40	.....	do
	300 500	50	10	27	40	.....	do
	300 500	50	10	27	40	.....	do
	300 500	50	10	26	40	.....	do
	300 500	50	10	25	40	.....	do
	300 500	50	10	25	40	.....	do
Open to all regularly enrolled members of the Battalion. Snider Enfields, Entrance 25 cents. 200 yards standing. 500 and 600 yards kneeling. The first 20 prizes in this match entitle the winners to an affiliated members' ticket for the Ontario Rifle Association Matches.	200 500 600	54	15	45	60	.....	Snider.
	200 500 600	54	15	45	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	40	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	38	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	38	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	37	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	34	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	35	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	35	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	36	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	34	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	33	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	32	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	32	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	32	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	31	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	30	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	30	60	.....	do
200 500 600	54	15	29	60	.....	do	
Open to 10 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, bona fide members of their respective companies. 200 yards standing, 400 yards kneeling. Entrance \$1.00 per company.	200 400	5 Cos. entered for this match	10	281	40	.....	Snider.
	200 400		10	260	40	.....	do
	200 400		10	257	40	.....	do
	200 400		10	203	40	.....	do
	200 400		10	157	40	.....	do

## RIFLE MATCH of the 37th Haldimand

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>4th.—Privates' Match.</i>			
1st Prize, cash	\$ 6 00	Private Fearman	No. 1 Company, 37th.
2nd do do	4 00	do Whitwell	do 5 do
3rd do do	4 00	do Wickett, William	do 1 do
4th do do	3 00	do Johnston	do 5 do
5th do do	3 00	do Wilson	do 1 do
6th do do	3 00	do Mile	do 5 do
7th do do	3 00	do Wickett, George	do 1 do
8th do do	2 00	do Agnew	do 4 do
9th do do	2 00	do Ryan	do 4 do
10th do do	2 00	do Lemery	do 5 do
11th do do	2 00	do Nellis, Sylvester	do 1 do
12th do do	2 00	do Williamson	do 8 do
13th do do	1 00	do Smith	do 4 do
14th do do	1 00	do Moore	do 7 do
15th do do	1 00	do McGwill	do 3 do
16th do do	1 00	do Harris	do 7 do
17th do do	1 00	do Clarke	do 5 do
18th do do	1 00	do Steeve	do 3 do
19th do do	1 00	do Leanright	do 7 do
20th do do	1 00	do Ferguson	do 5 do
<i>5th.—Non-Commissioned Officers' Match.</i>			
1st Prize, cash	8 00	Corporal Hamilton	No. 4 Company, 37th.
2nd do do	6 00	Sergeant Major Tuck	do 1 do
3rd do do	4 00	Sergeant Mutchmor	do 4 do
4th do do	2 00	Corporal Bell	do 4 do
5th do do	1 00	do Anderson	do 1 do
<i>6th.—Officers' Match.</i>			
1st Prize, Challenge Cup, value	25 00	Ensign Gibson	No. 4 Company, 37th.
2nd do Field Glass do	15 00	Captain Ryan	do 5 do
3rd do Cash	10 00	Dr. Aiken	Assistant Surgeon
<i>7th.—Consolation Match.</i>			
1st Prize, Cooking Stove, value	11 00	Lieutenant Colonel Davis	Commanding 37th.
2nd do Pair Riding Boots do	9 00	Corporal Jones	No. 4 Company, 37th.
3rd do Tweed Coat do	7 00	do Griffith	do 1 do
4th do Daily Spectator do	5 00	Sergeant Kerr	do 1 do
5th do Pair Boots do	5 00	Captain Stuart	do 5 do
6th do Box Cigars do	3 50	Lieutenant Thorburn	do 3 do
7th do Box Stove do	3 00	Captain Davis	do 1 do
8th do Pair of Boots do	2 50	Private Williamson	do 8 do
9th do Pair of Boots do	2 00	Corporal Hannah	do 1 do
10th do Album do	2 00	Dr. Dillabaugh	do 3 do
11th do Coal Oil Lamp do	2 00	Corporal McCloy	do 4 do
12th do Halter do	2 00	Private Bridgett	do 4 do
13th do Hand Saw do	2 00	Lieutenant Nellis	do 8 do
14th do Neck Yoke do	2 00	Private Taylor	do 5 do
15th do Whip do	1 50	Private Elliott	do 5 do
16th do Washstand do	3 00	Ensign Williamson	do 1 do
17th do Bridle do	1 25	Captain McKennan	do 7 do
18th do Set Horse Shoes do	1 00	Major Scoble	37th.
19th do Set Horse Shoes do	1 00	Captain Thorburn	No. 3 Company, 37th.
20th do 1 Pound of Tea do	1 00	Private Creswell	do 5 do
21st do Gd. Rvr. Sachem do	1 00	Ensign Walker	do 3 do
22nd do Cayaga Sentinel do	1 00	Private Colwell	do 5 do
23rd do Tobacco do	0 75	Private C. Young	do 3 do

## Battalion of Rifles.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to Privates of the Battalion only. 400 yards, 7 shots. Entrance 25 cents. Position kneeling, or from shoulder, standing.	400	31	7	26	28	.....	Snider.
	400	31	7	25	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	25	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	24	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	24	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	24	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	24	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	23	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	21	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	21	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	20	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	20	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	20	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	18	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	17	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	17	28	.....	do
	400	31	7	16	28	.....	do
400	31	7	15	28	.....	do	
400	31	7	12	28	.....	do	
Open to non-commissioned officers only. Entrance 50 cents. Position kneeling, or from shoulder, standing.	400	19	7	25	28	.....	Snider.
	400	19	7	25	28	.....	do
	400	19	7	24	28	.....	do
	400	19	7	24	28	.....	do
	400	19	7	23	28	.....	do
Open to officers only, range 400 yards. Position kneeling, or from shoulder, standing. Entrance \$1.00.	400	17	7	25	28	.....	Snider.
	400	17	7	25	28	.....	do
	400	17	7	23	28	.....	do
Open to all who had competed at other matches, but who had won no prizes. Range 400 yards.	400	36	5	19	20	.....	Snider.
	400	36	5	16	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	16	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	16	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	15	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	15	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	15	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	14	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	14	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	13	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	13	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	13	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	13	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	12	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	12	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	12	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	12	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	11	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	10	20	.....	do
	400	36	5	9	20	.....	do
400	36	5	8	20	.....	do	
400	36	5	8	20	.....	do	

ROBT. DAVIS, Lieut.-Col., Commanding 37th Battalion.

## MILITARY

## RIFLE MATCH:—18TH BAT

Held at L'Original, on the 13th,

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes, Centres,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>1st Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, presented by Lieut.-Colonel Higginson .....	30 00	Donald McIntosh .....	Capt. No. 2 Com., 18th Bat.
2nd prize, cash .....	8 00	Wm. Harkins .....	Surgeon 18th Bat. ....
3rd do .....	5 00	Wm. Mooney .....	Association Member .....
4th do .....	4 00	Charles White .....	do do .....
5th do .....	3 00	P. T. Sancier .....	Qr.-Mas. Sergt., 18th Bat.
6th do .....	2 00	Chas. T. Higginson .....	Capt. No. 1 Com., 18th Bat.
7th do .....	2 00	Joseph Sample .....	Corp. do 6 do do..
8th do .....	2 00	Wm. Byers .....	do do 1 do do..
9th do .....	1 00	Thos. White .....	Priv. do 1 do do..
10th do .....	1 00	Thos. T. Higginson .....	Lieut. do 1 do do..
11th do .....	1 00	John White .....	Priv. do 1 do do..
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
1st prize, rifle presented by A. Hagar, Esq., M. P. ....	35 00	Wm. Mooney .....	Association Member .....
2nd prize, cash .....	6 00	Chas. T. Higginson .....	Capt. No. 1 Com., 18th Bat.
3rd do .....	4 00	Wm. Ellier .....	Corp. do 6 do do..
4th do .....	2 00	John Vankleek .....	Lieut. do 2 do do..
5th do .....	2 00	Charles White .....	Association Member .....
6th do .....	2 00	M. Leroy .....	Ens. No. 4 Com., 18th Bat.
7th do .....	2 00	John White .....	Priv. do 1 do do..
8th do .....	2 00	D. McIntosh .....	Capt. do 2 do do..
9th do .....	2 00	P. T. Sancier .....	Qr.-Mas. Sergt. 18th Bat.
10th do .....	2 00	Wm. Byers .....	Corp. No. 1 Com., 18th Bat.
11th do .....	2 00	Joseph Sample .....	do do 6 do do..
12th do .....	2 00	Wm. Frazer .....	Priv. do 1 do do..
13th do .....	2 00	John Mooney .....	Corp. do 1 do do..
14th do .....	1 00	Wm. Harkin .....	Surgeon, 18th Battalion ...
15th do .....	1 00	Thos. T. Higginson .....	Lt. No. 1 Com., 18th Bat.
16th do .....	1 00	John McKercher .....	Priv. do 6 do do..
17th do .....	1 00	Robert O'Brien .....	do do 3 do do..
18th do .....	1 00	John Clarke .....	Sergt. do 6 do do..
19th do .....	1 00	John Butterfield .....	Capt. do 3 do do..
20th do .....	1 00	Thomas White .....	Priv. do 1 do do..
21st do .....	1 00	S. Cummings .....	Priv. do 3 do do..
22nd do .....	1 00	John Shields .....	Major, 18th Battalion
23rd do .....	1 00	Ralph Leroy .....	Sergt. No. 4 Com., 18th Bat
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	10 00	No. 1, Com., 18th Battalion	
		Capt. Higginson .....	Capt. No. 1 Company .....
		Thos. White .....	Priv. do do .....
		John White .....	do do do .....
		S. McMahon .....	Sergt. do do .....
		Wm. Byers .....	Corp. do do .....

DISTRICT No. 4.

TALION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

14th, and 15th September, 1870.

&c., according to Wimbledon Regulations.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by the Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to Volunteer officers and men in the United Counties of Prescott and Russell. The Thurso Company and Members of the Association.	200 400	30	10	33	40	24·63	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400	30	10	31	40	24·63	do
	200 400	30	10	31	40	24·63	do
	200 400	30	10	30	40	24·63	do
	200 400	30	10	30	40	24·63	do
	200 400	30	10	29	40	24·63	do
	200 400	30	10	29	40	24·63	do
	200 400	30	10	29	40	24·63	do
	200 400	30	10	28	40	24·63	do
	200 400	30	10	28	40	24·63	do
	200 400	30	10	27	40	24·63	do
Open to Members of the Association only.	400 600	30	10	30	40	18·76	Snider-Enfield.
	400 600	30	10	28	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	26	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	26	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	24	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	24	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	24	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	23	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	22	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	22	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	21	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	21	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	20	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	20	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	20	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	20	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	19	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	19	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	17	40	18·76	do
	400 600	30	10	17	40	18·76	do
400 600	30	10	16	40	18·76	do	
400 600	30	10	16	40	18·76	do	
400 600	30	10	15	40	18·76	do	
Open to five officers, non-commissioned officers or men of each Company of the 18th Battalion, or the Russell Company.	200 400 600	4	10	23	40 per man, 200 pr Com.	22·85	Snider-Enfield.
	Three shots each, at first two ranges, and four at the last.	Companies	10	24		22·85	do
			10	26		22·85	do
			10	27		22·85	do
			10	33		22·85	do
				133			

RIFLE MATCH:—18th Battalion

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>3rd Match.—Continued.</i>			
	\$ ots.		
2nd prize, cash .....	7 50	No. 2 Com., 18th Battalion Capt. McIntosh .....	Capt. No. 2 Company..... Lt. do do .....
		John Vankleek .....	Ens. do do .....
		Ensign McPhee.....	Priv. do do .....
		John Mode.....	Quarter-Master Sergeant..
		P. T. Sancier .....	
3rd do .....	5 00	No. 6 Company John Clarke .....	Sergt. No. 6 Company ....
		Joseph Sample .....	Corpl. do do .....
		Wm. Ellice .....	do do do .....
		Wm. McKercher .....	Priv. do do .....
		John McCrea.....	do do do .....
4th do .....	2 50	No. 3 Com., 18th Battalion Capt. Butterfield .....	Capt. No. 3 Company ....
		Wm. Wright .....	Sergt. do do .....
		S. Cummings .....	Priv. do do .....
		Robert O'Brien .....	do do do .....
		Henry Flynn .....	Sergt. do do .....
<i>4th Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash, presented by Hotel keepers of L'Original .....	10 00	Donald McIntosh .....	Capt. No. 2 Com., 18th Bat.
2nd prize, cash .....	8 00	John Mode .....	Priv. do 2 do do..
3rd do .....	5 00	M. Leroy .....	Ens. do 4 do do..
4th do .....	3 00	S. McMahon .....	Sergt. do 1 do do..
5th do .....	2 00	Chas. White .....	Association Member .....
6th do .....	2 00	Wm. Harkin .....	Surgeon, 18th Battalion ...
7th do .....	2 00	T. T. Higginson.....	Lt. No. 1 Com., 18th Bat.
8th do .....	1 00	P. T. Sancier .....	Qr.-Mas. Sergt. 18th Bat.
9th do .....	1 00	C. T. Higginson .....	Capt. No. 1 Com., 18th Bat.
10th do .....	1 00	Wm. Byers.....	Corpl. do 1 do do..
<i>5th Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	12 00	John Mode.....	Priv. No. 2 Com., 18th Bat.
2nd do .....	8 00	S. McMahon .....	Sergt. do 1 do do..
3rd do .....	5 00	Wm. Mooney.....	Association Member .....
4th do .....	2 00	C. T. Higginson.....	Capt. No. 1 Com., 18th Bat.
5th do .....	2 00	P. T. Sancier .....	Qr.-Mas. Sergt. 18th Bat..
6th do .....	2 00	John McKercher .....	Priv. No. 6 Com., 18th Bat.
7th do .....	2 00	Donald McIntosh .....	Capt. do 2 do do..
8th do .....	2 00	Wm. Fraser .....	Priv. do 1 do do..
9th do .....	2 00	John White .....	do do do do..
10th do .....	2 00	Wm. Harkin .....	Surgeon, 18th Battalion ...
11th do .....	2 00	John Mooney.....	Corp. No. 4 Com., 18th Bat.

Rifle Association.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by the Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to five officers, non-commissioned officers or men of each Company of the 18th Battalion, or the Russell Company.	200 400 600 Three shots each, at first two ranges, and four at the last.	10	10	28	40 per man, 200 p'r Com.	22.85	Snider-Enfield.
			10	23		22.85	do
			10	28		22.85	do
			10	22		22.85	do
			10	22		22.85	do
					123		
	200 400 600 Three shots each, at first two ranges, and four at the last.	10	10	22	22.85	do	
			10	28	22.85	do	
			10	18	22.85	do	
			10	25	22.85	do	
			10	27	22.85	do	
					120		
	200 400 600 Three shots each, at first two ranges, and four at the last.	10	10	16	22.85	do	
			10	10	22.85	do	
			10	18	22.85	do	
10			14	22.85	do		
10			23	22.85	do		
				81			
Open to all Volunteers of United Counties of Prescott and Russell, the Thurso Company and Members of the Association.	300 500	32	10	31	40	19.96	Snider-Enfield.
		32	10	30	40	19.96	do
		32	10	30	40	19.96	do
		32	10	28	40	19.96	do
		32	10	27	40	19.96	do
		32	10	26	40	19.96	do
		32	10	26	40	19.96	do
		32	10	25	40	19.96	do
		32	10	24	40	19.96	do
		32	10	24	40	19.96	do
Open to Members of the Association	200 300 400 Three shots each, at first two ranges, and four at the last.	30	10	34	40	23.93	Snider-Enfield.
		30	10	31	40	23.93	do
		30	10	30	40	23.93	do
		30	10	30	40	23.93	do
		30	10	30	40	23.93	do
		30	10	30	40	23.93	do
		30	10	28	40	23.93	do
		30	10	27	40	23.93	do
		30	10	27	40	23.93	do
		30	10	27	40	23.93	do
		30	10	27	40	23.93	do
		30	10	26	40	23.93	do



## RIFLE MATCH:—18th Battalion

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>5th Match.—Co tinued.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
12th prize, cash .....	2 00	John Clarke.....	Sergt. No. 6 Com., [18th Bat.
13th do .....	2 00	M. Leroy .....	Ens. do 4 do do..
14th do .....	1 00	S. Cummings .....	Priv. do 3 do do..
15th do .....	1 00	Joseph Ogden .....	do do 4 do do..
16th do .....	1 00	John Vankleek .....	Lieut. do 2 do do..
17th do .....	1 00	T. T. Higginson .....	do do 1 do do..
18th do .....	1 00	John Butterfield .....	Capt. do 3 do do..
29th do .....	1 00	Charles White .....	Association Member .....
20th do .....	1 00	D. St. Denis .....	do do .....
21st do .....	1 00	Wm. Ellice .....	Corp. No. 6 Com., 18th Bat.
22nd do .....	1 00	Robert O'Brien .....	Priv. do 3 do do..
23rd do .....	1 00	Wm. Byers.....	Corp. do 1 do do..
<i>6th Match.</i>			
1st prize, Snider Enfield Rifle, presented by Lieut.-Col. Hamilton .....	40 00	S. McMahon .....	Sergt. No. 1 Com., 18th Bat.
2nd prize, cash .....	8 00	Donald McIntosh .....	Capt. do 2 do do..
3rd do .....	5 00	Martin Leroy .....	Ens. do 4 do do..
4th do .....	3 00	E. F. Dartnell .....	Ens. do 1 do do..
5th do .....	2 00	Wm. Byers .....	Corp. do 1 do do..
6th do .....	2 00	Wm. Fraser .....	Priv. do 1 do do..
7th do .....	2 00	John Clarke .....	Sergt. do 6 do do..
8th do .....	2 00	John Vankleek .....	Lieut. do 2 do do..
<i>7th Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash presented by L'Original merchants .....	10 00	Ens. McPhee .....	Ens. No. 2 Com., 18th Bat.
2nd prize, cash .....	5 00	John McRae .....	Priv. do 6 do do..
3rd do .....	2 00	Wm. Ogden .....	Capt. do 4 do do..
4th do .....	1 00	Wm. Wright .....	Sergt. do 3 do do..
5th do .....	1 00	Wm. McCrean .....	Priv. do 2 do do..
6th do .....	1 00	Charles Orten .....	Priv. do 4 do do..
Total value of prizes .....	333 00		

December 14th, 1870 ]

## Rifle Association.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to Members of the Association.	200 300 400	30	10	26	40	23·93	Snider-Enfield.
	Three shots each, at first two ranges, and four at the last.	30	10	26	40	23·93	do
		30	10	26	40	23·93	do
		30	10	25	40	23·93	do
		30	10	25	40	23·93	do
		30	10	25	40	23·93	do
		30	10	24	40	23·93	do
		30	10	23	40	23·93	do
		30	10	23	40	23·93	do
		30	10	22	40	23·93	do
		30	10	21	40	23·93	do
Open to all Volunteers.	200 300 500	22	15	46	60	31·36	Snider-Enfield.
	200 300 500	22	15	46	60	31·36	do
	200 300 500	22	15	45	60	31·36	do
	200 300 500	22	15	41	60	31·36	do
	200 300 500	22	15	38	60	31·36	do
	200 300 500	22	15	38	60	21·36	do
	200 300 500	22	15	37	60	31·36	do
	200 300 500	22	15	37	60	31·36	do
Open to unsuccessful competitors in previous matches.	400		5	16	20	12·25	Snider-Enfield.
	400		5	16	20	12·25	do
	400		5	11	20	12·25	do
	400		5	10	20	12·25	do
	400		5	7	20	12·25	do
	400		5	3	20	12·25	do

JOHN BUTTERFIELD,

*Captain, Secretary and Treasurer,*

18th Battalion, R.A.

EDWARD FREWEN DARTNELL,

*Ensign, 18th Battalion.*

## ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF NO.

*Held at Goulburn on*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>Company Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash.....	5 00	John Green.....	Pte., No. 6 Co., 43rd Batt.
2nd do do.....	4 00	John Brownlee.....	Sergt., do
3rd do do.....	3 00	William Garvin.....	Captain do
4th do do.....	2 00	Thos. H. Stapledon.....	Corporal do
5th do do.....	2 00	Thos. Green.....	Bugler, do
6th do do.....	2 00	Walton Featherston.....	Private, do
7th do do.....	2 00	George Hawthorn.....	do do
8th do do.....	2 00	John McNab.....	Corporal, do
9th do do.....	1 00	William Tubman.....	Lieutenant, do
10th do do.....	1 00	Jas. Nichol.....	Sergeant, do
11th do do.....	1 00	Hugh McCurdy.....	Private, do
12th do do.....	1 00	Francis Graham.....	do do
13th do do.....	1 00	Jas. Green.....	do do
14th do do.....	1 00	Joseph Stabbié.....	do do
15th do do.....	1 00	John Cassady.....	do do
16th do do.....	1 00	Thos. Shore.....	Corporal, do
	\$30 00		
<i>Consolation Match.</i>			
1st prize, a pair of Brahma Fowls....	4 00	John Anderson.....	Pte., No. 6 Co., 43rd Batt.
2nd do cash.....	4 00	Jason Roe.....	do do
3rd do do.....	3 00	Robt. McNab.....	do do
4th do do.....	2 00	Hugh Buchanan.....	do do
5th do do.....	2 00	Jas. McGregor.....	do do
6th do do.....	2 00	John Garvin.....	do do
7th do do.....	2 00	John Garland.....	do do
8th do do.....	2 00	Wm. McGregor.....	do do
9th do do.....	2 00	Thomas Roe.....	Ensign, do
10th do do.....	1 00	Josiah Stapledon.....	Private, do
11th do do.....	1 00	Samuel Hannah.....	do do
12th do do.....	1 00	Hugh Anderson.....	do do
13th do do.....	1 00	Edward Green.....	do do
14th do do.....	1 00	Daniel Young.....	do do
15th do do.....	1 00	Alexander Simpson.....	do do
16th do do.....	1 00	John McGregor.....	do do
	\$30 00		
Total value of prizes.....	\$ 60 00		

Dec. 14th 1870.

6 COMPANY, 43RD BATTALION.

the 18th October, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Company Match.....	200 and 400	35	4	27	32	.....	Snider-Enfield.
.....	do	35	4	24	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	24	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	20	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	20	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	22	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	20	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	23	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	16	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	16	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	16	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	17	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	16	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	15	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	15	32	.....	do
.....	do	35	4	18	32	.....	do
For those who did not win any prize at the other matches.	200 and 400	19	3	18	24	.....	Snider-Enfield.
do	do	19	3	18	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	12	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	10	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	8	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	10	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	6	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	10	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	12	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	6	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	4	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	5	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	3	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	2	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	4	24	.....	do
do	do	19	3	4	24	.....	do

WM. GARVIN, Captain.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH OF

Held at Almonte, on the

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash	20 00	Capt. Bell	2nd Batt. G. T. R.
2nd do do	15 00	Sergt. Lochart	42nd Batt., No. 1 Co.
3rd do do	10 00	Ens. McEwen	do do
4th do do	7 00	Corpl. Z. R. Rowe	G. T. R., No. 4.
5th do do	5 00	Sergt. Harris	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
6th do do	4 00	Capt. Young	2nd Batt. G. T. R.
7th do do	3 00	Private Houston	42nd Batt., No. 1 Co.
8th do do	2 00	Corpl. Houston	do do
9th do Set Gold Studs	2 00	Sergt. McDonald	No. 1, Ottawa Garrison Art.
10th do cash	1 #0	Private Patterson	41st Batt., No. - Co.
11th do do	1 00	Lt. Cotton	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
12th do Gold Ring	1 00	Lt. Greaves	2nd Batt. G. T. R.
	\$71 50		
<i>Association Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash	20 00	Lt. Greaves	2nd Batt. G. T. R.
2nd do do	15 00	Lt.-Col. Jackson	
3rd do do	10 00	Peter McArthur	
4th do 7½ yards Tweed	10 00	Sergt. Harris	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
5th do cash	7 00	Corpl. Z. R. Rowe	G. T. R., No. 4.
6th do do	5 00	Capt. Bell	2nd Batt. G. T. R.
7th do do	4 00	S. H. Davis	
8th do do	3 00	Lt. Cotton	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
9th do do	2 50	W. H. Wylie	
10th do do	2 00	J. K. Cole	
11th do 1 pair Boots	2 00	Sergt. McDonald	No. 1, Ottawa Garrison Art.
12th do cash	1 50	W. H. Thomlinson	
13th do do	1 00	Corpl. Coulter	42nd Batt., No. 1 Co.
14th do do	1 00	Private Houston	do do
15th do do	1 00	Capt. Young	2nd Batt. G. T. R.
16th do do	1 00	Sergt. Edwards	42nd Batt., No. 1 Co.
	\$86 00		
<i>All Comers' Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash	15 00	Lt.-Col. Jackson	
2nd do do	10 00	Capt. Bell	
3rd do do	6 00	Lt. Greaves	
4th do do	4 00	S. Davis	
5th do do	3 00	Sergt. Edwards	
6th do do	2 00	Sergt. Harris	
7th do 2½ yards Tweed	2 00	P. McArthur	
8th do cash	1 50	Ens. McEwen	
9th do do	1 00	Lt. Cotton	
10th do do	1 00	Capt. Young	
11th do do	1 00	Corpl. Rowe	
12th do do	0 50	Sergt. McDonald	
	\$47 00		

THE RAMSAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

13th and 14th October, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by the Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all Volunteers in uniform, Government rifles. Entrance ten cents.	200 400 600	35	5	49	60	.....	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400 600	35	5	47	60	.....	do
	200 400 600	35	5	46	60	.....	do
	200 400 600	35	5	45	60	.....	do
	200 400 600	35	5	43	60	.....	do
	200 400 600	35	5	40	60	.....	do
	200 400 600	35	5	38	60	.....	do
	200 400 600	35	5	37	60	.....	do
	200 400 600	35	5	36	60	.....	do
	200 400 600	35	5	36	60	.....	do
	200 400 600	35	5	35	60	.....	do
Any rifle, any position, open to members of the Association only. Entrance, ten cents.	200	34	5	19	20	.....	Metford.
	200	34	5	19	20	.....	do
	200	34	5	19	20	.....	Ballard.
	200	34	5	18	20	.....	Metford.
	200	34	5	18	20	.....	Snider.
	200	34	5	18	20	.....	Metford.
	200	34	5	18	20	.....	Ballard.
	200	34	5	17	20	.....	Snider.
	200	34	5	17	20	.....	Ballard.
	200	34	5	17	20	.....	Maynard.
	200	34	5	17	20	.....	Snider.
	200	34	5	17	20	.....	do
	200	34	5	17	20	.....	do
	200	34	5	16	20	.....	do
200	34	5	16	20	.....	Metford.	
200	34	5	15	20	.....	Snider.	
Three rounds at each range, any rifle, any position, open to All Comers. Entrance, fifty cents.	100 200	36	3	24	24	.....	Metford.
	100 200	36	3	23	24	.....	do
	100 200	36	3	22	24	.....	do
	100 200	36	3	22	24	.....	Ballard.
	100 200	36	3	22	24	.....	Snider.
	100 200	36	3	22	24	.....	do
	100 200	36	3	22	24	.....	Ballard.
	100 200	36	3	22	24	.....	Snider.
	100 200	36	3	21	24	.....	do
	100 200	36	3	21	24	.....	Metford.
	100 200	36	3	21	24	.....	Snider.
100 200	36	3	21	24	.....	do	

RIFLE MATCH OF THE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>Consolation Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st Prize, cash .....	5 00	Lieut. Patrick .....	Ottawa .....
2nd do do .....	4 00	Peter Close .....	
3rd do do .....	3 00	A. Hamlin .....	
4th do do .....	2 00	John Usher .....	
5th do ½ dozen claret .....	1 50	S. D. Chatterton .....	
6th do cash .....	1 00	W. Thomson .....	
7th do do .....	0 50	Dr. Patterson .....	
	\$ 17 00		
Total amount of prizes .....	\$221 50		

7TH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH,

*Held at Brockville on the*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>Match No. 1.</i>			
1st Prize, cash .....	5 00	Sergeant Lennan .....	No. 1 Co., 41st Battalion ..
2nd do value .....	4 00	do Adams .....	do 2 do 42nd do ..
3rd do do .....	3 00	Corporal Harris .....	do 1 do 41st do ..
4th do do .....	2 00	do Rogers .....	G. T. R. ....
5th do do .....	1 00	do Lauskail .....	No. 2 Co., 42nd Battalion ..
	15 00		
<i>Match No. 2.</i>			
1st Prize, Plated Cup .....	10 00	Corporal Rogers .....	G. T. R. ....
2nd do value .....	7 00	Sergeant Cole .....	No. 2 Co., 42nd Battalion ..
3rd do do .....	4 00	Captain Bell .....	G. T. R. ....
4th do do .....	4 00	Lieutenant Greaves .....	do .....
5th do do .....	4 00	Major Cole .....	41st Battalion .....
6th do do .....	3 00	Sergeant Timblich .....	No. 1 Co., 42nd Battalion ..
7th do do .....	2 00	Private Geddis .....	G. T. R. ....
	34 00		

RAMSAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
Range 150 yards, 5 rounds, any rifle, any position, open to all who have unsuccessfully competed in any of the foregoing matches.	150	15	5	17	20	.....	Snider.
	150	15	5	17	20	.....	Ballard.
	150	15	5	17	20	.....	do
	150	15	5	17	20	.....	do
	150	15	5	16	20	.....	do
	150	15	5	16	20	.....	do
	150	15	5	16	20	.....	do

Late and dark when this Match was fired.

PETER McARTHUR,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

BROCKVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

11th and 12th October, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Range 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each range Government Snider Rifles. Open to all Volunteers who never won a prize valued at more than \$5. Entrance 25 cents.	200 400	33	10	33	40	17.07	Snider.
	200 400	33	10	30	40	17.07	do
	200 400	33	10	29	40	17.07	do
	200 400	33	10	29	40	17.07	do
	200 400	33	10	29	40	17.07	do
Snider Rifles, open to all Volunteers residing in Canada. Entrance 50 cents. Any competitor not scoring 6 points at 1st range to be disqualified from further competition in this match.	300 500	27	10	33	40	25.63	Snider.
	300 500	27	10	32	40	25.63	do
	300 500	27	10	32	40	25.68	do
	300 500	27	10	32	40	25.68	do
	300 500	27	10	30	40	25.68	do
	300 500	27	10	30	40	25.68	do



## 7TH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>Match No. 3.</i>			
1st Prize, cash .....	20 00	Captain Bell.....	G. T. R.....
2nd do Rifle presented by Province of Ontario Rifle Association.....	17 00	Lieutenant Colonel Jackson .....	B. M.....
3rd Prize, Plated Cup .....	10 00	Captain McClean .....	42nd Battalion .....
4th do value and cash .....	7 00	Sergeant Wilkinson .....	G. T. R.....
5th do do .....	6 00	Corporal Rogers .....	do .....
6th do do .....	5 00	Captain Cook.....	No. 1 Co., 41st Battalion ..
7th do do .....	4 00	Sergeant Cole.....	do 2 do 42nd do ..
8th do do .....	3 00	Lieutenant Wilkinson .....	do do do ..
9th do do .....	2 00	Sergeant McKenna .....	G. T. R.....
10th do cash .....	1 00	Corporal Rowe.....	do .....
	75 00		
<i>Match No. 4.</i>			
1st Prize, cash .....	10 00	Captain Young .....	G. T. R.....
2nd do value and cash .....	8 00	R. A. Field.....	Civilian .....
3rd do do .....	7 00	Major Cole .....	41st Battalion .....
4th do do .....	6 00	Captain Bell.....	G. T. R.....
5th do do .....	3 00	Captain McClean .....	Paymaster, 42nd Battalion.
6th do do .....	2 00	Lieutenant Colonel Jackson .....	B. M.....
7th do do .....	1 00	Sergeant Cole.....	No. 2 Co., 42nd Battalion .
	37 00		
<i>Match No. 5.</i>			
PISTOLS.			
1st Prize, cash .....	5 00	Sergeant Cole.....	No. 2 Co., 42nd Battalion .
2nd do value and cash .....	4 00	R. A. Field.....	Civilian .....
3rd do cash .....	2 00	Captain Young .....	G. T. R.....
4th do do .....	1 00	Major Cole .....	41st Battalion.....
	12 00		
Total value of prizes.....	173 00		

## BROCKVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible Score in Marks.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Snider Rifles, open to all Members of the Association. Entrance 50 cents.	400 600	20	10	35	40	25.29	Snider.
	400 600	20	10	35	40	22.29	do
	400 600	20	10	33	40	25.29	do
	400 600	20	10	31	40	25.29	do
	400 600	20	10	29	40	25.29	do
	400 600	20	10	28	40	25.29	do
	400 600	20	10	26	40	25.29	do
	400 600	20	10	26	40	25.29	do
	400 600	20	10	25	40	25.29	do
Any Rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations for all comers matches, open to all comers. Entrance 50 cents.	500 600	12	10	38	40	29.58	Metford.
	500 600	12	10	37	40	29.58	do
	500 600	12	10	35	40	29.58	do
	500 600	12	10	35	40	29.58	do
	500 600	12	10	34	40	29.58	Whitworth.
	500 600	12	10	34	40	29.58	Metford.
	500 600	12	10	32	40	29.58	Whitworth.
Pistols with barrels not longer than 6 inches, open to all comers. Position standing, at arms length, one hand.	30	9	10	18	20	14.44	Smith & Wesson.
	30	9	10	16	20	14.44	do do
	30	9	10	16	20	14.44	Rimington.
	30	9	10	15	20	14.44	Smith & Wesson.

H. S. McDONALD, PAYMASTER, 42nd Battalion,

Secretary.

## RIFLE MATCH OF THE

*Held at the Rideau Rifle*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>1st Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st Prize, Battery Medal .....	10 00	Benjamin Savage .....	Driver, O. F. B. ....
2nd do cash .....	5 00	William Gray .....	do do .....
3rd do do .....	3 00	Thos. Kane .....	Corporal do .....
4th do do .....	1 00	Robert Martin .....	Driver do .....
5th do do .....	1 00	John Murphy .....	Gunner do .....
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
1st Prize, cash .....	12 00	Robert Martin .....	Driver, O. F. B. ....
2nd do do .....	9 00	Benjamin Savage .....	do do .....
3rd do do .....	6 00	William Gray .....	do do .....
4th do do .....	3 00	John Stewart .....	Lieut. do .....
5th do do .....	1 00	Thomas Kane .....	Corporal do .....
6th do Bottle of brandy .....	1 00	Hezekiah Marling .....	Driver do .....
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
1st Prize, Silver Water Pitcher .....	20 00	William Gray .....	Driver, O. F. B. ....
2nd do cash .....	10 00	James Lowe .....	Gunner do .....
3rd do do .....	6 00	Alexander McDonald .....	do do .....
4th do Courier Bag .....	3 00	Henry Lepine .....	Ast. Wheeler, O. F. B. ....
5th do cash .....	1 00	Parker Barry .....	Bombardier do .....
6th do Bottle of Brandy .....	1 00	Robert Martin .....	Driver do .....
<i>4th Match.</i>			
1st Prize, cash .....	5 00	John Stewart .....	Lieutenant, O. F. B. ....
2nd do do .....	4 00	Thomas Kane .....	Corporal do .....
3rd do do .....	3 00	Parker Barry .....	Bombardier do .....
4th do Saddlery .....	2 00	William Smith .....	Corporal do .....
5th do Satchel .....	1 25	James Forsyth .....	Captain do .....
6th do Leg of Mutton .....	1 00	John Murphy .....	Gunner do .....
7th do cash .....	1 00	Alexander McDonald .....	do do .....
	110 75		

## OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.

Range, on the 26<sup>th</sup> September, 1870.

Centres, &amp;c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by the Winner.
				Marks.			
Spencer Carbine. Position standing. Open to non-commissioned officers, gunners, and drivers of battery.	200	17	5	15	20	13.40	Short Spencer Carbine.
	200	17	5	14	20	13.40	do
	200	17	5	13	20	13.40	do
	200	17	5	13	20	13.40	do
	200	17	5	12	20	13.40	do
Open to officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners, and drivers of battery. Position standing at 200 yards, any position at 400 yards.	200 400	19	10	30	40	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Short Spencer Carbine.
	200 400	19	10	23	40	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
	200 400	19	10	22	40	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
	200 400	19	10	22	40	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
	200 400	19	10	19	40	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
	200 400	19	10	19	40	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Open to non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers. Position standing at 200 yds. Any position at 400 yards.	200 400	17	10	27	40	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Short Spencer Carbine.
	200 400	17	10	25	40	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
	200 400	17	10	25	40	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
	200 400	17	10	24	40	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
	200 400	17	10	22	40	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
	200 400	17	10	22	40	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Open to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of battery, who have not taken a first or second prize in previous matches. Position standing.	200	15	5	17	20	12.07	Short Spencer Carbine.
	200	15	5	12	20	12.07	do
	200	15	5	12	20	12.07	do
	200	15	5	12	20	12.07	do
	200	15	5	12	20	12.07	do
	200	15	5	11	20	12.07	do
	200	15	5	11	20	12.07	do

J. FORSYTH, CAPTAIN,

Field Battery.

## FOURTH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF

*Held at Ottawa on the 16th of*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>1st Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	15 00	DeBoucherville .....	Private, Civil Service Rifles
2nd do do .....	12 00	Harris .....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
3rd do do .....	9 00	McIntyre .....	do 41st Battalion ..
4th do do .....	6 00	Stewart .....	Ensign, 43rd do ..
5th do do .....	3 00	Booth .....	Sergeant, 43rd do ..
6th do do .....	3 00	McDonald .....	do Ottawa B. G. A.
7th do do .....	3 00	Cotton .....	Lieut. do ..
8th do do .....	3 00	Wilkinson .....	do 42nd Battalion ..
9th do do .....	2 00	Pearson .....	Private, Ottawa Rifles ..
10th do do .....	2 00	Sancier .....	Sergeant, 18th Battalion ..
11th do do .....	2 00	Oronyateka .....	Doctor, 49th do ..
12th do do .....	2 00	McClean .....	Captain, 42nd do ..
	62 00		
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor General .....	50 00	Wilkinson .....	Sergeant, G. T. Rifles .....
2nd prize, cash .....	15 00	Walker .....	Lieut., Ottawa B. G. A.
3rd do do .....	10 00	Walsh .....	Sergeant, Civil Ser. Rifles.
4th do do .....	5 00	Booth .....	do 43rd Battalion ..
5th do do .....	3 00	Grant .....	do Ottawa B. G. A.
6th do do .....	3 00	Saucier .....	do 18th Battalion ..
7th do do .....	3 00	Stewart .....	Corporal, 43rd do ..
8th do do .....	2 00	DeBoucherville .....	Private, Civil Ser. Rifles.
9th do do .....	2 00	Helmer .....	Captain, 43rd Battalion ..
	93 00		
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	15 00	Thomas .....	Qtr.-Mtr. 54th Battalion ..
2nd do do .....	10 00	Hinton .....	Sergeant, 43rd do ..
3rd do do .....	8 00	Helmer .....	Captain, 43rd do ..
4th do do .....	5 00	Watkins .....	Private, 60th Rifles ..
5th do do .....	3 00	Bell .....	Captain, G. T. Rifles ..
6th do do .....	3 00	Harris .....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
7th do do .....	2 00	Morrison .....	Gunner, do ..
8th do do .....	2 00	Harkin .....	Doctor, 18th Battalion ..
9th do do .....	2 00	Deslauriers .....	Private, Civil Ser. Rifles.
10th do do .....	2 00	Egleson .....	Captain, Ottawa B. G. A.
	52 00		

THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

August and following days, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by the Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association. Entrance, 25 cents.	200	7	59	25	28	.....	Snider-Enfield, Governm't issue
	200	7	59	24	28	.....	do
	200	7	59	23	28	.....	do
	200	7	59	23	28	.....	do
	200	7	59	23	28	.....	do
	200	7	59	23	28	.....	do
	200	7	59	23	28	.....	do
	200	7	59	23	28	.....	do
	200	7	59	22	28	.....	do
	200	7	59	22	28	.....	do
	200	7	59	22	28	.....	do
Open only to volunteers. Entrance, 25 cents.	300 500	10	74	33	40	.....	Snider-Enfield, Governm't issue
	300 500	10	74	32	40	.....	do
	300 500	10	74	32	40	.....	do
	300 500	10	74	32	40	.....	do
	300 500	10	74	31	40	.....	do
	300 500	10	74	31	40	.....	do
	300 500	10	74	31	40	.....	do
	300 500	10	74	30	40	.....	do
	300 500	10	74	30	40	.....	do
	300 500	10	74	30	40	.....	do
Open to volunteers and officers and men, of Her Majesty's Service. Entrance, 25 cents.	400 600	10	79	31	40	.....	Snider-Enfield, Governm't issue
	400 600	10	79	28	40	.....	do
	400 600	10	79	28	40	.....	do
	400 600	10	79	28	40	.....	do
	400 600	10	79	28	40	.....	do
	400 600	10	79	27	40	.....	do
	400 600	10	79	27	40	.....	do
	400 600	10	79	26	40	.....	do
	400 600	10	79	26	40	.....	do
	400 600	10	79	25	40	.....	do

## RIFLE MATCH OF THE METROPOLITAN

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>4th Match.</i>			
1st prize, "Civil Service Challenge Vase," presented by the late Civil Service Rifle Association.	100 00	Harris .....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
2nd prize, cash .....	15 00	Thomas .....	Qtr.-Mtr. 54th Battalion ..
3rd do do .....	10 00	Cotton .....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A.
4th do do .....	7 00	McClellan .....	Captain, 42nd Battalion ..
5th do do .....	5 00	Benjamin .....	Private, Civil Ser. Rifles ..
6th do do .....	3 00	Walters .....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A.
7th do do .....	3 00	Grant .....	Sergeant, do ..
8th do do .....	3 00	Wilkinson .....	do G. T. Rifles .....
9th do do .....	2 00	McDonald .....	do Ottawa B. G. A.
10th do do .....	2 00	Barlow .....	Adjutant, 43rd Battalion ..
11th do do .....	2 00	Leggo .....	Corporal, Ottawa Rifles ..
	152 00		
<i>5th Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	20 00	Egleson .....	Captain, Ottawa B. G. A.
2nd do do .....	15 00	Cotton .....	Lieut. do ..
3rd do do .....	10 00	Yeomans .....	Corporal, Civil Ser. Rifles ..
4th do do .....	5 00	Barry .....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A.
5th do do .....	5 00	Harris .....	Sergeant, do ..
6th do do .....	5 00	Grant .....	do do ..
7th do do .....	5 00	Green .....	Private, 60th Rifles .....
8th do do .....	5 00	Sheppard .....	do 10th Royals .....
9th do do .....	2 00	Vankleek .....	Lieut. 18th Battalion ..
10th do do .....	2 00	Thomas .....	Qtr.-Mtr. 54th do ..
11th do do .....	2 00	Walters .....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A.
12th do do .....	2 00	McDonald .....	Sergeant, do ..
13th do do .....	2 00	Cox .....	Private, 60th Rifles .....
	80 00		
<i>6th Match.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Cup, presented by Messrs. Young and Radford .....		Pearson .....	Private, Ottawa Rifles .....
2nd prize, cash .....	10 00	McDonald .....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
3rd do do .....	7 00	Deslauriers .....	Private, Civil Ser. Rifles ..
4th do do .....	5 00	Barry .....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A.
5th do do .....	4 00	Benjamin .....	Private, Civil Ser. Rifles ..
6th do do .....	3 00	Sheppard .....	do 10th Royals .....
7th do do .....	3 00	Grant .....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
8th do do .....	3 00	Marshall .....	Private, 43rd Battalion ..
9th do do .....	3 00	Booth .....	Sergeant, do ..
10th do do .....	2 00	Wilkinson .....	do G. T. Rifles .....
11th do do .....	2 00	Mode .....	Private, 18th Battalion ..
12th do do .....	2 00	Cairns .....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
	44 00		

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by the Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association. The vase to be won two years in succession to entitle the winner to possession. Entrance, 50 cents.	200 500 600	54	15	45	60	.....	Snider-Enfield, Governm't issue
	200 500 600	54	15	43	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	43	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	42	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	42	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	41	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	51	15	41	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	40	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	39	60	.....	do
	200 500 600	54	15	38	60	.....	do
	200 500 500	54	15	38	60	.....	do
Open to volunteers, officers and men of Her Majesty's Service, and members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association. Entrance, 25 cents.	500 600	54	10	32	40	.....	Snider-Enfield, Governm't issue
	500 600	54	10	32	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	31	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	31	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	29	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	28	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	27	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	27	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	27	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	27	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	26	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	26	40	.....	do
	500 600	54	10	26	40	.....	do
Open to non-commissioned officers and men of the volunteer force. Entrance, 25 cents.	200 400	29	10	33	40	.....	Snider-Enfield, Governm't issue
	200 400	29	10	32	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	32	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	32	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	32	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	32	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	32	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	31	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	31	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	31	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	31	40	.....	do
	200 400	29	10	31	40	.....	do



## RIFLE MATCH OF THE METROPOLITAN

PRIZES.		DESCRIPTION.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>7th Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash.....	30 00	Cairns.....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
2nd do do.....	20 00	Cotton.....	Captain, do
3rd do do.....	10 00	Walker.....	Lieut., do
4th do do.....	8 00	Stewart.....	Captain, 42rd Battalion...
5th do do.....	5 00	Harris.....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
6th do do.....	5 00	Walsh.....	do Civil Ser. Rifles...
7th do do.....	5 00	Doudiet.....	do 43rd Battalion...
8th do do.....	3 00	Walters.....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A.
9th do do.....	3 00	Perry.....	Lieut., do
10th do do.....	3 00	Cotton.....	do do
11th do do.....	2 00	Pearson.....	Private, Ottawa Rifles....
12th do do.....	2 00	Grant.....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
13th do do.....	2 00	Hinton.....	do 43rd Battalion....
14th do do.....	2 00	Cotton.....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A.
	100 00		
<i>8th Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash.....	30 00	Jackson, Lt.-Col.....	Brg.-Maj., 8th Brig. Division
2nd do do.....	15 00	Young.....	Captain, G. T. Rifles.....
3rd do do.....	8 00	Greaves.....	Lieut. do
4th do do.....	5 00	Bell.....	Captain, do
5th do do.....	4 00	Doudiet.....	Sergeant, 43rd Battalion...
6th do do.....	3 00	Walters.....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A.
	65 00		
<i>9th Match.</i>			
1st prize, Tweed trousers and vest.....		Garvin.....	Captain, 43rd Battalion...
2nd do Field bugle.....		Codd.....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
3rd do Tea and coffee pot.....		McEwen.....	Bandsman, do
4th do Book.....		Owens.....	Gunner, do
5th do Valise.....		Green.....	Private, 43rd Battalion...
6th do Pocket book.....		Grant.....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A.
7th do Tourist's satchel.....		White.....	Private, Civil Ser. Rifles...
8th do Silver-plated cream jug.....		Masson.....	do Ottawa Rifles....
9th do Cruet stand.....		Iliffe.....	Sergeant, do
10th do Case of claret.....		Sinclair.....	Private, Civil Ser. Rifles...
11th do Flask.....		Armstrong.....	do do

AGGREGATE SCORE.—For the highest aggregate score in matches 2, 3, 4, and 5 :—  
James Harris, Ottawa Garrison Artillery.

Ottawa, 25th October, 1870.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by the Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Prize of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa. Open only to the volunteers of the County of Carleton and the City of Ottawa. Entrance, 25 cents.	300 500	40	10	30	40	.....	Snider-Enfield, Governm't issue
	300 500	40	10	29	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	29	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	29	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	29	40	.....	do
	300 5.0	40	10	28	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	28	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	27	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	27	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	27	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	26	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	26	40	.....	do
	300 500	40	10	25	40	.....	do
Open to all comers, any rifle within Wimbledon regulations. Entrance, \$1.	500 700 800	18	15	55	60	.....	Metford
	500 700 800	18	15	52	60	.....	do
	500 700 800	18	15	45	60	.....	do
	500 700 800	18	15	42	60	.....	do
	500 700 800	18	15	41	60	.....	Whitworth.
	500 700 800	18	15	38	60	.....	do
Open to volunteers who never never won a prize at any public prize meeting. Entrance, 25 cents.	200 400	21	10	30	40	.....	Snider-Enfield, Governm't issue
	200 400	21	10	30	40	.....	do
	200 400	21	10	28	40	.....	do
	200 400	21	10	28	40	.....	do
	200 400	21	10	28	40	.....	do
	200 400	21	10	27	40	.....	do
	200 400	21	10	26	40	.....	do
	200 400	21	10	25	40	.....	do
	200 400	21	10	23	40	.....	do
	200 400	21	10	22	40	.....	do
200 400	21	10	22	40	.....	do	

Prize, the Bronze Medal of the National Rifle Association of England, won by Sergeant

W. H. COTTON, CAPTAIN,

Secretary and Treasurer, M.R.A.

ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE  
Held at Rideau Range, Ottawa,  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, Silver-plated cup.....	5 00	J. V. de Boucherville.....	Private, Civil Service Rifles
2nd do do toast rack.....	4 00	J. Yeoman.....	Corporal do ..
3rd do Silver butter knife.....	4 00	John Walsh.....	Color-Sergeant do ..
4th do Drinking flask.....	2 00	John Langton.....	Private do ..
5th do Patent corkscrew.....	2 00	Geo. M. Patrick.....	do do ..
6th do Pickle fork.....	1 50	T. J. Watters.....	Corporal do ..
	18 50		

RIFLE MATCH OF THE  
Held at the City of Ottawa, on  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>1st Class Men.</i>			
1st prize, Cross rifles and silver butter cooler.....	12 00	James Pearson.....	Private, Ottawa Rifles ....
2nd prize, Dressing case.....	10 00	Daniel Mowat.....	Captain do .....
3rd do Silver breakfast cruet.....	8 00	Chas. Hoy.....	Lieutenant do .....
4th do Three handsomely bound volumes.....	6 00	Robt. Stewart.....	Sergeant do .....
5th prize, Liquor flask.....	5 00	James Mason.....	Private do .....
<i>2nd Class Men.</i>			
1st prize, Writing case.....	10 00	Jas. Waugh.....	Private, Ottawa Rifles ....
2nd do Silver fruit dish.....	8 00	Robt. Lang.....	do do .....
3rd do Photographic album.....	5 00	Thos. Dunn.....	do do .....
4th do Bronze inkstand.....	4 00	Chas. Beaucaire.....	do do .....
5th do Silver toast rack.....	3 00	John K. Stewart.....	Sergeant do .....
<i>3rd Class Men.</i>			
1st prize, Silver cup.....	6 00	Josiah Hinds.....	Private, Ottawa Rifles ....
2nd do do Pickle stand.....	5 00	W. W. Frazer.....	do do .....
3rd do Stereoscope and views.....	4 00	John Rome.....	Corporal do .....
4th do Silver cake basket.....	3 00	Wm. Northwood.....	do do .....
5th do do Toast rack.....	3 00	Samuel Mills.....	Private do .....

CIVIL SERVICE RIFLE COMPANY,

on the 15th October, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score in marks.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
No entrance fee. Competitors to wear the undress uniform of their corps. The rifles used to be those issued by the Government to the Company. Standing at 200 yards; any position at 400 and 500 yards. No sighting shots allowed.	200 400 500	20	15	49	60	30.85	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400 500	20	15	48	60	30.85	do
	200 400 500	20	15	45	60	30.85	do
	200 400 500	20	15	42	60	30.85	do
	200 400 500	20	15	41	60	30.85	do
	200 400 500	20	15	40	60	30.85	do

WM. WHITE, *Captain Civil Service Rifles.*

OTTAWA RIFLE ASSOCIATION,

the 2nd of September, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Open to all members of the Ottawa Rifles, having made 25 points in 10 rounds at 500 and 600 yards during annual practice.	200 400 600	10	15	49	60	30 2-10ths.	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400 600	10	15	42	60	do	do
	200 400 600	10	15	41	60	do	do
	200 400 600	10	15	38	60	do	do
	200 400 600	10	15	32	60	do	do
	Open to all men of the Ottawa Rifles, having made 16 points in 10 rounds at 200 and 300 yards during annual practice.	300 400	9	10	27	40	20 5-9ths.
300 400		9	10	25	40	do	do
300 400		9	10	25	40	do	do
300 400		9	10	23	40	do	do
300 400		9	10	21	40	do	do
Open to all members of the Ottawa Rifles who have not made 16 points in 10 rounds at 200 and 300 yards during annual practice.	100 200	13	10	20	40	13 6-13ths.	Snider-Enfield.
	100 200	13	10	19	40	do	do
	100 200	13	10	19	40	do	do
	100 200	13	10	18	40	do	do
	100 200	13	10	17	40	do	do

## RIFLE MATCH OF THE OTTAWA

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>Association Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	12 00	John Cotton .....	Lieutenant, Ottawa B.G.A.
2nd do do .....	10 00	James Pearson .....	Private, Ottawa Rifles .....
3rd do do .....	8 00	James Grant .....	Sergeant, Ottawa B. G. A.
4th do Case mathematical instruments .....	6 00	James Kearns .....	do do .....
5th prize, case of claret .....	5 00	Thomas Walker .....	Lieutenant do .....
6th do Pair of pants .....	4 00	Henry Walters .....	Gunner do .....
7th do Pair of boots .....	4 00	Neil Morrison .....	do do .....
8th do Pair of vases .....	3 00	Henry Morgan .....	Private, 43rd Battalion .....
9th do Photographic album .....	3 00	A. Cotton .....	Gunner, Ottawa B. G. A. .....
10th do Cash .....	2 00	W. A. Blackmore .....	Sergeant, C. S. R. .....
11th do do .....	2 00	W. H. Cotton .....	Captain, Ottawa B. G. A. .....
12th do do .....	2 00	J. Martin .....	Gunner do .....
<i>Volunteer Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	12 00	W. H. Cotton .....	Captain, Ottawa B. G. A. .....
2nd do do .....	10 00	James Grant .....	Sergeant do .....
3rd do do .....	8 00	Thomas Walker .....	Lieutenant do .....
4th do Easy chair .....	6 00	Jonas Barry .....	Gunner do .....
5th do Silk hat .....	5 00	Peter McDonald .....	Sergt.-Major do .....
6th do Spring bed .....	5 00	Henry Walters .....	Sergeant do .....
7th do Stereoscope and views .....	4 00	A. Cotton .....	Gunner do .....
8th do Cash .....	2 00	Joseph Cairns .....	do do .....
9th do do .....	2 00	Neil Morrison .....	do do .....
10th do do and toilet bottle .....	2 00	Robert Stewart .....	Sergeant, Ottawa Rifles .....
Total amount of prizes .....	211 00		

RIFLES' ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible Score in marks.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to members of the Prize Association of the Ottawa Rifles.	300 500	33	10	35	40	21 24-33ds.	Snider-Enfield, Governm't issue
	300 500	33	10	31	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	30	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	30	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	30	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	29	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	29	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	28	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	28	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	26	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	26	40	do	do
	300 500	33	10	26	40	do	do
	Open to Volunteers of the City of Ottawa only.	200 400	27	10	34	40	26 23-27ths
200 400		27	10	33	40	do	do
200 400		27	10	32	40	do	do
200 400		27	10	31	40	do	do
200 400		27	10	31	40	do	do
200 400		27	10	30	40	do	do
200 400		27	10	30	40	do	do
200 400		27	10	30	40	do	do
200 400		27	10	30	40	do	do
200 400		27	10	30	40	do	do

JAS. PEARSON, Secretary P. A. O. R.

## MILITARY

## SECOND ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE

*Held at Montreal, on the 2nd  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,*

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>1st.—Opening Match.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash .....	30 00	Sergt. Adams .....	51st Batt. ....
2nd do do .....	25 00	Sergt. Beers .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
3rd do do .....	20 00	Lieut. Ivison .....	G. T. Artillery .....
4th do do .....	15 00	Sergt. Sancier .....	18th Batt. ....
5th do do .....	10 00	Private Hurd .....	Rifle Brigade .....
6th do do .....	5 00	Ens. Trihey .....	2nd Batt., G. T. R. ....
7th do do .....	5 00	Capt. Cotton .....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.
8th do do .....	5 00	do Worsley .....	11th Batt. ....
9th do do .....	5 00	Sergt. Bury .....	54th do .....
10th do do .....	5 00	Corpl. Metcalf .....	2nd Batt. G. T. R. ....
11th do do .....	5 00	C. R. Murray .....	Hamilton .....
12th do do .....	5 00	Capt. Harder .....	2nd Batt. G. T. R. ....
13th do do .....	5 00	Gr. Brightland .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
14th do do .....	5 00	Sergt. Norris .....	8th Batt. ....
15th do do .....	5 00	Capt. McKenzie .....	54th do .....
16th do do .....	5 00	Corpl. Bockus .....	60th do .....
17th do do .....	5 00	Private Dishier .....	19th do .....
18th do do .....	5 00	Sergt.-Major Richards .....	3rd do G. T. R. ....
19th do do .....	5 00	Corpl. Stewart .....	50th do .....
20th do do .....	5 00	Private Raith .....	54th do .....
	<b>\$175 00</b>		
<b>2nd Match.—The Maiden Stakes.</b>			
1st prize, cash .....	25 00	Private White .....	P. W. R. ....
2nd do do .....	20 00	Sergt. Inwood .....	60th Rifles .....
3rd do do .....	15 00	Private Black .....	G. T. R. ....
4th do do .....	12 50	Bombr. McQuaid .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
5th do do .....	10 00	Pte. Campbell .....	Victoria Rifles .....
6th do do .....	5 00	Sapper Williams .....	Montreal Engineers .....
7th do do .....	5 00	Pte. Demers .....	17th Batt. ....
8th do do .....	5 00	Gr. Brightland .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
9th do do .....	5 00	Pte. Woodcock .....	Ingersoll .....
10th do do .....	5 00	Gr. Brown .....	Grand Trunk Artillery .....
11th do do .....	5 00	Pte. Silver .....	Rifle Brigade .....
12th do do .....	5 00	Lieut. Gordon .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
13th do do .....	5 00	Sergt. Sparham .....	42nd Batt. ....
14th do do .....	5 00	Sergt.-Major Richards .....	3rd do, G. T. R. ....
15th do do .....	5 00	Sergt. Matthews .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
16th do do .....	5 00	Pte. Robinson .....	2nd Batt., G. T. R. ....
	<b>\$137 50</b>		

DISTRICT No. 5.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC.

August, 1870, and following days.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
Open to all members of the Q. P. R. A. Twenty prizes, Snider Rifles, 7 shots. Entrance 50 cents.	200	255	7	25	28	17.26	Snider.
	200	255	7	24	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	23	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	23	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	23	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	23	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	22	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	22	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	22	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	22	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	22	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	22	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	22	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	22	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	22	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	21	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	21	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	21	28	17.26	do
	200	255	7	21	28	17.26	do
	Open only to members who have never won a prize at any Rifle meeting in Canada—Coy. and Batt. matches not included—Sniders, 5 shots. Entrance 50 cents.	200	149	5	18	.....	.....
200		149	5	17	.....	.....	
200		149	5	17	.....	.....	
200		149	5	16	.....	.....	
200		149	5	16	.....	.....	
200		149	5	16	.....	.....	
200		149	5	16	.....	.....	
200		149	5	16	.....	.....	
200		149	5	16	.....	.....	
200		149	5	.....	.....	.....	
200		149	5	.....	.....	.....	
200		149	5	.....	.....	.....	
200		149	5	.....	.....	.....	
200		149	5	.....	.....	.....	
200		149	5	.....	.....	.....	
200		149	5	.....	.....	.....	



## RIFLE MATCH OF THE QUEBEC

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<b>3rd Match.—Snider Championship.</b>			
1st prize, cash.....	50 00	Capt. Atkinson.....	2nd Batt., G. T. R....
2nd do do.....	40 00	Sergt. Turnbull.....	do do.....
3rd do do.....	30 00	Sergt.-Major Dixon.....	do do.....
4th do do.....	25 00	Sergt. Beers.....	M. G. Artillery.....
5th do do.....	20 00	Ens. Leet.....	54th Batt.....
6th do do.....	10 00	Qr.-Mtr. Thomas.....	do.....
7th do do.....	10 00	Pte. Raith.....	do.....
8th do do.....	10 00	Ens. Trihey.....	2nd Batt., G. T. R....
9th do do.....	10 00	Corpl. Morrison.....	50th Batt.....
10th do do.....	10 00	Ens. Lane.....	Rifle Brigade.....
11th do do.....	5 00	Pte. J. Hilton.....	5th Royals.....
12th do do.....	5 00	do Dade.....	2nd Batt., G. T. R....
13th do do.....	5 00	Sergt. Vaughan.....	60th Batt.....
14th do do.....	5 00	Pte. Clarke.....	2nd Batt., G. T. R....
15th do do.....	5 00	Sergt. Quinn.....	1st P. W. R.....
16th do do.....	5 00	Pte. Ferguson.....	2nd Batt., G. T. R....
17th do do.....	5 00	Corpl. Metcalf.....	do do.....
18th do do.....	5 00	Sergt. Shaw.....	54th Batt.....
19th do do.....	5 00	Capt. Wall.....	2nd do G. T. R....
20th do do.....	5 00	Capt. Esdaile.....	5th Royals.....
.....Twenty next highest entitled to fire in Second Stage, but no prizes.....		Sergt. Wynne.....	M. G. Artillery.....
		Lieut. Macdougall.....	5th Royals.....
		do Manier.....	64th Batt.....
		Corpl. Stewart.....	50th do.....
		Col.-Sergt. Pannifer.....	Rifle Brigade.....
		Sapper Williams.....	Montreal Engineers.....
		Lt.-Col. Marchand.....	21st Batt.....
		Sergt. Porteous.....	P. W. R.....
		do Stenhouse.....	5th Royals.....
		do Barrie.....	do.....
		Pte. Shaw.....	54th Batt.....
		do Gordon.....	51st do.....
		do Wilkinson.....	Rifle Brigade.....
		Corpl. Leet.....	54th Batt.....
		do Strakes.....	51st do.....
		Sergt. Bury.....	54th do.....
		Corpl. Brazeau.....	Montreal Garrison Artillery.....
		do Holloway.....	8th Batt.....
		Capt. Morgan.....	do.....
		Lt.-Col. Miller.....	52nd Batt.....
	\$ 265 00		
<b>2nd Stage Championship Match.</b>			
1st prize, cash.....	80 00	Corpl. Metcalf.....	2nd Batt., G. T. R....
2nd do do.....	50 00	Sergt. Turnbull.....	do do.....
3rd do do.....	20 00	Sergt. Porteous.....	1st P. W. R.....
	\$ 150 00		



## RIFLE MATCH OF THE QUEBEC

PRIZE		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>4th Match.—Prince Arthur's Stakes.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash.....	30 00	George Murison.....	Hamilton Rifle Club.....
2nd do do.....	25 00	Captain Esdaile.....	5th Royals.....
3rd do do.....	20 00	Private C. A. Campbell.....	Victoria Rifles.....
4th do do.....	15 00	Corporal Morrison.....	50th Battalion.....
5th do do.....	10 00	Lieut.-Col. Jackson.....	Brigade Major.....
6th do do.....	5 00	Sergeant Beers.....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
7th do do.....	5 00	Sergeant Doudiet.....	43rd Battalion.....
8th do do.....	5 00	Quarter-Master Thomas.....	54th do.....
9th do do.....	5 00	Private Dade.....	2nd do G. T. R.....
10th do do.....	5 00	Lieutenant Manier.....	64th do.....
11th do do.....	5 00	Private Ferguson.....	2nd do G. T. R.....
12th do do.....	5 00	Sergeant Norris.....	8th do.....
13th do do.....	5 00	Captain McKenzie.....	54th do.....
14th do do.....	5 00	Sergeant Turnbull.....	2nd do G. T. R.....
15th do do.....	5 00	Sergeant Wilkinson.....	2nd do do.....
	150 00		
<b>5th Battalion Match.</b>			
1st prize, Dominion Provincial Cup.....	800 00	2nd Battalion.....	Grand Trunk Railway.....
2nd do cash.....	40 00	5th Royals.....	Montreal.....
3rd do do.....	20 00	54th Battalion.....	Richmond.....
Individual Prizes:			
1st prize, cash.....	20 00	Quarter-Master Thomas.....	54th Battalion.....
2nd do do.....	10 00	Ensign Trihey.....	2nd Battalion, G. T. R.....
	890 00		
<b>6th Match.—Montreal Stakes.</b>			
1st prize, cash.....	40 00	Private Mode.....	18th Battalion.....
2nd do do.....	25 00	C. K. Murray.....	Hamilton Rifle Club.....
3rd do do.....	20 00	Lieutenant MacNachten.....	Coburg Garrison Artillery.....
4th do do.....	15 00	Sergeant Doudiet.....	43rd Battalion.....
5th do do.....	10 00	Sergeant Vaughan.....	60th do.....
6th do do.....	5 00	Captain Cotton.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.....
7th do do.....	5 00	Staff-Sergeant Hodge.....	52nd Battalion.....
8th do do.....	5 00	Private Goodhue.....	54th do.....
9th do do.....	5 00	Private Dishier.....	19th do.....
10th do do.....	5 00	Sergeant Wynne.....	Montreal Garrison Artillery.....
11th do do.....	5 00	Captain Bell.....	2nd Battalion, G. T. R.....
12th do do.....	5 00	Ensign Leet.....	54th do.....
13th do do.....	5 00	Private Mundy.....	2nd do G. T. R.....
14th do do.....	5 00	Sergeant Harris.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.....
15th do do.....	5 00	Private R. Campbell.....	Victoria Rifles.....
	160 00		

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
Open to all members of the Association, seven shots each. Sniderrifles. Entrance, 50 cents.	Yards.			Marks.			
	500	229	7	26	28	18.70	Snider.
	500	229	7	25	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	25	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
	500	229	7	24	28	18.70	do
To be competed for by five officers, non-commissioned officers, or men of any volunteer regiment in the Province of Quebec, members of the Association. 1st prize, Dominion Cup, to be won twice in three years previous to becoming the property of any battalion. Seven shots at each range. Entrance \$2.50. Snider rifles.	500 600	Batts. 16	14	190	Per Batt. 280	Per Batt. 149.20	Snider.
	500 600	16	14	178	280	149.20	do
	500 600	16	14	178	280	149.20	do
	500 600	Men. 80	14	46	Per Man. 56	Per Man. 29.85	do
	500 600	80	14	44	56	29.85	do
Open to all members of the Association. Snider rifles. Seven shots each. Entrance, 50 cents.	600	197	7	23	28	12.70	Snider.
	600	197	7	23	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	23	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	23	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	22	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	22	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	22	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	22	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	22	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	22	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	22	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	22	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	21	28	12.70	do
	600	197	7	21	28	12.70	do
600	197	7	21	28	12.70	do	

## SECOND ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE QUEBEC

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>7th Match.</i> —His Excellency the Governor General's.			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, a Cup presented by His Excellency the Governor General, and \$20.	70 00	Sergeant Blackhall	Montreal Garrison Artillery
2nd prize, cash	30 00	Sergeant Sancier	18th Battalion
3rd do do	25 00	Private S. Goodhue	54th do
4th do do	20 00	do Clarke	2nd do G. T. R.
5th do do	15 00	do H. Miner	52nd do
6th do do	5 00	Sergeant Harris	Ottawa Garrison Artillery
7th do do	5 00	Corporal Raith	54th Battalion
8th do do	5 00	Lieutenant MacNachten	Coburg Garrison Artillery
9th do do	5 00	Sergeant Stovis	19th Battalion
10th do do	5 00	Private R. Campbell	Victoria Rifles
11th do do	5 00	J. Adam	Hamilton Rifle Club
12th do do	5 00	Sergeant Field	41st Battalion
13th do do	5 00	Quarter-Master Thomas	54th do
14th do do	5 00	Corporal Cleaveland	54th do
15th do do	5 00	Sergeant Hunt	Grand Trunk Artillery
	210 00		
<i>8th Match.</i> —The Frontier Stakes.			
1st prize, cash	50 00	Captain Worsley	11th Battalion
2nd do do	30 00	Sergeant Porteous	1st Prince of Wales' Rifles
3rd do do	20 00	Private Goodhue	54th Battalion
4th do do	10 00	Captain Bell	2nd do G. T. R.
5th do do	10 00	Sergeant Wilson	1st Prince of Wales' Rifles
6th do do	10 00	Captain Esdaile	5th Royals
7th do do	10 00	Quarter-Master Thomas	54th Battalion
8th do do	10 00	Private Feever	Rifle Brigade
9th do do	5 00	Private Mundy	1st Battalion, G. T. R.
10th do do	5 00	Lieutenant Balfour	8th do
	160 00		
<i>9th Match.</i> —Strangers' Stakes.			
1st prize, cash	50 00	C. R. Murray	Hamilton Rifle Club
2nd do do	30 00	J. Mason	do do
3rd do do	20 00	Captain Thompson	19th Battalion
4th do do	15 00	George Murison	Hamilton Rifle Club
5th do do	10 00	Private J. Hilton	5th Royals
6th do do	5 00	Private G. Disher	19th Battalion
7th do do	5 00	Lieutenant MacNachten	Coburg Garrison Artillery
8th do do	5 00	Captain Bell	2nd Battalion, G. T. R.
9th do do	5 00	Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson	Brigade Major
10th do do	5 00	Private Schwartz	Hamilton Rifle Club
11th do do	5 00	Sergeant Beers	Montreal Garrison Artillery
12th do do	5 00	J. Adam	Hamilton Rifle Club
13th do do	5 00	Captain Esdaile	5th Royals
14th do do	5 00	Quarter-Master Thomas	54th Battalion
15th do do	5 00	Captain Worsley	11th do
	175 00		

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members of the Association. Snider rifles. Five shots at each range. Entrance, 50 cents.	500 600	169	10	35	40	20·80	Snider.
	500 600	169	10	33	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	32	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	32	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	32	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	31	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	31	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	30	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	30	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	30	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	30	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	29	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	29	40	20·80	do
	500 600	169	10	29	40	20·80	do
Open to all members of the Association. Snider rifles. Five rounds. Entrance, 50 cents.	600	156	5	15	20	8·40	Snider.
	600	156	5	15	20	8·40	do
	600	156	5	15	20	8·40	do
	600	156	5	15	20	8·40	do
	600	156	5	15	20	8·40	do
	600	156	5	15	20	8·40	do
	600	156	5	14	20	8·40	do
	600	156	5	14	20	8·40	do
	600	156	5	14	20	8·40	do
	600	156	5	14	20	8·40	do
Open to all comers, and to all rifles coming within the Wimbledon regulations. Five shots at 600 yards, and seven shots at 800 yards. Entrance, \$1.	600 800	52	12	43	48	32·50	Metford.
	600 800	52	12	42	48	32·50	do
	600 800	52	12	41	48	32·50	Marston.
	600 800	52	12	41	48	32·50	Metford.
	500 800	52	12	41	48	32·50	do
	500 800	52	12	40	48	32·50	Rigby.
	500 800	52	12	40	48	32·50	Metford.
	500 800	52	12	40	48	32·50	do
	600 800	52	12	40	48	32·50	do
	600 800	52	12	39	48	32·50	do
	600 800	52	12	39	48	32·50	do
	600 800	52	12	38	48	32·50	Rigby.
	600 800	52	12	38	48	32·50	Metford.
	600 800	52	12	38	48	32·50	do
600 800	52	12	38	48	32·50	Rigby.	

## SECOND ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE QUEBEC

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>10th Match.—Ladies' Cup.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash or cup .....	50 00	C. R. Murray .....	Hamilton Rifle Club.....
2nd do cash .....	30 00	J. Mason .....	do do .....
3rd do do .....	25 00	Sergeant Norris .....	8th Battalion .....
4th do do .....	20 00	Sergeant Stenhouse .....	5th Royale .....
5th do do .....	10 00	Corporal Cleaveland .....	54th Battalion .....
6th do do .....	5 00	J. Adam .....	Hamilton Rifle Club .....
7th do do .....	5 00	Lt.-Col. Jackson .....	Brigade Major .....
8th do do .....	5 00	Quarter-Master Thomas .....	54th Battalion .....
9th do do .....	5 00	Mr. Brass .....	Hamilton Rifle Club .....
10th do do .....	5 00	Private Schwartz .....	do do .....
11th do do .....	5 00	Lieut. McNab .....	Ottawa Field Battery .....
12th do do .....	5 00	Lieut. MacNachtan .....	Coburg Garrison Artillery .....
13th do do .....	5 00	Geo. Murison .....	Hamilton Rifle Club .....
14th do do .....	5 00	Sergeant Beers .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery .....
15th do do .....	5 00	Captain Esdaile .....	5th Royals .....
	185 00		
<b>11th Match.—Small-bore Championship.</b>			
1st prize, cash .....	50 00	J. Mason .....	Hamilton Rifle Club .....
2nd do do .....	35 00	Sergeant Fyfe .....	Montreal do .....
3rd do do .....	30 00	Geo. Murison .....	Hamilton do .....
4th do do .....	25 00	Private Brass .....	do do .....
5th do do .....	20 00	Sergeant Norris .....	8th Battalion .....
6th do do .....	10 00	Private Schwartz .....	Hamilton Rifle Club .....
7th do do .....	10 00	Quarter-Master Thomas .....	54th Battalion .....
8th do do .....	10 00	Private J. Hilton .....	Montreal Rifle Club .....
9th do do .....	10 00	J. Adam .....	Hamilton do .....
10th do do .....	10 00	Lt.-Col. Jackson .....	Brigade Major .....
	210 00		
<b>12th Consolation Match.</b>			
1st prize, cash .....	25 00	Ensign Andrews .....	V. V. R. .....
2nd do do .....	20 00	Corporal May .....	19th Battalion .....
3rd do do .....	15 00	Sergeant Smith .....	50th do .....
4th do do .....	10 00	do Niel .....	52nd do .....
5th do do .....	10 00	Corporal Holland .....	G. T. R. .....
6th do do .....	10 00	Color-Sergeant Fyfe .....	5th Royals .....
7th do do .....	10 00	Private Campbell .....	50th Battalion .....
8th do do .....	10 00	Sergeant Holloway .....	8th do .....
9th do do .....	5 00	do Curtis .....	G. T. A. .....
10th do do .....	5 00	Captain Thompson .....	19th Battalion .....
11th do do .....	5 00	Mr. Woodcock .....	Ingersol .....
12th do do .....	5 00	Captain Morgan .....	8th Battalion .....
13th do do .....	5 00	Mr. Morrison .....	O. G. A. .....
14th do do .....	5 00	Private Gordon .....	51st Battalion .....
15th do do .....	5 00	do Jacquays .....	52nd do .....
16th do do .....	5 00	Captain Johnson .....	51st do .....
17th do do .....	5 00	Private Shaw .....	V. V. R. .....

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all comers and to all rifles coming within the Wimbledon regulations. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance, \$1.	800 900	37	14	51	56	41.20	Metford.
	800 900	37	14	51	56	41.20	do
	800 900	37	14	50	56	41.20	do
	800 900	37	14	49	56	41.29	do
	800 900	37	14	49	56	41.20	Whitworth.
	800 900	37	14	48	56	41.20	Rigby.
	800 900	37	14	48	56	41.20	Metford.
	800 900	37	14	46	56	41.20	do
	800 900	37	14	46	56	41.20	do
	800 900	37	14	45	56	41.20	do
	800 900	36	14	45	56	41.20	Rigby.
	800 900	37	14	44	56	41.20	Metford.
	800 900	37	14	44	56	41.20	do
	800 900	37	14	42	56	41.20	do
	800 900	37	14	41	56	41.20	do
Open to all comers and to all rifles coming within the Wimbledon regulations. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance, \$1.	800 900 1,000	33	21	70	84	54	Metford.
	800 900 1,000	33	21	69	84	54	do
	800 900 1,000	33	21	67	84	54	do
	800 900 1,000	33	21	67	84	54	do
	800 900 1,000	33	21	64	84	54	Whitworth.
	800 900 1,000	33	21	61	84	54	Metford.
	800 900 1,000	33	21	61	84	54	do
	800 900 1,000	33	21	61	84	54	do
	800 900 1,000	33	21	60	84	54	Rigby.
	800 900 1,000	33	21	60	84	54	Metford.
Open to all unsuccessful competitors with Snider rifles at this meeting. Five rounds at each range, any position. Entrance 50 cents.	200 500	96	10	35	40	25.80	Snider.
	200 500	96	10	34	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	34	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	34	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	33	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	33	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	32	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	32	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	32	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	32	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	32	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	32	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	31	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	31	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	31	40	25.80	do
	200 500	96	10	30	40	25.80	do
200 500	96	10	30	40	25.80	do	



## SECOND ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE QUEBEC

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>12th Consolation Match.</i> —Continued.			
	\$ cts.		
18th prize cash .....	5 00	Private Straker .....	51st Battalion .....
19th do do .....	2 50	do Shaw .....	54th do .....
20th do do .....	2 50	do Target .....	G. T. R. .....
21st do do .....	2 50	Corporal Allan .....	51st Battalion .....
22nd do do .....	2 50	Lieut. Cotton .....	O. G. A. .....
23rd do do .....	2 50	Major Clarke .....	G. T. R. .....
24th do do .....	2 50	Private Snow .....	54th Battalion .....
25th do do .....	2 50	Captain DeBoucherville .....	C. S. C. .....
26th do do .....	2 50	Sergeant Maguire .....	G. T. R. .....
27th do do .....	2 50	Corporal Leet .....	54th Battalion .....
28th do do .....	2 50	Private Beckingham .....	1st P. W. R. .....
	185 00		
<i>13th The Club Match.</i>			
Prizes presented by the Montreal Rifle Club.			
1st prize, a Silver Medal to each of the winning team .....	50 00	Hamilton Rifle Club .....	
2nd prize, Two-thirds of the Entrance fees .....	12 00	Montreal Rifle Club .....	
3rd prize, the third team to save its Entrance .....	6 00	The Rifle Brigade Club .....	
	68 00		
<i>Aggregate Prizes.</i> —For Snider Rifles.			
1st prize, cash .....	50 00	Sergeant Turnbull .....	2nd Battalion, G. T. R. ....
2nd do do .....	25 00	Quarter-Master Thomas .....	54th Battalion .....
For Small bores.			
1st prize, cash .....	50 00	J. Mason .....	Hamilton Rifle Club .....
2nd do do .....	25 00	Geo. Murison .....	do do .....
	150 00		

## SUMMARY.

Total amount of Prizes .....	\$3,270 50	Total Competitors, 1870 .....	1,708
do do 1869 ..	2,950 00	do do 1869 .....	1,056
Increase this year ....	\$320 50	Increase this year ....	652

THOMAS BACON, Lt.-Col.,  
B.M.M.



## RIFLE MATCHES OF THE BRIGADE OF MONTREAL

*Held at Montreal, on the*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>1st Competition.—Maiden Match.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize .....	10 00	Corporal Brazeau .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
2nd do .....	5 00	do Arnold .....	do
3rd do .....	3 00	do McQuad .....	do
	18 00		
<b>2nd Competition.—Club Match.</b>			
1st prize .....	20 00	Corporal Arnold .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
2nd do .....	15 00	do Brazeau .....	do
3rd do .....	10 00	Gunner Brightland .....	do
4th do .....	5 00	Sergeant Wynne .....	do
5th do .....	5 00	Bombardier McQuad .....	do
6th do .....	5 00	Sergeant Beers .....	do
	60 00		
<b>3rd Competition.—Brigade Match.</b>			
1st prize .....	20 00	Corporal Brazeau .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
2nd do .....	15 00	Gunner Brightland .....	do
3rd do .....	10 00	Sergeant Wynne .....	do
4th do .....	5 00	Lieutenant Gordon .....	do
5th do .....	5 00	Captain Baynes .....	do
6th do .....	5 00	Sergeant Beers .....	do
7th do .....	5 00	do Blackhall .....	do
8th do .....	5 00	Corporal Arnold .....	do
	70 00		
<b>4th Competition.—Right and Left Wing Match.</b>			
Prize .....	30 00	Right Wing .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
<b>5th Competition.—Champion Match.</b>			
1st prize, Cup and \$10 .....	60 00	Lieutenant Gordon .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
2nd prize .....	10 00	Sergeant Beers .....	do
	70 00		

## GARRISON ARTILLERY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

19th day of August, 1870.

Centres, &amp;c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man..	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all efficient members of the Brigade who have not been winners of prizes at previous matches. 5 shots at each range. Entrance, 10 cents.	200 400	11	10	33	40	23.54	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400	11	10	30	40	23.54	do
	200 400	11	10	28	40	23.54	do
Open to members of the Club only. 5 shots at each range. Government pattern rifle. Entrance 25 cents.	200 500 600	15	15	45	60	34.66	Snider-Enfield.
	200 500 600	15	15	44	60	34.66	do
	200 500 600	15	15	43	60	34.66	do
	200 500 600	15	15	40	60	34.66	do
	200 500 600	15	15	40	60	34.66	do
	200 500 600	15	15	37	60	34.66	do
Open to all efficient members of the Brigade. 5 shots at each range. Government Snider rifle. Entrance 25 cents. Members of the Club free.	200 400 500	20	15	46	60	33.10	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400 500	20	15	43	60	33.10	do
	200 400 500	20	15	42	60	33.10	do
	200 400 500	20	15	40	60	33.10	do
	200 400 500	20	15	40	60	33.10	do
	200 400 500	20	15	37	60	33.10	do
	200 400 500	20	15	36	60	33.10	do
	200 400 600	20	15	34	60	33.10	do
Open to six competitors from each wing of the Brigade, to be chosen by the senior officer of the same. 5 shots at each range. Entrance, \$1. Government Snider rifles.	400 500 600	12	15	259	360	40.50	Snider-Enfield.
Open to all, as in 3rd Competition. 7 shots at each range. Government Snider rifle. Entrance, 50 cents. (Prizes given by Lt.-Col. Ferrier.)	500 600	11	14	43	56	32	Snider-Enfield.
	500 600	11	14	42	56	32	do

RIFLE MATCHES OF THE BRIGADE OF MONTREAL

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>6th Competition.—Time Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize .....	10 00	Corporal Arnold .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
2nd do .....	5 00	Gunner Brightland .....	do
	15 00		
<i>7th Competition.—Consolation Match.</i>			
1st prize .....	10 00	Sergeant Matthews .....	Montreal Garrison Artillery
2nd do .....	7 00	Gunner Scott .....	do
3rd do .....	5 00	Bombardier Collins .....	do
4th do .....	3 00	Gunner Pepall .....	do
5th do .....	2 00	do Riddel .....	do
6th do .....	2 00	Bombardier Reilly .....	do
7th do .....	2 00	Corporal Orr .....	do
8th do .....	2 00	Sergeant McLean .....	do
9th do .....	2 00	Lieutenant Oswald .....	do
	35 00		
Brigade Major's Badge, for best shot in Battalion .....		Corporal Brazeau .....	
Total value of prizes ...	298 00		

RIFLE MATCHES OF THE 6TH COMPANY 1ST  
Held at Montreal, on the  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>1st Match.</i>			
1st prize, Gold medal .....	50 00	Sergeant Quinn .....	No. 6 Company, 1st Batt. .
2nd do cash .....	5 00	Private Stuart .....	do
3rd do do .....	3 00	do Simpson .....	do
4th do do .....	2 00	Sergeant Porteous .....	do
	60 00		
<i>2nd Match.</i>			
1st prize, Gold medal .....	50 00	Private Stuart .....	No. 6 Company, 1st Batt. .
2nd do cash .....	3 00	Sergeant Quinn .....	do
3rd do do .....	2 00	do Porteous .....	do
	55 00		

GARRISON ARTILLERY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all, as in 3rd Competition. Government Snider rifle. Time, 2 minutes. Any position. Entrance, 25 cents.	200	16	.....	20	.....	.....	Snider-Enfield.
	200	16	.....	20	.....	.....	do
Open to all unsuccessful competitors in individual matches at this meeting, 3 shots at each range. Government Snider rifle. Entrance, 50 cents.	200 400	9	6	18	24	10·11	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400	9	6	14	24	10·11	do
	200 400	9	6	13	24	10·11	do
	200 400	9	6	12	24	10·11	do
	200 400	9	6	9	24	10·11	do
	200 400	9	6	8	24	10·11	do
	200 400	9	6	7	24	10·11	do
	200 400	9	6	6	24	10·11	do
200 400	9	6	4	24	10·11	do	
Highest aggregate score in above matches.							

THOMAS BACON, LT.-COL.,  
B.M.M.

OR PRINCE OF WALES' RIFLE BATTALION.

24th day of September, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Open to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of No. 6 Company, 1st Battalion. Five rounds at each range. Entrance free. No competitor to hold more than one medal, which is to be won twice in succession before possession.	200 400	11	10	27	40	17·09	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400	11	10	27	40	17·09	do
	200 400	11	10	26	40	17·09	do
	200 400	11	10	25	40	17·09	do
Open to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of No. 6 Company, 1st Battalion. Five rounds at each range. Entrance free. No competitor to hold more than one medal, which is to be won twice in succession before possession.	200 500	12	10	26	40	14·75	Snider-Enfield
	200 500	12	10	31	40	14·75	do
	200 500	12	10	20	40	14·75	do

RIFLE MATCHES OF THE 6TH COMPANY 1ST OR

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>3rd Match.</i>			
1st prize, Gold medal .....	50 00	Private Simpson .....	No. 6 Company, 1st Batt. .
2nd do cash .....	3 00	Sergeant Quinn .....	do ..
3rd do do .....	2 00	do Porteous .....	do ..
	55 00		
<i>4th, Consolation Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	3 00	Sergt.-Major Johnson . . . . .	No. 6 Company, 1st Batt. .
2nd do do .....	2 00	Private Brook .....	do ..
	5 00		
Total value of prizes .....	175 00		

RIFLE MATCHES OF THE 3RD BATTALION VICTORIA  
*Held at Montreal, on the*  
 Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>1st Competition.—Maiden Stakes.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Cup .....	20 00	Private Edwards .....	3rd Battalion, V. V. R. . . .
2nd do do .....	10 00	Lieutenant Taylor .....	do .....
3rd do Silver Medal .....	5 00	Ensign Oswald .....	do .....
4th do do .....	5 00	Private Hardman .....	do .....
5th do do .....	5 00	do Alexander .....	do .....
6th do do .....	5 00	Captain Stanley .....	do .....
7th do do .....	5 00	Private C. B. Smith .....	do .....
8th do do .....	5 00	do Matthewson .....	do .....
	60 00		
<i>2nd Competition.—Ladies' Prize.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Cup .....	25 00	Ensign Andrews .....	3rd Battalion, V. V. R. . . .
2nd do do .....	15 00	Private C. A. Campbell .....	do .....
3rd do do .....	10 00	do Matthewson .....	do .....
4th do Silver Medal .....	20 00	Sergeant Simms .....	do .....
5th do do .....		Private Gayton .....	do .....
6th do do .....		do Shaw .....	do .....
	70 00		

PRINCE OF WALES' RIFLES BATTALION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of No. 6 Company, 1st Battalion. Five rounds at each range. Entrance free. No competitor to hold more than one medal, which is to be won twice in succession before possession.	400 600	12	10	22	40	12.50	Snider-Enfield.
	400 600	12	10	26	40	12.50	do
	400 600	12	10	20	40	12.50	do
Open to unsuccessful competitors in preceding matches. Five rounds. Entrance free.	400	7	5	14	20	5.00	Snider-Enfield.
	400	7	5	10	20	5.00	do

THOMAS BACON, Lt.-Col.,  
B. M. M.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE REGIMENT AND ASSOCIATION.

27th day of August, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Open to all members of the regiment who have never won a prize. Five rounds. Entrance 25 cents.	200	34	5	14	20	8.94	Snider-Enfield.
	200	34	5	14	20	8.94	do
	200	34	5	13	20	8.94	do
	200	34	5	13	20	8.94	do
	200	34	5	13	20	8.94	do
	200	34	5	12	20	8.94	do
	200	34	5	12	20	8.94	do
	200	34	5	12	20	8.94	do
Open to all members of the regiment; 3 rounds at each range. Entrance 25 cents.	200 400 500	38	9	27	36	16.50	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400 500	38	9	26	36	16.50	do
	200 400 500	38	9	25	36	16.50	do
	200 400 500	38	9	23	36	16.50	do
	200 400 500	38	9	23	36	16.50	do
	200 400 500	38	9	21	36	16.50	do



## RIFLE MATCHES OF THE 3RD BATTALION VICTORIA VOLUN

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>3rd Competition.—Victoria Stakes.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, Silver Cup.....	35 00	Private J. B. Campbell.....	3rd Battalion, V. V. R....
2nd do Piece of Plate.....	25 00	do C. A. Campbell.....	do .....
3rd do do.....	25 00	do R. W. Campbell.....	do .....
4th do do.....	20 00	Sergeant Simms.....	do .....
5th do Revolver.....	15 00	do Yeomans.....	do .....
6th do Dressing Case.....	10 00	Private Cochrane.....	do .....
7th do Gold Penholder and Pen...	5 00	Sergeant Maltby.....	do .....
8th do Pocket Flask.....	5 00	Private Hardman.....	do .....
	140 00		
<i>4th Competition.—Battalion Match.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Cup, value \$130.00, and a Medal for each of the winning team, value \$40.00.....	170 00	Winning team:— Private J. B. Campbell..... do R. W. Campbell..... Captain Stanley.....	3rd Battalion, V. V. R.... do .....
<i>5th Competition.—Association Match.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Cup.....	25 00	Ensign Andrews.....	3rd Battalion, V. V. R....
2nd do do.....	15 00	Private R. W. Campbell.....	do .....
3rd do Field Glass.....	12 00	do Edwards.....	do .....
4th do Meerscham Pipe.....	10 00	do Shaw.....	do .....
5th do Silver Cup.....	9 00	do Gayton.....	do .....
6th do Despatch Box.....	8 00	Sergeant Yeomans.....	do .....
7th do Tankard.....	7 00	Private C. A. Campbell.....	do .....
8th do Beer Mug.....	5 00	Sergeant Simms.....	do .....
	91 00		
Brigade Major's Badge.....		Private C. A. Campbell.....	3rd Battalion, V. V. R....
<i>6th Competition.—Band Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash.....	5 00	Private Richardson.....	3rd Battalion, V. V. R....
2nd do do.....	2 00	do Wilson.....	do .....
	7 00		

TEER RIFLE REGIMENT AND ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Prizes given by Liut.-Colonel Hutton and the officers of the regiment, and open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment. Five rounds at each range. Entrance 25 cents.	500 600	33	10	27	40	12·06	Snider-Enfield.
	500 600	33	10	25	40	12·06	do
	500 600	33	10	24	40	12·06	do
	500 600	33	10	23	40	12·06	do
	500 600	33	10	20	40	12·06	do
	500 600	33	10	19	40	12·06	do
	500 600	33	10	18	40	12·06	do
Silver cup given by the regiment, to be competed for by three officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from each company; also a Silver Medal to each of the winning teams, to be won twice by the same company before becoming its property. Three rounds at each range. Entrance \$1 per company.	200 500 600	6 companies.	9	27	108	Per man, 20·05. Per company, 60·16.	Snider-Enfield.
	200 500 600		9	23	108		do
	200 500 600		9	17	108		do
				67			
Open to all members of the Victoria Volunteer Rifle Association. Three rounds at each range. Entrance 25 cents.	200 400 600	22	9	29	36	18·54	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400 600	22	9	28	36	18·54	do
	200 400 600	22	9	27	36	18·54	do
	200 400 600	22	9	27	36	18·54	do
	200 400 600	22	9	25	36	18·54	do
	200 400 600	22	9	25	36	18·54	do
	200 400 600	22	9	22	36	18·54	do
	200 400 600	22	9	21	36	18·54	do
For best average shot.....							Snider-Enfield.
Open to all members of the Band of the regiment. Five rounds. Entrance free.	200	14	5	11	20	4·35	Snider-Enfield.
	200	14	5	8	20	4·35	do

RIFLE MATCHES OF THE 3RD BATTALION VICTORIA VOLUN

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>7th Competition.—Consolation Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash .....	5 00	Private Arnold .....	3rd Battalion, V. V. R. . .
2nd do do .....	4 00	Captain Crawford .....	do .....
3rd do do .....	3 00	Private Jarvis .....	do .....
4th do do .....	2 00	Color-Sergeant Clare .....	do .....
5th do do .....	1 00	Sergeant Taylor .....	do .....
	15 00		
Total value of prizes .....	533 00		

RIFLE MATCH OF THE 6TH  
*Held at Montreal, on the*  
 Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>Practice Match.</i>			
1st prize, value .....	5 00	Sergeant Logan .....	6th Battalion .....
2nd do do .....	2 00	Private McClure .....	do .....
3rd do do .....	2 00	Sergeant Crampton .....	do .....
4th do do .....	2 00	Private Weise .....	do .....
5th do do .....	2 00	do Lyman .....	do .....
6th do do .....	2 00	Corporal Roe .....	do .....
7th do do .....	2 00	do Dyson .....	do .....
8th do do .....	2 00	Private Eslinger .....	do .....
	19 00		

FIFTH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE 51ST  
*Held at Hemmingford, on*  
 Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>Battalion Match.—Twenty Prizes, Cash.</i>			
1st prize .....	8 00	Private Bush .....	No. 3 Company .....
2nd do .....	6 00	do G. Coates .....	do 4 do .....
3rd do .....	5 00	do Gordon .....	do 3 do .....
4th do .....	5 00	Sergeant Boomhouse .....	do 2 do .....
5th do .....	4 00	Private C. Stewart .....	do 5 do .....

## TEER REGIMENT AND ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all unsuccessful competitors at this meeting. Five rounds. Entrance free.	400	15	5	16	20	9.33	Snider-Enfield.
	400	15	5	15	20	9.33	do
	400	15	5	12	20	9.33	do
	400	15	5	11	20	9.33	do
	400	15	5	11	20	9.33	do

THOMAS BACON, LT.-COL.,  
B.M.M.

BATTALION ACTIVE MILITIA,  
28th day of July, 1870.  
Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Open to non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment. Prizes given by Major Martin. Five rounds each range. Entrance free.	200 500 600	22	15	39	60	27.54	Snider-Enfield.
	200 500 600	22	15	36	60	27.54	do
	200 500 600	22	15	34	60	27.54	do
	200 500 600	22	15	33	60	27.54	do
	200 500 600	22	15	32	60	27.54	do
	200 500 600	22	15	31	60	27.54	do
	200 500 600	22	15	31	60	27.54	do
	200 500 600	22	15	29	60	27.54	do

THOMAS BACON, LT.-COL.,  
B.M.M.

BATTALION HEMMINGFORD RANGERS' ASSOCIATION.  
the 11th October, 1870.  
Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Open to the officers and men of the 51st Battalion. Three shots each at 400 and 500 yards, and four shots at 600 yards. Snider rifles.	400 500 600	51	10	28	40	18.50	Snider rifle.
	400 500 600	51	10	27	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	27	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	26	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	26	40	18.50	do

FIFTH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE 51ST BATTALION

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>Battalion Match.—Continued.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
6th do .....	4 00	do R. Straker .....	do 5 do .....
7th do .....	4 00	Captain Sanders .....	do 1 do .....
8th do .....	3 00	Sergeant Orr .....	do 1 do .....
9th do .....	3 00	Captain E. Scrives .....	do 2 do .....
10th do .....	3 00	Private Nichols .....	do 2 do .....
11th do .....	2 00	do S. Miller .....	do 5 do .....
12th do .....	2 00	Captain Lucas .....	do 5 do .....
13th do .....	2 00	Ensign Proper .....	do 6 do .....
14th do .....	2 00	Sergeant Cottingham .....	do 2 do .....
15th do .....	2 00	do Adams .....	do 3 do .....
16th do .....	1 00	Private E. Rowe .....	do 3 do .....
17th do .....	1 00	do T. Straker .....	do 5 do .....
18th do .....	1 00	Captain Johnson .....	Staff .....
19th do .....	1 00	Private A. Johnson .....	No. 4 Company .....
20th do .....	1 00	do McBride .....	do 6 do .....
	60 00		

RIFLE MATCH OF NO. 4 COM  
*Held at Marbleton, on the*  
 Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>1st Match.—Company match, five prizes in money.</i>			
1st prize .....	5 00	C. T. Willard .....	Private No. 4 Company .....
2nd do .....	4 00	Captain Weyland .....	Captain do .....
3rd do .....	3 00	M. Rolfe .....	Corporal do .....
4th do .....	2 00	C. Bishop .....	Private do .....
5th do .....	1 00	J. Munketrick .....	do do .....
<i>2nd Match.—Ladies' Prizes.</i>			
1st prize, Album .....	5 00	C. F. Willard .....	Private No. 4 Company .....
2nd prize, Set of glassware .....	3 00	M. Rolfe .....	do do .....
<i>3rd Match.—Running target.</i>			
3 prizes .....	6 00	{ M. Rolfe .....	Private No. 4 Company .....
		{ J. Munketrick .....	do do .....
		{ G. M. Willard .....	do do .....

HEMMINGFORD RANGERS' ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
	400 500 600	51	10	25	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	24	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	24	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	23	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	23	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	23	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	22	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	22	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	21	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	21	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	21	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	21	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	20	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	20	40	18.50	do
	400 500 600	51	10	19	40	18.50	do

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Col.,  
Brigade Major.

PANY 58TH BATTALION.

3rd September, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

.....	200 400	35	10	29	40	15	Snider-Enfield.
.....	200 400	35	10	29	40	15	do
.....	200 400	35	10	28	40	15	do
.....	200 400	35	10	24	40	15	do
.....	200 400	35	10	24	40	15	do
.....	400	35	5	15	20	10	Snider-Enfield.
.....	400	35	5	14	20	10	do
.....	200	40	5	12	20	5	Snider-Enfield.
.....	200	40	5	8	20	5	do
.....	200	40	5	8	20	5	do

H. G. WEYLAND.

FIRST ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE 60TH  
Held at Bedford, P. Q.,  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>1st Company Match.</i>			
Prize, a silver cup, presented by Mr. Hamilton, Quebec, to the battalion, for its services on the Frontier during the last Fenian raid, value.....	\$ cts. 30 00	No. 4 Company, West Farnham	60th Battalion .....
<i>2nd All Comers' Match.—Ten Prizes.</i>			
1st prize, cash.....	5 00	Sergeant Vaughan .....	No. 5 company .....
2nd do do .....	4 00	Sergeant-Major Hawley.....	do 1 do .....
3rd do do .....	3 50	Corporal Bockus .....	do 5 do .....
4th do do .....	3 00	Private Mandigo .....	do 2 do .....
5th do do .....	2 50	Sergeant Derrick .....	do 2 do .....
6th do do .....	2 00	Captain Bockus .....	do 5 do .....
7th do do .....	1 50	Sergeant Rogers .....	do 3 do .....
8th do do .....	1 00	Private Vaughan .....	do 5 do .....
9th do do .....	1 00	do L. Kennedy .....	do 4 do .....
10th do do .....	1 00	Sergeant Hawley .....	do 2 do .....
Total amount of prizes.....	24 50		

RIFLE MATCH OF THE RICH  
Held at Danville on the 5th,  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>Association Match.—1st Competition.</i>			
1st prize.....	12 00	G. A. Shaw .....	Private No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
2nd do .....	9 00	L. Thomas .....	Quarter-Master, do
3rd do .....	7 00	H. B. McKenzie.....	Capt. No. 1 Co., do
4th do .....	5 00	John Hargrave .....	Civilian .....
5th do .....	3 00	John Johnson .....	Sergt. No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
6th do .....	2 00	Angus McLeod .....	Corporal do
7th do .....	1 00	George Goodhue .....	Civilian .....
8th do .....	1 00	Henry Hanning .....	Major 54th Battalion.....
9th do .....	0 50	Captain Morgan .....	Captain 8th Battalion .....
10th do .....	0 50	T. P. Cleveland.....	Corpl. No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
Total amount of prizes.....	41 00		

## BATTALION MISSISQUOI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

on the 8th September, 1870.

Centres, &amp;c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's core.	Highest possible score	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to the companies of the 60th Battalion, 6 officers or men from each. Cup to be won twice in three years before it is the property of winning company, 3 shots each at the first two ranges, and 4 shots at the last range.	200 400 600	6 Cos., 36 men.	10	100	Per company 240. Per man, 40.	Per company 83.10 Per man 13.80.	Snider-Enfield.
Open to all comers and rifles, 3 shots each at 200 and 600 yards, 4 shots at 400 yards. †	200 400 600 200 400 600 200 400 600 200 400 600 200 400 600 200 400 600 200 400 600 200 400 600 200 400 600 200 400 600	57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	28 25 24 23 23 22 22 21 20 20	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	14.20 14.20 14.20 14.20 14.20 14.20 14.20 14.20 14.20 14.20	Snider-Enfield. do do do do do do do do do

JOHN FLETCHER, Lt.-Col.,  
Brigade Major.

## MOND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

6th, and 7th July, 1870.

Centres, &amp;c., according to Regulation.

Open to all members of Association. Snider rifle, government pattern. Entrance fee 25 cents.	200 400 500 200 400 500 200 400 500 200 400 500 200 400 500 200 400 500 200 400 500 200 400 500 200 400 500 200 400 500	31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	55 52 50 50 49 48 47 46 44 44	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	36 4-31 36 4-31 36 4-31 36 4-31 36 4-31 36 4-31 36 4-31 36 4-31 36 4-31 36 4-31	Snider. do do do do do do do do do
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## RIFLE MATCH OF THE RICHMOND

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>All Comers' Match.—2nd Competition.</i>			
1st prize.....	10 00	L. Thomas .....	Quarter-Master 54th Batt..
2nd do .....	8 00	John Leet .....	Private No. 1 Co., do
3rd do .....	6 00	H. B. McKenzie.....	Capt. No. 1 Co., do
4th do .....	4 00	George Goodhue .....	Civilian .....
5th do .....	2 00	G. A. Shaw .....	Private No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
Total amount of prizes.....	30 00		
<i>Association Match.—3rd Competition.</i>			
1st prize.....	10 00	G. Gelman .....	Civilian .....
2nd do .....	8 00	F. Aylmer .....	Ensign No. 3, 54th Batt. ...
3rd do .....	5 00	A. McLeod .....	Corporal No. 1, 54th Batt..
4th do .....	2 00	W. Porter .....	Civilian .....
5th do .....	2 00	T. P. Cleveland.....	Corporal No. 1, 54th Batt..
6th do .....	2 00	Norris .....	Sergeant, 8th Battalion...
7th do .....	2 00	G. Goodhue .....	Civilian .....
8th do .....	2 00	L. Thomas .....	Quarter-Master 54th Batt..
9th do .....	2 00	Captain Morgan .....	Captain 8th Battalion .....
10th do .....	1 00	H. B. McKenzie.....	Capt. No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
11th do .....	1 00	E. A. Shaw .....	Sergt. No. 1 Co., do
12th do .....	1 00	John Johnson .....	do do
13th do .....	1 00	S. Duncan .....	do do
14th do .....	1 00	Salfour .....	Lieutenant 8th Battalion..
Total amount of prizes.....	40 00		
<i>Association Match.—4th Competition.</i>			
1st prize.....	10 00	A. E. Shaw .....	Sergeant No. 1, 54th Batt..
2nd do .....	7 00	L. Thomas .....	Quarter-Master do
3rd do .....	4 00	G. A. Shaw .....	Private No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
4th do .....	3 00	W. Porter .....	Civilian .....
5th do .....	2 00	G. Goodhue .....	do .....
6th do .....	2 00	James Barlow .....	do .....
7th do .....	2 00	Angus McLeod.....	Corpl. No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
8th do .....	2 00	T. P. Cleveland.....	do do
9th do .....	2 00	John Leet .....	Private No. 1 Co., do
10th do .....	2 00	H. B. McKenzie.....	Captain do do
11th do .....	1 00	S. Duncan .....	Sergt. do do
12th do .....	1 00	S. Leet .....	Ensign do do
13th do .....	1 00	E. Farmer .....	Civilian .....
14th do .....	1 00	W. Lynch .....	Private No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
Total amount of prizes.....	40 00		

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all comers and any rifle. Ranges 500, 600, and 700 yards, 5 shots at each range.	500 600 700	12	15	52	60	36½	Melford.
	500 600 700	12	15	45	60	36½	Kerr.
	500 600 700	12	15	45	60	36½	do
	500 600 700	12	15	43	60	36½	Snider.
	500 600 700	12	15	43	60	36½	do
Open to all members of Association. Snider rifle, government pattern. Entrance fee, 25 cents.	200 400	33	10	36	40	24 19-33	Snider.
	200 400	33	10	34	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	34	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	34	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	32	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	32	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	32	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	30	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	30	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	30	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	29	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	29	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	29	40	24 19-33	do
	200 400	33	10	29	40	24 19-33	do
Open to all members of Association. Snider rifles, government pattern. 200, 400, and 600 yards, 3 shots at each range. Entrance fee, 25 cents.	200 400 600	25	9	29	36	19 16-25	Snider.
	200 400 600	25	9	28	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	27	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	26	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	26	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	26	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	24	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	24	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	24	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	24	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	23	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	23	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	19	36	19 16-25	do
	200 400 600	25	9	19	36	19 16-25	do
200 400 600	25	9	19	36	19 16-25	do	

## RIFLE MATCH OF THE RICHMOND

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>Sweepstakes Match.—5th Competition.</i>			
1st prize.....	9 25	G. Goodhue.....	Civilian.....
2nd do.....	5 55	J. Barlow.....	do.....
3rd do.....	1 23	G. A. Shaw.....	Private No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
4th do.....	1 23	A. E. Shaw.....	Sergt. do do
5th do.....	1 23	L. Thomas.....	Quarter-Master do
Total amount of prizes.....	18 50		
<i>Consolation Match.—6th Competition.</i>			
1st prize.....	8 00	T. Williams.....	Civilian.....
2nd do.....	7 00	D. Johnson.....	Private No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
3rd do.....	6 00	T. Draper.....	Bugle do
4th do.....	5 00	D. Berry.....	Sergeant do
5th do.....	4 00	W. Snow.....	Civilian.....
6th do.....	2 00	J. Williamson.....	Private No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
7th do.....	2 00	J. Stockwell.....	Civilian.....
8th do.....	2 00	W. W. Connolly.....	Private No. 1 Co., 54th Batt.
9th do.....	2 00	T. Tesdell.....	do do
10th do.....	2 00	J. Mairs.....	Capt. No. 5 Co., do

## SECOND PRIZE MEETING OF THE

*Held at Sherbrooke, P. Q., on the*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>Match No. 1.</i>			
1st prize, cloth by Paton Manufacturing Co.....	12 00	T. Copping.....	Sergt. Sherbrooke Ga. Art.
2nd prize, Cup \$5, cash \$5.....	10 00	John Parks.....	Pte. do Cavly...
3rd do Photograph by G. H. Presby, \$5, and cash \$1.....	6 00	A. Grindrod.....	Ens. 53rd Batt.....
4th prize, cash.....	4 00	R. Kinkaid.....	Pte. Sherbrooke Cavalry...
5th do do.....	2 00	C. Armstrong.....	Capt. 53rd Batt.....
6th do do.....	1 00	J. Fissette.....	Pte. do.....
7th do do.....	1 00	C. Short.....	Lieut. Sherbrooke Ga. Art...
	36 00		

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—*Continued.*

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members of Association. 400, 500, and 600 yards range, 3 shots at each range. Snider rifle, government pattern. Entrance 25 cents.	400 500 600	17	9	31	36	20 10-17	Snider.
	400 500 600	17	9	29	36	20 10-17	do
	400 500 600	17	9	27	36	20 10-17	do
	400 500 600	17	9	27	36	20 10-17	do
	400 500 600	17	9	26	36	20 10-17	do
Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed in other matches. 200 and 400 yards. Snider rifle. 5 shots at each range.	200 400	10	10	30	40	24 1-10	Snider.
	200 400	10	10	30	40	24 1-10	do
	200 400	10	10	30	40	24 1-10	do
	200 400	10	10	29	40	24 1-10	do
	200 400	10	10	27	40	24 1-10	do
	200 400	10	10	22	40	24 1-10	do
	200 400	10	10	22	40	24 1-10	do
	200 400	10	10	19	40	24 1-10	do
	200 400	10	10	18	40	24 1-10	do
	200 400	10	10	14	40	24 1-10	do

JAMES MAIRS, SECRETARY-TREASURER,

*Richmond County Rifle Association.*

## "SHERBROOKE" RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

23rd, 24th, and 25th August, 1870.

Centres, &amp;c., according to Regulation.

Open to Sherbrooke Cavalry, 53rd Batt., Grand Trunk Co., and members of the "Sherbrooke" Rifle Association, residing within the electoral Town of Sherbrooke. Spencer carbines of Government issue.	200 400	23	10	22	40	12.91	Spencer carbine.
	200 400	23	10	21	40	12.91	do
	200 400	23	10	21	40	12.91	do
	200 400	23	10	20	40	12.91	do
	200 400	23	10	17	40	12.91	do
	200 400	23	10	17	40	12.91	do
	200 400	23	10	16	40	12.91	do

SECOND PRIZE MEETING OF THE SHER

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>Match No. 2.</i>			
1st prize, Challenge Cup \$36, and cash \$8	44 00	A. Bostwick	Grand Trunk Co.
2nd prize, Cup \$5, and cash \$5 by Lt.-Col. King	10 00	C. Short	Lieut. Sherbrooke Ga. Art.
3rd prize, Flannel \$5, by A. Lomas, and cash \$3	8 00	D. Loomis	Lieut. 53rd Batt.
4th prize, Photo. by J. E. Archambault \$5, and cash \$1	6 00	J. Cotter	Pte. Grand Trunk Co.
5th prize, barrel of Apples by Harvey & Co	5 00	E. C. Hale	Sherbrooke R. A
6th prize, cash	2 00	T. Copping	Sergt. Sherbrooke Ga. Art.
7th do do	1 00	A. Grindrod	Ens. 53rd Batt.
8th do do	1 00	G. E. Rioux	Capt. 53 Batt.
	77 00		
<i>Match No. 3.</i>			
1st prize, Ladies' Challenge Cup \$35, and cash \$5	40 00	D. Loomis	Lieut. 53rd Batt.
2nd prize, cash	5 00	T. Copping	Sergt. Sherbrooke Ga. Art.
3rd do do	3 00	G. Robins	Pte. Grand Trunk Co.
4th do do	3 00	J. Fisette	do 53rd Batt.
5th do do	1 00	J. Cotter	do Grand Trunk Co.
6th do do	1 00	J. Parks	do Sherbrooke Cavalry.
7th do do	1 00	W. A. Hale	2nd Lieut. Sherbrooke G.A.
8th do do	1 00	E. C. Hale	Sherbrooke R. A
	\$55 00		
<i>Match No. 4.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Challenge Cup	50 00	Grand Trunk Company	Sherbrooke
Highest individual score, cash	3 00	C. Short	Lieut. Sherbrooke Ga. Art.
2nd do do	3 00	L. Laroche	Pte. 53rd Batt.
3rd do do	2 00	J. Cotter	do Grand Trunk Co.
4th do do	2 00	T. Copping	Sergt. Sherbrooke Ga. Art.
5th do do	1 00	A. Grindrod	Ens. 53rd Batt.
6th do do	1 00	J. Fisette	Pte. do
	62 00		
<i>Match No. 5.</i>			
1st prize, Silver-plated Ice Pitcher, by Lt.-Col. Ibbotson	16 00	C. Armstrong	Capt. 53rd Batt.
2nd prize, cash	4 00	W. A. Hale	2nd Lieut. Sherbrooke G.A.
3rd do do	3 00	H. B. Brown	Sergt. do do
4th do do	2 00	L. Laroche	Pte. 53rd Batt.
5th do do	1 00	C. Short	Lieut. Sherbrooke Gs. Art.
	26 00		

BROOKE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
				Marks.			
Same as in No. 1. The Cup to be the property of the person winning it twice at the Annual Matches of the Association. Any rifle of Government issue.	300 500	32	10	32	40	17.94	Snider-Enfield.
	300 500	32	10	32	40	17.94	do
	300 500	32	10	29	40	17.94	do
	300 500	32	10	29	40	17.94	do
	300 500	32	10	27	40	17.94	do
	300 500	32	10	27	40	17.94	do
	300 500	32	10	26	40	17.94	do
	300 500	32	10	26	40	17.94	do
Same as in Nos. 1 and 2.	400 600	26	10	33	40	18	Snider-Enfield.
	400 600	26	10	29	40	18	do
	400 600	26	10	28	40	18	do
	400 600	26	10	27	40	18	do
	400 600	26	10	25	40	18	do
	400 600	26	10	23	40	18	do
	400 600	26	10	23	40	18	do
	400 600	26	10	22	40	18	do
To be competed for by five members of each Troop or Company (as in No. 1.) The Cup to be the property of the Coy. winning it twice at Annual Matches of the "Sherbrooke" Rifle Association. Any rifle Government issue.	200 400 600	5 Co's.	Per Comp 75	Per Comp. 176	Per Comp 300	Per Comp. 156	Snider-En
	200 400 600	Per Comp 5	Per Man 15	Per Man 45	Per Man 60	Per Man 31.2	do
	200 400 600	5	15	44	60	31.2	do
	200 400 600	5	15	43	60	31.2	do
	200 400 600	5	15	43	60	31.2	do
	200 400 600	5	15	43	60	31.2	do
	200 400 600	5	15	41	60	31.2	do
To be shot for by the 53rd Batt. Snider rifles Government issue.	300 400	18	10	31	40	24.65	Snider
	300 400	18	10	30	40	24.65	do
	300 400	18	10	30	40	24.65	do
	300 400	18	10	28	40	24.65	do
	300 400	18	10	28	40	24.65	do

SECOND PRIZE MEETING OF THE SHER

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>Match No. 6.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, Cup, and \$5 by Lt.-Col. Bowen	10 00	R. Kinkaid	Pte., Sherbrooke Cavalry..
2nd prize, Cup, and \$3	7 00	A. Grindrod	Ens., 53rd Batt.
3rd do Meerchaum Pipe by Dupey & Dupey, and \$1 cash	3 00	G. Robins	Pte., Grand Trunk Co....
4th prize, Lamps by J. Jamieson, and cash	2 50	J. Armstrong	Sergt., do do
5th prize, "Sherbrooke Gazette" one year, by proprietors	1 50	M. Dillon	Pte., Sherbrooke Gar. Art.
6th prize, "Sherbrooke Gazette" one year, by proprietors	1 50	W. Pearson	Pte., Grand Trunk Co....
7th prize, cash	1 00	G. E. Rioux	Capt., 53rd Batt.
8th do do	1 00	J. Cotter	Pte., Grand Trunk Co....
	26 00		
Total value of prizes	\$ 283 50		

FOURTH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF  
 Held at St. John's, P. Q., on the 20th  
 Size of Target, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

<i>1st, St. John's Volunteer Match.—Ten Prizes, Cash.</i>			
1st prize, cash	10 00	R. Howard	Pte., 21st Batt., No. 4 Co.
2nd do do	8 00	Hanna	Sergt., Garrison Artillery.
3rd do do	6 00	F. Vaughan	Pte., 21st Batt., No. 4 Co.
4th do do	4 00	Brennan	Gunner, Garrison Artillery
5th do do	3 00	Bowers	Pte., 21st Batt., No. 5 Co.
6th do do	3 00	L. Delisle	do, do do 2 do.
7th do do	2 00	Gillespie	Trumpeter, Garrison Art.
8th do do	2 00	Pearson	Sergt., do do.
9th do do	1 00	Riel	Pte., 21st Batt., No. 4 Co.
10th do do	1 00	Nicholson	do, do do
	40 00		
<i>2nd, Officers' Sweepstakes—Five Prizes, Cash.</i>			
1st prize, one-third of stakes	5 00	Carreau	Major, 21st Batt.
2nd do one-fourth do	3 75	Larocque	Ens., do
3rd do one-sixth do	2 50	Fletcher	Lt.-Col., Brigade Major.
4th do one-eighth do	1 87½	Vaughan	Lieut., 21st Batt.
5th do do do	1 87½	Roy	Capt., do
	15 00		

BROOKE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—*Continued.*

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all who have competed for any of the foregoing prizes, and have not won a 1st or 2nd prize. Any rifle of Government issue.	300 400	21	10	31	40	22.25	Snider-Enfield.
	300 400	21	10	30	40	22.25	do
	300 400	21	10	28	40	22.25	do
	300 400	21	10	28	40	22.25	do
	300 400	21	10	28	40	22.25	do
	300 400	21	10	26	40	22.25	do
	300 400	21	10	25	40	22.25	do
	300 400	21	10	25	40	22.25	do

A. H. WHITCHER, Lieut.,  
*Secretary, R.S.A.*

THE RICHELIEU RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

*September, 1870, and following days.*

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Open to the Non-commissioned officers and men of the St. John's Garrison Artillery, and the 21st Batt. Richelieu Light Infantry. Entrance free. Snider rifles, 5 shots at each range.	200 400	40	10	31	40	19.60	Snider rifle.
	200 400	40	10	29	40	19.60	do
	200 400	40	10	27	40	19.60	do
	200 400	40	10	27	40	19.60	do
	200 400	40	10	26	40	19.60	do
	200 400	40	10	25	40	19.60	do
	200 400	40	10	24	40	19.60	do
	200 400	40	10	23	40	19.60	do
	200 400	40	10	23	40	19.60	do
	200 400	40	10	23	40	19.60	do
Open to the Officers of the St. John's Volunteer Force. Entrance 50 cents, with \$10 added by the Association, 5 shots at each range.	200 400	10	10	29	40	21.40	Snider rifle.
	200 400	10	10	27	40	21.40	do
	200 400	10	10	23	40	21.40	do
	200 400	10	10	22	40	21.40	do
	200 400	10	10	21	40	21.40	do



FOURTH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
		\$ cts.	
<i>3rd Boy's Match.</i> —Four Prizes, Cash.			
1st prize, cash .....	2 00	Walter Douglas .....	St. John's .....
2nd do do .....	1 50	Norman Fletcher .....	do .....
3rd do do .....	1 00	John Borbridge .....	do .....
4th do do .....	0 50	Charles Pierce .....	do .....
	5 00		
<i>4th, The Richelieu Challenge Match.</i> — Twenty Prizes, Cash.			
1st prize .....	15 00	Hawley .....	Sergt. Major, 60th Batt .....
2nd do .....	10 00	Ferguson .....	Pte. G. T. R. Rifles .....
3rd do .....	8 00	Rowe .....	Major, 60th Batt .....
4th do .....	6 00	Fletcher .....	Lt. Col. Brigade Major .....
5th do .....	5 00	Mandigo .....	Pte. 60th Batt .....
6th do .....	5 00	H. Miner .....	do 52nd do .....
7th do .....	4 00	Nichols .....	do 51st do .....
8th do .....	4 00	Andrews .....	Ens. Victoria Rifles .....
9th do .....	4 00	Derrick .....	Corpl. 60th Batt .....
10th do .....	3 00	Lucas .....	Capt. 51st do .....
11th do .....	3 00	Delisle .....	Pte. 21st do .....
12th do .....	3 00	Carreau .....	Major do do .....
13th do .....	2 00	Sims .....	Sergt. Victoria Rifles .....
14th do .....	2 00	Curtis .....	Corpl. 60th Batt .....
15th do .....	2 00	Vaughan .....	Lieut. 21st do .....
16th do .....	2 00	Donaghy .....	Ens. 21st do .....
17th do .....	1 00	Jamieson .....	Pte. 60th do .....
18th do .....	1 00	Boonhove .....	Sergt. 51st do .....
19th do .....	1 00	Miller .....	Pte. 21st do .....
20th do .....	1 00	Vaughan .....	Sergt. 60th do .....
	82 00		
<i>5th, St. John's Champion Match.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Medal .....	9 00	Carreau .....	Major, 21st Batt .....
2nd do Bronze do .....	6 00	Donaghy .....	Ens. do .....
3rd do cash (stakes) .....	2 00	Pearson .....	Sergt. Garrison Artillery .....
4th do do .....	1 00	Vaughan .....	Pte. 21st Batt .....
5th do do .....	0 50	Brennan .....	Gunner, Garrison Artillery .....
6th do do .....	0 50	Hamilton .....	do do do .....
7th do do .....	0 25	Delisle .....	Pte. 21st Batt .....
	19 25		
Total value of prizes .....	\$161 25		

## RICHELIEU RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Ya ds.			Marks.			
Open to Boys of 14 years of age and under, 5 shots, 6 foot target, any position.	200	8	5	16	20	10	Snider rifle.
	200	8	5	15	20	10	do
	200	8	5	15	20	10	do
	200	8	5	11	20	10	do
Open to all Volunteers, Snider rifles, 5 shots at each range Entrance, 25 cents for members, non-members 50 cents.	200 400 600	54	15	43	60	32.70	Snider rifle.
	200 400 600	54	15	41	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	41	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	41	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	40	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	40	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	39	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	39	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	38	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	38	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	36	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	36	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	36	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	35	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	35	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	33	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	33	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	33	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	31	60	32.70	do
	200 400 600	54	15	31	60	32.70	do
Open to officers and men of the Garrison Artillery, and 21st Batt., St. John's. 3 shots each at first two, and four shots at last range. Entrance, 25 cents to form a "sweepstakes."	200 400 600	17	10	26	40	17	Snider rifle.
	200 400 600	17	10	25	40	17	do
	200 400 600	17	10	25	40	17	do
	200 400 600	17	10	23	40	17	do
	200 400 600	17	10	23	40	17	do
	200 400 600	17	10	22	40	17	do
	200 400 600	17	10	18	40	17	do

JOHN FLETCHER, LT.-COL.

B. M., Sec.-Treas.

## THIRD ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE

*Held at Waterloo, Province of*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>1st Trial Match.—Ten Prizes, Cash.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize.....	12 00	Bockus.....	Captain 60th Battalion....
2nd do.....	10 00	N. Greaves.....	Waterloo.....
3rd do.....	8 00	G. Goodhue.....	Melbourne.....
4th do.....	5 00	Adams.....	Sergeant 51st Battalion....
5th do.....	4 00	S. S. Martin.....	Waterloo.....
6th do.....	3 00	Maynes.....	Lieutenant 52nd Battalion..
7th do.....	3 00	Thomas Slack.....	Waterloo.....
8th do.....	2 00	Whitehead.....	Private 52nd Battalion....
9th do.....	2 00	George Bell.....	Sergeant do.....
10th do.....	1 00	Niel.....	Private do.....
	50 00		
<b>2nd District Challenge Match. Fifteen Prizes, Cash.</b>			
1st prize.....	15 00	Bell.....	Sergeant 52nd Battalion....
2nd do.....	10 00	Bockus.....	Corporal 60th do.....
3rd do.....	8 00	H. Miner.....	Private 52nd do.....
4th do.....	7 00	Shaw.....	do 54th do.....
5th do.....	6 00	Vaughan.....	Sergeant 60th do.....
6th do.....	5 00	George Goodhue.....	Melbourne.....
7th do.....	4 00	Leet.....	Ensign 54th Battalion....
8th do.....	3 00	S. S. Martin.....	Waterloo.....
9th do.....	3 00	E. Niel.....	Private 52nd Battalion....
10th do.....	3 00	Mitchel.....	Lieutenant do.....
11th do.....	2 00	Kennedy.....	Private 60th Battalion....
12th do.....	2 00	Whitehead.....	do 52nd do.....
13th do.....	2 00	Hodge.....	Staff-Sergt. 52nd Batt....
14th do.....	1 00	D. Darby.....	Waterloo.....
15th do.....	1 00	Adams.....	Sergeant 51st Battalion....
	72 00		
<b>3rd Border Match.—Ten Prizes, Cash.</b>			
1st prize.....	15 00	Hodge.....	Staff-Sergeant 52nd Batt....
2nd do.....	10 00	Adams.....	Sergeant 51st Battalion....
3rd do.....	6 00	Mitchel.....	Lieut. 52nd do.....
4th do.....	5 00	George Goodhue.....	Melbourne.....
5th do.....	4 00	Whitehead.....	Private 52nd Battalion....
6th do.....	3 00	Vaughan.....	Sergt. 60th do.....
7th do.....	3 00	Thomas Slack.....	Waterloo.....
8th do.....	2 00	S. S. Martin.....	do.....
9th do.....	1 00	Niel.....	Sergeant 52nd Battalion....
10th do.....	1 00	Shaw.....	Private 54th do.....
	50 00		

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Quebec, on the 16th August, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members, and to all rifles. Five shots. Entrance 25 cents.	200	46	5	16	20	12:35	Snider rifle.
	200	46	5	15	20	12:35	Sporting do
	200	46	5	15	20	12:35	Ballard do
	200	46	5	15	20	12:35	Snider do
	200	46	5	15	20	12:35	do do
	200	46	5	15	20	12:35	do do
	200	46	5	15	20	12:35	Ball do
	200	46	5	14	20	12:35	Snider do
	200	46	5	14	20	12:35	do do
	200	46	46	5	14	20	12:35
Open to all members, and to all rifles. Three shots each at first two, and four shots at the last range. Entrance 25 cents.	200 400 600	44	10	32	40	20:40	Snider rifle.
	200 400 600	44	10	31	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	30	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	28	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	28	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	27	40	20:40	Ballard do
	200 400 600	44	10	26	40	20:40	Snider do
	200 400 600	44	10	26	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	26	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	25	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	25	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	25	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	24	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	24	40	20:40	do do
	200 400 600	44	10	24	40	20:40	do do
	Open to all members of the Association. Snider rifles. Five shots at each range. Entrance 50 cents.	500 600	40	10	32	40	19:10
500 600		40	10	30	40	19:10	do
500 600		40	10	29	40	19:10	do
500 600		40	10	28	40	16:10	do
500 600		40	10	27	40	19:10	do
500 600		40	10	26	40	19:10	do
500 600		40	10	26	40	19:10	do
500 600		40	10	26	40	19:10	do
500 600		40	10	26	40	19:10	do
500 600		40	10	26	40	19:10	do

THIRD ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE DISTRICT

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>4th All-Comers, Match.—Ten Prizes, Cash.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize.....	12 00	Adams .....	Sergeant, 51st Battalion ..
2nd do .....	10 00	Vaughan.....	do 60th do ..
3rd do .....	7 00	Bockus.....	Captain, do do ..
4th do .....	6 00	Hodge.....	Staff-Sergeant 52nd do ..
5th do .....	4 00	Niel.....	Private, do do ..
6th do .....	3 00	Draper.....	do 54th do ..
7th do .....	3 00	Booth.....	do 52nd do ..
8th do .....	2 00	Miner.....	do do do ..
9th do .....	2 00	Atkinson.....	do do do ..
10th do .....	1 00	Shaw.....	Corporal, 54th do ..
	50 00		
<b>5th Aggregate Prizes.</b>			
Three men per company in first four matches.			
1st prize.....	20 00	No 5 Company, 60th Battalion.	
2nd do .....	15 00	1 do 52nd do ..	
3rd do .....	10 00	4 do 54th do ..	
Individual prize.....	10 00	Adams .....	Sergeant, 51st Battalion...
	55 00		
<b>6th Time Match.—Six Prizes, Cash.</b>			
1st prize.....	10 00	Leet.....	Ensign, 54th Battalion, ...
2nd do .....	8 00	Niel.....	Sergeant, 52nd do ..
3rd do .....	6 00	Shaw.....	Private, 54th do ..
4th do .....	5 00	H. Niel.....	do 52nd do ..
5th do .....	3 00	Bell.....	Sergeant do do ..
6th do .....	3 00	Latimer.....	Ensign, do do ..
	35 00		
<b>7th Consolation Match.—Fifteen Prizes, Cash.</b>			
1st prize.....	10 00	Martin.....	Sergeant, 52nd Battalion ..
2nd do .....	8 00	Maynes.....	do do do ..
3rd do .....	6 00	Bulman.....	Sergeant-Major do do ..
4th do .....	4 00	Rogers.....	Sergeant, 60th do ..
5th do .....	4 00	Skinner.....	do 52nd do ..
6th do .....	3 00	Nichols.....	do do do ..
7th do .....	3 00	Pearson.....	Private, do do ..
8th do .....	2 00	Carty.....	do 60th do ..
9th do .....	2 00	Fletcher.....	Lieutenant-Colonel, B. M.
10th do .....	2 00	W. A. Taylor.....	Waterloo.....
11th do .....	2 00	W. H. Martin.....	do .....
12th do .....	1 00	D. L. Taylor.....	do .....
13th do .....	1 00	Whitehead.....	Private, 52nd Battalion ..
14th do .....	1 00	Wright.....	do do do ..
15th do .....	1 00	E. S. Reynolds.....	Waterloo.....
	50 00		
Total cash prizes.....	362 00		

OF BEDFORD RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible Score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
Open to all comers and to all rifles. Five shots at each range. Entrance for members 25 cents, non-members 50 cents.	400 500	46	10	34	40	22·10	Snider rifle.
	400 500	46	10	33	40	22·10	do
	400 500	46	10	31	40	22·10	do
	400 500	46	10	31	40	22·10	do
	400 500	46	10	29	40	22·10	do
	400 500	46	10	29	40	22·10	do
	400 500	46	10	28	40	22·10	do
	400 500	46	10	27	40	22·10	do
	400 500	46	10	27	40	22·10	do
	400 500	46	10	25	40	22·10	do
To the highest aggregate score by three named officers or men from any company, made in first four matches, 3 prizes. Highest individual aggregate do. one prize.....		5 companies.	.....	266	Per company, 420. Per man, 140.	Per Com- pany, 236	Snider rifle.
			.....	264			do
			.....	234			do
		39	.....	103			do
Open to all members, and to all rifles. Non-repeating. The greatest number of points made in a minute, loading from the pocket or pouch. Entrance 25 cents.	400	30	8	23	32	Average of total com- petition points. 10·30. Shots, 7.	Snider rifle.
	400	30	9	21	36		do
	400	30	8	17	32		do
	400	30	7	16	28		do
	400	30	6	14	24		do
	400	30	7	14	28		do
Open to all unsuccessful competitors in the matches. Any rifle that was used in the matches. Five shots. Entrance 25 cents.	400	23	5	18	20	12·60	Snider rifle.
	400	23	5	17	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	17	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	17	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	16	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	16	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	16	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	15	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	14	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	13	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	13	20	12·60	do do
	400	33	5	13	20	12·60	Ballard do
	400	23	5	12	20	12·60	Snider do
	400	23	5	12	20	12·60	do do
	400	23	5	12	20	12·60	Ballard do
	Total number of Competitors.	268					

JOHN FLETCHER, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL,  
Secretary Treasurer.

## EIGHTH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE

*Held at Durham, P. Q., on the*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>1st Match.—Trial. 10 Prizes. Cash.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize .....	10 00	Allan.....	Corporal, 51st Battalion...
2nd do .....	9 00	W. Wright .....	Private, 50th do .....
3rd do .....	8 00	Gordon .....	Ensign, 51st do .....
4th do .....	6 00	Macartney.....	Sergeant, 50th do .....
5th do .....	5 00	Proper .....	Ensign, 51st do .....
6th do .....	4 00	Sanders .....	Captain, 51st do .....
7th do .....	3 00	Bush .....	Private, 51st do .....
8th do .....	2 00	T. Orr .....	do, 51st do .....
9th do .....	2 00	C. Stewart .....	do, 51st do .....
10th do .....	1 00	McBride .....	do, 51st do .....
	50 00		
<b>2nd Match.—Frontier Challenge. 15 Prizes. Cash.</b>			
1st prize .....	15 00	Wright .....	Ensign, 50th Battalion..
2nd do .....	12 00	Orr .....	Sergeant, 51st do ..
3rd do .....	10 00	Cairns .....	Ensign, 50th do ..
4th do .....	8 00	Metcalf.....	Private, 51st do ..
5th do .....	6 00	Persse .....	do, 50th do ..
6th do .....	5 00	Stewart .....	Sergeant, 50th do ..
7th do .....	4 00	J. Tully .....	Private, 50th do ..
8th do .....	3 00	McNiel.....	Sergeant, 50th do ..
9th do .....	3 00	J. Elder .....	Private, 50th do ..
10th do .....	2 00	Smith .....	Sergeant, 50th do ..
11th do .....	2 00	G. Adams .....	do 51st do ..
12th do .....	2 00	Shaw .....	Private, 50th do ..
13th do .....	1 00	Fiddes .....	do 51st do ..
14th do .....	1 00	Smillie .....	do 50th do ..
15th do .....	1 00	Anthony .....	Sergeant, 51st do ..
	75 00		
<b>3rd Match.—Association Match. 10 Prizes. Cash.</b>			
1st prize.....	20 00	Metcalf.....	Private, 51st Battalion ..
2nd do .....	15 00	Straker .....	do, 51 t do ..
3rd do .....	10 00	Wright .....	Ensign, 50th do ..
4th do .....	8 00	Morrison .....	Corporal, 50th do ..
5th do .....	6 00	Campbell.....	Private, 50th do ..
6th do .....	4 00	Sanders .....	Captain, 51st do ..
7th do .....	2 00	J. Spence .....	Private, 51st do ..
8th do .....	2 00	D. Gordon.....	do, 51st do ..
9th do .....	1 00	J. Elder .....	do, 50th do ..
10th do .....	1 00	J. Stewart.....	do, 51st do ..
	69 00		

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

21st June, 1870, and following days.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
		Yds.					
Open to all members of the Association. Entrance, 25 cents.	200	106	5	17	20	10.97	Snider rifle.
	200	106	5	16	20	10.97	do
	200	106	5	16	20	10.97	do
	200	106	5	16	20	10.97	do
	200	106	5	15	20	10.97	do
	200	106	5	15	20	10.97	do
	200	106	5	15	20	10.97	do
	200	106	5	15	20	10.97	do
	200	106	5	15	20	10.97	do
	200	106	5	15	20	10.97	do
Open to all volunteers. Snider rifles. Entrance, 50 cents. Three shots at each range.	200 400 600	110	9	29	36	16.86	Snider rifle.
	200 400 600	110	9	27	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	26	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	25	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	25	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	23	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	23	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	22	36	16.86	do
	200 400 609	110	9	22	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	22	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	22	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	22	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	22	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	22	36	16.86	do
	200 400 600	110	9	22	36	16.86	do
Open to all members of the Association. Snider rifles. Three shots at each range. Entrance, 50 cents.	400 500 600	125	9	28	36	14.16	Snider rifle.
	400 500 600	125	9	27	36	14.16	do
	400 500 600	125	9	25	36	14.16	do
	400 500 600	125	9	24	36	14.16	do
	400 500 600	125	9	24	36	14.16	do
	400 500 600	125	9	24	36	14.16	do
	400 500 600	125	9	24	36	14.16	do
	400 500 600	125	9	24	36	14.16	do
	400 500 600	125	9	24	36	14.16	do
	400 500 600	125	9	23	36	14.16	do



EIGHTH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>4th Match.</b> —All Comers' Sweepstakes, with \$10 added.			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, one-third .....	19 00	J. Stewart.....	Private 51st Battalion....
2nd do one-fourth .....	14 25	Morrison.....	Corporal 50th do ...
3rd do one-sixth .....	9 50	A. Stewart.....	Sergeant 50th do ....
4th do one-eighth .....	7 12½	John Winter.....	Durham.....
5th do one-eighth .....	7 12½	J. Henderson.....	Huntingdon.....
	57 00		
<b>5th Match.</b> —Aggregate Prizes.			
To the Highest Aggregate Score made by Five Men per Company, in the first Four Matches.			
1st prize .....	20 00	No. 1 Company, 51st Battalion.	51st Battalion .....
2nd do .....	15 00	do 3 do 51st do	51st do .....
3rd do .....	12 00	do 5 do 51st do	51st do .....
4th do .....	8 00	do 4 do 50th do	50th do .....
<b>Highest Individual Score.</b>			
One prize .....	10 00	Wright.....	Ensign 50th Battalion.....
	65 00		
<b>6th Match.</b> —Pistol. Sweepstakes.			
1st prize, one-third .....	5 00	Wright.....	Ensign 50th Battalion....
2nd do one-fourth .....	3 75	Smith.....	Lieutenant 50th Battalion..
3rd do one-sixth .....	2 50	J. H. Gilmore.....	Home Guards.....
4th do one-eighth .....	1 87½	Proper.....	Ensign 51st Battalion.....
5th do one-eighth .....	1 87½	Metcalf.....	Private 51st do .....
	15 00		
<b>7th Match.</b> —50th Battalion, "Huntingdon Borderers," 1st Match. Two Cups, presented by the Young Ladies of Durham.			
1st prize .....	15 00	Hamilton.....	Private No. 4 Co., 50th Batt.
2nd do .....	10 00	Macartney.....	Sergt. do do do
	25 00		

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Sweepstakes, 50 cents each, with \$10 added. All comers and rifles. Fiveshotsateachrange.	500 600	93	10	29	40	18·50	Snider Rifle.
	500 600	93	10	27	40	18·50	do
	500 600	93	10	26	40	18·50	do
	500 600	93	10	24	40	18·50	do
	500 600	93	10	24	40	18·50	do
Open to any volunteer company belonging to the Association. The highest aggregate score made by any 5 named officers or men, in the first four matches. Entrance, \$2 per company.		Cos.			Per Co.		
		13	33	351	660	310·00	Snider rifle.
		13	33	349	660	310·00	do
		13	33	345	660	310·00	do
		13	33	335	660	310·00	do
Highest individual aggregate score.		Men.	33	90	Per Man.	61·10	do
		65			132		
Open to all comers and revolvers with barrels not exceeding 7 inches. Entrance, 50 cents, with \$5 added. Five shots at each range.	30 40	22	10	32	40	20	Revolvers.
	30 40	22	10	27	40	20	Smith & Wesson.
	30 40	22	10	27	40	20	do do
	30 40	22	10	26	40	20	Remington.
	30 40	22	10	26	40	20	Merwin & Bray.
Open to the officers and men of the 50th Battalion. Entrance, free. Five shots.	500	41	5	16	20	9·00	Snider rifle.
	500	41	5	15	20	9·00	do

EIGHTH ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH OF THE

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>8th Match.</b> —50th Battalion, "Huntingdon Borderers," 2nd Match. Two Cups, presented by the Young Ladies of Huntingdon.			
1st prize, a cup valued .....	18 00	Wright .....	Ensign, No. 4 Co. 50th Batt.
2nd prize .....	12 00	Stewart .....	Sergt. do do
	30 00		
<b>9th Match.</b> —Home Guards.			
1st prize, a Cup, presented by Lieut. Colonel Fletcher .....	7 50	J. H. Gilmore .....	Huntingdon .....
2nd prize, cash .....	3 00	A. Cunningham .....	do .....
3rd do do .....	2 00	J. Shanks, Mayor .....	do .....
4th do do .....	1 00	J. Patenaude .....	Durham .....
	13 50		
<b>10th Match.</b> —51st Battalion, "Hem-mingford Rangers," Sweepstakes.			
1st prize, cash .....	5 00	Adams .....	Sergt. No. 3 Co. 51st Batt.
2nd do do .....	4 00	D. Gordon .....	Private, do do do
3rd do do .....	3 50	Allan .....	Corpl. 7 do do do
4th do do .....	3 00	Straker .....	do 5 do do do
5th do do .....	2 50	Cantwell .....	Captain, 3 do do do
6th do do .....	2 00	Metcalf .....	Private, 1 do do do
7th do do .....	2 00	J. Spence .....	do 6 do do do
8th do do .....	1 50	T. Orr .....	do 6 do do do
9th do do .....	1 25	A. Rowe .....	do 3 do do do
10th do do .....	1 00	T. Straker .....	do 5 do do do
	25 75		
<b>11th Match.</b> —Beauharnois.			
1st prize, a Gold Watch, presented by the Town of Beauharnois to the Volunteers of the Association that went to the Front .....	80 00	Wright .....	Ensign, 50th Battalion..
2nd prize, cash .....	5 00	Reeves .....	Private, 50th do ..
3rd do do .....	4 00	Stewart .....	Corporal, 50th do ..
4th do do .....	3 00	Cottingham .....	Sergt. 51st do ..
5th do do .....	3 00	Feeny .....	Captain, 50th do ..
6th do do .....	2 00	Morrison .....	Corporal, 50th do ..
7th do do .....	2 00	Proper .....	Ensign, 51st do ..
8th do do .....	2 00	R. Straker .....	Private, 51st do ..
9th do do .....	2 00	Cantwell .....	Captain, 51st do ..
10th do do .....	1 00	Sloan .....	Sergeant, 50th do ..
11th do do .....	1 00	Persse .....	Private, 50th do ..
	105 00		

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to the officers and men of the 50th Battalion. Entrance, free. Five shots.	600	40	5	15	20	8.30	Snider rifle.
	600	40	5	12	20	8.30	do
Open to the members of the Scouts and Home Guards. Target 6 feet square. Five shots.	300	26	5	16	20	6.50	Snider rifle.
	300	26	5	15	20	6.50	do
	300	26	5	14	20	6.50	do
	300	26	5	13	20	6.50	do
Open to the officers and men of the 51st Battalion. Entrance, 50 cents. Four shots at each range.	500 600	30	8	24	32	15.00	Snider rifle.
	500 600	30	8	22	32	15.00	do
	500 600	30	8	19	32	15.00	do
	500 600	30	8	19	32	15.00	do
	500 600	30	8	19	32	15.00	do
	500 600	30	8	18	32	15.00	do
	500 600	30	8	18	32	15.00	do
	500 600	30	8	17	32	15.00	do
	500 600	30	8	16	32	15.00	do
500 600	30	8	15	32	15.00	do	
Open to the officers and men of the corps belonging to the Association who served on the Frontier during the last raid, presented to them by a number of the citizens of the town of Beauharnois, as an appreciation of their efficient services. Three shots at each range.	200, 400, 500, & 600	63	12	35	48	20.50	Snider rifle.
		63	12	33	48	20.50	do
		63	12	33	48	20.50	do
		63	12	32	48	20.50	do
		63	12	31	48	20.50	do
		63	12	31	48	20.50	do
		63	12	31	48	20.50	do
		63	12	29	48	20.50	do
		63	12	29	48	20.50	do
		63	12	28	48	20.50	do
		63	12	28	48	20.50	do
		63	12	28	48	20.50	do

**MILITARY**  
**RIFLE MATCH:—FIFTH BRIGADE**

*Held at Three Rivers, on the  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,*

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>1st Match.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize .....	8 00	John Jones .....	Sergeant, Rawdon .....
2nd do .....	6 00	N. Pelland .....	Corporal, St. Elizabeth .....
3rd do .....	4 00	Edouard Caron .....	Private, Rivière du Loup .....
4th do .....	3 00	E. Bellefeuille .....	do Three Rivers .....
5th do .....	2 00	Edward Genereux .....	Sergeant, Berthier .....
6th do .....	1 00	Charles Coutu .....	Private, do .....
<b>2nd Match.</b>			
1st prize .....	8 00	A. Laferniere .....	Sergeant, Berthier .....
2nd do .....	6 00	Charles Coutu .....	Private, do .....
3rd do .....	4 00	F. X. St. Jean .....	do Rivière du Loup .....
4th do .....	8 00	Edward Genereux .....	Sergeant, Berthier .....
5th do .....	2 00	John Jones .....	do Rawdon .....
6th do .....	1 00	H. Legris .....	do Rivière du Loup .....
<b>3rd Match.</b>			
1st prize .....	8 00	H. Legris .....	Sergeant, Rivière du Loup .....
2nd do .....	6 00	Senior Gagnon .....	Captain, Berthier .....
3rd do .....	5 00	Edouard Caron .....	Private, Rivière du Loup .....
4th do .....	4 00	A. Laferrriere .....	Sergeant, Berthier .....
5th do .....	3 00	J. F. V. Bureau .....	Captain, Three Rivers .....
6th do .....	2 00	J. B. A. Bouvier .....	do St. Gabriel .....
7th do .....	1 00	John Mason .....	Lieut., Rawdon .....
8th do .....	1 00	E. Bellefeuille .....	Private, Three Rivers .....
\$5 gold piece presented by Captain Farmer, late 6th Regiment, Lowell, Mass., Volunteers .....	5 00	A. Laferrriere .....	Sergeant, Berthier .....
<b>4th Match.</b>			
Set of miniature accoutrements in silver, presented by Mrs. Hanson .....	24 00	J. B. A. Bouvier .....	Captain, St. Gabriel .....

DISTRICT No. 6.

DIVISION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

12th, 13th and 14th October, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.						
.....	200	20	5	15	20	10	Snider-Enfield.
.....	200	20	5	15	20	10	do
.....	200	20	5	13	20	10	do
.....	200	20	5	13	20	10	do
.....	200	20	5	13	20	10	do
.....	200	20	5	13	20	10	do
.....	200	20	5	13	20	10	do
.....	200 400	17	3	19	24	13	Snider-Enfield.
.....	200 400	17	3	17	24	13	do
.....	200 400	17	3	16	24	13	do
.....	200 400	17	3	16	24	13	do
.....	200 400	17	3	15	24	13	do
.....	200 400	17	3	14	24	13	do
.....	400 600	29	3	18	24	8	Snider-Enfield.
.....	400 600	29	3	15	24	8	do
.....	400 600	29	3	15	24	8	do
.....	400 600	29	3	13	24	8	do
.....	400 600	29	3	11	24	8	do
.....	400 600	29	3	11	24	8	do
.....	400 600	29	3	11	24	8	do
.....	400 600	29	3	10	24	8	do
For highest aggregate score in first three matches .....				40			
.....	300 500	28	3	18	24	8	

## RIFLE MATCH :—FIFTH BRIGADE DIVI

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>5th or Company Match.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, Silver Tankard .....	30 00	Rivière du Loup Company .....	1 officer, 5 men .....
2nd do .....	8 00	Berthier do .....	1 do 3 do .....
3rd do .....	4 00	St. Elizabeth do .....	1 do 4 do .....
4th do .....	2 00	Three Rivers do .....	1 do 5 do .....
<i>6th or Officers' Match.</i>			
1st prize .....	8 00	J. B. A. Bouvier .....	Captain, St. Gabriel .....
2nd do .....	6 00	N. Pichette .....	Lieut., Rivière du Loup ...
3rd do .....	4 00	George Sharpe .....	Captain, Rawdon .....
4th do .....	3 00	J. F. V. Bureau .....	do Three Rivers .....
5th do .....	2 00	F. X. Gauthier .....	Quatr.-Mastr. do .....
6th do .....	1 00	J. Lafèche .....	Ensign, Rivière du Loup..
<i>7th or All Comers' Match.</i>			
1st prize, Rifle, presented by Joseph Reynar, Esq. ....	25 00	A. Laferrière .....	Sergeant, Berthier .....
2nd prize .....	8 00	Charles Coutu .....	Private, do .....
3rd do .....	5 00	J. B. A. Bouvier .....	Captain, St. Gabriel .....
4th do .....	3 00	H. Legris .....	Sergeant, Rivière du Loup.
5th do .....	2 00	George Sharpe .....	Captain, Rawdon .....
6th do .....	1 00	Edouard Caron .....	Private, Rivière du Loup..
<i>8th Match.</i>			
1st prize .....	6 00	Charles Coutu .....	Private, Berthier .....
2nd do .....	4 00	Edouard Caron .....	do Rivière du Loup..
3rd do .....	3 00	Charles Boucher .....	Sergeant, St. Elizabeth .....
4th do .....	2 00	A. Laferrière .....	do Berthier .....
5th do .....	1 00	Senior Gagnon .....	Captain, do .....
6th do .....	1 00	Edward Genereux .....	Sergeant, do .....

SHOOTING RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.						
.....	200 400 600	.....	3	92	216	16	Snider rifle.
.....	200 400 600	.....	3	78	142	20	do
.....	200 400 600	.....	3	67	180	14	do
.....	200 400 600	.....	3	61	216	10	do
.....	400 600	11	3	10	24	7	Snider rifle.
.....	400 600	11	3	10	24	7	do
.....	400 600	11	3	9	24	7	do
.....	400 600	11	3	9	24	7	do
.....	400 600	11	3	8	24	7	do
.....	400 600	11	3	8	24	7	do
.....	200 300 400	30	3	26	36	18	Snider rifle.
.....	200 300 400	30	3	25	36	18	do
.....	200 300 400	30	3	25	36	18	do
.....	200 300 400	30	3	24	36	18	do
.....	200 300 400	30	3	24	36	18	do
.....	200 300 400	30	3	23	36	18	do
Open to members of the Association who never won a first prize.	200 400	25	3	17	24	12	Snider rifle.
	200 400	25	3	17	24	12	do
	200 400	25	3	17	24	12	do
	200 400	25	3	15	24	12	do
	200 400	25	3	15	24	12	do
	200 400	25	3	15	24	12	do

JAS. W. HANSON,  
Lieut-Colonel B.M.M.



**MILITARY**  
**RIFLE MATCH:—SEVENTEENTH**  
*Held at Levis on*  
 Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
Cash .....	8 00	Cauchy.....	Capt., No. 3 Co., 17th Batt.
do .....	6 00	Demers.....	Ensign, do 3 do do
do .....	4 00	Chabot.....	Corp., do 2 do do
do .....	2 00	Gagné.....	Pte., do 5 do do
do .....	1 00	Boulanger.....	Sergeant-Major, do
do .....	1 00	Leclue.....	Pte., No. 2 Co., do
do .....	1 00	Monroe.....	Sergt., do 5 do do
do .....	1 00	Harmel.....	Capt., do 2 do do
do .....	1 00	Moreau.....	Sergt., do 3 do do
do .....	6 00	Demers.....	Ensign, do 3 do do
do .....	4 00	Moreau.....	Sergt., do 3 do do
do .....	3 00	Cauchy.....	Capt., do 3 do do
do .....	1 00	Monroe.....	Sergt., do 5 do do
do .....	1 00	Guenette.....	Lieut., do 5 do do
do .....	1 00	Chabot.....	Corp., do 2 do do
do .....	1 00	Lefrançois.....	Lieut., do 2 do do
do .....	1 00	Brunelle.....	Capt., do 1 do do
do .....	3 25	Chabot.....	Corp., do 2 do do
do .....	2 15	Lefrançois.....	Lieut., do 2 do do
do .....	1 10	Brunelle.....	Capt., do 1 do do
do .....	1 60	Hamel.....	Capt., do 2 do do
do .....	1 10	Chabot.....	Corp., do 2 do do
do .....	0 55	Boulanger.....	Sergeant-Major, do
do .....	3 00	Guillot.....	Ensign, do 4 do do
do .....	2 00	Paquet.....	Sergt., do 5 do do
do .....	1 00	Bourassa.....	Band Sergeant, do
do .....	1 00	Carrier.....	Quarter-Master, do

**RIFLE MATCH.—PORTNEUF AND QUEBEC**  
*Held at Deschambault,*  
 Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

1st prize, cash .....	12 00	Louis Gavim .....	Private, Quebec Battalion.
2nd do do .....	9 00	Jean Majnom .....	do do
3rd do do .....	8 00	Ed. Genest .....	Captain, do
4th do do .....	7 00	Ensign Beaver .....	Portneuf Battalion.....
5th do do .....	6 00	Charles L'Heureux.....	Private, Quebec Battalion.
6th do do .....	5 00	Firmand St. Arnaud.....	7th Champlain Battalion.
7th do do .....	4 00	George Beaudrie .....	do do
8th do do .....	3 00	Amedie Baril .....	do do
9th do do .....	2 00	Robert Abelson.....	do do
	56 00		

**DISTRICT No. 7.**  
**BATTALION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**  
*the 19th October, 1870.*  
 Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
Entry, 50 cents .....	200 300 400	16	10	24	40	15.06	Snider Enfield.
do 50 do .....	200 300 400	16	10	23	40	15.06	do
do 50 do .....	200 300 400	16	10	23	40	15.06	do
do 50 do .....	200 300 400	16	10	22	40	15.06	do
do 50 do .....	200 300 400	16	10	22	40	15.06	do
do 50 do .....	200 300 400	16	10	18	40	15.06	do
do 50 do .....	200 300 400	16	10	17	40	15.06	do
do 50 do .....	200 300 400	16	10	14	40	15.06	do
do 50 do .....	200 300 400	16	10	14	40	15.06	do
do 50 do .....	300 500	16	10	22	40	12.93	do
do 50 do .....	300 500	16	10	19	40	12.93	do
do 50 do .....	300 500	16	10	19	40	12.93	do
do 50 do .....	300 500	10	10	19	40	12.93	do
do 50 do .....	300 500	16	10	18	40	12.93	do
do 50 do .....	300 500	16	10	17	40	12.93	do
do 50 do .....	300 500	16	10	17	40	12.93	do
do 50 do .....	300 500	16	10	17	40	12.93	do
do 50 do .....	400 600	13	10	26	40	14.00	do
do 50 do .....	400 600	13	10	23	40	14.00	do
do 50 do .....	400 600	13	10	21	40	14.00	do
do 25 do .....	200 400	13	10	27	40	17.77	do
do 25 do .....	200 400	13	10	26	40	17.77	do
do 25 do .....	200 400	13	10	26	40	17.77	do
do free .....	200	4	5	11	20	5.5	do
do do .....	200	4	5	5	20	5.5	do
do do .....	200	4	5	3	20	5.5	do
do do .....	200	4	5	3	20	5.5	do

L. C. HAMEL, CAPT.,  
*Executive Officer 17th Battalion Rifle Association.*

**BATTALION, IN BRIGADE UNDER CANVAS.**  
*on the 8th of July, 1870.*  
 Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Open to the whole Brigade. Three rounds at each distance.	200 400	56	6	18	24	.....	Snider.
	200 400	56	6	16	24	.....	do
	200 400	56	6	15	24	.....	do
	200 400	56	6	14	24	.....	do
	200 400	56	6	13	24	.....	do
	200 400	56	6	13	24	.....	do
	200 400	56	6	13	24	.....	do
	200 400	56	6	12	24	.....	do

E. LA MONTAGNE, LIEUT.-COLONEL,  
*Commanding the Brigade.*

## RIFLE MATCH OF THE

*Held at Quebec, on the*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZE		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>No. 1, Association Match.—\$100 in Money.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash.....	20 00	Sergt. Jean Magnon.....	Quebec County Batt.....
2nd do do.....	15 00	Corpl. Leet.....	54th Batt.....
3rd do do.....	12 00	Pte. Fortin.....	9th do.....
4th do do.....	10 00	Sergt. Norris.....	8th do.....
5th do do.....	8 00	Pte. Payne.....	8th do.....
6th do do.....	5 00	Lt.-Col. Barwis.....	53th do.....
7th do do.....	5 00	Qr.-Mtr. Thomas.....	54th do.....
8th do do.....	5 00	Sergt. I. M. Dawson.....	69th Regt.....
9th do do.....	5 00	Sergt. Holloway.....	8th Batt.....
10th do do.....	5 00	Lieut. McNabb.....	Ottawa Garrison Artillery.....
11th do do.....	5 00	C. F. Smith.....	Rifle Club.....
12th do do.....	5 00	Corpl. Cleveland.....	54th Batt.....
	100 00		
<b>No. 2, Battalion Match.—One Silver Cup, and \$50.</b>			
1st prize, Silver Cup, and \$20.....	40 00	54th Batt.....	
2nd do highest aggregate score....	10 00	Sergt.-Major Trudel.....	9th Batt.....
3rd do 2nd do do.....	8 00	Capt. McKenzie.....	54th do.....
4th do 3rd do do.....	6 00	Lieut. Glendonyn.....	69th Regt.....
5th do 4th do do.....	4 00	Pte. Fortin.....	9th Batt.....
6th do 5th do do.....	2 00	Sergt. Norris.....	8th do.....
<b>No. 3, Lieut.-Governor's Match.—\$100 in Money.</b>			
1st prize.....	20 00	Qr.-Mtr. Thomas.....	54th Batt.....
2nd do.....	15 00	Pte. Vollar.....	69th Regt.....
3rd do.....	12 00	T. Beckett.....	Rifle Club.....
4th do.....	10 00	Sergt. Hawkins.....	8th Batt.....
5th do.....	8 00	Lieut. Scott.....	do.....
6th do.....	5 00	Corpl. Leet.....	54th do.....
7th do.....	5 00	do Cleveland.....	do.....
8th do.....	5 00	Sergt. I. M. Dawson.....	69th Regt.....
9th do.....	5 00	Pte. H. Fraser.....	8th Batt.....
10th do.....	5 00	do H. Brocklesby.....	8th do.....
11th do.....	5 00	do Goudie.....	9th do.....
12th do.....	5 00	Lieut. Glendonyn.....	69th Regt.....

STADACONA RIFLE ASSOCIATION,

23rd August, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.	
	Yards.			Marks.				
Open to members of the Stadacona Rifle Association. Government pattern rifles.	200 500	68	10	34	40	22.49	Snider.	
	200 500	68	10	31	40	22.49	do	
	200 500	68	10	31	40	22.49	do	
	200 500	68	10	31	40	22.49	do	
	200 500	68	10	31	40	22.49	do	
	200 500	68	10	30	40	22.49	do	
	200 500	68	10	30	40	22.49	do	
	200 500	68	10	30	40	22.49	do	
	200 500	68	10	29	40	22.49	do	
	200 500	68	10	29	40	22.49	do	
	200 500	68	10	28	40	22.49	do	
Open to six men from each Batt. of Regulars and Volunteers in Canada. Government pattern rifle.	200, 400, 500 and 600 yards.	6 Battalions.	16 per man.	261	384	218.1 per Batt.	Snider.	
				Per man.			do	
				51			64	do
				49			64	do
				48			64	do
				48			64	do
46	64	do						
Open to members of the Association.	200 400	69	10	35	40	27.51	Snider.	
	200 400	69	10	34	40	27.51	do	
	200 400	69	10	34	40	27.51	do	
	200 400	69	10	34	40	27.51	do	
	200 400	69	10	34	40	27.51	do	
	200 400	69	10	34	40	27.51	do	
	200 400	69	10	34	40	27.51	do	
	200 400	69	10	33	40	27.51	do	
	200 400	69	10	33	40	27.51	do	
	200 400	69	10	33	40	27.51	do	
	200 400	69	10	32	40	27.51	do	

## RIFLE MATCH OF THE STADACONA

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>No. 4, Sweepstakes.—\$31 in Money.</i>			
1st prize.....	13 18	Qr.-Mtr. Thomas.....	54th Batt.....
2nd do.....	7 90	Sergt. A. E. Shaw.....	do.....
3rd do.....	5 27	Pte. Guy.....	69th Regt.....
4th do 15 per cent. for Association.	4 65		
	31 00		
<i>No. 5, Spencer Carbine Match.—\$50 in Money.</i>			
1st prize.....	20 00	Sergt. Hawkins.....	8th Batt.....
2nd do.....	15 00	Ens. Mahony.....	do.....
3rd do.....	10 00	Capt. Morgan.....	do.....
4th do.....	5 00	Col.-Sergt. Norris.....	do.....
	50 00		
<i>No. 6, Consolation.—\$85 in Money.</i>			
1st prize.....	20 00	Capt. Harder.....	Grand Trunk.....
2nd do.....	15 00	Lieut. Atchison.....	69th Regt.....
3rd do.....	12 00	Sergt. Ableson.....	70th Batt.....
4th do.....	10 00	Pte. Collett.....	69th Regt.....
5th do.....	8 00	Sergt. Baxter.....	8th Batt.....
6th do.....	6 00	Lieut. Balfour.....	do.....
7th do.....	5 00	Corpl. Crane.....	G. T. R. R.....
8th do.....	4 00	Sergt. Langton.....	69th Regt.....
9th do.....	3 00	Staff-Sergt. Ferguson.....	8th Batt.....
10th do.....	2 00	Color-Sergt. Childs.....	69th Regt.....
	85 00		
<i>No. 7, All Comers' Match.—\$50 in Money.</i>			
1st prize.....	20 00	Sergt. Norris.....	8th Batt.....
2nd do.....	15 00	Capt. Morgan.....	do.....
3rd do.....	10 00	Sergt. Wilkinson.....	69th Batt.....
4th do.....	5 00	Color-Sergt. Childs.....	do.....
	50 00		
<i>Highest Aggregate.—\$16 in Money.</i>			
1st prize.....	10 00	Qr.-Mtr. Thomas.....	54th Batt.....
2nd do.....	6 00	Lieut. E. G. Scott.....	8th Batt.....

## RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
Open to All Comers. Government pattern rifles.	500	44	7	24	28	18.21	Snider.
	500	44	7	24	28	18.21	do
	500	44	7	24	28	18.21	do
	500	44	7	24	28	18.21	do
Open only to Volunteers. Spencer carbine.	200 300 400	23	9	29	36	.....	Spencer carbine.
	200 300 400	23	9	26	36	.....	do
	200 300 400	23	9	25	36	.....	do
	200 300 400	23	9	24	36	.....	do
Open to all who have unsuccessfully competed at the Meeting. Government pattern rifles.	200	34	5	16	20	12.9	Snider.
	200	34	5	16	20	12.9	do
	200	34	5	15	20	12.9	do
	200	34	5	15	20	12.9	do
	200	34	5	15	20	12.9	do
	200	34	5	15	20	12.9	do
	250	34	5	15	20	12.9	do
	200	34	5	15	20	12.9	do
	200	34	5	14	20	12.9	do
	200	34	5	14	20	12.9	do
Any rifles.	700 800 900	12	15	51	60	.....	Metford Rifle.
	700 800 900	12	15	47	60	.....	do
	700 800 900	12	15	47	60	.....	Martini rifle.
	700 800 900	12	15	42	60	.....	do
The highest aggregate score in Matches—1st, 3rd and 4th Matches.	Total.....	.....	.....	89	108	.....	Snider.
	do .....	.....	.....	86	108	.....	do

E. LA MONTAGNE, LIEUT.-COLONEL,

*Brigade Major.*

RIFLE MATCH OF THE COUNTY OF  
*Held at St Ambroise, on*  
 Size of Target, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps
<b>1st Match—The Hon. Mr. Chauveau's prize.</b>			
One Money prize.....	15 00	Capt. Taschereau.....	Charlebourg Co.....
<b>2nd Match.</b>			
1st prize cash.....	14 00	Pierre Gauvin.....	Pte. Ancienne Lorette Co.
2nd do.....	12 00	François Mailly.....	Sergt. do
3rd do.....	10 00	Jean Magnan.....	Pte. Charlebourg Co.....
4th do.....	8 00	Jacques Dion.....	do Ancienne Lorette Co.
5th do.....	6 00	Frederick Daigle.....	do St. Ambroise do
6th do.....	5 00	Jean Leclerc.....	do do do
7th do.....	4 00	François Dion.....	do Ancienne Lorette do
8th do.....	3 50	Hubert Gauvin.....	do do do
9th do.....	3 00	W. Langlais.....	do St. Ambroise do
10th do.....	2 50	Frs. Christie.....	do Charlebourg do
11th do.....	2 00	Joseph Bédard.....	do St. Ambroise do
12th do.....	1 50	Joseph Clicke.....	do do do
13th do.....	1 25	Cleophas Bédard.....	do Charlebourg do
14th do.....	1 00	Louis Gauvin.....	do Ancienne Lorette do
	87 75		

## QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

*the 1st September, 1870.*

Centres, &amp;c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
Open to every Officer, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of the Provisional Battalion of the County of Quebec. Three rounds at each range.	400 600	35	6	15	24	.....	Snider.
Open only to Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Provisional Batt. of the County of Quebec. Three rounds at each range.	400 600	28	6	12	24	.....	Snider.
	400 600	28	6	11	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	11	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	11	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	7	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	6	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	6	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	5	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	5	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	4	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	4	24	.....	do
	400 600	28	6	3	24	.....	do
400 600	28	6	3	24	.....	do	
400 600	28	6	3	24	.....	do	

E. LA MONTAGNE, LIEUT.-COL.

Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division, Military District No. 7.



## MILITARY

## RIFLE MATCH:—NEW BRUNSWICK

Held at Fredericton, on the 23rd,

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		DESCRIPTION.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>First Match.</i>			
1st prize, the Gold Medal of the N.B. P.R.A. ....	60 00		
And cash .....	20 00		
	80 00	Private C. Blactin . . . . .	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers
2nd prize, Field Glass, presented by the President of the Association, Lt.-Col. B. L. Peters .....	30 00		
And money .....	15 00		
	45 00	Sapper J. Jones .....	N.B. Engineers .....
3rd prize, cash .....	15 00	Private J. McKee .....	62nd St. John Vol. Batt. . .
4th do do .....	10 00	"    O. Hayes .....	74th Regiment .....
5th do do .....	5 00	Corporal J. Pallen .....	7th Battery, N.B. B.G.A. . .
6th do do .....	5 00	Trooper C. Weyman .....	N.B. Regiment Yeo. Cavly.
7th do do .....	5 00	Sapper J. Pinder .....	N.B. Engineers .....
8th do do .....	5 00	Gunner G. Hicks .....	Battery 1, N.B. B.G.A. . . .
9th do do .....	4 00	Lt.-Col. E. B. Beer .....	74th Regiment .....
10th do do .....	4 00	Sergeant J. McMullin .....	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers.
11th do do .....	4 00	Corporal A. Lipsett .....	71st Regiment .....
12th do do .....	4 00	Trooper B. W. Hill .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
13th do do .....	4 00	Private F. Sproul .....	74th Regiment .....
<i>Second Match.</i>			
1st prize, Challenge Cup, presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales .....	400 00		
The Provincial Silver Medal and cash .....	20 00		
	420 00	Private C. Blactin . . . . .	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers.
2nd prize, cash .....	15 00	Sergeant J. McMullin .....	do .....
3rd do do .....	15 00	Captain E. Arnold .....	74th Regiment .....
4th do do .....	10 00	Bugler S. H. Langstroth .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
5th do do .....	5 00	Ensign C. Johnson .....	71st Regiment .....
6th do do .....	5 00	Major A. McAdam .....	Charlotte Coy. Res. Mil. . .
7th do do .....	5 00	Corporal James Pallen .....	Battery 7, N.B. B.G.A. . . .
8th do do .....	5 00	Captain W. Langstroth .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
9th do do .....	4 00	Sapper J. Jones .....	N.B. Engineers .....
10th do do .....	4 00	Sergeant R. Pinder .....	71st Regiment .....
11th do do .....	4 00	Lieut. G. H. Congle .....	74th do .....
12th do do .....	4 00	Corporal A. Lipsett .....	71st do .....
13th do do .....	4 00	Trooper G. McEwen .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.

DISTRICT No. 8.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

24th, 25th, and 26th August, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible Score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members and affiliated members of the Association.	400 500 600	87	15	50	60	28·01	Government Snider-Enfield.
	400 500 600	87	15	47	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	16	43	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	42	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	42	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	42	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	42	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	42	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	41	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	41	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	40	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	40	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	39	60	28·01	do
	400 500 600	87	15	39	60	28·01	do
Open to members and affiliated members of the Association who are volunteers. The Cup and Medal open to all Volunteers.	200 300 400	96	15	49	60	36·11	Government Snider-Enfield.
	200 300 400	96	15	48	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	47	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	47	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	46	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	46	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	46	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	46	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	46	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	46	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	45	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	45	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	45	60	36·11	do
	200 300 400	96	15	45	60	36·11	do

RIFLE MATCH OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK PRO

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>Third Match.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Medal, National Rifle Association of England, and cash	20 00	Asst.-Surgeon W. E. Vail	74th Battalion
2nd prize, cash	15 00	Lt.-Col. E. B. Beer	74th do
3rd do do	15 00	Trooper J. A. Fowler	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
4th do do	10 00	Corporal A. Lipsett	71st Regiment
5th do do	5 00	Private H. Miner	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers
6th do do	5 00	Major A. McAdam	do Reserve Militia
7th do do	5 00	Bugler S. H. Langstroth	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
8th do do	5 00	Captain E. Arnold	74th Battalion
9th do do	4 00	Private C. Blactin	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers
10th do do	4 00	Ensign C. Johnson	71st Battalion
11th do do	4 00	Sapper J. Jones	N.B. Engineers
12th do do	4 00	Trooper W. Wayman	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
13th do do	4 00	Major D. P. Wetmore	74th Battalion
<i>Fourth Match.</i>			
1st prize, Silver Cup, presented by H. E. Sir John Young, K.C.B., Governor General, &c., and cash.	40 00	Sapper J. Jones	N.B. Engineers
2nd prize, cash	15 00	Sergeant J. W. Fraser	Battery 7, N.B. B.G.A.
3rd do do	15 00	Sapper J. Pinder	N.B. Engineers
4th do do	10 00	Private H. Miner	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers
5th do do	5 00	Gunner J. Chase	N.B. B.G. Artillery
6th do do	5 00	Private C. Blactin	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers
7th do do	5 00	Capt. and Adjt. O. R. Arnold	74th Battalion
8th do do	5 00	Lieutenant G. H. Congie	74th do
9th do do	4 00	Trooper G. McEwen	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
10th do do	4 00	Private E. A. Morris	71st Battalion
11th do do	4 00	Ensign E. A. Wilmot	73rd do
12th do do	4 00	Trooper C. W. Wayman	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
13th do do	4 00	Bugler S. H. Langstroth	do
<i>Fifth Match.</i>			
1st prize, Plate presented by the ladies of St John	400 00		
And cash	15 00		
2nd prize, cash	415 00	Lt.-Col. E. B. Beer	74th Battalion
3rd do do	10 00	Trooper C. W. Wayman	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
4th do do	5 00	do D. T. Jones	Battery 7, N.B. B.G.A.
5th do do	4 00	do G. McEwen	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
6th do do	4 00	Ensign E. A. Wilmot	73rd Battalion
7th do do	4 00	Trooper S. Snider	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
8th do do	4 00	Private James Perkins	71st Battalion
	4 00	Sergeant R. Pinder	do

VINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members and affiliated members of the Association.	400 600	84	10	35	40	21.18	Government Snider-Enfield.
	400 600	84	10	32	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	31	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	31	40	21.18	do
	400 600	81	10	31	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	31	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	31	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	30	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	30	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	29	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	29	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	28	40	21.18	do
	400 600	84	10	28	40	21.18	do
Open to all members and affiliated members of the Association.	300 500	93	10	33	40	21.68	Government Snider-Enfield.
	300 550	93	10	32	40	21.68	do
	300 500	93	10	32	40	21.68	do
	300 500	93	10	30	40	21.68	do
	300 500	93	10	30	40	21.68	do
	300 500	93	10	30	40	21.68	do
	300 500	93	10	30	40	21.68	do
	300 500	93	10	30	40	21.68	do
	300 500	93	10	29	40	21.68	do
	300 500	93	10	29	40	21.68	o
	300 500	93	10	29	40	21.68	o
	300 500	93	10	28	40	21.68	o
	500 300	93	10	28	40	21.68	o
Same as in preceding match. The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice consecutively.	500 600	67	10	37	40	20.58	Government Snider-Enfield.
	500 600	67	10	31	40	20.58	do
	500 600	67	10	31	40	20.58	do
	500 600	67	10	30	40	20.58	do
	500 600	67	10	30	40	20.58	do
	500 600	67	10	29	40	20.58	do
	500 600	67	10	29	40	20.58	do

## RIFLE MATCH OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK PRO

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>Sixth Match.</i> —A series of prizes presented by the Hon. Thomas R. Jones, M.L.C., &c.			
1st prize, cash .....	40 00	Private C. Blactin .....	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers.
2nd do do .....	20 00	Sergeant J. McMullin .....	do
3rd do do .....	10 00	Sapper J. Jones .....	N.B. Engineers .....
4th do do .....	10 00	Corporal J. Pallen .....	Battery 7, N.B. B.G.A. ....
<i>Seventh Match.</i> —All Comers.			
1st prize, Silver Cup presented by the Deputy Adjutant-General Militia and Major Jago, A.A.G.A. .... 60 00			
And cash .....	20 00		
2nd prize, cash .....	80 00	Trooper C. W. Wayman .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
3rd do do .....	15 00	Ensign C. Johnson .....	71st Battalion .....
4th do do .....	15 00	Captain E. Arnold .....	74th do .....
5th do do .....	10 00	Trooper G. McEwen .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
6th do do .....	5 00	Private C. Blactin .....	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers
7th do do .....	5 00	Major A. McAdam .....	do Reserve Militia ..
8th do do .....	5 00	Private F. Sproul .....	74th Battalion .....
9th do do .....	5 00	Ensign C. W. Hartt .....	71st do .....
10th do do .....	4 00	Gunner J. Chase .....	N.B. B.G.A. ....
11th do do .....	4 00	Captain J. Bixby .....	Charlotte Coy. Res. Mil..
12th do do .....	4 00	Major W. S. Morris .....	71st Battalion .....
13th do do .....	4 00	Captain W. Langstroth .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
	4 00	Private H. Miner .....	Charlotte Coy. Volunteers
<i>Eighth Match.</i> —Consolation.			
1st prize, Silver-plated Pitcher presented by the "Daily Telegraph and Journal" newspaper .....			
And cash .....	25 00		
And cash .....	20 00		
2nd prize, cash .....	45 00	Sergt.-Major R. Burbridge .....	Battery 7, N.B. B.G.A. ....
3rd do do .....	15 00	Captain T. F. Gillespie .....	do
4th do do .....	15 00	Major John Darling .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
5th do do .....	10 00	Sergt.-Major J. Vandine .....	71st Battalion .....
6th do do .....	5 00	Corporal J. Biggs .....	71st do .....
7th do do .....	5 00	Private M. Patchett .....	71st do .....
8th do do .....	5 00	Sergeant M. O'Keefe .....	Battery 7, N.B. B.G.A. ....
9th do do .....	5 00	Captain N. H. Upham .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
10th do do .....	4 00	Sergeant J. McKinney .....	N.B. B.G.A. ....
11th do do .....	4 00	Private H. Winter .....	71st Battalion .....
12th do do .....	4 00	Trooper B. Darling .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
13th do do .....	4 00	Private E. Russell .....	71st Battalion .....
	4 00	Corporal J. Payne .....	71st do .....

VINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yds.			Marks.			
Same as in preceding match.	200 400	96	10	37	40	25·01	Government Snider-Enfield.
	200 400	96	10	34	40	25·01	do
	200 400	96	10	33	40	25·01	do
	200 400	96	10	33	40	25·01	do
Any rifle (magnifying sights excepted), and any position may be taken, but fixed rests will not be allowed. Entrance fee, 50 cents.	700 800	30	10	29	40	14·93	Government Snider-Enfield.
	700 800	30	10	24	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	23	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	21	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	20	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	20	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	19	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	19	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	17	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	16	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	16	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	16	40	14·93	do
	700 800	30	10	16	40	14·93	do
Open only to those members and affiliated members of the Association who, having been competitors at this meeting, shall not have won any prize.	200 400	66	6	19	24	12·90	Government Snider-Enfield
	200 400	66	6	18	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	18	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	18	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	18	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	18	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	18	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	18	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	17	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	17	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	17	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	17	24	12·90	do
	200 400	66	6	17	24	12·90	do

RIFLE MATCH OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK PRO

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>Ninth Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	8 00	Trooper C. H. Scovil.....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
2nd do do .....	7 00	Sergeant Campbell.....	do
3rd do do .....	5 00	Private L. Hines.....	74th Battalion .....
4th do do .....	4 00	Gunner J. Denly .....	N.B. B.G. Artillery.....
5th do do .....	2 00	Private W. Leggett.....	74th Battalion .....
6th do do .....	2 00	do J. Ruel .....	71st do .....
7th do do .....	2 00	do Wesley White .....	74th do .....
8th do do .....	2 00	Trooper Sherwood .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
9th do do .....	2 00	Private J. W. Fanjoy.....	62nd Battalion.....
10th do do .....	2 00	Bugler B. White.....	74th do .....
11th do do .....	2 00	Lieutenant A. M. Fraser .....	73rd do .....
12th do do .....	2 00	Gunner H. Burbridge .....	Battery 7, N.B. B.G. A....
13th do do .....	2 00	Private J. J. Russell.....	74th Battalion .....
14th do do .....	2 00	do W. Marshall.....	71st do .....
15th do do .....	1 00	do T. Reed .....	71st do .....
16th do do .....	1 00	Trooper Langstroth.....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
17th do do .....	1 00	Private J. H. Russell.....	73rd Battalion .....
18th do do .....	1 00	Sapper R. Ewing .....	N.B. Engineers .....
19th do do .....	1 00	Sergeant Piers .....	N.B. R. Yeomanry Cavly.
20th do do .....	1 00	Corporal H. Grimditch.....	62nd Battalion.....
<i>Tenth Match.—County Competition.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	30 00	Northumberland County .....	.....
2nd do do .....	20 00	Charlotte County .....	.....

N.B.—Competitors who retired or did not compete the requisite number of rounds are not included in

RIFLE MATCH 62ND VOLUNTEER

*Held at St. John's, New Brunswick,*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

Set silver plated dinner castors and cash, \$5.....	17 00	James Fanjoy .....	Private, Company C.....
Half-dozen silver forks and cash, \$4, half-dozen ivory handled knives with carver .....	14 00	John Jones.....	Sergeant do .....
1st prize, cash.....	4 00	James Black.....	Corporal do .....
2nd do .....	3 00	Edward Connelly .....	Sergeant do .....
3rd do .....	3 00	James Devilin .....	do do F.....
4th do .....	3 00	John McKee.....	Private do A.....

VINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open only to those members and affiliated members of the Association who, at any meeting of the Association have never won a prize.	400	46	5	18	20	9.28	Government Snider-Enfield.
	400	46	5	17	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	15	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	15	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	15	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	14	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	13	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	13	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	13	20	8.28	do
	400	46	5	13	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	12	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	12	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	12	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	11	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	11	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	11	20	9.28	do
	400	46	5	10	20	9.28	do
Open to nine members from each county who are either members or affiliated members of the Association.	400 500	9	10	268	360	29.77	Government Snider-Enfield.
	400 500	8	10	223	320	27.88	do

this return.

T. BARCLAY ROBINSON,  
Secretary New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association.

BATTALION RIFLE CLUB.

on the 25th October, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Prizes given by the President.									
Sett of silver plated dinner castors, half-dozen ivory handled knives with carver, and half-dozen silver forks.	200	400	600	63	15	44	60	26½	Enfield, Snider.
The man making highest aggregate score to have choice.	200	400	600	63	15	37	60	26½	do
Ties decided by firing one round at longest range.	200	400	600	63	15	36	60	26½	do
	200	400	600	63	15	36	60	26½	do
	200	400	600	63	15	35	60	26½	do



## RIFLE MATCH 62ND VOLUNTEER

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
5th prize, cash.....	3 00	James Beasley.....	Private, Company C.....
6th do .....	2 00	Charles J. Phillips.....	do do E.....
7th do .....	2 00	James Barker.....	do do A.....
8th do .....	2 00	Anthony McAndrews.....	do do F.....
9th do .....	2 00	Edward Farren.....	do do F.....
10th do .....	2 00	Daniel O'Neil.....	do do E.....
11th do .....	2 00	James Clawson.....	do do H.....
12th do .....	2 00	John Nisbet.....	do do H.....
13th do .....	2 00	James McIntyre.....	do do G.....
14th do .....	2 00	John Beard.....	do do H.....
15th do .....	2 00	John Rogers.....	do do H.....
16th do .....	2 00	Samuel Warberton.....	do do H.....
17th do .....	2 00	Robert Clawson.....	do do H.....
18th do .....	2 00	Andrew Rogers.....	do do H.....
19th do .....	2 00	John Owens.....	do do H.....
20th do .....	2 00	Wm. Niel.....	do do H.....
21st do .....	1 00	A. Blaine.....	Sergeant-Major.....
22nd do .....	1 00	Andrew Nixon.....	Private, Company C.....
23rd do .....	1 00	C. E. Godard.....	Captain do G.....
24th do .....	1 00	John Linnahan.....	Sergeant do F.....
25th do .....	1 00	John Roache.....	Private do F.....
26th do .....	1 00	Samuel Jones.....	do do A.....
27th do .....	1 00	Henry Webb.....	do do E.....
28th do .....	1 00	A. J. Hunter.....	Corporal do H.....
29th do .....	1 00	Robert Kennedy.....	Private do C.....
30th do .....	1 00	Daniel Godsoe.....	do do A.....
31st do .....	1 00	Andrew Anderson.....	do do H.....
32nd do .....	1 00	William Farren.....	do do A.....
33rd do .....	1 00	Lewis Mainbridge.....	Sergeant do G.....
34th do .....	1 00	John Donahue.....	Corporal do A.....
35th do .....	1 00	Calvin Powers.....	Captain do E.....
36th do .....	1 00	Michael H. Maher.....	do do F.....
37th do .....	1 00	William F. Gay.....	Private do A.....
38th do .....	1 00	Edward Davis.....	do do H.....
39th do .....	1 00	James Connelly.....	do do C.....
40th do .....	1 00	William Clawson.....	do do C.....
41st do .....	1 00	William McAnley.....	Sergeant do A.....
42nd do .....	1 00	Hiram English.....	Private do E.....
43rd do .....	1 00	Hugh McIntyre.....	Lieutenant do G.....
44th do .....	1 00	Hugh Nugent.....	Private do H.....
45th do .....	1 00	Timothy Murphy.....	do do F.....
46th do .....	1 00	James Campbell.....	do do F.....
47th do .....	1 00	J. C. Willis.....	do do H.....
48th do .....	1 00	Angus McDonald.....	Corporal do C.....
49th do .....	1 00	John McIlveen.....	Private do H.....
50th do .....	1 00	A. McFarland.....	Corporal do A.....

## BATTALION RIFLE CLUB.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
	200 400 600	63	15	35	60	26½	Government Snider-Enfield.
	200 400 600	63	15	34	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	34	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	33	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	33	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	33	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	32	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	32	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	31	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	31	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	30	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	30	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	30	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	30	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	30	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	30	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	29	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	29	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	27	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	27	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	26	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	26	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	26	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	26	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	25	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	25	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	25	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	24	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	23	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	23	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	21	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	21	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	21	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	19	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	19	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	18	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	18	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	18	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	17	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	17	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	16	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	15	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	15	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	14	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	13	60	26½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	13	60	29½	do
	200 400 600	63	15	12	60	26½	do

CHARLES R. RAY, LT.-COL., *President.*C. E. GODARD, Captain, *Secretary.*

**RIFLE MATCH KING'S**  
*Held at Sussex Vale, King's County, New*  
 Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<b>1st Competition.</b>			
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, cash.....	20 00	D. P. Wetmore.....	Captain 74th Battalion....
2nd do .....	15 00	W. Langstroth.....	do N. B. Y. C. ....
3rd do .....	10 00	E. Arnold.....	do 74th Battalion.....
4th do .....	5 00	O. Hayes.....	Private do .....
5th do .....	5 00	W. E. Vail, M.D.....	Asst.-Surgeon, 74th Batt..
6th do .....	5 00	G. McEwan.....	Trooper, N. B. Y. C.....
7th do .....	5 00	C. W. Wayman.....	do do .....
8th do .....	4 00	W. Parlee.....	do do .....
9th do .....	4 00	J. Langstroth.....	Bugler do .....
10th do .....	4 00	J. Snider.....	Trooper do .....
11th do .....	4 00	E. B. Beer.....	Lieut.-Col., 74th Battalion
12th do .....	4 00	G. Lederguest.....	Sergeant, N. B. Y. C.....
13th do .....	3 00	G. Cough.....	Lieutenant, 74th Battalion
14th do .....	3 00	J. A. Fowler.....	Trooper, N. B. Y. C.....
15th do .....	3 00	J. Russell.....	Private, 74th Battalion....
16th do .....	3 00	H. Arnold.....	Trooper, N. B. Y. C.....
17th do .....	3 00	O. R. Arnold.....	Capt. and Adj't., 74th Batt.
	100 00		
<b>2nd Competition.</b>			
1st prize, New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association Medal and cash..	15 00	G. McEwan.....	Trooper, N. B. Y. C.....
2nd prize, cash.....	10 00	S. Langstroth.....	Bugler do .....
3rd do .....	10 00	J. Hinds.....	Private, 74th Battalion....
4th do .....	5 00	W. Langstroth.....	Captain, N. B. Y. C.....
5th do .....	5 00	George Sherwood.....	Corporal do .....
6th do .....	5 00	C. W. Wayman.....	Trooper do .....
7th do .....	5 00	J. A. Fowler.....	do do .....
8th do .....	4 00	J. Snider.....	do do .....
9th do .....	4 00	E. Arnold.....	Captain, 74th Battalion....
10th do .....	4 00	J. H. Crawford.....	Lieutenant, N. B. Y. C....
11th do .....	4 00	W. Parlee.....	Trooper do .....
12th do .....	3 00	T. Sproul.....	Private, 74th Battalion....
13th do .....	3 00	John Darling.....	Major, N. B. Y. C.....
14th do .....	3 00	B. Seely.....	Sergeant do .....
	80 00		
<b>3rd Competition.</b>			
1st prize, a gilt clock, given by the President of the Association, and cash \$10 00.....	25 00	G. Ketchum.....	Sergeant, N. B. Y. C.....
2nd prize, cash.....	5 00	H. Dickson.....	do do .....
3rd do .....	4 00	A. Campbell.....	Trooper do .....
4th do .....	3 00	W. H. Brittain.....	Captain do .....
5th do .....	3 00	W. White.....	Bugler, 74th Battalion....
6th do .....	5 00	J. Lamb.....	Private do .....
7th do .....	3 00	C. Scovil.....	Trooper, N. B. Y. C.....
8th do .....	3 00	R. W. Baird.....	do do .....
9th do .....	2 00	W. Leggate.....	Private, 74th Battalion....
10th do .....	2 00	J. Green.....	Trooper, N. B. Y. C.....
11th do .....	2 00	J. Buskirk.....	Sergeant, 74th Battalion....
12th do .....	2 00	H. Scribner.....	Trooper, N. B. Y. C.....
13th do .....	2 00	H. Rilt.....	Private, 74th Battalion....
14th do .....	2 00	R. K. Arnold.....	Sergeant do .....
15th do .....	2 00	J. Gray.....	Private do .....
16th do .....	2 00		
	65 00		

COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.  
*Brunswick, on the 29th September, 1870.*  
 Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man..	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members of the King's County Rifle Association. Entrance free.	200 300 400	90	15	49	60	Of winners 44 6, of whole about 33.	Snider-Enfield.
	200 300 400	90	15	49	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	47	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	47	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	46	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	45	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	45	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	45	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	44	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	44	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	44	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	44	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	42	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	42	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	42	60		do
	200 300 400	90	15	41	60		do
Open to all members of the King's County Rifle Association. Entrance free.	500 600	87	10	29	40		Snider-Enfield.
	500 600	87	10	23	40		do
	500 600	87	10	23	40		do
	500 600	87	10	22	40		do
	500 600	87	10	22	40		do
	500 600	87	10	21	40		do
	500 600	87	10	21	40		do
	500 600	87	10	21	40		do
	500 600	87	10	21	40		do
	500 600	87	10	20	40		do
	500 600	87	10	19	40		do
	500 600	87	10	18	40		do
500 600	87	10	18	40	do		
500 600	87	10	17	40	do		
Open only to members of the Association who have never won a prize at any competition of the N. B. Provincial Rifle Association or County Association. Entrance free. 3 shots at 200 yards, 2 at 300 yards.	200 300	35	5	15	20		Snider.
	200 300	35	5	15	20		do
	200 300	35	5	14	20		do
	200 300	35	5	14	20		do
	200 300	35	5	14	20		do
	200 300	35	5	14	20		do
	200 300	35	5	13	20		do
	200 300	35	5	13	20		do
	200 300	35	5	13	20		do
	200 300	35	5	12	20		do
	200 300	35	5	12	20		do
	200 300	35	5	12	20		do
	200 300	35	5	12	20		do
	200 300	35	5	11	20		do
	200 300	35	5	11	20		do



RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members of Kings' County Rifle Association.	400	75	3	12	12		Snider.
	400	75	3	11	12		do
	400	75	3	11	12		do
Open to all members of the Association, time 2 minutes. Entrance fee 50 cents. 2 entries allowed.	200	35	22	61	88	On whole 45.4.	Snider.
	200	35	22	57	88		do
	200	35	18	56	72		do
	200	35	18	56	72		do
	200	35	18	53	72		do
	200	35	20	47	80		do
	200	35	17	51	68		do
	200	35	17	46	68		do
	200	35	20	45	80		do
	200	35	16	44	64		do

EDWIN B. BEER, LT.-COL., *President*, K.C.R.A.

COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

*the 1st day of August, 1870.*

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Open to all members of the Association.	200 400 600	39	15	49	60	28.3	Snider-Enfield.
	200 400 600	39	15	45	60	28.3	do
	200 400 600	39	15	44	60	28.3	do
	200 400 600	39	15	43	60	28.3	do
	200 400 600	39	15	37	60	28.3	do
	200 400 600	39	15	37	60	28.3	do
	200 400 609	39	15	36	60	28.3	do
	200 400 600	39	15	35	60	28.3	do
	200 400 600	39	15	33	60	28.3	do

JOHN H. PARKS, CAPTAIN, N. B. E.  
Secretary Treasurer, St. John County Rifle Association.

## RIFLE MATCH, NORTHUMBER

*Held at Chatham, on*

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
<i>1st Competition.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	10 00	Ensign, L. A. Wilmot .....	Militia .....
2nd do do .....	8 00	Private George McKnight .....	73rd Battalion .....
3rd do do .....	6 00	Lieutenant Alexander Frazer .....	do .....
4th do do .....	5 00	James Monel .....	do .....
5th do do .....	4 00	Sergeant A. J. Loggie .....	do .....
6th do do .....	3 00	Sergeant James Russel .....	do .....
7th do 120 rounds ball cartridge ..	3 00	Andrew Johnston .....	No. 7 Company G. B. A. ..
8th do 80 do do ..	2 00	William Morrison .....	73rd Battalion .....
9th do 80 do do ..	2 00	A. McIntyre .....	N. C. F. B. A. .....
10th do Newcastle "Union Advoca- cate" .....	2 00	Peter Manderson .....	73rd Battalion .....
11th do 60 rounds ball cartridge ..	1 50	Lt. and Adj. A. S. Templeton ..	do .....
12th do 60 do do ..	1 50	Gunner James Yay .....	No. 7 Company .....
13th do 40 do do ..	1 00	Sergeant Finlay McRae .....	73rd Battalion .....
14th do 40 do do ..	1 00	Private William Taylor .....	do .....
15th do 20 do do and flask .....	2 00	Bandsman Joseph Russel .....	do .....
16th do album .....	1 00	Private John McDonald .....	do .....
17th do flask .....	1 00	do Robert Taylor .....	do .....
18th do album .....	1 00	do David Loggie .....	do .....
<i>2nd Competition.</i>			
1st prize, Association Silver Medal and cash .....	10 00	Corporal James Pallan .....	G. Artillery .....
2nd do cash .....	12 00	Private George McKnight .....	73rd Battalion .....
3rd do do .....	8 00	Gunner Henry Benborage .....	do .....
4th do do .....	7 00	do David F. Johnston .....	do .....
5th do do .....	6 00	Bandman James Loggie .....	do .....
6th do do .....	6 00	Sergeant John Pallan .....	do .....
7th do do .....	5 00	Gunner David Ward .....	do .....
8th do do .....	5 00	Sergeant James Frazer .....	do .....
9th do do .....	4 00	Lt. and Adj. A. S. Templeton ..	73rd Battalion .....
10th do rubber coat .....	4 50	Sergeant Finlay McRae .....	do .....
11th do cash .....	3 00	Captain W. McNaughton .....	Reserve .....
12th do do .....	3 00	Sergeant-Major R. Benbrage ..	do .....
13th do Chatham "Gleaner" .....	1 50	Gunner J. Johnston .....	do .....
14th do album .....	1 00	Lieutenant Alexander Frazer ..	73rd Battalion .....

LAND COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

the 19th August, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.	
	Yards.			Marks.				
Open to all members who had not won a prize before in this Association.	200 300 400	43	9	28	36	23½	Enfield, Snider.	
	200 300 400	43	9	27	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	26	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	26	36	23½	do	
	200 30 400	48	9	26	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	25	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	24	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	23	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	23	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	23	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	22	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	22	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	22	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	22	36	23½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	22	36	33½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	21	36	33½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	21	36	33½	do	
	200 300 400	43	9	20	36	33½	do	
	Open to all members of the Association.	400 500 600	46	9	30	36	27 4-7	Government Enfield-Snider.
		400 500 600	46	9	27	36	27 4-7	do
400 500 600		46	9	27	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	26	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	25	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	25	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	24	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	24	36	27 4-7	do	
400 5 0 600		46	9	24	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	23	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	23	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	23	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	22	36	27 4-7	do	
400 500 600		46	9	21	36	27 4-7	do	

W. B. HOWARD, Secretary.



RIFLE MATCH YORK COUNTY  
Held at Fredericton, New Brunswick,  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes,

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
	\$ cts.		
1st prize, N. B. P. E. A. Medal, and	14 00	Charles Hartt .....	Ensign, 71st Battalion...
2nd do .....	10 00	Edward Morris .....	Private, do .....
3rd do .....	8 00	Andrew Lipsett .....	Corporal, do .....
4th do .....	7 00	Samuel Cook .....	Sergeant, do .....
5th do .....	6 00	M. Patchell .....	Private, do .....
6th do .....	5 00	John Woodward .....	do do .....
7th do .....	4 50	William S. Morris .....	Major, do .....
8th do .....	4 00	Thomas Hogg .....	Qt.-Mast., do .....
9th do .....	3 50	George Cooper .....	Private, do .....
10th do .....	3 00	Richard Pinder .....	Sergeant, do .....
11th do .....	2 50	James Biggs .....	Corporal, do .....
12th do .....	2 00	J. Perkins .....	Private, do .....
13th do .....	1 50	James Riel .....	do do .....
14th do .....	1 00	Robert Davies .....	Captain, do .....
15th do .....	15 00	Charles Hartt .....	Ensign, do .....
16th do .....	11 00	Andrew Lipsett .....	Corporal, do .....
17th do .....	8 00	J. Edmonds .....	Sergeant, do .....
18th do .....	6 00	William Morris .....	Major, do .....
19th do .....	5 00	Edward Morris .....	Private, do .....
20th do .....	4 50	James Biggs .....	Corporal, do .....
21st do .....	4 00	R. Biggs .....	Private, do .....
22nd do .....	3 50	Thomas Hogg .....	Qt.-Mast., do .....
23rd do .....	3 00	Thomas Gregory .....	Surgeon, do .....
24th do .....	2 50	E. Russel .....	Private, do .....
25th do .....	2 00	Thomas Staples .....	do do .....
26th do .....	1 50	M. Patchell .....	do do .....
27th do .....	1 00	Samuel Cook .....	Sergeant, do .....
Consolation Prizes.			
1st prize .....	4 00	John Eggar .....	Private, do .....
2nd do .....	3 50	Charles White .....	Sergeant, do .....
3rd do .....	2 00	William Jarvis .....	Sergeant, Reserve .....
4th do .....	1 50	W. Marshall .....	Private, 71st Battalion .....
5th do .....	1 00	John Payne .....	Corporal, do .....
6th do .....	1 00	Edward Simonds .....	Lieut.-Colonel, Reserve .....

RIFLE MATCH OF THE CARLETON,  
Held at Woodstock, on the  
Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes.

<i>General Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	20 00	Lieutenant J. W. Boyer .....	67th Battalion .....
2nd do .....	15 00	Private J. B. Brewer .....	do .....
3rd do .....	10 00	do S. McLeod .....	do .....
4th do .....	9 00	do J. D. Baird .....	do .....
5th do .....	8 00	Ensign C. Ferguson .....	do .....

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

on the 16th day of August, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
Open to all members of the York County Rifle Association.	200 300 400	42	15	52	60	44·07	Snider Enfield ...
	200 300 400	42	15	48	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	47	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 390 400	42	15	47	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	45	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	44	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	44	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	43	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	43	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	42	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	41	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	41	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	40	60	44·07	do do ...
	200 300 400	42	15	40	60	44·07	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	30	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	29	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	26	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	26	40	28·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	24	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	24	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	23	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	23	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	22	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	22	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	21	40	23·82	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	21	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	20	40	23·92	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	21	40	18·33	do do ...
	500 600	42	10	19	40	18·33	do do ...
	500 609	42	10	18	40	18·33	Enfield M. Load.
	500 600	42	10	18	40	18·33	Snider Enfield ...
	500 600	42	10	17	40	18·33	do do ...
500 600	42	10	17	40	18·33	do do ...	

ADOLPHUS G. BECKWITH, Capt. & Adjut., 71st Batt.,  
Secretary.

COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK, ASSOCIATION.

16th and 17th August, 1870.

Centres, &c., according to Regulation.

Open to all members of the Association. Five rounds at each range.	200 400 600	73	15	45	60	37·56	Gov. Snider Enf'd
	200 400 600	73	15	40	60	37·56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	40	60	37·56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	39	60	37·56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	38	60	37·56	do

## RIFLE MATCH OF CARLETON COUNTY

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>General Match.—Continued.</i>			
	\$ cts.		
6th do	7 00	Ensign H. Gallaghen.....	Volunteer Artillery .....
7th do	6 00	Private J. Nesbit.....	67th Battalion .....
8th do	5 00	Lieutenant R. Kirkpatrick .....	do .....
9th do	4 00	Private W. S. Speer .....	do .....
10th do	4 00	Lieutenant S. T. Baker .....	Volunteer Artillery .....
11th do	3 00	Private S. Peadody .....	67th Battalion .....
12th do	3 00	Captain R. B. Ketcham .....	do .....
13th do	2 00	Private H. Dibblee .....	Volunteer Artillery .....
14th do	2 00	Sergeant W. Fournier .....	67th Battalion .....
15th do	1 00	Private J. Tracy .....	do .....
16th do	1 00	Ensign F. Longstaff.....	Volunteer Artillery .....
Special prize, given by Qr.-Master Emery.....	2 00	Private J. B. Brewer.....	67th Battalion .....
<i>Companies Match.</i>			
1st prize, Gold Medal and Cash.....	15 00	No. 1 Company.....	67th Battalion .....
2nd prize, cash .....	20 00	No. 5 Battery .....	N. B. B. G. Artillery .....
<i>Special Prizes.</i>			
1st prize, cash .....	6 00	Private S. McLeod.....	67th Battalion .....
2nd do .....	5 00	do J. Tracy .....	do .....
3rd do .....	4 00	Lieutenant S. T. Baker.....	Volunteer Artillery .....
<i>All Comers' Match.</i>			
1st prize, cash.....	10 00	Ensign H. W. Bourne.....	67th Battalion .....
2nd do .....	6 00	Sergeant W. O. Raymond .....	Volunteer Artillery .....
3rd do .....	5 00	Private C. Plummer .....	67th Battalion .....
4th do .....	4 00	Private H. Dibblee .....	Volunteer Artillery .....
5th do .....	3 00	Lieutenant S. T. Baker .....	do .....
6th do .....	3 00	Private A. B. Bull.....	67th Battalion .....
7th do .....	2 00	Lieutenant J. W. Boyer.....	do .....
8th do .....	1 00	Private S. McLeod.....	do .....
9th do .....	1 00	Captain J. D. Ketchener.....	do .....
10th do .....	1 00	Private W. H. McBride.....	do .....
Special prize, offered by Lieut.-Col. Upton, 67th Battalion .....	2 00	Ensign H. W. Bourne.....	do .....
<i>Consolation Prizes.</i>			
1st prize, cash.....	4 00	Gunner A. Secord.....	Volunteer Artillery .....
2nd do .....	3 00	Private P. Appleby.....	67th Battalion .....
3rd do .....	3 00	do G. Trew .....	do .....
4th do .....	2 00	do M. Gillespie .....	do .....
5th do .....	2 00	do J. Davis .....	do .....
6th do .....	2 00	Gunner J. M. Connell.....	Volunteer Artillery .....
7th do .....	2 00	Private W. A. Hoyt .....	67th Battalion .....
8th do .....	1 50	Gunner T. Lynch.....	Volunteer Artillery .....
9th do .....	1 50	Private D. McFarlane .....	67th Battalion .....
10th do .....	1 00	Gunner R. Allingham .....	Volunteer Artillery .....
11th do .....	1 00	do W. Wallace.....	do .....
12th do .....	1 00	Ensign R. McIntyre .....	Reserve Militia .....
13th do .....	1 00	Private S. Ryan .....	67th Battalion .....

NEW BRUNSWICK ASSOCIATION.—Continued.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Marks.			
	200 400 600	73	15	38	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	37	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	37	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	37	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	37	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	37	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	37	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	36	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	36	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	35	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	35	60	37.56	do
	200 400 600	73	15	34	60	37.56	do
Best score at 400 yards. ....	400	73	5	19	20	.....	do
Five officers or men from each company. Five rounds each man at each range.	200 400 200 400	25 25	10 10	123 121	200 200	.....	Gov. Snider Enf'd do
Highest individual score.	200 400 200 400 200 400	25 25 25	10 10 10	32 31 29	40 40 40	.....	do do do
Any rifle within Wimbledon regulations. Three rounds at each range.	300 500 600 300 500 600 300 500 600 300 500 600 300 500 600 300 500 600 300 500 600 300 500 600 300 500 600 300 500 600	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	32 26 25 25 24 24 22 21 20 19	36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	23.80 23.80 23.80 23.80 23.80 23.80 23.80 23.80 23.80 23.80	Gov. Snider Enf'd do do do do do do do do do
Best score at 600 yards. ....	600	73	9	11	12	.....	do
Open to all members of the Association who have not taken a prize in any previous match.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 7	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77	Gov. Snider Enf'd do do do do do do do do do do do do

## RIFLE MATCH :—CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Held at *St. Andrew's*, on

Size of Targets, Shape of Bull's Eyes

PRIZES.		WINNERS.	
Description.	Value.	Name.	Rank and Corps.
<i>1st Competition.</i>			
Cash, 1st prize .....	8 00	Private H. Miner .....	Volunteer, St. Stephen....
do 2nd do .....	6 00	Major A. M. McAdam.....	Reserve, do .....
do 3rd do .....	5 00	Private L. Chase .....	do St. Andrew....
do 4th do .....	4 00	Gunner J. Milliken .....	do St. George....
do 5th do .....	2 00	Captain M. McGowan.....	do St. Stephen....
do 6th do .....	2 00	Sergeant J. McMullen.....	Volunteer, do .....
do 7th do .....	2 00	Private C. Hamilton .....	Reserve, do .....
<i>2nd Competition.</i>			
A Silver Cup, presented by the Editor of the "St. Croix Courier,"			
1st prize .....	.....	Private H. Miner .....	Volunteer, St. Stephen....
Cash, 2nd prize .....	8 00	Major A. M. McAdam.....	Reserve, do .....
do 3rd do .....	6 00	Private L. Chase .....	do St. Andrew....
do 4th do .....	5 00	Gunner George Polleys.....	do do .....
do 5th do .....	4 00	Captain J. P. Bixly.....	do St. Stephen....
do 6th do .....	2 00	Private J. Marks .....	Volunteer, do .....
do 7th do .....	2 00	Major G. F. Stickney.....	Reserve, St. Andrew....
do 8th do .....	2 00	Gunner A. Chase.....	Volunteer, do .....
<i>3rd Competition.</i>			
A prize given by the President and Directors of the St. Stephen's Bank, \$20, divided as follows:—			
Cash, 1st prize .....	10 00	Major A. M. McAdam .....	Reserve, St. Stephen....
do 2nd do .....	6 00	Private L. Chase .....	do St. Andrew....
do 3rd do .....	4 00	Major G. F. Stickney .....	do do .....
<i>4th Competition.</i>			
A prize of \$20, presented the Hon. John McAdam, M.E.C., divided as follows:—			
Cash, 1st prize .....	10 00	Major A. M. McAdam .....	Reserve, St. Stephen....
do 2nd do .....	6 00	Private L. Chase .....	do St. Andrew....
do 3rd do .....	4 00	Sergeant J. McMullen.....	Volunteer, St. Stephen....
<i>5th Competition.</i>			
Nursery Stakes:—			
Cash, 1st prize .....	5 00	Gunner W. F. Dewar .....	Volunteer, St. George....
do 2nd do .....	4 00	Major B. R. Stevenson.....	Reserve, St. Andrew....
do 3rd do .....	3 00	Private E. Stinson .....	do do .....
do 4th do .....	2 00	Gunner G. Treadwell.....	Volunteer, do .....
do 5th do .....	1 00	Private R. Stevenson.....	Reserve, do .....
do 6th do .....	1 00	Sergeant J. Dolby .....	Volunteer, do .....
do 7th do .....	1 00	Gunner E. Andrews .....	do do .....
<i>6th Competition.</i>			
Consolation prizes:—			
Cash, 1st prize .....	5 00	Lieut. Clinch.....	Reserve St. George....
do 2nd do .....	4 00	Captain E. S. Polley .....	Volunteer, St. Andrew....
do 3rd do .....	3 00	Gunner J. Denley .....	do do .....
do 4th do .....	2 00	Sergeant J. McKenny.....	do do .....
do 5th do .....	1 00	Private D. McFarlane.....	Reserve, St. Andrew....

## (NEW BRUNSWICK) ASSOCIATION.

the 20th September, 1870.

Centres, &amp;c., according to regulation.

Terms of Competition.	Ranges.	Total No. of Competitors.	Total No. of Rounds each.	Winner's Score.	Highest possible score.	Average score per man.	Description of Rifle used by Winner.
	Yards.			Range.			
Open to all members of Association.	200 300 400	39	15	45	60	42.71	Government Snider-Enfield.
	200 300 400	39	15	44	60	42.71	do
	200 300 400	39	15	43	60	42.71	do
	200 300 400	39	15	43	60	42.71	do
	200 300 400	39	15	42	60	42.71	do
	200 300 400	39	15	42	60	42.71	do
	200 300 400	39	15	40	60	42.71	do
Open to all members.	300 500	39	10	30	40	25.75	Government Snider-Enfield.
	300 500	39	10	27	40	25.75	do
	300 500	39	10	26	40	25.75	do
	300 500	39	10	25	40	25.75	do
	300 500	39	10	25	40	25.75	do
	300 500	39	10	25	40	25.75	do
	300 500	39	10	24	40	25.75	do
Open to all members.	400	39	5	18	20	17.	Government Snider-Enfield.
	400	39	5	17	20	17.	do
	400	39	5	16	20	17.	do
Open to all members. Three rounds at each range.	400 600	35	6	19	24	18.33	Government Snider-Enfield.
	400 600	35	6	18	24	18.33	do
	400 600	35	6	18	24	18.33	do
Open to all members who had never won a prize.	400	16	5	17	20	11.86	Government Snider-Enfield.
	400	16	5	16	20	11.86	do
	400	16	5	13	20	11.86	do
	400	16	5	10	20	11.86	do
	400	16	5	10	20	11.86	do
	400	16	5	9	20	11.86	do
	400	16	5	8	20	11.86	do
Open to all members who had not taken a prize at this meeting.	400	9	5	15	20	14.	Government Snider-Enfield.
	400	9	5	15	20	14.	do
	400	9	5	14	20	14.	do
	400	9	5	13	20	14.	do
	400	9	5	13	20	14.	do

## APPENDIX No. 2.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction, during the year 1870.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate, and Date.	Second Class Certificate, and Date.	Regimental Division.
Anderson, Charles W. W.		31st May, 1870	City of Kingston.
Appelbe, Wm. P.		2nd May, 1870	Halton.
Aull, Andrew		13th April, 1870	City of Kingston.
Baillie, Edward		11th March, 1870	Frontenac.
Baillie, Milton G.		28th January, 1870	do
Beaumont, Herbert	5th January, 1870		W. R. of Toronto.
Beddeos, James		21st April, 1870	E. R. of do
Bears, James		14th February, 1870	W. R. of do
Bell, Thomas		30th March, 1870	City of Kingston.
Bell, William P.		23rd March, 1870	do do
Benson, John R.		14th February, 1870	Cardwell.
Bibby, Thomas Henry		31st January, 1870	City of Kingston.
Biggar, John (Lieut.)		21st April, 1870	N. R. of Bruce.
Bond, James		17th May, 1870	W. R. of Toronto.
Bougard, David		29th March, 1870	do do
Brand, jun., George		7th April, 1870	City of Kingston.
Brent, Joseph H.		2nd February, 1870	E. R. of Toronto.
Brien, James		26th May, 1870	Bothwell.
Butt, Albert		30th May, 1870	W. R. Toronto.
Cameron, Duncan	5th January, 1870		N. R. of Ontario.
Cameron, Angus		25th April, 1870	City of Kingston.
Campbell, James		18th January, 1870	W. R. of Peterborough.
Carmichael, Andrew (Capt.)		14th April, 1870	S. R. of Grenville.
Carney, John		23rd March, 1870	Frontenac.
Carney, Michael D.		7th January, 1870	City of Kingston.
Chambers, William		5th May, 1870	E. R. of Toronto.
Chinner, John (Lieut.)		7th February, 1870	N. R. of Oxford.
Clarke, F. G. B.		30th May, 1870	do Simcoe.
Cole, Thomas H.		7th April, 1870	Welland.
Coulter, Joseph A.		4th March, 1870	City of Kingston.
Cowan, William C. (Ensign)		17th May, 1870	N. R. of Perth.
Cull, Thomas		7th April, 1870	W. R. of Toronto.
Darling, Charles B.		20th May, 1870	W. R. of Toronto.
Deverell, Fred. John		29th March, 1870	N. R. of Oxford.
Deynard, A. B.	2nd February, 1870		Prince Edward.
Dodd, Albert W.	17th May, 1870		N. R. of Perth.
Doherty, John		3rd May, 1870	City of Kingston.
Donelly, John Henry		27th April, 1870	N. R. of Perth.
Driver, George H.		11th May, 1870	N. R. of Perth.
Duncan, Geddis		26th March, 1870	City of Kingston.
		20th May, 1870	E. R. of Northumberland.
Eagleton, Henry		29th March, 1870	W. R. of Toronto.
East, Cornelius		1st June, 1870	N. R. of Middlesex.
Elliott, William		29th March, 1870	E. R. do

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificates, and Date.	Second Class Certificates, and Date.	Regimental Division.
Fox, James		17th May, 1870	S. R. of Ontario.
Fox, William W.		2nd May, 1870	E. R. of Toronto.
Fulthorp, Geo. Ed.		26th May, 1870	do do
Gage, Wm. James		11th May, 1870	Peel.
Gillespie, James		7th March, 1870	Cardwell.
Gladish, William		7th April, 1870	W. R. of Toronto.
Gourly, James (Capt)		17th May, 1870	S. R. of Perth.
Graham, A. C.		4th January, 1870	Wolland.
Grant, Allen		2nd February, 1870	Frontenac.
Grant, Alexander C.		29th April, 1870	City of Kingston.
Grant, Francis		4th March, 1870	Frontenac.
Haigh, George Thomas	9th March, 1870	7th May, 1870	City of Hamilton.
Hamilton, Robert B.		5th January, 1870	E. R. of Toronto.
Hamilton, John R.	2nd February, 1870		N. R. of Perth.
Hamilton, Thomas		25th March, 1870	Frontenac.
Hamilton, William A.		17th May, 1870	N. R. of Simcoe.
Hanna, Robert		7th March, 1870	E. R. of Durham.
Harman, Nelson		20th May, 1870	N. R. of Simcoe.
Healy, William		18th April, 1870	City of Kingston.
Henderson, William A.	9th March, 1870		York.
Henderson, R. Almeron		22nd April, 1870	N. R. of Oxford.
Hinman, Edward	3rd May, 1870	21st April, 1870	E. R. of Northumberland.
Hinman Byron	3rd May, 1870	21st April, 1870	do do
Hinman, Geo. P.	5rd May, 1870	21st April, 1870	do do
Hiscock, Joseph		13th April, 1870	City of Kingston.
Hora, F. H. R.	6th April, 1870	28th February, 1870	Frontenac.
Hora, John F.		7th April, 1870	City of Kingston.
Hornell, Wm. R.		21st April, 1870	N. R. of Bruce.
Horner, Francis B.		20th April, 1870	do Oxford.
Hunter, William		13th April, 1870	Frontenac.
Jacobs, Robert		17th February, 1870	Frontenac.
Jones, Allen		20th May, 1870	Prince Edward.
Jones, Charles S.	23rd February, 1870	7th February, 1870	S. R. of Brant.
Kerteman, William		22nd April, 1870	E. R. of Toronto.
Ketchum, Oliver		29th March, 1870	Cardwell.
Lean, Robert		1st June, 1870	W. R. of Northumberland
Lenea, Edward		8th April, 1870	City of Kingston.
Leslie, Isaiah		30th May, 1870	E. R. of Ontario.
Lumsden, John A.		26th April, 1870	Prescott and Russell.
Lumsden, Wm. G.		21st May, 1870	do do
Manton, John		28th January, 1870	City of Kingston.
Martin, James		30th May, 1870	S. R. of Simcoe.
Martin, Wm. C.		21st January, 1870	City of Kingston.
Maywood, Alex. A.		1st June, 1870	N. R. of Perth.
Merryfield, William		7th March, 1870	W. R. of Elgin.
Miller, Henry		28th February, 1870	City of Kingston.
Morgan, John A.		18th January, 1870	do do
Morley, George, W.		7th April, 1870	W. R. of Toronto.
Mowat, Frederick		18th January, 1870	do do
Moyers Henry		26th May, 1870	City of Kingston.
Muma, Charles	3rd May, 1870	22nd April, 1870	N. R. of Brant.
Mundell, James		29th March, 1870	City of Kingston.
McAllen, Donald		11th May, 1870	N. R. of Oxford.
McBain, William		7th March, 1870	E. R. of Durham.



## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificates, and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Division.
McClellan, Peter.....		30th May, 1870.....	N. R. of Ontario.
McEwin, John.....		5th January, 1870.....	S. R. of Perth.
McGirr, Wm. (Ensign).....		30th May, 1870.....	do Grey.
McIntyre, Malcolm.....		27th May, 1870.....	do Simcoe.
McLaren, Henry.....	14th February, 1870.		City of Hamilton.
McLean, Robert.....		16th May, 1870.....	Lennox.
McMahon, jun., George.....		27th April, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
McRae, Daniel.....		8th April, 1870.....	do do
Newland, William.....		13th April, 1870.....	do do
Norris, James.....		27th April, 1870.....	do do
Oliver, David McM.....		18th February, 1870.	Frontenac.
Oliver, Daniel G.....		28th February, 1870.	City of Kingston.
Patterson, James.....		15th November, 1870	Carleton.
Patterson, John.....		30th May, 1870.....	E. R. of Toronto.
Plews, Bradford F.....		30th May, 1870.....	N. R. of Victoria.
Powell, Charles H.....		6th May, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Purdy, Alvanly N.....		23rd May, 1870.....	Frontenac.
Rae, John H.....		7th April, 1870.....	N. R. of Bruce.
Rankin, Ekward.....		7th April, 1870.....	do do.
Rea, Andrew.....		14th April, 1870.....	Frontenac.
Redford, Joseph.....		7th April, 1870.....	W. R. of Toronto.
Robertson, George.....		22nd April, 1870.....	Addington.
Robinson, John.....	16th February, 1870.		Peel.
Robinson, Wm. F.....	21st January, 1870.....		City of Kingston.
Robinson, Thomas B.....		23rd February, 1870.	E. R. of York.
Robinson, Thompson W.....		30th March, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Rogers, William.....		17th March, 1870.....	Frontenac.
Scholes, John F.....		30th May, 1870.....	E. R. of Toronto.
Schroder, Henry.....		31st May, 1870.....	Frontenac.
Scott, Robert.....		1st April, 1870.....	do
Seale, Alexander.....		29th March, 1870.....	do
Seale, John.....		30th March, 1870.....	do
Servos, John D. (Ensign).....		27th April, 1870.....	Lincoln.
Sinclair, Duncan.....		11th May, 1870.....	W. R. of Elgin.
Skinner, William A.....		31st May, 1870.....	Frontenac.
Sluman, Thomas V.....		2nd May, 1870.....	do
Smith, Edwin A.....	2nd February, 1870.	5th January, 1870.....	E. R. of Toronto.
Smythe, Montague.....		18th January, 1870.....	do do
Soars, W. Edward (Ensign).....		11th May, 1870.....	N. R. of Simcoe.
Sommerville, George.....		1st April, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Sparks, William H.....	17th May, 1870.....	3rd May, 1870.....	W. R. of Toronto.
Spence, W. R.....		18th April, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Stephen, James.....		17th May, 1870.....	E. R. of Toronto.
Stevenson, A. W.....		11th April, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Taylor, Joseph.....		14th April, 1870.....	do do
Todd, William.....		11th April, 1870.....	Frontenac.
Towers, William.....		13th April, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Tweedell, John.....		13th April, 1870.....	do do
Valentine, Alexander.....		20th May, 1870.....	W. R. of Toronto.
Valentine, William C. (Ensign).....		3rd May, 1870.....	N. R. of Bruce.
Velume, William S.....		3rd May, 1870.....	do Hastings.
Wade, Thos. A. (Capt. and Adjt.).....	9th March, 1870.....	7th February, 1870.....	Prince Edward Island.
Waite, Willoughby.....		13th April, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Watson, Hy. S. Bavis.....	3rd May, 1870.....	7th March, 1870.....	W. R. of Toronto.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate, and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Division.
Watts, Wm. George.....	.....	30th May, 1870.....	do do
Westmacott, Edward.....	.....	28th April, 1870.....	E. R. of do
Whitcombe, Chas. E.....	.....	7th February, 1870.....	W. R. of do
Whitehead, Wm. G.....	.....	25th April, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Whiteside, Edward.....	.....	30th May, 1870.....	E. R. of Toronto.
Wilkinson, Henry J.....	.....	21st January, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Wilson, Ernest M.....	.....	23rd February, 1870.....	W. R. of Toronto.
Wishart, jun., John.....	.....	31st May, 1870.....	Frontenac.
Weollard, Walter.....	.....	16th May, 1870.....	City of Kingston.
Wright, George A.....	.....	30th May, 1870.....	N. R. of Simcoe.
Youmans, Samuel.....	.....	7th April, 1870.....	W. R. of Toronto.

## RRCAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates.....	20
Second Class Certificates.....	154
Total.....	174

RESUMÉ.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.		Number of Cadets attending the Schools of Military Instruction, on the 1st January, 1871.
	Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates from the Schools of Military Instruction, since their first opening.		
	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.	
Addington ( <i>vide</i> Lennox).....			
Bothwell.....		1	
Brant.....	6	44	
Brockville ( <i>vide</i> Leeds).....			
Bruce.....	5	13	
Cardwell.....		3	
Carleton.....	32	41	
Dundas.....	3	8	
Durham.....	17	66	
Elgin.....	2	20	
Essex.....	2	16	
Frontenac and City of Kingston.....	96	403	
Glengarry.....	8	17	
Grenville.....	4	16	
Grey.....	5	17	
Haldimand.....	4	21	
Halton.....	3	42	
Hamilton, City of ( <i>vide</i> Wentworth).....			
Hastings.....	17	57	
Huron.....	2	16	
Kent.....	1	12	
Kingston, City of ( <i>vide</i> Frontenac).....			
Lambton.....	3	19	
Lanark.....	14	35	
Leeds and Brockville.....	7	31	
Lennox and Addington.....	16	49	
Lincoln.....	7	38	
London ( <i>vide</i> Middlesex).....			
Middlesex and London.....	19	95	
Norfolk.....	5	27	
Northumberland.....	14	54	
Ontario.....	10	52	
Oxford.....	7	51	
Peel.....	5	50	
Perth.....	4	27	
Peterborough.....	3	39	
Prescott and Russell.....	16	14	
Prince Edward.....	9	35	
Renfrew.....		3	
Simcoe.....	18	86	
Stormont.....	9	25	
Toronto, City of ( <i>vide</i> York).....			
Victoria.....	2	24	
Waterloo.....		15	
Welland.....	1	29	
Wellington.....	12	26	
Wentworth and Hamilton.....	11	73	
Yerk and City of Toronto.....	97	529	
	496	2,239	
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	
Grand Total.....	497	2,240	

Schools closed since the First of June, 1870.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction, during the year 1870.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
Arsehault, Theophile .....		26th April, 1870. ....	Bellchasse.
Arsehault, Thomas .....		30th July, 1870 .....	Bonaventure.
Aubry, V. Zotique .....		23rd July, 1870 .....	Montreal East.
Audet dit Lapointe, Cyrille .....		19th March, 1870. ....	Bellechasse.
Barker, S. Arthur .....		16th May, 1870. ....	Missisquoi,
Baril, Joseph .....		16th March, 1870 .....	Nicolet.
Barrette, Dorilla .....		26th February, 1870. ....	Portneuf.
Barré Leon Hormidas .....		17th May, 1870 .....	Jarques Cartier.
Beaudoin, Ephrem .....	2nd April, 1870 .....	5th February, 1870 .....	Dorchester.
Beauchamp, E. ....		26th April, 1870 .....	Montreal East.
Bécot, Ludoric .....		20th October, 1870 .....	Quebec Centre.
Beevor, Abraham F .....		13th April, 1870 .....	Portneuf.
Bégin, Willbrod .....		17th September .....	Lévis.
Belliveau, Josaphat .....		26th March, 1870 .....	Gaspé.
Bennett, Samuel S .....		23rd April, 1870 .....	Quebec West.
Bergeron, Isaie .....		13th May, 1870 .....	Nicolet.
Berubé, Emmanuel .....	7th December, 1870 .....	8th September, 1870 .....	Quebec East.
Bignell, George (Ensign) .....		25th June, 1870 .....	Beauce.
Birks, Albert .....		20th January, 1870 .....	Montreal West.
Blackburn, John Fraser .....	13th August, 1870 .....		Montmorency.
Blaiklock, Edwin P. ....		16th February, 1870 .....	Quebec Centre.
Blanchet, Alfred .....		24th September, 1870 .....	Beauce.
Blanchette, Narcisse .....		21st December, 1870 .....	do
Blanchet, George F. ....		7th March, 1870 .....	Montreal West.
Blondeau, Joseph (Lieutenant) .....		13 <sup>h</sup> April, 1870 .....	Quebec County.
Blouin, Wilfred .....		25th June, 1870 .....	Montmagny.
Bonchard, Adolphe .....		19th March, 1870 .....	Seguenay.
Boudreau, Edmond .....		18th May, 1870 .....	Charlevoix.
Bourret, Joseph Octave .....		2nd June, 1870 .....	Quebec County.
Boyer, Simeon .....		20th April, 1870 .....	Montreal West.
Brown, William .....		12th March, 1870 .....	Quebec West.
Browne, Charles F. W. ....		1st April, 1870 .....	Montreal West.
Cairns, Fleetwood Churchill .....		25th June, 1870. ....	Quebec Centre.
Carbery, Thomas .....		8th September, 1870. ....	Gaspé.
Caron, Robert J. ....		16th April, 1870 .....	Montreal East.
Caron, Wilfred Ernest .....		16th April, 1870 .....	do do
Carignau, Alphonse .....		3rd February, 1870 .....	St. Maurice.
Carrier, J. Emile .....	7th December, 1870 .....	20th October, 1870 .....	Quebec Centre.
Cauchon, Flavien Lauzon .....		7th May, 1870 .....	Chateauguay.
Chagnon, Médéric .....		16th May, 1870 .....	Chambly.
Chalmers, James .....		26th February, 1870 .....	Quebec West.
Charté, François .....		23rd April, 1870 .....	Quebec County.
Chassé, William .....		15th January, 1870 .....	Quebec Centre.
Chénèvert, Gédéon .....		26th January, 1870 .....	Berthier.
Cloutier, Jean .....		5th February, 1870 .....	Quebec West.
Cook, A. H. ....		1st February, 1870 .....	Quebec Centre.
Cook, George F. ....	1st March, 1870 .....	5th February, 1870 .....	do do
Copping, Thomas (Sergeant) .....		23rd May, 1870 .....	Montcalm.
Cornell, George A. ....		30th July, 1870 .....	Quebec Centre.
Couillard, Henry .....		26th February, 1870 .....	Montreal East.
Couture, Louis .....		23rd April, 1870 .....	Lévis.
Couture, Felix J. ....		23rd May, 1870 .....	Wolfé.
Cruikshanks, Charles .....		24th September, 1870 .....	Mégantic.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
Daley, John P.		1st February, 1870	Quebec East.
Dannais François		4th April, 1870	Montreal East.
David, Tucker (Lieutenant)	28th April, 1870	16th March, 1870	Montreal West.
Denis, Joseph		25th June, 1870	Portneuf.
De Courcy, Harnett William		26th January	Montreal West.
Dillon, Gerald		7th March, 1870	do do
De Lottinville, Horace	2nd April, 1870	1st February, 1870	Champlain.
De Lottinville, Z. F. Emile		2nd June, 1870	do
Desjardins, Alphonse	3rd November, 1870.	24th September	Lévis.
Desprès Arthur		16th February, 1870.	Bellechasse.
Desprès, Adelaar		3rd March, 1870	do
Desaulniers, Hypolite		30th April, 1870	Portneuf.
Doeg, Alfred Hope		8th September, 1870.	Quebec County.
Douville, Elie		1st February, 1870	Quebec Centre.
Drapeau, Majorique		19th November, 1870	Rimouski.
Drolet, Narcisse		2nd April, 1870	Portneuf.
Dufresne, Alphonse	7th December, 1870.	3rd November, 1870.	St. Maurice.
Dugal, Achile		1st February, 1870	Bellechasse.
Dumas, Félix		17th September, 1870	Lévis.
Dumont, Edward D		15th January, 1870.	Kamouraska.
Dunne, Timothy H.	9th November, 1870.	20th October, 1870	Megantic.
Dupuis, Bènoni		2nd June, 1870	Beauce.
Duquette, Napoleon		13th May, 1870	Jacques Cartier.
Duseault, Isaie	2nd April, 1870		Portneuf.
Eden Benjamin		16th February, 1870.	Gaspé.
Eldridge Wm. S.		5th August, 1870	Missisquoi.
Emond, Louis J.		7th March, 1870	Montreal West.
Emra, John Newton.	24th September, 1870	3rd September, 1870.	Lévis.
Fafard, Norbert		26th February, 1870.	Montreal Second Centre.
Fesit, George Olivier		27th April, 1870	Quebec, Centre.
Fletcher, Benjamin		25th April, 1870	Montreal Second Centre.
Francis, Arthur		4th January, 1870	do East.
Frènette, Elie		29th March, 1870	Portneuf.
Fortier, Joseph		23rd April, 1870	Bellechasse.
Fortier, Théophile		7th May, 1870	Dorchester.
Gagné, Evariste		23rd April, 1870	Kamouraska.
Gagnier, Cleophas		24th September, 1870	Dorchester.
Gagnon, Henri		16th March, 1870	Montreal East.
Galarneau, Pirere		27th April, 1870	Gaspé.
Gareau dit St. Onge, W. G.		26th April, 1870	Montreal West.
Gauthier, Jean		7th May, 1870	Gaspé.
Gauthier, Onezime (Capt.)		26th February, 1870.	Charlevoix.
Gauvin, Edmond		1st February, 1870	Portneuf.
Gendreau, Louis Phillipe		27th April, 1870	Montmorency.
Genest, Omer		18th March, 1870	Dorchester.
Girard, FrsXavier		do	Charlevoix.
Globenshi, A. P. A.		4th April, 1870	Montreal East.
Gobel, Antoine, (Capt.)		26th February, 1870.	Montmorency.
Godden, William		16 May, 1870	Missisquoi.
Gosselin, Romuald		do	Montreal East.
Grandpré, Arsène		7th March, 1870	Berthier (en haut).
Grandpré, Prospere		do	do do
Greig, John		10th June, 1870.	Quebec Centre.
Guénette, A		3rd March, 1870	Montreal East.
Guénette F		16th April, 1870	do do
Hackett, Patrick		7th May, 1870	Chambly.
Hardy, Alphonse		20th October, 1870	Quebec West.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name and Rank.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
Hare, Wm. Henry .....	13th April, 1870 .....	16th March, 1870 .....	Montreal West.
Harper, William .....	.....	16th April, 1870 .....	do East.
Harvey, Armeas .....	.....	18th May, 1870 .....	Charlevoix.
Hebert, Arthur .....	24th January, 1870 .....	.....	Nicolet.
Hensley, Joseph .....	5th April, 1870 .....	.....	Montreal East.
Hince, François D .....	.....	27th April, 1870 .....	Beauce.
Homan, Henry G. M. ....	.....	20th October .....	Lévis.
Jackson, Allison M. ....	.....	21st December, 1870 ..	Quebec Centre.
Johnston, James .....	.....	16th April, 1870 .....	Montreal West.
Knight, Francis E. ....	7th May, 1870 .....	6th April, 1870 .....	Quebec Centre.
Labranche, Geo. Amédée ..	.....	2nd April, 1870 .....	Portneuf.
Labrecque Léon .....	.....	3rd March, 1870 .....	Montmorency.
Labrecque, Napoleon (Captain)	.....	6th April, 1870 .....	Beauce.
Labrecque, Cyprien .....	.....	8th September, 1870 ..	Montmorency.
Labrecque, Honoré .....	.....	8th October, 1870 .....	do
Lachance, Nestor .....	.....	2nd, April, 1870 .....	do
Lafleche, Felix .....	.....	16th February, 1870 ..	Champlain..
Lafleche, Olivier .....	.....	3rd March, 1870 .....	Maskinonge.
Laliberté, Edmond .....	.....	22nd January, 1870 ..	Lotbiniere.
Lambert, Onézime .....	.....	do do .....	Montreal East.
Lamothe, H. G. ....	.....	16th February, 1870 ..	do First Centre.
Langlais, Jean Felix .....	.....	2nd June, 1870 .....	Chicoutimi.
Langlais, Chas. F .....	.....	30th July, 1870 .....	Kamarouska.
Langlais, Napoleon .....	.....	19th September, .....	Kamouraska.
Langlois, Charles .....	.....	30th April, 1870 .....	Montmorency.
Langlois, Philius .....	.....	7th May, 1870 .....	do
Langlois, Albert .....	.....	17 May, 1870 .....	Montreal East.
Langlois, Côme .....	.....	15th December, 1870 ..	Montmagny.
Larivée, Jean B. ....	.....	16th May, 1870 .....	Montreal East.
Larivière, Chas. C .....	.....	14th April, 1870 .....	do do
Latremouille, Avila .....	.....	4th January, 1870 .....	do do
Lawson, Martin .....	.....	16th April, 1870 .....	do West.
LeBel Charles .....	.....	5th August, 1870 .....	Bonaventure.
LeBlond, Henry .....	.....	30th April, 1870 .....	Champlain.
LeBlond, Jeffrey .....	.....	25th June, 1870 .....	do
Le Brun, Alexis .....	.....	18th May, 1870 .....	Kamouraska.
L'Etoile, Joseph .....	3rd September, 1870 ..	30th July, 1870 .....	Lévis.
Leprohon, Alfred .....	.....	16th March, 1870 .....	Joliette.
Létourneau, Louis .....	.....	2nd June, 1870 .....	Montmorency.
L'Heureux, Wilbrod .....	.....	9th September, 1870 ..	Champlain.
Little, Edward .....	.....	9th November, 1870 ..	Quebec Centre.
Longpré, Edmond .....	.....	10th February, 1870 ..	Montreal East.
Mainguy, Jean .....	.....	15th December, 1870 ..	Quebec West.
Martel, Jules .....	.....	2nd April, 1870 .....	Portneuf.
Martin, Antoine .....	.....	20th August, 1870 .....	Rimouski.
Marquis, Edouard .....	.....	18th April, 1870 .....	Dorchester.
Marquis, Joseph .....	3rd November, 1870 ..	3rd September, 1870 ..	Montmorency.
Massicotte, William .....	.....	8th September, 1870 ..	Champlain.
Matthews, G. H. ....	.....	23rd February, 1870 ..	Montreal West.
Mercier, George .....	7th May, 1870 .....	26th February, 1870 ..	Montmagny.
Michaud, Harmel .....	.....	12th March, 1870 .....	Rimouski.
Miller, Julius Wm .....	.....	7th May, 1870 .....	Montreal Second Centre.
Miller, James Wilbrod .....	.....	24th September, 1870 ..	Quebec Centre.
Miville, François .....	.....	30th May, 1870 .....	Montreal East.
Montizambert, Edward .....	7th May, 1870 .....	.....	Quebec Centre.
Morissette, Arthur .....	.....	15th January, 1870 .....	do do
McDonell, Henry .....	.....	13th May, 1870 .....	Montreal East.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Continued.*

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
McGaurau, George D.....		27th September, 1870	Quebec County.
McIllree, John Henry.....	26th January, 1870.		Montreal West.
McIntosh, David.....		24th September, 1870	Megantic.
McMillan, John.....		23rd April, 1870	Quebec Centre.
Nicholson, Thomas William.....		25th April, 1870	Montreal East.
Nobert, Ferdinand.....		18th May, 1870	Champlain.
Norris, Henry Thomas.....		26th February, 1870.	Quebec East.
Olivier, François O.....		16th May, 1870	Montreal West.
Ottersen, A. J.....		19th April, 1870	do do
Ouellette, Honoré.....	26th January, 1870.		Jacques Cartier.
Pelletier, Edouard.....		30th April, 1870	Montmagny.
Periard Marcel.....		21st February, 1870.	Two Mountains.
Piché Joseph.....		23rd February, 1870.	Nicolet.
Poirier, Joseph.....		7th May, 1870	Montreal East.
Porter James Smith.....		3rd March, 1870	Quebec Centre.
Potvin, Onézime.....		26th March, 1870	Saguenay.
Poulin, Dominique.....	7th December, 1870.	3rd November, 1870.	Beauce.
Pouliot, Léandre.....		12th March, 1870	Montmorency.
Pouliot, Samuel.....		17th September, 1870	do
Prévost, François H.....		7th May, 1870	Montreal East.
Ray, Walter J.....	12th March, 1870	22nd January, 1870	Quebec Centre.
Rémillard, Jean Baptiste.....		2nd June, 1870.....	Dorchester.
Renaud, Thomas.....		do do	Portneuf.
Riely, Francis.....	17th January, 1870		Montreal West.
Rieutard, Louis.....		4th April, 1870	do East.
Rinfret, A. P. A.....		3rd January, 1870.	Champlain.
Rompré, Thélesphore.....		26th March, 1870	Champlain.
Ross, A. G.....		3rd January, 1870.	Montreal West.
Ross, Willough Sewell.....		20th August, 1870.	Quebec County.
Ross, Samuel B.....		8th September, 1870.	Lévis.
Rottot, P. D.....		26th January, 1870.	Montreal East.
Rauleau, Samuel.....		24th September, 1870	Dorchester.
Rousseau, Jeffry.....	7th May, 1870	2nd April, 1870	Champlain.
Ronsseau, Arnaud.....		15th December, 1870.	Vicolet.
Roy, Léon.....		9th July, 1870	Dorchester.
Seers, Horace.....		23rd May, 1870	Montreal West.
Sewell, Carl.....		30th July, 1870	Quebec West.
Sewell, Reginald.....		20th August, 1870.	Quebec County.
Shee, P. Arthur.....		3rd November, 1870.	Quebec Centre.
Sheppard, O.....		19th February, 1870.	Joliette.
Short, John (Captain).....		3rd March, 1870.	Gaspé
Simpson, W. J. (Sergeant).....		3rd September, 1870.	Argenteuil.
Sirrelle, Nicholas H.....		16th March, 1870.	Montreal East.
Stansfield, Robert Henry.....		20th August, 1870.	Quebec County.
Stevenson, William.....		13th April, 1870.	Quebec Centre.
Stevens, C. H.....		3rd February, 1870	Montreal West.
St. Laurent Honoré.....		9th July, 1870	Rimouski.
Talbot, Edward.....		15th January, 1870.	Rimouski.
Telfer, Patrick J. B.....		9th November, 1870.	Portneuf.
Tessier, Cléophas.....		26th March, 1870.	Champlain.
Thibault, Alfred.....		23rd April, 1870.	Charlevoix.
Taupin, Joseph.....		7th May, 1870	Champlain.
Tranchemontagne, C.....		17th February, 1870.	Berthier.
Trottier, Albert.....		7th May, 1870.	Nicolet.
Tourangeau, J. A. G.....		5th August, 1870.....	Quebec West.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Continued*

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
Tureotte, Wenceslas .....	.....	13th April, 1870 .....	Montmorency.
Turcotte, Pierre O. ....	.....	do .....	do
Turcot, Edwin .....	.....	20th October, 1870 ..	Quebec West.
Turgeon, Elzear .....	.....	7th May, 1870 .....	Terrebonne.
Turgeon, J. Bte .....	.....	9th November, 1870 ..	Dorchester.
Vallée, Louis .....	.....	17th September, 1870	Quebec County.
Vaillancourt, Herminégilde .....	3rd November, 1870.	3rd September, 1870.	L'Islet.
Vaudreuil, Louis .....	.....	20th August, 1870 ..	Lotbinière.
Vermette, Edward .....	.....	9th July, 1870 .....	Dorchester.
Vezeau, Jean Baptiste .....	.....	23rd May, 1870 .....	Hochelaga.
Voyer, Napoléon .....	.....	16th February, 1870.	Beauce.
Walker, George .....	.....	15th November, 1870.	Argenteuil.
Webster, Henry O .....	9th July, 1870 .....	2nd June, 1870 .....	Quebec East.
Wilson, William .....	.....	12th March, 1870 .....	Gaspé.
Young, William .....	5th March, 1870 ..	3rd February, 1870 ..	Montreal West.

## RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates .....	29
Second Class Certificates .....	229
Total of Certificates, for 1870 .....	358



## RESUMÉ.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Regimental Divisions.	ACTIVE MILITIA.		Number of Cadets attending the Schools of Military Instruction, on the 1st January, 1871.
	Candidates for Commissions, in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates from the Schools of Military Instruction since first opening.		
	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.	
Argenteuil and Two Mountains .....	19	41	.....
Arthabaska and Drummond .....	7	18	.....
L'Assomption and Montcalm .....	11	16	.....
Bagot .....	2	8	.....
Beauce .....	10	21	1
Beauharnois and Laprairie .....	11	19	.....
Bellechasse and Dorchester .....	11	53	7
Berthier .....	10	16	.....
Bonaventure and Gaspé .....	7	34	.....
Brome and Stanstead .....	4	11	.....
Chambly and Verchères .....	22	48	.....
Champlain .....	15	42	1
Charlevoix and Montmorency .....	12	55	3
Chateauguay .....	13	14	.....
Chicoutimi and Saguenay .....	3	21	.....
Compton .....	13	23	.....
Hochelaga and Montreal (City) .....	150	529	.....
Huntingdon .....	17	25	.....
Iberville .....	3	7	.....
Jacques Cartier and Laval .....	16	32	.....
Jolitte .....	5	15	.....
Kamouraska .....	8	48	1
Lévis .....	28	80	.....
L'Islet and Montmagny .....	22	38	1
Lotbinière .....	9	26	1
Maskinongé and St. Maurice .....	9	32	1
Megantic .....	8	27	1
Missisquoi .....	14	26	2
Napierville and St. John's .....	9	20	.....
Nicolet and Yamaska .....	16	32	2
Ottawa and Pontiac .....	6	12	.....
Portneuf .....	9	46	2
Quebec .....	162	503	28
Richelieu .....	4	8	.....
Richmond and Wolfe .....	17	26	.....
Rimouski .....	9	45	8
Rouville .....	12	23	.....
St. Hyacinthe .....	14	26	.....
Shefford .....	4	19	.....
Soulanges and Vaudreuil .....	4	9	.....
Temiscouata .....	11	25	.....
Terrebonne .....	8	22	.....
Grand Total .....	744	2,141	61

MEMORANDUM.—Only one School now in operation, that of Quebec, the one at Montreal having been closed since 1st June, 1870.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction, during the year 1870.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
Armstrong, George		12th February, 1870.	Annapolis County.
Armstrong, Robert D.		23rd February, 1870.	Halifax City.
Baker, Beriah (Ensign)		12th March, 1870.	Annapolis County.
Baker, Walter (Lieutenant)		3rd February, 1870.	do
Banks, John H.		12th March, 1870.	do
Barge, Arthur H.		7th October, 1870.	Halifax City.
Bashford, William L. C.		3rd January, 1870.	do
Beaten, Finlay (Captain)		9th April, 1870.	Inverness.
Beckwith, Edward M. (Lieutenant)		23rd February, 1870.	Kings County.
Betoher, James W.		13th March, 1870.	Halifax City.
Bigney, Albert (Lieutenant)		20th May, 1870.	Cumberland.
Bowlby, John G.		12th February, 1870.	Annapolis County.
Broadhurst, James		23rd do	Guysboro' County.
Burgess, Joseph (Lieutenant)		29th April, 1870.	Hants.
Calkin, William C.		15th January, 1870.	Halifax City.
Cameron, William A.		7th October, 1870.	do
Chamberlain, James R. (Captain)		3rd January, 1870.	Halifax County.
Chipman, Fred. M. (Quarter Master)		21st January, 1870.	Annapolis County.
Cousins, Charles A.		12th March, 1870.	do do
*Clark, Thomas		20th December, 1869.	Halifax City.
*Collins John		24th do	do
*Danford, James		1st September, 1869.	Halifax County.
Decie, Henry E. (Major)	12th January, 1870.		Annapolis County.
Dodge, Ambrose		12th February, 1870.	do do
Duff, William M.		5th October, 1870.	Lunenburg.
Emery, James		26th March, 1870.	Halifax City.
Forster, Herman H.		3rd February, 1870.	Annapolis County.
Foster, William R. C. (Lieutenant)		23rd April, 1870.	Kings County.
Gates, Albert (Lieutenant)		21st January, 1870.	Annapolis County.
Gates, David L.		23rd February, 1870.	do do
Gates, Leni		12th do	do do
Hawkins, Charles U.		12th February, 1870.	do do
Hawkins, John H.		3rd do	do do
Hiltz, Albert J. (Captain)		13th May, 1870.	Lunenburg.
Horton, William		14th April, 1870.	Halifax City.
Jacques, Charles (Captain)		15th January, 1870.	Annapolis County.
Johnson, Daniel		14th April, 1870.	Halifax County.
Johnson, Edward (Lieutenant)		do do	do do
Johnston, Henry		31st October, 1870.	Halifax City.
Keating, John E.		10th May, 1870.	Halifax City.
Kelly, John H.		15th January, 1870.	do
Kennedy, Edward		9th April, 1870.	Annapolis County.
Kirkpatrick, Hugh		26th March, 1870.	Halifax City.

\* Omitted in the "List of Candidates" for the year 1869.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—*Continued.*

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
McMillan, Finlay .....		10th October, 1870 .....	Pictou.
Monk, Richard E .....		23rd February, 1870 .....	Halifax County.
Morse, Gilford D .....		21st January, 1870 .....	Annapolis County.
Morse, John M. (Captain) .....		15th do .....	do
Mumford, James .....		23rd February, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
McCormack, Job J. ....		29th April, 1870 .....	Annapolis County.
McDaniell, John H .....		3rd January, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
McGregor, David E. (Lieutenant) .....		21st do .....	Annapolis County.
McKerron, John A. ....		23rd April, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
McKerron, William .....		12th February, 1870 .....	do
McKay, John S. ....		23rd April, 1870 .....	Pictou.
McKay, William (Captain) .....		do do .....	Colchester.
McLenn, John D .....		13th July, 1870 .....	Pictou.
McLeod, George D .....		13th May, 1870 .....	Inverness.
McLeod, Thomas (Ensign) .....		21st January, 1870 .....	Pictou.
McRae, William .....		5th October, 1870 .....	Richmond.
Parker, John S. (Lieutenant) .....		9th February, 1870 .....	Annapolis County.
Parker, James H. ....		do do .....	do
Phinney, Edward C. (Captain) .....		21st January, 1870 .....	do
Phinney, Henry, M. (Captain) .....		15th do .....	do
Pineo, Fred. W. ....		9th June, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
Purcell, William A. (Lieutenant) .....		26th March, 1870 .....	do
Reynolds, Edgar C .....		6th May, 1870 .....	Annapolis County.
Richardson, Charles .....		23rd February, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
Roach, George .....		12th do .....	Annapolis County.
Roberts, Ruebin .....		21st January, 1870 .....	do
Rousselle, A. Bruce .....		9th April, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
Roy, William (Lieutenant) .....		do do .....	Kings County.
Scott, Hugh McD .....		27th July, 1870 .....	Guysboro' County.
Seeton, A. Parker (Lieutenant) .....		27th May, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
Shafner, Caleb W. (Lieutenant) .....		15th January, 1870 .....	Annapolis County.
Shand, James (Captain) .....		9th June, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
Shaw, Ruebin .....		29th April, 1870 .....	do
Silver, Arthur P .....		3rd January, 1870 .....	do
Smith, Thomas .....		24th October, 1870 .....	do
Spurr, Shippey (Captain) .....		15th January, 1870 .....	Annapolis County
Starr, John E. (Capt. and Adjt.) .....		9th February, 1870 .....	Kings County.
Stronach, Charles S .....		21st January, 1870 .....	Annapolis County.
Sullivan, Henry .....		23rd March, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
Sutherland, Daniel (Lieutenant) .....		12th February, 1870 .....	Pictou.
Sutherland, Gilbert (Lieutenant) .....		14th April, 1870 .....	Colchester.
Taylor, O. M. (Captain) .....		9th February, 1870 .....	Annapolis County.
Tilley, Samuel .....		21st January, 1870 .....	do
Todd, George .....		13th May, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
Twining, Henry St. George .....		27th December, 1870 .....	do
Welton, Walter .....		12th March, 1870 .....	Annapolis County.
Wilson, William .....		15th January, 1870 .....	Halifax City.
Windrow, George H. (Captain) .....		27th May, 1870 .....	Lunenburg.

## RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificate .....	1
Second Class Certificates .....	90
Total .....	91

## RESUMÉ.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.		No. of Cadets attending the School of Military Instruction, on the 1st of January, 1871.
	Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia who have obtained Certificates from the School of Military Instruction, since its first opening.		
	First Class Certificates.	Second-Class Certificates.	
Annapolis County .....	1	34	
Antigonish .....			
Cape Breton .....	1	4	4
Colchester .....		4	4
Cumberland .....	1	7	1
Digby .....		2	
Guysboro .....		4	
Halifax, (City) .....	4	62	6
Halifax, (County) .....		24	
Hants .....		1	
Inverness .....		4	
King's County .....		5	1
Lunenburg .....	2	9	
Pictou .....		19	
Queen's .....			
Richmond .....		2	
Shelburne .....			
Victoria .....		3	
Yarmouth .....			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>12</b>

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIST of the Names of Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at the Schools of Military Instruction, during the year 1870.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
Abell, William George .....		30th September, 1870	First St. John.
Armstrong, John Russell .....		7th September, 1870.	Second do
Baird, John Diggin .....	27th April, 1870 .....		Carleton.
Baird, George Fred .....		15th September, 1870	Second St. John.
Baird, John Milton .....		8th October, 1870 .....	Westmorland.
Bartlett, Arthur A .....		13th October, 1870 .....	Second St. John.
Borden, Robert Allison .....		20th August, 1870 .....	do do
Bossé, Henry (Captain).....		18th March, 1870 .....	Victoria.
Botsford, Chipman .....		6th September, 1870.	Second St. John.
Bayer, Harvard .....		8th June, 1870 .....	do do
Burbridge, George W. ....		16th August, 1870....	do do
Case, John S .....		18th March, 1870 .....	Kings.
Cotter, John Harvey .....		8th October, 1870 .....	do
Crawford, James H .....		8th June, 1870 .....	do
Crawford, Stephen Nathaniel .....		18th March, 1870 .....	Carleton.
Cunnabell, Wm. W .....		26th September, 1870	First St. John.
Daniel, George W .....		19th October, 1870 .....	Second St. John.
Deck, John M .....		do do .....	do do
Devlin, Thomas .....		9th December, 1870 .....	do do
Dickson, William Howard .....		30th September, 1870	Kings.
Disbrow, Peter R .....		9th September, 1870.	Second, St. John.
Donnell, William James.....		16th February, 1870.	do do
Dorsay, Jedediah .....		27th April, 1870 .....	do do
Earle, Allan Otty .....		17th September, 1870	do do
Earle, William Z .....		23rd September, 1870	do do
Fairweather, Arthur C .....		9th September, 1870.	Second, St. John.
Fairweather, E. W. Head .....		8th June, 1870 .....	do do
Fairweather, George E .....		9th September, 1870.	do do
Fairweather, Henry H .....		17th September, 1870	do do
Fairweather, James A .....		8th do do .....	do do
Fairweather, Jos. Sidney .....		8th do do .....	do do
Farren, William .....		18th March, 1870 .....	do do
Fletcher, John F. (Lieutenant).....		19th October, 1870 .....	Carleton.
Flood, Edward H. S .....		8th September, 1870.	Second, St. John.
Fowler, James U .....		1st April, 1870 .....	Kings.
Fowler, William M .....		2nd December, 1870.	do
Hannay, John R .....		24th September, 1870	First, St. John.
Harding, George T .....		19th October, 1870 .....	Second do
Harper, Bedford (Ensign) .....		8th do do .....	Westmorland.
Harrison, Leigh Richmond .....		24th September, 1870	First, St. John.
Hatheway, Warren F. (Ensign) .....	9th September, 1870.		Second do
Henderson, George A .....		17th September, 1870	do do
Hoyte, George A. (Lieutenant).....		24th do do .....	Sunbury.
Hunter, James .....		26th August, 1870 .....	Second, St. John.
Kaye, James Sidney .....		2nd December, 1870.	do do
Kerr, Daniel McFarlane .....		26th September, 1870	First do
Knowles, Edward Thomas C .....		25th August, 1870 .....	Second do

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—  
*Continued.*

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificates and Date.	Second Class Certificate and and date.	Regimental Divisions.
Lamb, Walter James .....		19th October, 1870 ..	do do
Lee, William George .....		8th September, 1870.	do do
Likely, Henry D. ....		13th October, 1870 ..	do do
Likely, Joseph Alexander .....		16th February, 1870.	do do
MacDonald, Angus .....		1st April, 1870 .....	do do
Mill, Alfred, H. D. ....		13th September, 1870	do do
Mullin, George H. ....		do do	do do
Murray, Wm. C. (Captain) .....		10th March .....	Westmorland.
McFarlane, Ewan .....		19th October, 1870 ..	Second, St. John.
McIntyre, James C. ....		30th September, 1870	First do
McLean, William .....		26th August, 1870 ..	Second do
McMillan, Thomas H. ....		25th do do ..	do do
McMonagle, Melbourne .....		6th September, 1870.	do do
Nixon, Samuel Henry .....		21st April, 1870 .....	Second, St. John.
Oulton Charles F. (Lieutenant) .....		8th October, 1870 ..	Westmorland.
Perley, Henry Fullerton .....		16th August, 1870 ..	Second, St. John.
Pickman, Hersey D. ....		23rd September, 1870	do do
Raymond, William O. ....		1st April, 1870 .....	Carleton.
Robinson, Morris .....		13th September, 1870	Second, St. John.
Scovil, William Henry (Captain) .....	9th September, 1870.		do do
Shanklin, Samuel James do .....		1st April, 1870 .....	do do
Simpson, David (Ensign) .....		10th March, 1870 ..	Westmorland.
Stephenson, Isaac W. ....		12th May, 1870 .....	Sunbury.
Stothard, Thomas .....		8th September, 1870.	Second St. John.
Stubbs, Jos. B. (Ensign) .....		25th August, 1870 ..	do do
Sturdee, Edward, Th. ....		26th September, 1870	do do
Sturdee, Henry L. (Captain) .....		16th August, 1870 ..	do do
Wakefield, Fred. Christ .....		8th August, 1870 .....	do do
White, Leander Asa .....		25th do do .....	do do
Williams, James .....		26th September, 1870	do do
Wilson, John .....		8th August, 1870 .....	do do
Wilson, Johnstone .....		18th March, 1870 ..	do do
Wartman, Luther Elias .....		23rd September, 1870	York.

RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates .....	3
Second Class Certificates .....	77
Total for the Year 1870. ....	80

## RESUMÉ.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGIMENTAL DIVISIONS.	ACTIVE MILITIA.		Number of Cadets attending the School of Military Instruc- tion on the 1st of January, 1871.
	Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates from the School of Military Instruction, since its first opening.		
	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.	
Albert .....		1	
Carleton .....	1	7	
Charlotte .....		2	
Gloucester .....		1	
Kent .....		4	
Kings .....		16	1
Northumberland .....		1	
Queens .....		1	
Restigouche .....			
Saint John (First) .....		7	
Saint John (Second) .....	6	84	4
Sunbury .....		5	
Victoria .....		2	
Westmorland .....		10	
York .....		4	
Total .....	7	145	5

## APPENDIX NO. 3.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

List of the Names of Candidates for Commissions in the Active Militia, who have obtained Certificates at the School of Gunnery, during the year 1870.

Rank and Name.	First Class Certificate and Date.	Second Class Certificate and Date.	Regimental Divisions.
Armstrong, Gunner William C.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	S. R. Lanark.]
Beaty, Private Robert Henry.....	.....	29th March, 1870..	Halton.
Beaven, Lieutenant James Herbert..	29th March, 1870.....	.....	Toronto.
Beaumont, Ensign Herbert.....	26th May, 1870.....	.....	do
Bell, Ensign William Henry.....	.....	29th March, 1870.....	S. R. Victoria.
Brokvoski, Lieutenant Edwin.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	N. R. Simcoe.
Bugbee, Gunner Joseph.....	26th May, 1870.....	.....	Toronto.
Bullen, Captain William F.....	do do.....	.....	W. R. Middlesex.
Burrows, Bombardier Josiah J.....	do do.....	.....	Ottawa.
Cotton, Lieutenant John.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	do
Daville, First Lieutenant Robert S..	.....	26th May, 1870.....	Hamilton.
Dewar, Second Lieutenant William..	.....	do do.....	do
Deynard, Co'or-Sergeant David.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	Prince Edward.
Dixon, Gunner Jonathan B.....	26th May, 1870.....	.....	W. R. Northumberland
Ellis, Ensign Warring.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	Peel.
Emmerson, Gunner William J.....	.....	26th May, 1870.....	E. R. Hastings.
Everitt, Gunner John E.....	.....	do do.....	Toronto.
Fox, Private, Thomas W.....	.....	26th January, 1870..	Halton.
Grant, Gunner Joseph A.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	Frontenac.
Grantham, Private Charles Henry..	29th March, 1870.....	.....	Toronto.
Harper, Sergeant-Major Henry F...	26th May, 1870..	.....	do
Lee, Gunner John A.....	29th March, 1870.....	.....	W. R. Hastings.
Lyon-Fellows, Lieutenant Charles..	26th January, 1870..	.....	Ottawa.
MacDonald, Sgt.-Major Archibald H.	26th May, 1870.....	.....	S. R. Wellington
MacDonald, Sergt.-Major Albert A..	do do.....	.....	do do
Mahoney, Gunner James.....	do do.....	.....	E. R. Elgin.
Martin, Bombardier Thompson S.....	.....	29th March, 1870.....	Toronto.
Mitchell, Corporal James B.....	29th March, 1870.....	.....	S. R. Leeds.
Moran, Gunner John B.....	26th May, 1870.....	.....	W. R. Hastings.
McConnell, Corporal James.....	.....	29th March, 1870.....	E. R. York.
McLean, Sergeant William.....	29th March, 1870.....	.....	W. R. Durham.
Nesbitt, Captain Arthur.....	do do.....	.....	Peel.
Norwich, Bombardier Henry.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	Toronto.
Pickering, Gunner James F.....	.....	26th May, 1870.....	E. R. York.
Polkinghorne, Gunner John A.....	29th March, 1870.....	.....	W. R. Northumberland.
Pooler, Sergeant John F.....	do do.....	.....	Toronto.
Robertson, Gunner James.....	26th May, 1870.....	.....	E. R. York.
Robinson, Sergeant-Major J.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	Peel.
Ross, Gunner Hugh.....	26th May, 1870.....	.....	E. R. York.
Rutherford, Gunner Samuel G.....	do do.....	.....	do
Swanson, Sergeant John.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	Lincoln.
Wade, Captain Thomas A.....	26th May, 1870.....	.....	Toronto.
Wilson, Gunner Archibald.....	.....	26th January, 1870.....	Lincoln.
Wiley, Sergeant William.....	26th January, 1870..	.....	do



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

First Class Certificates .....	33
Second Class do .....	11
Grand Total Certificates for the Year 1870 .....	44

RESUMÉ.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Regimental Divisions.	ACTIVE MILITIA.		Number of persons attending the School of Gunnery, on the 31st December, 1870.
	First Class Certificates.	Second Class Certificates.	
Brant .....			None, School closed the 26th of May, 1870.
Brockville .....	1		
Bruce .....	1		
Carleton .....	2		
Dundas .....	8	4	
Durham .....	3	1	
Elgin .....	1		
Essex .....	4		
Frontenac .....	1		
Glengarry .....	1		
Grey .....		1	
Halton .....	1	2	
Hamilton .....	2	2	
Hastings .....	18	4	
Huron .....	4		
Kingston .....	1		
Lambton .....	4		
Lanark .....	4		
Leeds .....	3		
Lennox .....	7		
Lincoln .....	7	2	
London .....	4		
Middlesex .....	2		
Niagara .....	1		
Northumberland .....	9		
Ontario .....	1		
Ottawa .....	6		
Peel .....	4		
Peterborough .....	1		
Prescott .....	1		
Prince Edward .....	2		
Simcoe .....	10	1	
Toronto .....	61	6	
Victoria .....		1	
Welland .....	3		
Wellington .....	3		
York .....	11	2	
Grand Total .....	192	26	

E. ST. G. SMYTH, Major,  
Superintendent, Schools of Military Instruction.

Montreal, 9th February, 1871.

## APPENDIX NO. 4.

LIST of Officers of the Active Militia, and of Candidates for Commissions therein, who have obtained Certificates from Boards of Examiners, during the year 1870.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	First class Certificate.	Second Class Certificate.
Adams, Sergeant George .....	42nd Battalion .....	.....	18th October, 1870.
Ackers, Ensign John .....	49th do .....	.....	26th October, 1870.
Anderson, Captain Charles .....	49th do .....	26th October, 1870 .....	.....
Bradley, Lieutenant Joseph A. ....	42nd do .....	18th October, 1870 .....	.....
Bonter, Lieutenant Shuter Smith ..	49th do .....	.....	26th October, 1870.
Braden, Captain Samuel .....	45th do .....	.....	24th, November, 1870.
Boswell, Ensign Charles M. ....	40th do .....	24th November, 1870 .....	.....
Boulter, Captain George Henry .....	49th do .....	26th October, 1870 .....	.....
Coombs, Harry Lovell .....	.....	.....	2nd August, 1870.
Conley, Captain Thomas .....	43rd do .....	.....	18th October, 1870.
Carson, Ensign John .....	43rd do .....	.....	do do
Courtney, Sergeant Joseph .....	41st do .....	.....	do do
Clarke, Ensign James D. ....	15th do .....	.....	26th October, 1870.
Clarke, Color Sergeant J. M. ....	15th do .....	.....	do do
Clemes, Ensign John P. ....	46th do .....	.....	24th November, 1870.
Caverley, Lieut. John .....	49th do .....	.....	26th October, 1870.
Crozier, Lieutenant John A. G. ....	15th do .....	26th October, 1870 .....	.....
Crozier, Captain L. N. Fitzroy .....	15th dc .....	do do .....	.....
Carruthers, Lieutenant Hutchinson.	49th do .....	do do .....	.....
Cummings, Major James .....	49th do .....	do do .....	.....
Dickson, Lieutenant G. D. ....	15th do .....	.....	26th October, 1870.
Dingwall, Captain Roderick .....	46th do .....	.....	24th November, 1870.
Day, Captain Henry Wright .....	Gar. Bat. Artillery .....	.....	26th October, 1870.
Davy, Lieutenant K. P. ....	15th Battalion .....	.....	do do
Edwards, Sergeant William .....	Gananoque B. G. A. ....	.....	18th October, 1870.
Elliott, Major Charles .....	40th Battalion .....	24th November, 1870 .....	.....
Finlay, Sergeant Andrew Pitcards ..	43rd do .....	.....	18th October, 1870.
Ferguson, Color-Sergeant William S.	56th do .....	.....	do do
Fraser, Captain Allan .....	42nd do .....	.....	do do
Foster, Ensign Theodore .....	49th do .....	.....	26th October, 1870.
Francis, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles.	Gar. Batt. Artillery .....	.....	do do
Fidlar, Lieutenant Robert Potts .....	49th Battalion .....	26th October, 1870 .....	.....
Guillett, Ensign George .....	40th do .....	.....	24th October, 1870.
Gifford, Captain Charles .....	40th do .....	24th November, 1870 .....	.....
Green, Captain William J. ....	57th do .....	do do .....	.....
Helmer, Captain William Zeamen ..	43rd do .....	.....	18th October, 1870.
Henderson, H. C. ....	15th do .....	.....	26th October, 1870.
Henderson, Private H. L. ....	15th do .....	.....	do do
Howard, Sergeant John .....	57th do .....	.....	24th November, 1870.
Henderson, Ensign Fred. G. A. ....	15th do .....	.....	26th October, 1870.
Harrison, Lieutenant John .....	49th do .....	26th October, 1870 .....	.....
Hughes, Sergeant Samuel .....	45th do .....	24th November, 1870 .....	.....
Henderson, Captain L. H. ....	15th do .....	26th October, 1870 .....	.....
Hughes, Ensign John .....	45th do .....	24th November, 1870 .....	.....
Hurst, Sergeant-Major Jas. S. ....	49th do .....	26th October, 1870 .....	.....
Kidd, Lieutenant Thomas A. ....	56th do .....	.....	18th October, 1870.
Killock, Sergeant William M. ....	42nd do .....	.....	do do
Keele, Sergeant George .....	45th do .....	24th November, 1870 .....	.....
Kennedy, Lieutenant Joseph H. ....	57th do .....	do do .....	.....

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—List of Candidates for Commissions, &c.—Continued.

Rank and Name.	Comps.	First Class Certificate.	Second Class Certificate.
Lennox, James Henry . . . . .	49th do . . . . .		26th October, 1870.
Lister, Lieutenant Jas. H. . . . .	15th do . . . . .	26th October, 1870 . . . . .	
Morgan, Captain Ira . . . . .	43rd do . . . . .		18th October, 1870.
Mitchell, Sergeant George H. . . . .	Gananoque B. Artil. . . . .		do do
Mackie, Captain James . . . . .	15th Battalion . . . . .	26th October, 1870 . . . . .	
Mason, Lieutenant William . . . . .	45th do . . . . .	do do . . . . .	
McElroy, Sergeant-Major David . . . . .	43rd do . . . . .		October 18th, 1870.
MacDonald, Ensign Angus H. . . . .	40th do . . . . .		24th November, 1870.
McCaughey, Color-Sergeant John . . . . .	40th do . . . . .		do do
McDermid, Captain John . . . . .	46th do . . . . .	24th November, 1870 . . . . .	
McLean, Sergeant William . . . . .	45th do . . . . .	do do . . . . .	
Phillips, Ensign W. M. . . . .	41st do . . . . .		18th October, 1870.
Pike, Sergeant W. . . . .	15th do . . . . .		26th October, 1870.
Preston, Captain Isaac . . . . .	46th do . . . . .		24th November, 1870.
Roblin, Sergeant W. B. . . . .	15th do . . . . .		26th October, 1870.
Robertson, Lieutenant Alexander . . . . .	15th do . . . . .	26th October, 1870 . . . . .	
Robson, Captain J. J. . . . .	45th do . . . . .	24th November, 1870 . . . . .	
Rogers, Captain H. C. . . . .	57th do . . . . .	do do . . . . .	
Rawe, Captain George D. . . . .	49th do . . . . .	26th October, 1870 . . . . .	
Snarham, Color-Sergeant Thomas W. . . . .	42nd do . . . . .		15th October, 1870.
Sheffield, Sergeant Edward Hail . . . . .	41st do . . . . .		do do
Searle, Ensign George . . . . .	47th do . . . . .		24th November, 1870.
Strange, Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. . . . .	District Paymaster . . . . .	26th October, 1870 . . . . .	
Stewart, Ensign George McK. . . . .	15th Battalion . . . . .	26th October, 1870 . . . . .	
Scott, Captain William . . . . .	45th do . . . . .	24th November, 1870 . . . . .	
Thrasher, Sergeant Gilbert . . . . .	15th do . . . . .		26th October, 1870.
Taylor, Ensign John . . . . .	45th do . . . . .	24th November, 1870 . . . . .	
Vandervoort, Captain Benjamin H. . . . .	49th do . . . . .	26th October, 1870 . . . . .	
Wittet, George . . . . .			2nd August, 1870.
Weatherley, Ensign Henry Stuart . . . . .	Civil Service Rifle Co . . . . .		18th October, 1870.
Walker, Color-Sergeant Robert . . . . .	42nd Battalion . . . . .		do do
Warren, Sergeant John . . . . .	45th do . . . . .	24th November, 1870 . . . . .	
Washington, Private Walter . . . . .	45th do . . . . .	do do . . . . .	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Armstrong, Captain Christopher . . . . .	53rd Battalion . . . . .		27th September, 1870.
Felton, Captain Edward P. . . . .	Sherbrooke B. G. A. . . . .	27th September, 1870 . . . . .	
Hatton, Lieutenant George W. . . . .	3rd Battalion . . . . .	do do . . . . .	
Hodge, Lieutenant Allan T. . . . .	58th do . . . . .		27th September, 1870.
Loomis, Lieutenant Daniel . . . . .	53rd do . . . . .		do do
Rioux, Captain George E. . . . .	53rd do . . . . .		do do
Weyland, Lieutenant William W. . . . .	58th do . . . . .	27th September, 1870 . . . . .	
Willis, Captain William C. . . . .	53rd do . . . . .	do do . . . . .	
Whitcher, Lieutenant Arthur H. . . . .	53rd do . . . . .		27th September, 1870.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	First Class Certificate.	Second Class Certificate.
Arnold, Oliver Rosewell .....	74th Battalion .....	17th October, 1870...	
Berton, Ensign George Kerr .....	62nd do .....		17th October, 1870.
Beer, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin B. ....	74th do .....	17th October, 1870...	
Blane, Sergeant-Major Arbuthnot .....	62nd do .....	do do .....	
Cameron, Lieutenant Hugh .....	73rd do .....		20th August, 1870.
Ferguson, Lieut.-Colonel Daniel.....	73rd do .....	19th August, 1870 ...	19th August, 1870.
Fenton, Lieutenant William.....	73rd do .....		20th August, 1870.
Fraser, Lieutenant Alexander M.....	73rd do .....		do do
Loggie, Ensign Peter .....	73rd do .....		19th August, 1870.
Lindsay, Lieutenant David B. ....	74th do .....		17th October, 1870.
Lovett, Lieutenant Arthur Wellesley	62nd do .....	17th October, 1870 ...	
McCully, Lieutenant Samuel W. ....	73rd do .....	19th August, 1870 ...	
Phinney, Lieutenant Harvey.....	73rd do .....		20th August, 1870.
Patterson, Captain James .....	73rd do .....		19th August, 1870.
Ramsay, Captain Alexander R. ....	73rd do .....	19th August, 1870 ...	19th August, 1870.
Ray, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. ....	62nd do .....	17th October, 1870 ...	17th October, 1870.
Scovil, Lieutenant Thomas Lee.....	74th do .....		do do
Shanklin, Captain S. J. ....	2nd St. John R. M. ....	17th October, 1870 ...	
Thurgar, Major J. Vennor .....	62nd Battalion .....	do do .....	
Wetmore, Captain David P .....	74th do .....	do do .....	do do

STATEMENT

MADE BY

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE

ACT 31 VICTORIA, CAP. 48, SEC. 14.

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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.*

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1871.



## INDEX.

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	Page.
Ætna Fire.....	25
Ætna Life.....	25
Agricultural, Watertown.....	4
Agricultural, Canada.....	15
Atlantic.....	18
British America.....	4
Briton Medical.....	27
Canada.....	5
Commercial.....	6
Connecticut.....	24
Edinburgh.....	21
Equitable.....	27
Guardian.....	19
Hartford.....	7
Imperial.....	22
Lancashire.....	17
Life, of Scotland.....	7
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	7
London.....	15
London and Lancashire.....	27
National.....	20
New York.....	16
North British.....	16
Northern.....	14
Phoenix.....	12
Phoenix Mutual.....	26
Provincial.....	8
Quebec.....	20
Queen.....	9
Reliance.....	22
Royal.....	18
Scottish Amicable.....	10

---

---

Scottish Fire.....	12
Scottish Imperial.....	10
Scottish Provident.....	12
Scottish Provincial.....	24
Standard.....	21
Star.....	27
Sun.....	27
Travelers.....	22
Union.....	11
Western.....	13
Summary of the Fire Insurance Business in Canada.....	26
Summary of the Life and Accident Assurance Business in Canada.....	30
Summary of the Inland Marine Business in Canada.....	31



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STATEMENT

MADE BY

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT 31 VICT., CAP. 48, SEC. 15.

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LIST of Insurance Companies licenséd to do business in Canada under the Act the twenty-third

Name of the Company.	General Agent, Manager or Secretary.
The <i>Ætna Insurance Company</i> .....	Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal.
The <i>Ætna Life Insurance Company</i> of Hartford, Connecticut ..	S. Pedlar & Co., do do
The <i>Agricultural Insurance Company</i> .....	Henry Clinton, do do
The <i>Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association</i> of Canada, Lon- don, Ontario .....	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London...
The <i>Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company</i> of Albany, N. Y.	H. C. Allen, General Agent, Brantford.
The <i>British America Assurance Company</i> of Toronto .....	T. W. Birchall, Managing Director,
The <i>Briton Medical and General Life Association</i> , London, Eng.	Jas. B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal
The <i>Canada Life Assurance Company</i> of Hamilton .....	A. G. Ramsey, Manager, Hamilton....
The <i>Commercial Union Assurance Company</i> of London, England	Morland, Watson, & Co., General Agents Montreal.....
The <i>Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company</i> of Hartford, Connecticut .....	Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal.
The <i>Edinburgh Life Assurance Company</i> .....	H. C. Higgins, Secretary, Toronto .....
The <i>Equitable Life Insurance Society</i> of the United States, N. Y.	R. W. Gale, Manager, Montreal .....
The <i>Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Company</i> , London, Eng..	T. R. Simms and Geo. Denholm, General Agents, Montreal.....
The <i>Hartford Fire Insurance Company</i> of Hartford, Connecticut.	Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal.
The <i>Imperial Insurance Company</i> , London, England.....	Rintoul, Bros., General Agents, Montreal
The <i>Lancashire Insurance Company</i> .....	William Hobbs, Genl. Agent, Montreal.
The <i>Life Association</i> of Scotland.....	Péter Wardlaw, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The <i>Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company</i> .....	G. F. C. Smith, Secretary, Montreal ...
The <i>London Assurance Corporation</i> .....	Romeo H. Stephens, Gen. Agt., Montr <sup>l</sup> .
The <i>London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company</i> .....	Thomas Simpson, Gen. Agent, Montreal
The <i>National Life Insurance Company</i> of the United States of America.....	Livingston, Moore & Co., General Agents, Toronto.....
The <i>New York Life Insurance Company</i> .....	Walter Burke, General Agent, Montreal
The <i>North British and Mercantile Insurance Company</i> .....	Macdougall & Davidson, General Agents Montreal.....
The <i>Northern Assurance Company</i> of London and Aberdeen ...	Taylor, Bros., General Agents, Montreal
The <i>Phoenix Fire Assurance Company</i> of London, England.....	Gillespie, Moffatt, & Co., General Agents, Montreal .....
The <i>Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.</i> , of Hartford, Connecticut	A. R. Berthune, Gen. Agent, Montreal.
The <i>Provincial Insurance Company</i> of Canada.....	Arthur Harvey, Manager, Toronto .....
The <i>Quebec Fire Assurance Company</i> .....	W. L. Fisher, Secretary, Quebec .....
The <i>Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company</i> .....	A. M. Forbes, Gen. Agent, Montreal...
The <i>Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society</i> , London, England.	James Grant, Manager, Montreal .....
The <i>Royal Insurance Company</i> .....	H. L. Routh, Chief Agent, Montreal ...
The <i>Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society</i> .....	James Nelson, General Agent, Montreal
The <i>Scottish Fire Insurance Company</i> (Limited) .....	Oswald, Brothers, General Agents, do
The <i>Scottish Imperial Insurance Company</i> .....	H. J. Johnston, Genl. Agent, Montreal.
The <i>Scottish Provident Institution</i> .....	Oswald, Bros., General Agents, do
The <i>Scottish Provincial Assurance Company</i> .....	George Wm. Ford, Secretary, Montreal.
The <i>Standard Life Assurance Company</i> .....	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal .....
The <i>Star Life Assurance Society</i> of England .....	Joseph Gregory, General Agent, Toronto
The <i>Sun Insurance Company</i> of Montreal.....	.....
The <i>Travelers Insurance Company</i> of Hartford, Connecticut ..	T. E. Foster, General Agent, Montreal ..
The <i>Union Mutual Life Insurance Company</i> of Maine .....	B. R. Corwin, Gen. Agent, St. John, N.B
The <i>Western Assurance Company</i> of Toronto.....	Bern, Haldan, Secretary, Toronto .....

respecting Insurance Companies, (31 Vict., cap. 48,) published in accordance with section thereof.

Amount of Deposit.	For whose security deposited.	Description of Insurance business for which licensed.
\$53,289; viz: \$4,923 cash, and \$48,510 bank stock ....	Canadian policy holders	Fire and Inland Marine.
\$140,000 United States 5-20 bonds .....	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$65,118; viz: \$54,600, United States bonds, \$10,618 cash .....	Canadian policy holders	Fire.
\$25,000 cash .....	.....	Fire.
\$0,000; viz: \$60,00 U. States 10-40 bonds, \$20,000 cash.	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$50,000 cash .....	.....	Fire and Inland Marine.
\$100,343 cash .....	Canadian policy holders	Life.
\$50,000 cash .....	.....	Life.
\$150,956; viz: \$100,343 cash, and \$50,613 Canada 5's .....	Canadian policy holders	Fire and Life.
\$140,000 United States 5-20 bonds .....	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$150,515, cash .....	Canadian policy holders	Life.
\$100,000 cash .....	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$100,343 cash .....	Canadian policy holders	Fire.
\$130,000 United States 5-20 bonds .....	do do	Fire.
\$100,067; viz: \$1,400 Canada 6 per cents; \$48,667 Canada 5 per cents; \$50,000 cash .....	do do	Fire.
\$100,000 cash .....	do do	Fire.
\$150,000 cash .....	do do	Life.
\$150,693; viz: \$50,000 cash, \$62,293, Canada 5's., and \$38,400 Canada 6's .....	do do	Fire and Life.
\$150,000; viz: \$50,127 Canada 5's, and \$99,873 cash .....	do do	Fire and Life.
\$72,756 cash .....	do do	Life.
\$67,567 cash .....	do do	Life.
\$100,000 United States gold bonds .....	do do	Life.
\$150,253; viz: \$50,000 cash, and \$100,253 Canada 5 per cent. consols .....	do do	Fire and Life.
\$100,000; viz: \$85,833 cash, \$12,167 Canada 5's., and \$2,000 Canada 6's .....	do do	Fire.
\$100,297; viz: \$50,171 cash, and \$50,126, Canada 5's .....	do do	Fire.
\$130,000 United States 5-20 bonds .....	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$23,070 cash .....	.....	Fire and Inland Marine.
\$100,000 cash .....	.....	Fire.
\$151,100; viz: \$100,000 cash, and \$51,100 Canada 5's .....	Canadian policy holders	Fire and Life.
\$100,000 cash .....	do do	Life.
\$150,515; viz: \$96,982 cash, and \$53,533 Canada 5's .....	do do	Fire and Life.
\$150,000 cash .....	Policy holders generally	Life.
\$100,000 Canada, 6s .....	Canadian policy holders	Fire.
\$57,347, cash .....	do do	Fire.
\$100,343, cash .....	do do	Life.
\$150,789; viz: 100,343 cash, and \$50,446 Canada 6's .....	do do	Fire and Life.
\$150,000 cash .....	do do	Life.
\$100,343 cash .....	do do	Life.
\$50,000 .....	do do	Life.
\$140,000, United States 5-20 bonds .....	Policy holders generally	Life and Accident.
\$100,000, United States 6's of 1881 .....	do do	Life.
\$50,000 cash .....	.....	Fire and Inland Marine.

JOHN LANGTON,  
Auditor.

STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE  
BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
Premiums accrued in agents hands not received by Company . . . . .	9,670	20
1. Total premiums received during the year, in Canada . . . . .	5,431	20
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year, in in Canada . . . . .	2,250	
3. Amount of said policies . . . . .	2,261,200	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada . . . . .	2,019,100	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada . . . . .	2	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year . . . . .	100	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the un- earned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year . . . . .	2,510	20
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz.: 40 per cent. of the year's re- ceipts . . . . .	12,600	20
9. Deposit in U. S. Bonds . . . . .	54,500	00
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock . . . . .	1,518	75
11. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada . . . . .	4,150	00
12. Assets of the Company . . . . .	550,847	57
13. Liabilities of the Company . . . . .	9,489	00
14. Amount of total policies in force . . . . .	80,000	00
15. Amount of Capital Stock . . . . .	100,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon . . . . .	100,000	00
17. Total premiums received in the year in all countries . . . . .	242,400	35
18. Number of policies, new or renewals, issued by the Company in the year in all countries . . . . .	32,497	00
19. Amount of the above policies . . . . .	39,196,560	00
20. Amount of the year's losses, viz.:		
Losses paid (all countries) . . . . .	156,800	01
Losses due and unpaid . . . . .	none	
Losses adjusted and not due . . . . .	none	
Losses in suspense awaiting further proof, estimated at . . . . .	9,450	00
Losses resisted . . . . .	none	
21. All other claims against the Company . . . . .	39	00
22. Amount of premiums earned during the year . . . . .	180,960	10
23. Amount of premiums unearned during the year . . . . .	214,688	34
24. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada . . . . .	5,431	20
Less 25 per cent . . . . .	4,073	40
Less also the amount of losses paid . . . . .	100	00
25. Balance to be deposited in conformity with sec. 6 of the Act . . . . .	3,973	40
(Deposited 24th Jan., 1871) . . . . .	\$4,000	
26. Interest to be deposited . . . . .	1,518	75
27. Actually deposited against the two preceding items . . . . .	1,518	75
28. Date of the statement, Jan. 1st, 1871.		

Kingston.

ISAAC MUNSON,  
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY TO  
30TH JUNE, 1870.—FIRE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada . . . . .	114,377	20
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada . . . . .	7,005	

	\$	cts.
3. Amount of said policies.....	12,530,097	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	10,584,788	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	133	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	61,636	48
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	27,953	81
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 65 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	115,176	13
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz. : 35 per cent. of the year's receipts (This proportion is in excess of the average of 35 years.)	40,032	03
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	50,750	00
11. Municipal debentures and interest.....	56,403	35
Mortgages on real estate.....	105,284	25
Real estate owned in Canada.....	12,663	96
Miscellaneous do.....	42,964	81
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	53,595	44
12. Assets of the Company.....	321,661	81
13. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities (see No. 8 above,) in current risks.....	53,244	95
15. Amount of Capital Stock.....	400,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon.....	200,000	00
JOHN EVANS Acct.	G. P. RIDOUT, Gov. B. A. A. Co.	

### INLAND MARINE,

	\$	cts.
Amount of losses paid during the year.....	30,098	24
Losses adjusted and not due.....	2,046	71
Losses the payment of which is resisted by reason of fraud.....	5,000	00
Amount of premiums earned for the past year.....	39,295	71
Amount of premiums unearned for the past year.....	16,297	60
Number of policies issued during the year.....	2,326	
Amount of " ".....	4,416,701	00
Amount at risk at date of statement.....	565,700	00

T. W. BIRCHALL,  
Manager.

Toronto, 6th Jan. 1871.

### STATEMENT OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

To 1st AUGUST, 1870.

	\$	cts.
Assets of the Company.....	1,090,098	50
Liabilities of the Company.....	897,206	97
Amount of Capital Stock.....	1,000,000	00
Amount paid thereon.....	125,000	00
Total premiums received during the year.....	203,922	03
Number of policies issued during the year.....	1,062	
Amount of policies issued during the year.....	1,584,456	00

	\$	cts.
Number of claims from death during the year.....		41
Amount of said claims .....	87,977	32
Expenses of Management, Agency, &c.....	43,510	46
Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	203,922	03
Number of policies issued during the year in Canada .....		1,062
Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	1,584,456	00
Amount at risk on total policies issued during the year in Canada.....	6,404,437	56
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year. ....		41
Amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year by death.....		87,977 32

A. G. RAMSAY,  
Manager.

Hamilton, 1st August, 1870.

**STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.—LIFE BUSINESS.**

To 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

	\$	cts.
Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	21,221	00
Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....		60
Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	105,363	00
Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	782,487	00
Number of policies that have become claims during the year in Canada. ....		3
Amount of policies that have become claims during the year in Canada..	26,766	00
Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	25,793	00
Amount of claims in suspense in Canada (waiting claimant).....		973 00
Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		None.
Deposit Dominion Stock.....	100,343	00

**FIRE BUSINESS.**

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	86,371	67
2. Number of policies new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada .....		4,169
3. Amount of the said policies.....	9,135,173	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	7,269,209	40
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada .....		88
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	45,035	90
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	2,786	36
Amount of losses in Canada resisted for reason of fraud.....	1,000	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada being, the un-earned premiums of last year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	84,579	21
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent. of the year's receipts.	34,548	67
10. Deposits in Canadian Securities, viz : Canada 5 per cents.....	50,613	00

JAMES ROSE,  
MORLAND, WATSON & Co.,  
General Agents.

Montreal, 2nd February, 1871.

## STATEMENT OF THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

	\$	cts.
The amount of capital stock is .....	1,000,000	00
The amount paid up is .....	1,000,000	00
Cash on hand and in bank .....	42,873	39
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission .....	186,142	60
Loans on bond and mortgage, 1st loan .....	537,325	79
Real estate unencumbered .....	344,135	08
Rents and interest accrued .....	17,267	17
Stocks and bonds .....	1,609,775	36
Losses either unadjusted or adjusted and not due .....	162,992	28
Unpaid dividends .....	620	00
Premiums in Canada during the year .....	75,229	27
Losses in Canada during the year .....	35,726	37
Unadjusted losses in Canada (awaiting maturity) .....	6,863	00

GEORGE L CHASE, President,  
J. D. BROWNE, Secretary.

ROBERT WOOD,  
General Agent.

Montreal, 25th January, 1871.

## STATEMENT BY THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received or receivable in Canada during the year ending 5th April, 1870, the date of the last balance .....	129,828	37
NOTE.—These are the full annual premiums stipulated in the policies in force at the end of the year as mentioned under head three below. The cash bonus or profits paid or allowed to the policy holders for the year, have not been deducted.		
2. Number and amount of policies issued or issuable in Canada during year .....	327 for	432,982 46
3. Amount at risk in total policies in force in Canada at 5th April, 1870, that is, the sums assured by such policies .....	3,927,272	17
4. Number and amount of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year .....	14 for	33,616 56
5. Amount of these and previous losses in Canada paid during the year...	26,530	68
6. Amount of claims in Canada in suspense at 5th April, 1870, that is, not proved or not payable at that date, but all since paid .....	12,682	53
7. Losses in Canada, the payment of which is resisted .....	None.	

PETER WARDLAW,  
Chief Agent.

Montreal, 16th January, 1871.

## STATEMENT OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Capital.....£2,000,000 Sterling.

CANADIAN FIRE BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1, Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....		273,303	38
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada .....	13,457		

	\$	cts.
3. Amount of the said policies .....	27,184,034	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	23,923,264	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada .....	254	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year .....	251,405	24
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	36,405	16
Amount of losses in Canada resisted—reason why: Fraud and misrepresentation .....	12,050	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	278,541	38
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	109,321	37
9. Deposit in foreign securities.....		None.
10. Deposit in Dominion stocks.....	150,693	33
11. Other Canadian investments :—		
Government securities owned not deposited .....	1,200	00
Municipal debentures .....	6,000	50
Mortgages on real estate .....	22,200	00
Real estate owned in Canada .....	43,304	23
Miscellaneous .....	138,825	98

CANADIAN LIFE BUSINESS.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	7,597	44
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	29	
3. Amount of the said policies .....	34,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	249,760	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada .....	4	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada .....	5,400	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	5,650	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....		None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted .....		None.

G. F. C. SMITH,  
Secretary.

Montreal, 31st January, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.  
FIRE BUSINESS—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1870.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	97,633	18
2. Number of policies, new issued during the year.....	2837	
Do renewals.....	6197	9,034
3. Amount of the said policies.....	7,660,992	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada about.....	7,000,000	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	110	
6. Amount of losses paid during the year.....	68,006	98
Do in suspense (all now paid).....	5,627	00
Do resisted.....	5,200	00
(\$2,000 never indebted, Court decides in Company's favour.....		
2,000 fraud not tried yet.....		
1,200 do verdict against Co. for \$700).....		



	\$	cts.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, viz: the unearned premiums of the previous year and 65 per cent. of the present year's receipts . . . . .	98,431	40
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 35 per cent. of the present year's receipts . . . . .	34,171	61
(If the net premiums only be taken, <i>i. e.</i> , premiums received, less those paid for re-insurance, this liability is only . . . \$33,411 64		
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock . . . . .	20,100	00
11. City of Toronto Debentures owned . . . . .	4,400	00
Mortgages on Real Estate . . . . .	675	01
Real Estate owned . . . . .	20,848	00
Miscellaneous Securities . . . . .	12,700	00
Cash in hand and in course of transmission . . . . .	11,782	39

## INLAND MARINE BUSINESS.

Note.—It is extremely difficult to say what is Inland and what Ocean Marine business. The following figures are approximately correct.

Amount of losses paid during the year . . . . .	\$34,007	06
Viz., \$24,017.86 on account of current year, and \$9,989.20 on account of previous year's losses . . . . .		
Amount of losses due and unpaid . . . . .	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due . . . . .	None.	
Losses in suspense . . . . .	866	69
Losses resisted . . . . .	400	00
Craft lost for want of a crew on board when anchored away from land.		

ARTHUR HARVEY,  
Manager.

Toronto, 22nd December, 1870.

## STATEMENT OF THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## FIRE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada . . . . .	\$106,616	53
2. Number of policies new including renewals issued during the year in Canada . . . . .	2,919	
3. Amount of the said policies . . . . .	6,303,775	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada . . . . .	9,623,168	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada . . . . .	72	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year . . . . .	56,251	19
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense . . . . .	42,408	95
Amount of losses in Canada resisted for fraud . . . . .	700	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year . . . . .	101,589	18
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts . . . . .	42,646	61
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock . . . . .	100,000	00
Canada 5 per cents . . . . .	51,100	00
14. Mortgages on real estate . . . . .	24,124	55
Cash in Bank and in hand in Quebec and Ontario. No returns from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick agencies . . . . .	36,386	39

## LIFE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	11,463	24
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....26		
3. Amount of the said policies.....	33,566	67
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	394,080	09
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada....1		
6. Amount of the said policy.....	20,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	Nil.	
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	20,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	Nil.	
11. Deposit in Dominion stock.....	151,100	00
12. Mortgages on real estate.....	24,124	55
Cash in bank and in hand in Quebec, and Ontario; no returns from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick agencies.....	36,386	39

A. M. FORBES,  
Recording Secretary.

Montreal, 6th February, 1871.

## STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada to 31st December, 1870.....	12,124	74
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....30		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	41,366	69
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	446,718	31
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	None.	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	None.	
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	None.	
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.	
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	150,000	00

Date of the statement, 26th January, 1871.

JAMES NELSON,  
General Agent.

Montreal, 26th January, 1871.

## STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

To THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

## FIRE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....\$	22,367	64
2. Number of policies new, including renewals issued during year in Canada.....1,549		
3. Amount of the said policies.....	4,233,068	00
4. Amount at risk in all policies in force in Canada.....	3,103,146	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....25		

	\$	cts.
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	17,134	39
7. Amount of losses in Canada in suspense .....	10,000	00
8. Amount of losses in Canada resisted on account of fraud .....	5,000	00
9. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of previous years, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the year.....	17,079	20
10. Deposit in Canadian securities, viz : Canada 6 per cent.....	57,347	21
11. Cash in bank and in hand in Canada .....	6,408	49
12. Balances in hand of agents and miscellaneous.....	1,356	25
Additional statement in consideration of deposit being under \$100,000		
Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....	22,367	64
Less 25% \$5,591.91 and losses paid \$17,134.79 .....	22,726	70
Balance to the contra, \$350.06.....		

H. J. JOHNSTON,  
Secretary.

Montreal, 31st January, 1871.

## STATEMENT OF THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

### LIFE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	82,303	54
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	278	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	441,400	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	1,909,150	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	4	
6. Amount of said policies.....	6,200	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	6,200	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada .....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted .....	None.	
10. Deposit in United States bonds 1881.....	100,000	00
11. Deposit in Canadian securities.....	None.	
12. Mortgages on real estate .....	2,361,412	72
13. Assets of the Company.....	5,295,233	27
14. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....	51,400	00
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	4,600,901	36
16. Premium reserve 4 per cent. based on combined experience .....		
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	1,555,675	21
20. Number of policies issued by the Company.....	4,600	
21. Amount of said policies.....	10,878,530	00
22. Amount of policies become claims .....	264,215	00
23. Amount of policies in all countries... ..	36,008,360	00
24. Expense of management, agencies, &c., &c. ....	234,149	55

HENRY CROCKER, President.

Boston, 3rd February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION  
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.—TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	7,897	97
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada..... 27		
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	51,708	38
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	273,677	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.... 1		
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	1,946	67
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	3,893	34
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....		Nil.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		Nil.
10. Deposit in foreign securities.....		Nil.
11. Deposit in Dominion stock.....	100,343	68
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	1,233	47

JAMES KIDD OSWALD,  
Of the firm Oswald Brothers,  
General Agents.

Montreal, 10th February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS, ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during nine months in Canada.....	12,542	72
2. Number of policies issued during nine months in Canada..... 611		
3. Amount of the said policies.....	2,299,065	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,504,585	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during nine months in Canada..... 8		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during nine months.....	10,626	97
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		Nil.
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....		Nil.
7. Amount of premiums earned during nine months in Canada, being sixty per cent. of the premium receipts for that period.....	7,525	63
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: forty per cent. of the premiums received during nine months.....	5,017	09
10. Deposit in Dominion stock.....	100,000	00
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	5,514	38

W. R. OSWALD,  
One of the Firm of Oswald Brothers.

Montreal, 10th February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	82,643	78
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada..... 2,732		
3. Amount of the said policies.....	3,488,306	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	10,072,078	00

	\$	cts.
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada .....	46	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	128,845	19
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense of this amount, \$55,810 37, are for re-insurances.....	57,310	37
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....		Nil.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	84,018	83
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts of the current year.....	33,057	52
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	50,126	00
Cash.....	50,171	00

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.,  
General Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Montreal, 6th February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO,  
To the 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

FIRE BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	180,730	53
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada .....	11,896	
3. Amount of the said policies .....	17,237,139	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	13,743,380	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada .....	156	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	107,618	89
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	6,815	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted .....		None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	134,164	35
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts .....	72,292	21
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock .....	50,000	00
11. Government Securities owned, not deposited .....	20,000	00
Municipal debentures .....	56,313	08
Mortgages on real estate .....	46,776	17
Real estate owned in Canada .....	21,633	72
Miscellaneous do .....	71,076	92
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	46,355	91
12. Assets of the Company.....	312,155	80
13. Liabilities of the Company, excluding liabilities on current risks....	17,669	64
14. Amount of total policies in force .....	13,743,380	00
15. Amount of Capital Stock .....	400,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon .....	99,040	78
17. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries	180,730	53
18. Number of policies, new or renewals, issued by the Company in the year in all countries .....	11,896	

	\$	cts.
19. Amount of the above policies .....	17,237,139	00
20. Amount of losses paid (all countries) .....	107,618	89
Losses due and unpaid .....	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due .....	None.	
Losses in suspense awaiting further proof .....	6,815	00
21. All other claims against the Company .....	10,854	69
22. Amount of premiums earned during the year .....	134,164	35
23. Amount of premiums unearned during the year .....	72,291	21

INLAND MARINE BUSINESS.

Amount of losses paid during the year .....	36,871	74
Amount of losses due and unpaid .....	None.	
Losses adjusted and not due .....	None.	
Losses in suspense and waiting further proof .....	3,856	59
Losses, the payment of which is resisted .....	None.	
All other claims against the Company .....	None.	
Amount of premiums earned for the past year .....	63,091	29
Amount of premiums unearned for the past year .....	3,626	00
Number of policies issued during the year .....	1,753	
Amount of the said policies .....	4,885,554	00
Amount at risk at date of Statement .....	284,770	00
Losses in Canada paid during the year .....	36,871	74
Losses in Canada adjusted and not due .....	None.	
Do in suspense and waiting for further proof .....	3,856	59
Do the payment of which is resisted .....	None.	
Premiums received in Canada during the year .....	66,717	29
Do earned in Canada during the year .....	63,091	29
Do unearned do do .....	3,626	00

BERNARD HALDAN,  
Secretary.

Toronto, 11 February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS.

To DECEMBER 31st, 1870.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	25,252	70
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada .....	1,586	
3. Amount of the said policies .....	4,392,057	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	3,623,417	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada .....	18	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year .....	2,781	55
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense, claims not received 1870 ..	4,500	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted .....	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year .....	22,397	48

8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent. of the year's receipts.....		\$	cts.
			10,101 22
9. Deposit in cash.....	85,833		
Do Dominion 5 per cents.....	12,167		
Do do 6 per cents.....	2,000		100,000 00
12. Assets of the Company.....		5,496,500	00
17. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries.		1,585,000	00

J. W. TAYLOR,  
Joint Agent.

Montreal, 14th February, 1871.

### STATEMENT OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

#### FIRE BUSINESS.

To THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		56,496	68
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	2079		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		8,103,802	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		6,124,090	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	33		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....		33,221	84
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		15,900	00
Amount of losses resisted.....	None.		
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....		44,971	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz : 40 per cent. of the year's receipts.....		22,598	00
10. Deposit in cash.....	99,873	00	
Do in Dominion stock.....	50,127	00	150,000 00

ROMEO H. STEPHENS,  
Agent.

Montreal, 15th February, 1871.

### STATEMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—FIRE BUSINESS.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

		\$	cts.
Total premium notes received during the year.....		42,776	91
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		71,135	62
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year in Canada.....	12,319		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		10,289,787	00

	\$	cts.
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....		
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada .....	210	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	64,078	10
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	3,500	00
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, (suspected fraud).....	2,500	00
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	25,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada.....	4,500	00
Miscellaneous do .....	500	00
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	12,487	57
Amount required to insure outstanding risks.....	70,000	00
12. Assets of the Company.....	231,242	25
14. Amount of total policies in force.....	34,709	
15. Amount covered by insurance.....	28,195,473	00

D. C. MACDONALD,  
Secretary.

London, 31st December, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	57,175	38
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	429	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	810,300	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,364,300	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada... 3		
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada..... } 7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada..... } 8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....None.	11,500	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....		
10. Deposit in U. S. 6 per cent Bonds.....	100,000	00
13. Assets of the Company.....	15,878,517	70
14. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve.....	618,814	03
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	13,288,500	00
16. Premium Reserve, 4½ per cent., based on American table estimates...		
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	5,753,226	90
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....	9,925	
21. Amount of the said policies.....	27,141,994	84
22. Amount of policies become claims.....	1,395,450	17
23. Amount of policies in all countries.....	111,355,358	57
24. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.....	1,031,382	23

WALTER BURKE,  
General Agent.

Montreal, 13th February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE BUSINESS.

TO THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

1. Total net (i.e. deducting re-insurances) premiums received during the year in Canada.....	\$	cts.
	\$168,500	27



	\$	cts.
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued, during the year in Canada .....	10,151	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	21,642,755	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	16,877,693	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	144	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	115,967	00
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	7,946	70
Amount of losses in Canada resisted.....	None.	
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	158,228	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz: 40 per cent. of the year's receipts .....	67,400	00
9. Deposit in Dominion stock.....	50,800	00
In Canada 5 per cents.....	100,253	00
11. Securities owned, not deposited.....		
Montreal harbor bonds.....	20,000	00
Montreal corporation bonds.....	53,000	00
Mortgages on real estate .....	16,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada .....	62,000	00
Cash in bank and in hand .....	48,988	69

## LIFE BUSINESS—To 30TH NOVEMBER, 1870.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	31,209	62
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	31	
3. Amount of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	59,846	67
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,110,167	31
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	5	
6. Amount of said policies.....	13,675	89
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	18,542	56
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada .....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada.....	None.	
11. For deposit see statement in Fire Branch.		

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

One of the Managing Directors.

MACDOUGALL &amp; DAVIDSON.

General Agents.

Montreal, 17 February, 1871.

## STATEMENT OF THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## FIRE BUSINESS—To 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year.....	34,615	37
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	1,983	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	4,095,789	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	3,661,559	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	42	

	\$	cts.
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	28,212	83
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....	3,000	00
Amount of losses resisted, on account of fraud.....	3,000	00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada.....	33,823	34
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. on the year's receipts.....	13,846	11

WILLIAM HOBBS,

Montreal, 20th February, 1871.

Agent.

## STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	52,620	66
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	497	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	946,250	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	2,122,050	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada..	3	
6. Amount of the said policies.....	5,500	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	5,500	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	none	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	none	
10. Deposit in U. S. 10-40 Bonds.....	60,000	00
11. " cash.....	20,000	00
12. Mortgages on real estate.....	5,300	00
Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....	1,039	38
13. Assets of the Company.....	786,310	84
14. Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve.....	28,000	00
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	623,549	00
16. Reserve rate at 4½ per cent., based on American experience.....		
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company.....	110,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon.....	110,000	09
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	401,750	64
20. Number of policies issued during the year in all countries.....	2,217	
21. Amount of said policies.....	3,737,254	00
22. Amount of policies become claims.....	62,000	00
23. Amount of policies in force in all countries.....	10,089,303	00
24. Expenses of management, agencies, &c.....	107,407	79
25. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....	52,620	66
Less 25 per cent.....	\$13,155	16
Less also the amount of losses paid.....	5,500	00
26. Balance to be deposited, in conformity with Section 6.....	33,965	50

Brantford, 15th Feb., 1871.

H. C. ALLEN,

General Manager.

## STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE BUSINESS—To 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year (less re-insurance).....	238,451	50
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals issued during the year.....	11,990	

	\$	cts.
3. Amount (i. e., sum assured) of the said policies.....	30,910,590	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force.....	27,777,924	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year.....		232
6. Amount of losses paid during the year.....	272,622	21
Amount of losses in suspense.....	29,589	00
Amount of losses resisted.....		2,200 00
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year, being 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the year 1869 and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts for 1870.....	241,352	48
8. Amount of premiums unearned, being 40 per cent. of the receipts of the year 1870.....	95,380	61
9. Deposit in Dominion Stocks.....	150,515	00

LIFE BUSINESS.—TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

1. Total premiums received during the year .....	\$33,365	71
2. Number of policies issued during the year .....		23
3. Amount of said policies .....	45,103	67
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force .....	1,361,471	25
5. Number of policies become claims during the year .....		5
6. Amount of policies become claims .....	9,644	45
7. Amount paid on claims.....	7,211	11
8. Amount of claims in suspense .....	2,433	34
9. Amount of claims resisted .....		None.
10. Deposits in Dominion Stock.....	150,515	00

H. L. ROUTH,  
Chief Agent.

Montreal, 22nd February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

	\$	cts
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	8,780	87
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada .....		442
3. Amount of the said policies .....	2,148,875	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	1,245,275	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada .....		2
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year .....	1,300	00
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		Nil.
Amount of losses in Canada resisted .....		Nil.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 60 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	7,077	48
6. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:—40 per cent. of the year's receipts .....	3,512	35
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock .....	100,313	68

GEORGE DENHOLM,  
One of the Principal Agents.

Montreal, 23rd February 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
To 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	\$17,487	20
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada .....	440	
3. Amount of the said policies .....	741,000	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	804,000	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada .....	One.	
6. Amount of the said policy .....	5,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada .....	5,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada .....	Nil.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted .....	Nil.	
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock .....	57,567	08
13. Assets of the Company .....	1,765,597	23
14. Liabilities do, excluding premium reserve .....	15,000	00
15. Amount of premium reserve .....	807,389	00
16. Reserve 6 per cent., based on American experience table .....		
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company .....	1,000,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon .....	1,000,000	00
19. Total premiums received by the Company, during the year in all countries .....	642,795	91
Total interest      do      do      do .....	96,885	05
20. Number of policies issued      do      do      do ....	3865	
21. Amount of policies      do      do .....	8,428,038	00
22. Amount of policies and annuity become claims and paid .....	105,848	00
23. Amount of policies in all countries .....	18,549,637	00
24. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c. ....	267,007	57
25. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada .....	17,487	20
Less—25 per cent .....	4,371	80
,, also the amount of losses paid .....	5,000	00
26. Balance to be deposited in conformity with Sec. 6 of the Act 31, Vic., cap. 48 .....	8,115	40

C. H. CLARK,  
President.

E. W. PEET,  
Secretary.

Philadelphia, 25th February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
To 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	72,725	00
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada .....	3,526	
3. Amount of the said policies .....	6,919,300	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada. See foregoing.		
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada .....	190	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year .....	152,076	00
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense .....	None.	
Amount of losses in Canada resisted .....	None.	
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz., 40 per cent. of the year's receipts	29,090	00

	\$	cts.
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock .....	100,000	00
Canada Bank Shares .....	74,900	00
11. Municipal debentures .....	35,200	00
Mortgages on real estate .....	3,000	00
Real estate owned in Canada .....	40,000	00
Miscellaneous do .....	20,205	00
Cash in Bank and in hand, Canada.....	4,244	00
12. Assets of the Company .....	325,000	00
13. Liabilities of the Company. "See answer No. 8."		
14. Amount of total policies in force .....	6,919,300	00
15. Amount of Capital Stock .....	1,000,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon .....	675,000	00
17. Total premiums received by the Company in the year in all countries	72,725	00
18. Number of policies, new or renewals, issued by the Company in the year in all countries .....	3,526	
19. Amount of the above policies .....	6,919,300	00
20. Amount of the year's losses .....	152,076	00

W. L. FISHER,  
Secretary.

23rd February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	131,124	97
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	318	
3. Amount of the said policies .....	503,330	15
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	4,449,427	29
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada ..	25	
6. Amount of the said policies .....	75,637	73
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada .....	51,321	21
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada not due .....	24,317	32
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted .....	None.	
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock .....	150,000	00

W. M. RAMSAY,  
Manager.

Montreal, 27th February, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1870.

	\$	cts.
Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	25,348	78
Number of policies issued .....	39	
Amount of the said policies .....	63,862	40
Amount at risk on total policies in force in Canada.....	862,674	97
Number of policies that have become claims in Canada during the year, 3		
Amount of claims in Canada paid during the year .....	10,130	94
Amount of claims in Canada in suspense .....	None.	
Claims in Canada resisted .....	None.	

DAVID HIGGINS,  
Secretary.

Toronto, 3rd March, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE  
YEAR 1870

FIRE BUSINESS.		\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....		82,004	22
2. Number of policies, new including renewals issued during the year in Canada .....	4,041		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		9,932,704	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		7,572,194	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada .....	72		
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year .....		71,589	21
Amount of losses in Canada in suspense.....		24,670	00
Amount of losses resisted.....			None.
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....		58,608	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:—40 per cent of the year's receipts.....		32,800	00
9. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....		100,667	00

W. H. RINTOUL,  
One of the General Agents.

Montreal, 3rd March, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

LIFE BUSINESS—To 31st DECEMBER, 1870.		\$	cts.
1. Net premiums received during the year in Canada.....		\$4,981	46
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	106		
3. Amount of the said policies.....		168,675	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....		209,000	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada .....	1		
6. Amount of the said policy.....		1,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....		1,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....			None.
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....			None.
11. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....		100,000	00
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada.....		226	16

JAMES GRANT,  
Res. Secretary.

Montreal, 7th March, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

To the 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.—CANADIAN BUSINESS.

	\$	cts.
Total premiums received in Canada during the year.....	32,500	70
Number of policies issued during the year in Canada .....	2,423	
Amount of the said policies.....		5,671,500
Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	Unknown.	

Number of policies become claims in Canada during the year 1870..	298	\$	cts.
Amount of the said policies .....		9,409	72
Amount paid on claims .....		9,209	72
Amount of claims in suspense .....		1,600	00
Amount of claims resisted .....		None.	
Deposit in U. S. Bonds .....		140,000	00
Cash in hand and in Bank in Canada.....		2,596	64

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

Assets of the Company .....		830,241	03
Liabilities of the Company excluding premium reserve .....		69,368	81
Amount of premium reserve .....		150,325	37
Amount of Capital Stock of the Company.....		500,000	00
Amount paid thereon .....		500,000	00
Total premiums received during the year in all countries.....		521,710	30
Receipts from other sources.....		51,963	43
Number of policies issued during the year in all countries ....	29,359		
Amount of the said policies.....		81,233,700	00
Amount of policies become claims during the year in all countries, excluding indemnity .....		109,300	00
Amount of policies in all countries.....		56,601,016	00
Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c., &c. ....		345,376	72

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.—CANADIAN BUSINESS.

Total premiums received in Canada during the year ending December 31st, 1870.....		27,735	21
Number of policies issued in Canada during the year.....	318		
Amount of the said policies.....		592,300	00
Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	Unknown		
Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada .....		2,000	00
Number of policies do do do .....	2		
Amount paid on claims do do .....		5,000	00
Amount of claims in suspense.....		None.	
Amount of claims resisted .....		None.	
Deposit in U. S. Bonds .....		140,000	00
Cash in hand and in Bank in Canada.....		4,487	82

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

Assets of the Company .....		737,802	18
Liabilities do , excluding premium reserve .....		11,517	31
Amount of premium reserve .....		700,554	43
Reserve, 4½ per cent., based on American experience table of mortality...			
Amount of Capital Stock. See Accident Department.			
Amount paid thereon. do .....			
Total premiums received during the year in all countries.....		338,814	73
Receipts from other sources do do .....		38,040	61
Number of policies issued during the year in all countries .....	2,665		
Amount of the said policies.....		4,613,918	00
Amount of policies become claims .....		71,000	00
Amount of policies in all countries.....		11,340,676	00
Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c. ....		72,672	46

T. E. FOSTER,  
General Agent.

Montreal, 8th March, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

To 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	163,434	73
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada .....		776
3. Amount of the said policies .....	1,563,456	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	3,935,919	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada....		9
6. Amount of the said policies .....	21,600	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year .....	16,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada .....	6,000	00
10. Deposit in U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bonds .....	140,000	00
13. Assets of the Company.....	30,915,957	02
14. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve .....	426,108	00
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	22,086,611	31
16. Reserve, calculated at 4 per cent., based on English Combined Experience.		
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries .....	7,841,800	21
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries.....		10,046
21. Amount of the said policies .....	24,707,707	00
22. Amount of policies become claims .....	1,805,803	00
23. Amount of policies in all countries .....	181,265,762	00
24. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.....	802,342	64

JAMES GOODWIN, President.  
W. S. OLMSTED, Secretary.

Montreal, 10th March, 1871.

ROBERT WOOD, General Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY  
LIFE BUSINESS.

To 31st JANUARY, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	64,322	55
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada .....		35
3. Amount of the said policies .....	68,486	15
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	1,605,358	13
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada ..		12
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada (including bonuses) .....	18,483	46
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada (including bonuses)	18,483	46
8. Amount of claims in Canada outstanding as at 31st January, 1871, but not due at that date, inclusive of bonuses .....	6,573	65
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted .....	None.	
10. Deposits in Dominion Stock.....	150,789	00
11. Municipal debentures .....	24,000	00
Mortgages on real estate .....	39,116	00
12. Cash in Bank and in hand in Canada .....	4,842	26



## FIRE AND LIFE,

## THE BUSINESS LIMITED TO MONTREAL ONLY.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Montreal .....	5,004	08
2. Number of policies, new, issued during the year in Montreal. . . . . 126		
3. Amount of said policies .....	525,050	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Montreal .....	1,065,010	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Montreal .....	14	
6. Amount of losses in Montreal paid during the year .....	4,954	43
7. Amount of losses in Montreal in suspense .....	4,949	34
8. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Montreal.....	5,797	60
9. Amount of premiums unearned .....	2,001	63

Geo. Wm. Ford,  
Secretary.

Montreal, 11th March, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE **ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

To 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	198,741	24
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada .....1,054		
3. Amount of the said policies .....	1,813,350	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	5,297,658	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada .....14		
6. Amount of the said policies .....	26,432	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	24,994	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada .....	None.	
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted .....	None.	
10. Deposit in U.S. 5.20 bonds .....	140,090	00
13. Assets of the Company .....	15,120,686	12
14. Liabilities do, excluding Premiums Reserve .....	653,612	74
15. Amount of Premium Reserve .....	11,752,467	42
16. The reserve calculated at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent based on America Experience table .....		
17. Amount of the Capital Stock of the Company .....	150,000	00
18. Amount paid thereon .....	102,864	00
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries .....	6,174,377	36
20. Number of policies issued by do do .....	11,217	
21. Amount of the said policies .....	21,705,474	00
22. Amount of policies become claims do .....	1,240,158	95
23. Amount of policies in all countries .....	105,775,904	00
24. Expenses of Management, Agencies Commissions, &c. ....	635,106	73

Wm. H. Orr,  
of S. Pedlar & Co., Managers.

Montreal, 11th March, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE **ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE BUSINESS.**  
To 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	114,121	37
2. Number of policies, new, including renewals, issued during the year in Canada.....	4,795	

	\$	cts.
3. Amount of said policies.....	10,632,627	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	9,148,828	00
5. Number of policies on which losses have occurred during the year in Canada.....	104	
6. Amount of losses in Canada paid during the year.....	111,235	26
Amount of losses in Canada resisted, (not liable).....	16,811	66
7. Amount of premiums earned during the year in Canada, being the unearned premiums of the previous year, and 40 per cent. of the premium receipts of the current year.....	88,702	00
8. Amount of premiums unearned, viz:—40 per cent of the year's receipts.....	45,648	00
10. Deposit in Dominion Stock.....	53,151	41
12. Assets of the company.....	5,782,635	09
13. Liabilities of the company.....	284,413	04
15. Amount of Capital Stock.....	3,000,000	00
16. Amount paid thereon.....	3,000,000	00
24. Amount of premiums received during the year in Canada.....	114,121	37
Less 25 per cent.....	28,530	34
Less also the amount of losses paid.....	111,235	26

ROBERT WOOD,  
General Agent.

Montreal, 14th March, 1871.

### STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

	\$	cts.
1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada.....	82,652	67
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	700	
3. Amount of the said policies.....	1,262,591	00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada.....	1,842,176	00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	4	
6. Amount of policies become claims during the year in Canada.....	13,000	00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	10,000	00
8. Amount of claims in suspense in Canada.....	3,000	00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted.....	None.	
10. Deposit in U. S. Reg'd Bonds.....	130,000	00
13. Assets of the Company.....	6,090,562	13
14. Liabilities, excluding premium reserves.....	117,900	00
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	4,211,514	94
16. Reserve at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., based on American experience table of mortality.....		
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries.....	2,516,526	25
20. Number of policies issued during the year in all countries.....	9,065	
21. Amount of the said policies.....	19,466,761	00
22. Amount of policies become claims, do.....	500,466	11
23. Amount of policies in all countries do.....	56,617,647	00
24. Expenses of management, commissions, agencies, &c.....	435,392	93

A. R. BETHUNE,  
General Agent.

Montreal, 13th March, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,

To the 31st December, 1870.

1. Total premiums received during the year in Canada .....	\$47,028 00
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada .....	327
3. Amount of the said policies .....	782,100 00
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	1,622,100 00
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada .....	5
6. Amount of the said policies .....	20,000 00
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada.....	20,000 00
8. Amount of claims in suspense .....	.
9. Amount of claims resisted.....	
10. Deposit in gold .....	100,000 00
13. Assets of the Company.....	13,236,024 59
14. Liabilities do excluding premium reserve.....	360,325 00
15. Amount of premium reserve.....	11,500,000 00
16. The reserve is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. based on American experience.....	
17. Amount of capital stock of the company .....	100,000 00
18. Amount paid thereon.....	100,000 00
19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries .....	6,327,723 59
20. Number of policies issued .....	10,063
21. Amount of the said policies .....	40,295,799 00
22. Amount of policies become claims .....	1,375,316 55
23. Amount of policies in all countries .....	143,970,984 00
24. Expenses of management, agencies, commissions, &c.....	1,088,565 43

R. W. GALE,  
Manager.

Toronto, 4th March, 1871.

STATEMENT OF THE STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

1. Total premiums received during the year.....	\$12,877 51
2. Number of policies issued during the year in Canada.....	16
3. Amount of said policies .....	\$18,736 67
4. Amount at risk on all policies in force in Canada .....	481,843 25
5. Number of policies become claims during the year in Canada .....	2
6. Amount of the said policies.....	3,163 33
7. Amount paid on claims during the year in Canada .....	2,433 33
8. Amount of claims not due in Canada.....	730 00
9. Amount of claims in Canada resisted .....	None.
11. Amount of Deposit in Dominion Stock .....	100,343 76
12. Mortgages on Real Estate.....	65,523 41
13. Assets of the Company.....	13,848,080 31
14. Liabilities do excluding premium Reserve .....	2,130,150 53
15. Amount of premium reserve .....	10,786,935 10
16. Reserve at 3 per cent. based on Carlisle table of Mortality.....	
17. Amount of Capital Stock of the Company .....	486,667 00
18. Amount paid thereon.....	24,333 35

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19. Total premiums received by the Company during the year in all countries .....	\$4,989,962 42
20. Number of policies issued by the Company during the year in all countries .....	810
21. Amount of the said policies .....	1,337,109 47
22. Amount of policies become claims including \$41,182.49 Bonus .....	393,434 55
23. Amount of policies in all countries at Bonus valuation 1868 .....	20,507,568 24
24. Expenses of Management, Agencies, Commissions, &c .....	98,402 27

A. W. LAUDER,  
General Treasurer for Canada.

Toronto, 27th March, 1871.

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NO STATEMENT HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES. :—

THE BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF  
SCOTLAND.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE SUN INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTREAL, (ONLY RECENTLY  
LICENSED).

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SUMMARY of Fire Insurance Business in Canada, 1870.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the year.	No. of Policies (new).	Amount of Policies (new).	Amount at risk.	No. of losses (during the year.	Amount of losses paid.	Losses in suspense.	Losses resisted.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Atlas .....	114,121 37	4,795	10,632,627 00	9,148,828 00	104	111,235 26	16,811 66	
Agricultural .....	6,431 20	2,250	2,261,200 00	2,019,100 00	2	100 00	9,450 00	
Agricultural, Mutual .....	71,135 62	12,319	10,239,787 00	10,584,788 00	210	64,078 10	3,500 00	2,500 00
British America .....	114,371 25	7,005	12,530,097 00	7,269,209 40	133	61,636 48	27,953 81	1,000 00
Commercial .....	86,371 67	4,169	9,135,173 00	1,245,275 00	88	45,035 90	2,786 33	Nil.
Commercial .....	8,780 87	442	2,148,875 00	1,245,275 00	2	1,300 00	Nil.	Nil.
Guardian .....	75,229 27					35,726 37	6,863 00	
Hartford .....	82,004 22	4,041	9,852,704 00	7,572,194 00	72	71,589 21	24,670 00	None.
Imperial .....	34,615 37	1,983	4,095,789 00	3,691,559 00	42	28,212 83	3,000 00	3,000 00
Lancashire .....	273,303 38	13,457	27,184,034 00	23,923,264 00	254	251,405 24	33,405 15	12,050 00
Liverpool and London and Globe .....	56,496 68	2,079	8,103,802 00	6,124,090 00	33	33,221 84	15,900 00	None.
London .....	168,500 27	10,151	21,642,755 00	16,877,693 00	144	115,967 00	7,948 70	do
North British .....	25,252 70	1,586	4,382,057 00	3,623,417 00	18	2,781 55	4,500 00	do
Northern .....	97,633 18	9,034	7,060,992 00	10,072,078 00	46	128,845 19	57,310 37	Nil.
Phoenix .....	72,725 06	3,526	6,919,300 00	9,623,168 00	190	68,006 98	5,627 00	5,200 00
Provincial .....	106,616 53	2,919	6,303,775 00	27,777,924 00	72	152,076 00	None.	None.
Quebec .....	238,451 50	11,990	30,910,500 00	27,177,924 00	232	272,622 21	29,589 00	2,200 00
Royal .....	12,542 72	611	2,299,065 00	1,504,555 00	8	56,251 19	42,408 95	700 60
Scottish Fire .....	22,367 64	1,549	4,233,068 00	3,103,146 00	25	17,134 39	10,000 00	Nil.
Scottish Imperial .....	5,004 08	126	525,050 00	1,605,010 00	14	4,954 43	4,949 34	5,000 00
*Scottish Provincial .....	180,730 53	11,896	17,237,139 00	13,743,380 00	156	107,618 89	6,815 00	None.
Western .....								

\* Fire and Life business of Montreal combined. Fire branch to be discontinued in Canada in a few months time.

SUMMARY of the Life and Accident Assurance Business in Canada, in 1870.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the year.	No. of Policies (new).	Amount of Policies (new).	Amount at risk.	No of Policies become claims.	Amount of Policies become claims.	Claims paid in 1870.	Claims in suspense.	Claims resisted.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Aetna .....	198,741 24	1,054	1,813,350 00	5,297,658 00	14	26,432 00	24,994 00	None.	None.
Atlantic .....	52,620 66	497	946,250 00	2,123,050 00	3	5,500 00	5,500 00	do.	do.
Briton Medical .....	No return received.								
Canada .....	263,922 03	1,062	1,584,456 00	6,404,437 56	41	87,977 32	25,793 00	973 00	do.
Commercial Union .....	21,221 00	60	105,363 00	782,487 00	3	28,766 00	16,000 00	6,000 00	do.
Connecticut .....	163,434 73	776	1,563,456 00	3,935,919 00	9	21,600 00	10,130 94	None.	do.
Edinburgh .....	25,348 73	39	63,862 40	862,574 97	3	.....	20,000 00	.....	do.
Equitable .....	47,028 00	327	782,100 00	1,622,100 00	5	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....	do.
Life Association of Scotland .....	129,828 37	327	432,982 46	3,927,272 17	14	33,616 56	26,530 68	12,682 53	do.
Liverpool and London and Globe .....	7,597 44	29	34,000 00	249,760 00	4	5,400 00	5,650 00	None.	do.
National .....	No return received.								
New York .....	17,487 20	440	741,000 00	804,000 00	1	5,000 00	5,000 00	do.	do.
North British and Mercantile .....	57,175 38	429	810,300 00	1,364,300 00	3	11,500 00	11,500 00	do.	do.
Phoenix Mutual .....	31,209 62	31	59,846 67	1,110,167 31	5	13,675 89	18,542 56	do.	do.
Queen .....	82,652 67	700	1,262,581 00	1,842,176 00	4	13,000 00	10,000 00	3,000 00	do.
Royal .....	11,463 24	26	33,566 67	394,080 09	1	24,000 00	None.	20,000 00	do.
Scottish Amicable .....	4,981 46	106	168,675 00	209,000 00	1	1,000 00	1,000 00	None.	do.
Scottish Provident .....	33,365 71	23	45,103 67	1,361,471 25	1	9,644 45	7,211 11	2,433 34	do.
Scottish Provincial .....	12,124 74	30	41,366 69	446,718 31	None.	None.	None.	None.	do.
Standard .....	7,897 97	27	51,708 38	273,677 00	1	1,946 67	3,893 34	do.	do.
Star .....	64,322 58	35	68,486 15	1,603,358 13	12	18,483 46	18,483 46	do.	do.
Travelers .....	131,124 97	318	508,330 13	4,449,427 29	25	75,637 73	51,321 21	24,317 32	do.
Union .....	12,877 51	16	18,736 67	481,843 22	2	3,163 33	2,433 33	.....	do.
	27,735 21	318	592,300 00	Unknown.	2	2,000 00	5,000 00	None.	do.
	82,303 54	278	441,400 00	1,909,150 00	4	6,200 00	6,200 00	do.	do.

SUMMARY of the Inland Marine Insurance Business in Canada, in 1870.

Name of Company.	Premiums of the year.	No. of Policies.	Amount of Policies (new).	Amount at risk.	No. of Policies become claims.	Amount of Policies become claims.	Claims paid in 1870.	Claims in suspense.	Claims resisted.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Aetna</i> .....	No return received.								
British America .....	.....	2,826	4,416,701 00	565,700 00	.....	.....	30,098 24	.....	5,000 00
Provincial .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,007 06	866 69	400 00
Western .....	66,717 28	1,753	4,885,544 00	284,770 00	.....	.....	36,871 74	3,856 59	None.

## RETURN,

In obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, of the 1st instant, shewing the number of Insurance Companies which have made the deposits required by 31 Vic. Chap. 47, up to the date of said Return distinguishing between Canadian and Foreign Companies, and between Fire, Marine, Life and Accidents Companies; specifying the name of the Company, when incorporated, where the head office in Canada is located, the amount deposited under the provisions in the above, or any other Act, when deposited, whether for the benefit of Canadian Policy holders or for that of Policy holders generally; also, the numbers and names of Companies that have ceased to do business in Canada, and have withdrawn such deposits, if any.

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## RETURN,

Of the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company, shewing the amount of guarantee stock subscribed to the 1st January, 1870; also, the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the said Company.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]*



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# REPORT

OF THE

## LIBRARIAN UPON THE STATE OF THE LIBRARY

OF

## PARLIAMENT.

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The Librarian is enabled to state, with much satisfaction, that contracts have been entered into by the Department of Public Works for the immediate construction of the new Library. Stone is now being prepared in readiness for building as soon as the season will permit. Meanwhile, considerable difficulty has been experienced in providing accommodation, in the present crowded apartments, for the Books added to the collection since last Session, a difficulty which can only be removed by the speedy completion of the new premises.

In the selection of Books for the augmentation of the Library, it has been deemed advisable to bestow particular attention to the subject of Mechanics and Engineering, on account of the great and increasing demand, amongst those who frequent the same, for information thereon. The Librarian has accordingly purchased complete series of the Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers since 1837; of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, of Pennsylvania from 1826; and of the Scientific American from 1859; all of them works of the highest utility in practical science, and which, from their cost and magnitude, are beyond the reach of ordinary private purchasers.

Through the liberality of Her Majesty's Government, the Library has been enriched by several donations of great value, within the past year; among which a complete series of Admiralty Charts, issued since 1855, and a beautifully illustrated work on the Native Tribes of India, are deserving of especial mention. These works were obtained through the intervention of His Excellency the Governor-General, who kindly undertook to forward your Librarian's application for the same to the Imperial Authorities, and to add thereto the weight of his own recommendation.

The Librarian regrets that, owing to the war which now unhappily prevails in Europe, it was not possible to procure any supply of Books from Paris after the month of September. The additions to the French collection have consequently been less numerous than heretofore. In all other respects he trusts that the additions to the Library will be found satisfactory. A brief Catalogue of these additions has been printed for distribution to Members.

The expenditure on behalf of the Library has been strictly kept within the amount of the Parliamentary Grant; and after the payment of all outstanding accounts, a balance will remain to cover necessary expenditure during the remainder of the fiscal year.

List of donations received and of books deposited under the copyright law, are appended to this Report.

The number of volumes in the Library at the date of the last Report was estimated at 63,000. Since then, about 2,150 volumes have been added, making a total of 65,150.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS TODD,  
Librarian.

Library of Parliament,  
15th February, 1871.

*Donations to the Library of Parliament, since February 15, 1870.*

- From the Right Honorable The Master of the Rolls for Great Britain :  
Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages.  
About 100 vols. already published. (These vols. have been received at intervals within the past 12 years ; their presentation has not hitherto been reported to Parliament.)  
Calendars of State Papers, and other Works, illustrative of British History ; published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Received within the past year, 43 vols.
- From the Board of Admiralty, through His Excellency the Governor General :  
A Series of Maps and Charts issued by the Admiralty Office, since 1855, in continuation of the collection presented to the Library, by Her Majesty's Government in that year.
- From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, through His Excellency the Governor General :  
The People of India ; a Series of 226 photographic illustrations of the races and tribes of Hindustan, 4 vols., 4to.
- From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs :  
British and Foreign State Papers, vol. 54.
- From the Department of the Interior, Washington :  
Congressional Documents, for the Sessions held in 1866-7, in 1867, and in 1867-8, 47 vols.  
Congressional Documents, 3rd Session, 40th Congress, 28 vols.  
United States' Statutes for 1867.
- From the Treasury Department, United States :  
Report of Special Commissioner of the Revenue, on Commerce, etc., of United States, for 1869.  
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Finance for 1870.
- From the United States' Senate :  
Claims against Great Britain, 5 vols. 1869.  
Senate Journals, Reports, and Miscellaneous Documents for the Sessions held in 1867-8 and in 1868-9, 8 vols.  
Reports of United States' Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, 1867, 6 vols.
- From the Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington :  
Annual Reports of the United States' Department of Agriculture, for 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868.

**From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington :**

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. 16.  
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, vols. 8 and 9.

**From the New York State Legislature :**

Legislative Journals and Documents for 1869, 23 vols.  
Barbour's Law Reports, vol. 54.  
Lansing's Law Reports, vols. 41 and 42.  
Legislative Manual, 1870.  
State Laws for 1870, 2 vols.  
New York Reports, vols. 41 and 42.

**From the State of Connecticut :**

Laws and Journals of both Houses, and Legislative Documents of Connecticut, for 1869 and 1870.  
Reports of State Board of Agriculture for 1868 and 1869, 2 copies.  
Catalogue of Connecticut Volunteer Organizations.  
Collections of State Historical Society, vol. 2.  
Colonial Records, 1706—1716.  
State Law Reports, vol. 35.

**From the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :**

State Laws, 1868 and 1869, 2 vols.  
Law Reports by Gray, Allen, etc., 7 vols.  
32 and 33 Reports of Education Board.  
5th and 6th Reports of Board of State Charities.  
Special Laws, 1854—1859 and 1860—1865, 2 vols.  
Miscellaneous Reports, 3 vols.  
Gould's Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts, edited by Binney.

**From the State of Pennsylvania :**

Executive Documents, 1869.  
Senate, and House Journals, and Legislative Documents, 1870.  
Laws passed in 1870.  
State Schools' Report for 1869.  
Wickersham's Common School Laws of Pennsylvania, 1870.  
Smull's Legislative Handbook, 1870.  
State Report on Railroads, Canals, and Telegraphs, for 1869.

**From the State of Michigan :**

State Law Reports, vols. 17 and 18.  
Laws passed in 1869 and 1870, 4 vols.  
School Laws, with Notes, etc., 1869.  
Joint Documents of the State for 1869.

**From the State of Vermont :**

State Laws and Legislative Journals, for 1868 and 1869, 6 vols.  
Legislative Documents for 1869. Annual Reports for 1870.  
Vermont Law Reports, vols. 41 and 42.  
Directory for 1869.  
Registration Reports for 1867 and 1868.  
State Historical Society Collections, vol. 1, 1870.

**From the State of Ohio :**

Executive Documents, 1868 and 1869, 4 vols.

Senate, and House Journals, 1869, 2 vols.  
 Laws passed in 1868 and 1869, 2 vols.  
 State Law Reports, vol. 18.  
 Agricultural Report, 1868.  
 Statistical Report for 1869.  
 Report on Railroads and Telegraphs for 1869 ; and various unbound pamphlets.

From the Trustees of the Boston City Hospital :  
 First Medical and Surgical Report of that Institution, 1870.

From the New York Mercantile Library :  
 Supplementary Catalogue, March, 1866, to March, 1870.

From the City of Toronto :  
 By-laws of the City of Toronto : One complete edition, with a small volume containing the By-laws of Practical Utility and General Application, 1870.

From Dr. T. B. Akins, Commissioner of Public Records, Nova Scotia :  
 Nova Scotia Archives, 1714—1761, published by authority, 1869.

From the Quebec Literary and Historical Society :  
 Transactions for the Session of 1869-70. (Two copies.)

From the Publishers, London :  
 Viscount Milton on the San Juan Water Boundary. Published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., 1869.

From H. J. Morgan, Esq :  
 Sundry Canadian pamphlets.

From Walter Chesterton, Esq. :  
 A chromo-lithograph, emblematical of the Te Deum, designed by E. Chesterton, Esq., 1868. (Framed and glazed.)

From their respective Authors :  
 The Spanish Conquest of New Mexico, by General W. W. H. Davis, U. S. A., 1869.  
 A Spherical Map of the World, in sheets, by R. McCalmont, Esq., through Sir A. T. Galt, M. P., 1869.  
 Patterson's Reports on Trade and Commerce of Canada, and especially of Montreal, for 1869. (Two Copies.)  
 Overland Route through British North America, with a map, by Alfred Waddington, 1868.  
 Sketch of the proposed line of Overland Railway through British North America, by Alfred Waddington, 1869.  
 On the Gold Fields of British Columbia, by Alfred Waddington. Printed in the Colony.  
 Historic and Antiquarian Scenes in Brooklyn, &c., by T. W. Field. 1868.  
 The Battle of Long Island, with an introductory narrative, by T. W. Field, 1869.  
 Life, Works and Family History of Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief-Justice of England, and Lord Chancellor to King Henry the Sixth, by Thomas (Fortescue) Lord Clermont, 4 vols. folio, London, 1869. This copy is one of a small number printed exclusively for private distribution.  
 The Proceedings of the Canadian Eclipse party, 1869, by Commander Ashe, Director of the Quebec Observatory.  
 Introduction to the Language and Literature of Madagascar, by the Rev. Julius Kessler, London, 1870.

*Copyrights deposited in the Library of Parliament (through the Department of Agriculture and Statistics) since February 15th, 1871, and numbered according to the Registry in the Copyright Office.*

No.

99. A small lithograph of Nuns' Building, Montreal, entered by Burland, L'Africain, & Co.
100. Katie Johnstone's Cross, a Canadian tale. By A. M. M. Entered by the publishers, James Campbell & Son, Toronto.
101. This number "is no book, but a bust, for which there is no specimen required by law." Note from Deputy Minister of Agriculture.
102. Willard, Mrs. F. J. A Life Idyl : a poem, copyrighted by Alex. Lawson and Alex. Mars, publishers and printers, Hamilton, Ont., 1869.
103. Dominion State Ball Galop. Composed and dedicated to H. R. H. Prince Arthur, by G. Raineri. Published by J. L. Orme & Son, Ottawa, 1870.
- 104, 105, 106. Three photographs, on small sized cards, of H. R. H. Prince Arthur. Published by William Notman, photographer, Montreal, &c., 1869.
- 107, 108. Two photographs of the Rev. Father Chocarné. Published by Louis Désmarais, photographer, Montreal, &c., 1870.
109. Brunet, L'Abbé Ovide. *Eléments de Botanique et de Physiologie Végétale*. Québec, 1870.
110. Title and Short Analysis of a Book called *Universal Knowledge on the Principles of Creation and Revelation*, to be published in separate articles (See Section 13th of the Copyright Act of 1868).
111. The Dominion Songster, by W. O. Perkins and J. B. Norton. Published by Connelly and Kelby, Halifax, N. S., 1870.
112. Cumming, Geo. Profit, Discount and Interest Tables ; also, a Table, reducing Logs. Published by the Globe Printing Company, Toronto, 1870.
113. McCord, Thomas. *Civil Code of Lower Canada*. Second Edition, with notes. Published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1870.
114. Whitley John. *The Ontario Cabinet Lawyer : a handy book of legal forms, &c.* Published by A. Lovell & Co., Toronto, 1870.
115. Laurie's Map of the North-West Territories, compiled by D. Codd, Ottawa, and lithographed at Montreal, 1870. In a case. 12mo.
116. Beebe's Business Directory of Population, 1870. A printed sheet of blank forms on linen.
117. Hughes, W. A. *Analytical Cash Journal*, specially prepared and arranged for the use of Members of the Legal Profession, County Officials, &c. Toronto, 1870. A book of ruled forms.
118. Detlor's (J. S.) *Mental Almanac*. On a card.
119. Barry, James. *Customs' Tariff, Dominion of Canada, 1870*. Compiled from Official Sources. Montreal. On a sheet.
120. Barrass, Rev. E. *A gallery of distinguished men*. Printed at Napanee, Ont., 1870.
121. Legge, C. *Patentees' Manual for the Dominion of Canada, 1870*. A pamphlet.
122. Photograph of Mr. Charles McCue, aged 114 years, by F. G. Lewis, photographer, Ingersoll, Ont., 1870. On a small card.
123. *Prince Arthur Galop* : composed by H. Gowan, and played by Gowan's Band at the Citizen's and Dominion State Balls given in honor of H. R. H. Prince Arthur, at Ottawa, 1870. Three pages of music.
124. Casgrain, L'Abbé H. R. *Le Pèlerinage de la bonne Sainte-Anne*. 18mo. Quebec, 1870.
125. *Customs' Tariff, Excise and Export duties, regulations, &c., Dominion of Canada, 1870*. Compiled by James Barry, Montreal. A pamphlet.
126. *The Annual Active Militia List of the Dominion of Canada*. Corrected to May, 1870. Printed by John Lovell, Montreal.

- No.
127. Payson, Hunton and Scribner's National system of Penmanship, in twelve numbers, revised and improved Specimens of Nos. 1 to 6 and 12 deposited by C. C. Woolworth, 1870.
128. Miles, Dr. H. H. School History of Canada, prepared for use in the elementary and model schools. Published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal. 1870.
129. An analysis of Wilkie Collins's Novel of "Man and Wife," deposited in the Copyright Office. The complete work afterwards copyrighted. See No. 134.
130. Owen, Henry L. Chromographical chart, on glazed cotton, coloured, with an Explanation written on a sheet of paper. Nova Scotia, 1870.
131. Instructions for using Evans, Dobbie & Co.'s Universal Antiseptics. Four pages of letter-press. Toronto, 1870.
132. Reade, John. The Prophecy of Merlin, and other poems. Published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1870.
133. Specifications and Instructions for constructing and working Hough's-Soper improved Bee-hive. Copyrighted by W. S. Hough, Sarnia, 1870. A small pamphlet.
134. Collins, Wilkie. Man and Wife: A novel. Printed by Hunter & Rose, Toronto and Ottawa, 1870.
135. Miles, Dr. H. H. The Child's History of Canada, for the use of elementary schools. Published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1870.
136. Harris, John. Kuklos, an experimental investigation into the relationship of certain lines. Part First. Printed by John Lovell, Montreal. 1870.
137. Webster, Thomas. History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. Printed at the Canada Christian Advocate Office, Hamilton, 1870.
138. Photographic picture of the First General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, held in Knox Church, Toronto, June, 1870. Revd. Dr. Willis, Moderator. Photographed by Ewing, Toronto. On a large sheet of card board.
139. The Improved Housekeeper's diary or register of Family Expenses. Compiled by Dawson, Foster & Co., and published by Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto, 1870.
- 140 & 141. Outside and inside Views of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem; taken from a celebrated model; with designs on the border, representing passages in the lives of David and Solomon. Two large pictures, engraved by J. T. Rolph, Toronto, and copyrighted by James B. Lazier, 1870.
142. Bartholomew, W. N. New series Drawing Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 10, (oblong, in paper covers); the Teacher's Guide, a companion to Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of these Drawing Books, by the same author. Also, Primary School Drawing Cards, Nos. 1 and 2 (each set of 12 cards in a separate envelope); with a Teacher's Guide to the use of these cards, by Miss J. H. Stickney. The whole copyrighted by Calvin Colton Woolworth, 1870.
143. Duval, N. Elementary French Grammar with exercises. Published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1870.
144. Oxenden, Right Rev. Ashton (Bishop of Montreal). Family Prayers. Printed by E. A. Taylor and Co., London, Ont., 1870. A pamphlet.
145. Ryerson, Egerton. First lessons on Agriculture, for Canadian Farmers and their families. Printed by Copp, Clark and Co., Toronto, 1870.
146. The "Champion Interest Tables." This copyright was cancelled immediately after its registration. Accordingly no copy of the work was transmitted to the Library.
147. Sandham, Alfred. Ville-Marie, or Montreal, past and present. Published by George Bishop and Co., Montreal, 1870.
148. Traités d'Arithmétique Commerciale, de Mensuration et de Comptabilité; par les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes. Québec, C. Darveau. Enregistré par E. Gagnan, 1870.
149. Introduction au traité d'Arithmétique; par les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes. Enregistré par E. Gagnan, 1870.

- No.
150. Tableau Généalogique des Familles. Printed by Leggo & Co., Montreal. Registered by the Rev. Cyprien Tanguay, 1870. A sheet.
  151. Photograph of the Celebration in Fergus, Ontario, of the opening of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, Sept. 13, 1870. Registered by James Morton, photographer. On a large card.
  152. Kinsley, Charles. Self Instructor on Lumber Surveying. Cambridge, Mass., 1870. Registered by the author.
  153. Wotherspoon, Ivan. Index to the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada. Published by Dawson Brothers, Montreal, 1870.
  154. Lithographic Chart of the First Seven Degrees of Masonry; by P. T. Duffy, of Oshawa, Ont. Lithographed by J. T. Rolph, Toronto, 1870.
  155. View of the City of Montreal. A wood-cut. Copyrighted by Messrs. Penny, Wilson and Co., Montreal, 1870.
  156. Eight photographic likenesses of a lady, in different attitudes, all taken on one negative (one glass) and at one operation; by R. R. McLellan, photographer, 1870. On a circular card.
  157. Hammond, Dr. R. A. Life and writings of Dickens. Published by A. H. Hovey, Toronto, 1871.
  158. La Rue, H. Petit Manuel d'Agriculture, à l'usage des écoles, Québec, 1870. (Brochure.)
  159. Statuette of Charles Dickens. Registered by R. R. MacLellan. Halifax, N. S., 1870.
  160. Kerr, W. H. The Magistrate's Acts of 1869. Dawson's, Montreal, 1871.
  161. Test Type for getting Lazarus & Morris' perfected Spectacles. Mayer, 1870. On a card.
  162. Johnson's Chart of Exchange, Interest, &c., Tables. Montreal, 1870. On a card.
  163. Manual of Dates in History, for use of schools, by A. Macallum, M. A. Hamilton, Ont., 1870. A pamphlet.
  164. The Mercantile Test and Legal Record. Vol. 1, No. 1. Toronto, 1871. Copyrighted by J. W. Beatty. 12 pages.
  165. Portrait of Father Thibault, of Chambly. Photographed on a card by Desmairs & Co., Montreal, 1871.

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## RETURN.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the Protection of the Frontier, and Repelling  
Invasion by the Fenians.

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AUDIT OFFICE,

February 14th 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, that on the 27th May, 1870, His Excellency the Governor General executed a Special Warrant for \$200,000, to provide the necessary funds for the payment of the expenses incurred for the protection of the Frontier, over and above the vote of \$200,000 taken for that purpose in the Supplementary Estimates.

I enclose a Copy of the Warrant and of the Order in Council upon which it was issued, together with a statement, shewing the total expenditure up to this date charged against the Special Account, to the credit of which the proceeds of the Warrant were paid, in order that you may lay the same before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of the Act 31 Vic., Cap., 5, 35 section 2.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANGTON,  
Auditor.

The Honorable

Sir Francis Hincks, C. B., K. C. M. G.,  
Minister of Finance.

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### SPECIAL WARRANT.

*By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.,  
One of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of Canada,  
&c., &c., &c.*

To the Honorable the Receiver General of Canada.

WHEREAS, The Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence has submitted to me a report, setting forth that the expenditure in repelling the threatened invasion by the Fenians, will exceed the sum appropriated in the Supplementary Estimates for that service, and that an additional amount of \$200,000 is urgently required; and, whereas, the Hon. the Minister of Finance has reported, that no other Parliamentary provision was made for the expenditure referred to; and, whereas, an Order in Council has been passed, bearing date 27th May, 1870, on the recommendation of the said Honorable Ministers of Militia and Defence and Finance and approved by me, wherein I am requested and authorized by the 2nd sub-section of section 35 of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 5, to issue a Warrant for two hundred thousand dollars, signed by myself, towards the expenses to be incurred in repelling the said threatened invasion.



You are hereby authorized and required to draw the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars from the public moneys in your hands, and to place it to your credit in a Special Account to be called the "Protection of the Frontier Special Account," and you are further required to pay out of and charge against such Special Account all Warrants duly signed and attested by the proper officers, which are certified by them to be for the said service.

And for your so doing, this shall be to you a sufficient warrant and discharge.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Ottawa, the 27th day of May, in the year 1870.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th May, 1870.*

On a Memorandum, dated 27th May, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence; reporting that the \$200,000 voted by Parliament for Frontier Service, is already exhausted in the payment of the Active Force called out to protect the Frontier, and that it, therefore, becomes necessary that a Special Warrant should be issued by Your Excellency for the sum of \$200,000, in the manner prescribed by law, for the service in question.

The Honorable the Minister of Finance reports, that there is no other Parliamentary provision beyond the \$200,000 already voted, of which \$13,458.63 only remains unexpended, and he recommends that a special warrant be issued by Your Excellency, as recommended by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Committee advise that a Special Warrant issue accordingly for two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), as provided for by the 2nd sub-section of section 35 of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 5.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

**STATEMENT of Amount of Expenditure incurred for Protection of the Frontier and repelling Invasion by the Fenians.**

During fiscal year ended 30th June, 1870, (for particulars see printed Public Accounts, pages 161 to 175).....	\$280,074 44
To the 31st January, 1871 .....	118,214 91
<hr/>	
Total Expenditure.....	\$398,289 35
Covered by Legislative Grant, Act 33rd Vic., Cap. 2, Schedule A.....	200,000 00
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Covered by Special Warrant of H. E. the Governor General.....	\$198,289 35
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The above Special Warrant of H. E. the Governor General, issued 27th May, 1870, for \$200,000.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on Account of Protection of Frontier, from 1st July, 1870, to 31st January, 1871.

	\$	cts.
Montreal Telegraph Company ; for telegrams .....	864	76
Her Majesty's Staff Paymaster, Montreal ; for supplies, rifles, ammunition, &c., .....	33,703	49
St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company ; for transport ..	\$1,708	36
Grand Trunk Railway Company, do ..	3,400	22
Richelieu Company, Montreal, do ..	753	75
Steamer Aurora, do ..	31	47
Ottawa River Navigation Company, do ..	1,083	09
Canadian Navigation Company do ..	1,325	44
	<hr/>	8,302 33
Major Ross, to pay invalid St. George .....	13	00
J. B. Hyndman, Paymaster, to pay compensation for injuries ..	126	50
do do for horses injured ..	617,00	
	<hr/>	756 50
Paymaster Hyndman, Montreal, for pay of men, &c., .....	10,860	91
,, D. McDougall, Brockville, do .....	260	13
,, F. B. Leys, London, do .....	63	46
,, W. H. Brehaut, Montreal, do .....	158	33
,, W. H. Forest, Quebec, do .....	72	45
,, W. N. Alger, Toronto, do .....	5	75
	<hr/>	11,421 03
T. Hunton, Shoobred & Co., for clothing .....	320	25
Sir Peter Tait & Co., London, do .....	62,846	55
	<hr/>	63,166 80
	<hr/>	\$118,214 91

JOHN LANGTON,

*Auditor.*

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## RETURNS, &c.

ALPHABETICAL list of the Proprietors of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,  
on the 1st January, 1871.

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LIST of Stockholders of the CITY BANK, MONTREAL, on the 1st March, 1871.

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STATEMENT of the affairs of the MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK,  
on the 31st December, 1870.

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STATEMENT of the NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM SAVINGS' BANK, on the 30th  
November, 1870.

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STATEMENT of the affairs of LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE DAME DE  
QUEBEC, for the year ending 31st May, 1870.

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RETURNS from the TORONTO SAVINGS' BANK, and the QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND  
SAVINGS' BANK, with statement of the rate of interest paid by them during  
the last three years; with statement of the sums they have paid to  
charitable institutions during the same period.

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ROYAL CANADIAN BANK CHARTERS, CANADA, 1870.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the  
above Returns are not printed.]*

RETURN made under the Ninth Section of 33rd Victoria, Chapter Forty, intituled "An Act to vest in Her Majesty, for the purposes therein mentioned, the property and powers now vested in the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada."—The Act came into force 1st August, 1870.—Order in Council, 10th November, 1870.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Remarks.
Amount of cash paid over to the Hon. the Receiver General, monthly:—					
September.....	11,514	93			{ Deposited as received in Bank of Montreal to a special account transferred monthly to Receiver General.
November.....	4,105	44			
December.....	10,781	57			
January.....	4,134	84			
February.....	3,167	89			
			33,704	67	
Amount of Bank of Upper Canada Notes forwarded to Treasury Department to be destroyed:—					
November.....	2,440	00			{ Bank of Upper Canada funds are only received where authorised by 33rd Vic., Chap. 40.
December.....	395	00			
January.....	233	00			
February.....	125	00			
			3,193	00	
Amount of Land Sales since date of Order in Council, November, 1870:—					
Town of Clifton.....	400	00			{ These sales have been made since date of Order in Council, 10th November, 1870, and are either completed or in course of completion. Terms:—One-fifth cash; residue in four annual instalments at seven per cent.
do Lindsay.....	225	00			
do Chatham.....	1,890	00			
do Hamilton.....	2,620	00			
do Brockville.....	1,750	00			
do Sarnia.....	150	00			
Township of Grey.....	160	00			
do Dover, East.....	600	00			
do Tilbury, East.....	1,700	00			
do Camden.....	700	00			
			10,195	00	{ This includes Salaries, Rent, Taxes, &c., and is nearly one-half less than previous to the passing of 33rd Vic., Chap. 40; and a further reduction will take place from the 1st February, 1871.
Amount of current expenses, to 1st February, 1871.....			3,370	17	

C. GAMBLE.

TORONTO, 15th February, 1871.

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# RETURN

Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Imperial Government on the subject of the Fisheries, with other documents relating to the same, laid before the Honorable the House of Commons.

By command

J. C. AIKENS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

20th February, 1871.

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*Minute of Canadian Government.*

The Committee of Council have given their best consideration to the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 3rd March, on the subject of the course to be adopted on the the termination of the right of American citizens to use the inshore fishing of the British North American Provinces.

The Committee desire to assure Her Majesty's Government of their earnest wish to avoid any step that would be likely to produce collision with the American fishermen, and consequent difficulty with the United States. They have no disposition to use the apprehension of national differences arising out of the fisheries, as a means of influencing the United States to replace their trade relations with British North America on a satisfactory footing. They believe that the advantages of a free interchange of the productions of the two countries, will, ere long become so apparent, as to induce the United States to modify or recede from their present policy. But even if this be not the case, they prefer submitting to all the inconveniences of the present interruption of trade, rather than to seek its restoration by the adoption of a policy which might involve the risks and sacrifices attendant upon war. Her Majesty's Government may therefore feel assured that, so far as Canada is (and it is confidently affirmed the other Provinces are) concerned, the question of the fisheries will be dealt with in a spirit of conciliation and liberality, so far as the maintainance of national rights will permit.

The intrinsic value of the Fisheries is not very generally known in England, nor the important influence their possession must hereafter exercise on the destinies of British North America. The take of fish by Provincial fishermen, irrespective of Newfoundland, now amounts annually in value to from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, employing upwards of 20,000 men and boys, and providing a nursery for hardy seamen, which will in the future make British North America the predominant Maritime Power on this Continent. This trade, even subject to the competition of American fishermen, has had a very rapid growth, and now forms the staple of the export of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the market for the coarse grains, potatoes and dairy produce (forming the bulk of their agricultural production) has been in

the United States; and being now in a great measure closed, it is evident that a change of industry must to a certain extent take place. This opportunity is offered in the inexhaustible fisheries on their shores; and it is evident that any additional value which may attach to the catch of fish will tend to stimulate this industry, and to reconcile the people to the losses which will necessarily attend a change of production.

The United States do not possess on their coast any fisheries of much value, and though they still hold in common with other nations the right of deep sea fishing, still the mackerel and herring fishing is now almost wholly within the three mile coast limit, and the catch of bait is entirely inshore. The exclusion of American fishermen from the inshore fishing, will, therefore, give the Provinces the entire control of the mackerel and herring fisheries, and a great advantage in the cod fishing—and it cannot be long before the former fishermen will prove unable to compete with the latter, even with the high duties levied by the United States on fish. It is also to be observed that a very large trade in fish now exists between the United States and the foreign West Indies, which a very slight increase on the cost of American caught fish must transfer to the British Provinces.

The Committee have only thus far treated the question as affecting the Maritime Provinces; but it is proper to remark that the most valuable fisheries are in the waters of Canada, and form the principal means of livelihood to the bulk of the population on the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs below Quebec. Canada desires to preserve these fisheries not only for her own people, but in the interests of the Maritime Colonies, with whom she hopes speedily to be united, and their preservation and development must in the future be an object of the highest interest to the Confederation as a source of national strength and defence, the more essential from the extended line of sea coast which will have to be protected.

The action of the United States having forced upon the Provinces the search for other markets, the control of the supply of fish becomes of immense importance, and if wisely used, this staple of commerce will greatly tend to open new channels of trade, by enabling our merchants to make up assorted cargoes cheaper than can be done by American traders to the same foreign countries.

It has been much questioned whether the concession of inshore fishing to the United States was not, in a national point of view, a mistake; and even from its material aspect, much more than an equivalent for any favors given to the Provinces by the Reciprocity Treaty. But the very proper anxiety to avoid national complications, has always furnished sufficient reasons for acquiescence in the settlement then made of the question; and from the same cause, the Canadian Government now desire to treat the subject with the utmost discretion.

Upon a failure of the negotiations for a continuance of reciprocal commercial relations with the United States, the Canadian Government felt it necessary at once to issue a Proclamation warning the citizens of the United States that their right of inshore fishing had ceased. This step was considered to be urgent, as the Spring fleet of American fishermen was getting ready for sea, and it was considered that would have been a harsh proceeding to have allowed them to leave their own ports without timely notice, and then have imposed the penalties of law for an offence not intentionally committed. These penalties in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia amount to a confiscation of the vessel and cargoes; and the laws imposing them have now revived, having been in abeyance pending the duration of the Reciprocity Treaty. In Canada no special legislation exists on this subject.

It now has become necessary to consider the further steps to be taken, and the Committee have given their best consideration to the suggestion in Mr. Cardwell's despatch,—that for the current year no interference with American fishermen should take place,—in view of the hope of a change of policy in the United States on the question of Reciprocal Trade.

The Canadian Government receive this expression of the opinion of Her Majesty's Government with the utmost respect. But they doubt whether its adoption would not in the end produce most serious evils. They fear there is no reasonable hope of satisfactory commercial relations being restored with the United States within this year. They think

the prospects of attaining this result in the future will be greatly diminished if the United States fishermen continue to exercise the rights given by the late Treaty. The withdrawal of their privileges a year hence will create more irritation than now, as having the character of retaliation. The step if taken now is plainly and publicly known to be the consequence of the act of the United States. They, and not Great Britain, have cancelled the agreement, and voluntarily surrendered the right of fishing. The course suggested would certainly be regarded by the American people as evidence of weakness on the part of Great Britain, and of an indisposition to maintain the rights of the Colonies; while it would disturb and alarm the Provinces. The determination to persist in encroachments, and in resistance to law, would be stronger by the impunity of the past year, and the danger of collision, when exclusion becomes necessary, would thus be much increased; while the value of the right of fishing, for the purpose of negotiation, would be diminished precisely in proportion to the low estimate which the Province would thus appear to have placed upon it.

The Committee would also respectfully submit to Her Majesty's Government that any apparent hesitation to assert an undoubted national right will certainly be misconstrued, and be made the ground for other and more serious exactions, till such a point is reached as neither country can recede from with honour.

The Canadian Government could not consistently, with what they regard as the true interests of the country, consent to leaving the rights of Canada to her own Fisheries in abeyance or in doubt. But they feel the importance of enforcing the recognition of this right of sovereignty in such a manner as will deprive the United States of all just ground of complaint, and of avoiding, so far as practicable, those questions which caused past difficulties. They have, therefore, invited the Maritime Provinces to unite with Canada in the issue to American fishermen, of joint licenses to fish in all Provincial waters at a moderate fee, —to form a fund for the maintenance of a joint marine police. Any vessel attempting to fish without license, will either be required to procure the license from the cruising officer, or will be removed from the fishing grounds. The instructions to be given to the officers will be, to avoid harshness or undue zeal; and if causes of difficulty arise, they will it is thought, be such as to leave the United States Government no ground of complaint.

The system of license will continue for the current year; but it is proposed to notify the fishermen in all cases, that it will not be renewed for the future, being only adopted from a desire to avoid exposing them to unexpected loss, their arrangements having been made before the expiry of the Treaty, for this season's fishing.

The Committee trust that Her Majesty's Government will approve of the course adopted, and they earnestly recommend that several small vessels of war be added to the North American Squadron, and that Her Majesty's naval officers be instructed to assist the Provincial authorities in the performance of their duties; as it is believed that the presence of such a force would greatly diminish the risk of illegal resistance by the American fishermen, to which they might be tempted if they supposed they had only to deal with the Provincial marine police force.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,  
Montreal, 23rd March, 1866.

*Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck.*

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 21st April, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's confidential despatch of the 31st of March last, accompanied by a Minute of your Executive Council, communicating their views in the course to be adopted with respect to the fisheries, in consequence of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

\*I recognize in this minute with much pleasure the moderation and forbearance shewn by the Canadian Government.

The suggestion that American fishermen should be allowed to fish during the current year in all Provincial waters, upon payment of a moderate license fee, meets with the full approval of Her Majesty's Government, and I shall inform the Governors of the Lower Provinces that I trust they will readily concur in it.

In anticipation of this result, Sir James Hope will be instructed to act upon it as soon as he shall have been informed that the arrangement is concluded.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

E. CARDWELL.

Governor Viscount Monck.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 8th January, 1870.*

The Committee having had under consideration the reports of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dated respectively the 15th and 20th ult., in connection with certain despatches from Lord Granville, on the subject of protecting the fisheries of Canada, beg to recommend :

That the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels, under the Act 31 Vic., c. 61, be discontinued, and that, henceforth, foreign fishermen be not permitted to fish in the waters of Canada.

Also, that six suitable sailing vessels, similar to *La Canadienne*, in addition to the two vessels at present employed, to be chartered and equipped for the service of protecting the Canadian inshore fisheries from illegal encroachments; the vessels to be connected with the Police Force of Canada, and to form a marine branch of the same.

They further recommend that Her Majesty's Government be requested to maintain on the fishing stations of Canada, a sufficient naval force to prevent riotous combinations among foreign fishermen, and to protect the officers of the police in the execution of their duties.

With reference to Lord Granville's proposal to support the local force, by the presence of only one vessel of war, the Committee consider this measure of support would be inadequate, and hope that Her Majesty's Government may be induced to increase it.

Certified,

W. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

*Mr. Fish to Mr. Thornton.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, 21st April, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 14th instant enclosing a copy of a despatch from His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and of the papers which accompanied it.

I must invite your attention, and that of Her Majesty's authorities, to the first paragraph of the Order in Council, of the 8th January last, as quoted in the memorandum of the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, accompanying the despatch of His Excellency the Governor-General, which paragraph is in the words following, *to wit* :—

"That the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels under the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 61, be discontinued, and that, henceforth, foreign fishermen be not permitted to fish 'in the waters of Canada.'"



The words *in italics* seem to contemplate an interference with rights guaranteed to the United States under the first article of the Treaty of 1818, which secures to American fishermen the right of fishing in certain waters understood to be claimed at present as belonging to Canada.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

HAMILTON FISH.

Edward Thornton, Esq.

*Mr. Thornton to the Governor-General.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, 22nd April, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 11, of the 11th instant, enclosing a communication from Sir John A. Macdonald relative to the Canadian fisheries, I have the honor to enclose a copy of the note which I have received from Mr. Fish, and in which he invites my attention to the first paragraph of the Order in Council, of 8th January last. Mr. Fish also made a verbal communication to me upon the same subject yesterday, and said that the phrase "waters of Canada" might be supposed to include some of those waters in which, by the Treaty of 1818, American fishermen have a right to fish, but which, by the extension of the boundaries of Canada, may now be comprised within the "waters of Canada."

I assured Mr. Fish of my conviction that the above mentioned Order in Council has no intention of abridging any of the rights to which citizens of the United States are entitled by the Treaty of 1818, and that I would call Your Excellency's attention to the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

EDWARD THORNTON.

Governor-General, Sir John Young.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1870.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has the honor to state, with reference to Mr. Thornton's despatch of the 22nd instant, accompanied by a note from Mr. Secretary Fish, in which the latter calls attention to the first paragraph of the Order in Council, of 8th January last, and expresses his apprehension of interference with certain fishing rights guaranteed to the United States by Act 1, of the Convention of 1818, that the wording of the Minute of Council referred to clearly shows, by providing for the prevention of "illegal encroachment by foreigners" on the inshore fisheries of Canada, that the Canadian Government never contemplated any interference with rights secured to United States citizens by the treaty in question, between the British and American Government.

Mr. Thornton was therefore quite right in assuring Mr. Fish, in general terms, that there could be no intention to abridge any rights to which citizens of the United States are entitled by treaty.

The undersigned remarks, that Mr. Fish also labors under a misapprehension in supposing that the present boundaries of the Dominion comprise any fishing grounds affected by the existing treaty, stipulations to which Mr. Fish's note refers, which were not formerly within the bounds of the old Province of Canada.

With regard to the general effect of the first paragraph of the Order in Council of 8th January last, quoted at length, and underlined in Mr. Fish's note, the undersigned would further observe that the Act relating to fishing by foreign vessels, under the authority of which licenses were issued to United States fishermen, applied to all foreigners, and as the

discontinuance of the license system, which had existed under it, applies also to other foreign vessels and fishermen frequenting our coasts, and who are not entitled to fish any where in the waters of Canada, the terms of such formal discontinuance were necessarily general, and in case they could apply only to those waters within which our "inshore fisheries" are situated, and in which neither American nor foreign subjects have any legal right to fish.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 10th May, 1870.*

The Committee of Council have had before them the Despatch, No. 13, dated 22nd April, 1870, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing a copy of a note which he received from Mr. Fish, in which he invites his attention to the first paragraph of the Order in Council of the 8th of January last, discontinuing the system of fishing licenses, and stating that Mr. Fish also made a verbal communication to him upon the same subject, and said that the phrase "Waters of Canada" might be supposed to include some of those waters in which, by the Treaty of 1818, American fishermen have a right to fish, but which, by the extension of the boundaries of Canada, may now be comprised within the "Waters of Canada."

Mr. Thornton states that he assured Mr. Fish of his conviction that the above-mentioned Order in Council has no intention of abridging any of the rights to which Citizens of the United States are entitled by the Treaty of 1818, and that he would call Your Excellency's attention to the subject.

The Committee have also had under consideration the Report dated 28th April, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom the above despatch was referred, and they entirely concur in the views expressed in that Report, and advise that a copy thereof be transmitted by Your Excellency to Mr. Thornton, for the information of the United States Government.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,  
Clerk to Privy Council.

To the Honorable the Minister of Marine, and Fisheries, &c., &c.

(Copy—CANADA—No. 123.)

DOWNING STREET, 19th May, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 98, of the 30th April, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to the Board of Admiralty, respecting certain instructions to be issued to the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships engaged in the protection of the Canadian Fisheries, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the reply which has been received from that Department.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS,

For Earl Granville.

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Wolley to the Under Secretary, Colonial Office.*

(Copy.)

ADMIRALTY, May 5th, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in regard to the protection of the Canadian Fisheries, I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that, on receiving from the Foreign Office notice of the resolution of the House of Representatives at Washington in regard to the intention of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to suspend the licenses to foreign vessels for the inshore fisheries on the coasts of the Dominion, orders were sent to the Naval Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies (on the 9th April last), to detach a sufficient force to Canadian waters to protect Canadian fishermen, and maintain order, co-operating cordially with any United States force sent on the same service.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

THOMAS WOLLEY.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*With Reference to the Protection of the Fisheries.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 21st May, 1870.

In connection with carrying out the measures approved by the British Government for excluding foreign fishing vessels from the inshore fisheries along the Atlantic coasts of British America, the undersigned begs leave to draw the attention of the Governor General in Council to the position of such of those fishing grounds as are situated within the provincial jurisdiction of Prince Edward Island.

The mackerel fishers pursue their calling at different seasons in various places around the island, chiefly inshore, passing and re-passing to and fro between the mainland and the island limits; and many of their vessels are accustomed to frequent the bays and harbors to obtain supplies, and ship and tranship cargoes. These and other purposes for which the practice obtains are fulfilled in violation of treaty stipulations, and in practice they must tend to subvert any general system of protection adopted in support of colonial rights and privileges. Certain of the local merchants and other dealers, as well as many of the fishermen and farmers, profit by such custom and connive at its enjoyment. The island authorities have not therefore manifested any active desire to exclude American fishing vessels, nor (so far as is yet known) have they made any special arrangements for enforcing their own statute affecting foreign fishing vessels, under the Treaty of 1818. During the existence of the license system, their laxity in this respect was the cause of loss and injury to Canada and occasional serious complaints. It also added materially to other causes of the failure of the temporary system in question which the British and Canadian Governments had devised and continued in a spirit of conciliation, and the successful operation of which was so very desirable. The undersigned had the honor to bring this subject under the notice of the Government in reports of the 15th September and 9th December, 1868, and on subsequent occasions. An investigation was also made into the facts by the Hon. Stewart Campbell, M.P., for the County of Guysboro', Nova Scotia, acting under official instructions, and the result was laid before Council. The anomalous position of this matter, as regards the island fisheries, will doubtless be now further aggravated by the want of any provincial force similar to the Marine Police of Canada, whose action is necessarily confined within Canadian limits, and by the existing discrepancy between the Dominion and Island Statutes relating to foreign fishing vessels. The strict exclusion of these fishermen from the inshore fishing stations of Canada, will probably force larger numbers of them than usual into the adjacent waters of Prince Edward Island. And as the amended Act of the recent Session of Parliament dispenses with previous warning, while that of the Island (6 Vic. Cap. 14) still allows twenty-four

hours notice to depart, within which time any fast schooner may haul off and on again, when "hovering about the three miles limit," without substantially hindering their operations. It is more than probable that trespassers around the Island will thus succeed in using the fishing privileges and endeavour to escape detection or capture. Those, however, which may enter ports, bays and harbors for unlawful purposes ought not under any protest to be enabled to evade the consequences of flagrant and illegal intrusions. But, unless Her Majesty's ships shall compel American vessels to conform strictly to the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, it is quite improbable that the policy of protection will be practically enforced with any degree of uniformity as a public measure of justice.

The Government vessels actually under orders for this service consisted of

The iron screw steamer, *Lady Head*, Capt. P. A. Scott, R.N.

The schooner, *La Canadienne*, Napoleon Lavoie, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate.

" " *Water Lily*, Lieut. D. M. Browne, R.N.

" " *Ida E.*, Jas. A. Tory, Esq., Fishery Officer.

" " *E. G. McLean*, H. E. Betts, Esq., Fishery Officer.

" " *England*, Lieut. G. Vallancey Story, R.N.

" " *Stella Marie*, L. H. Lachance, Esq., Fishery Officer.

" " *Sweepstake*, Lieut. J. Stanley Ewen, R.N.

(The latter temporarily assigned to the command of the *Water Lily*.)

These vessels have been suitably officered—by retired officers of the Royal Navy, in as many instances as possible—for service throughout the season. They are placed under the general command of Captain Scott and Mr. Lavoie, the *Stella Marie* and *La Canadienne* being under control of the last named officer, and the others, enumerated above, being subject to the orders of the first named gentleman. Their cruising stations will lie within the three miles or inshore limits of Canada, according to the special instructions already issued by the Government. The two officers in chief command are instructed to arrange these stations in concert with and conformable to the advice of the Admiral, with whom they should be formally placed in communication. Every endeavour will be made to secure an efficient and discreet performance of the peculiar duties entrusted to the persons engaged in this delicate service, and as it involves grave responsibility and considerable expense, the Government of Canada would regret to observe that any differences of separate colonial jurisdiction or any contradictory circumstances of Provincial situation and sectional advantage over which Canada can exercise no present influence, such as are presented in the case of Prince Edward Island, may impair the effect and defeat the object of the important measures adopted by the British and Canadian Government for the due protection of the Fisheries.

It is therefore respectfully suggested that this matter be brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government with a view to instructions being given to Vice Admiral Wellesley, to devote especial attention to the observance of treaty rights by foreign vessels in the waters of Prince Edward Island. Also until the necessary action can take place by the Legislature of that Province to assimilate their statute to the Canadian law regarding foreign fishermen, that the Imperial Act, *59 Geo. III, Cap. 38*, may be applied in the Island waters so as to secure the uniform and consistent observance of Imperial jurisdiction and policy.

It is further recommended that the Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island be requested to issue the usual commissions of the peace to the British Naval officers employed in protecting the fisheries.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 25th May, 1870.*

(Duplicate.)

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the memorandum dated 21st May, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries respecting the encroachment of foreign fishing vessels on the waters within the jurisdiction of Prince Edward Island, and suggesting the steps which he deems necessary to be taken to insure the strict observance by foreigners of British Treaty rights, and they respectfully advise that the suggestions of the Minister be concurred in, and a copy of his memorandum be forwarded by your Excellency to H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

They further advise, as suggested by him, that the Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island be requested to issue the usual commissions of the peace to the British Naval officers employed in protecting the fisheries.

Certified,  
(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, &c.

Minister at Washington to the Governor-General.

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, 24th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of a circular which has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of Customs at certain ports on the Eastern Coast of the United States for the information of United States fishermen, who may engage in fishing in the waters in the neighborhood of Canada.

It is possible that these circulars may be useful to the cruisers about to be employed in maintaining order at the fisheries by enabling them to show to United States fishermen the opinions of their own Government with regard to their rights.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency, The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c.

*Circular relating to Canadian In-Shore Fisheries.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1870.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, you are hereby authorized and directed to inform all masters of fishing vessels, at the time of clearance from your port, that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have terminated the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels, under which they have heretofore been permitted to fish within the maritime jurisdiction of the said Dominion, that is to say, within three marine miles of the shores thereof; and that all fishermen of the United States are prohibited from the use of such in-shore fisheries, except so far as stipulated in the first article of the Treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, in virtue of which the fishermen of the United States have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, from Mount Joly, which was, when the treaty was signed, on the southern coast of

Labrador, to and through the straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly, indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and have also liberty for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, above described, and of the coast of Labrador, unless the same, or any portion thereof, be settled, in which case it is not lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground; and also, are admitted to enter any other bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever, subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges reserved to them as above expressed.

The Canadian Law of the 22nd of May, 1868, 31 Victoria, Cap. 61, entitled "An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels," among other things, enacts that any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Navy, serving on board of any vessel of Her Majesty's Navy, cruising and being in the waters of Canada for purpose of affording protection to Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the fisheries; or any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Navy, fishery officer, or stipendiary magistrate on board of any vessel belonging to or in the service of the Government of Canada, and employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, or any officer of the customs of Canada, sheriff, magistrate, or other person duly commissioned for that purpose, may go on board of any ship, vessel, or boat within any harbor in Canada, or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors in Canada, and stay on board so long as she may remain within such place or distance. It also provides, that if such ship, vessel, or boat be bound elsewhere, and shall continue within such harbor or so hovering for twenty-four hours after the master shall have been required to depart, any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned may bring such ship, vessel, or boat into port and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath, touching the cargo and voyage, and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination, he shall forfeit four hundred dollars; and if such ship, vessel, or boat be foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, and have been found fishing, or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, not included within the above mentioned limits, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to such ship, vessel, or boat, under the first section of this Act, such ship, vessel, or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo thereof shall be forfeited. And that all goods, ships, vessels, and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo liable to forfeiture under this act, may be seized and secured by any officers or persons mentioned in the second section of this act; and every person opposing any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this act, or aiding or abetting any other person in any opposition, shall forfeit eight hundred dollars, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. On the 8th January, 1870, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in council, ordered that suitable sailing vessels, similar to *La Canadienne*, be chartered and equipped for the service of protecting the Canadian in-shore fisheries against illegal encroachments by foreigners, these vessels to be connected with the police force of Canada, and to form a marine branch of the same. It is understood that by a change of the boundaries between Canada and Labrador, the Canadian territory now includes Mount Joly and a portion of the shore to the east thereof, which in the treaty of 1818, was described as the southern coast of Labrador.

This municipal change of boundary does not, however, interfere with the rights of American fishermen, as defined by the treaty, on that portion of what was the southern coast of Labrador, east of Mount Joly.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,  
Secretary.

*Telegram from Administrator Prince Edward Island, to the Governor General.*

(Copy.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., May 25th, 1870.

"Does the Dominion intend issuing fishery licenses to American subjects as here tofore? My Government wish to pull in unison with yours. Please reply per telegraph."

(Signed,)

R. HODGSON,  
Administrator.

Answered May 26th, 1870.

Copy to Secretary of State May 27th.

„ Admiral, „

*The Governor General to the Admiral.*

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, May 27th, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 18th May, on the subject of the fisheries, I have the honor to transmit herewith to Your Excellency a copy of a telegram which I have received from the Administrator of the Government of Prince Edward Island, together with a copy of the reply which I sent to Sir R. Hodgson on the part of my Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

His Excellency

Vice-Admiral G. G. Wellesley, Halifax.

*Telegram to Sir R. Hodgson, Prince Edward Island.*

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, May 26th, 1870.

"Pleased to hear that you are ready to co-operate with us. Canadian Government have decided not to grant licenses to fish to foreign vessels. Have placed seven schooners and one steamer along our shores as marine police to protect fisheries. Her Majesty's Government have ordered several ships of war to support them. Fuller particulars by mail. Desire concurrence of your Government in our system, and wish you would grant commissions to our officers to ensure complete enforcement of policy.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Copy to the Admiral,

May 27th, 1870.

*On Circular of United States Treasury Department respecting Fishing by American Vessels.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 31st May, 1870.

The undersigned notices in the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury to United States Collectors of Customs, dated the 16th instant, communicated to the Governor General by the British Minister at Washington, under despatch of the 24th instant, informing them of the cessation of the system of issuing licenses to foreign fishing vessels, which admitted American fishermen to the inshore fisheries of Canada, that Mr. Secretary Boutwell commits two errors, with which it may be advisable to acquaint Mr. Thornton.

This circular quotes at some length the Canadian statute 31 Vict., cap. 61, passed on the 22nd May, 1868, by which twenty four hours' notice to foreign fishing vessels is provided for ; but omits to mention the amending Act, assented to on the 12th instant, by which the said twenty-four hours' notice has been dispensed with altogether.

The Government of Canada having no wish to see the owners of United States fishing vessels misled, and perhaps incurring, unawares, the penalties of peremptory seizure and confiscation, through erroneous official information proceeding from their own Government; and considering it, moreover, desirable that the possibility should be avoided of any such excuse of misinformation intervening between positive acts of trespass and their legal consequences, the undersigned respectfully suggests that an early opportunity should be afforded to the United States Treasury Department to correct this error.

A copy of the amended Act relative to fishing by foreign vessels is herewith, for transmission through Mr. Thornton.

The second mistake occurs in the following paragraph of Mr. Boutwell's letter of instruction to United States Customs Officers:—

“It is understood that by a change of the boundaries between Canada and Labrador, the Canadian territory now includes Mount Joly and a portion of the shore to the east thereof, which in the treaty of 1818 was described as the southern coast of Labrador.”

There has been no recent change of the boundaries between Canada and that part of Labrador to which the Convention of 1818 relates. In 1825 a portion of the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, west of Blanc Sablon, formerly placed for judicial purposes under the Government of Newfoundland, was re-annexed to Lower Canada, without, however, affecting the admission of United States citizens to any part of the coast described in the treaty. That part of the coast of the then Province of Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, along which Americans might fish, &c., under the convention of 1818, is defined on its western boundary as at Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador. The limits extend thence eastwardly to and through the Straits of Belleisle an indefinite distance down the Labrador Peninsula.

Lat. 50°, 06', 15".  
Long. 61°, 43', 20".

Imp. Act 6 Geo. IV.,  
cap. 59.

Lat. 51°, 25', 5" north.  
Long. 57°, 8', 15" west  
from Greenwich.

The eastern boundary of the former Province of Lower Canada and of the present Province of Quebec is at Blanc Sablon Bay, in the entrance to the Straits of Belleisle. This provincial boundary has always included Mount Joly and all of the coast of Southern Labrador situated between that point and the eastern limit of Canada.

It is difficult to conceive whence Mr. Boutwell derives the information that it is “by a change of the boundaries between Canada and Labrador, the Canadian territory now includes Mount Joly and a portion of the shore to the east thereof.”

There can be no doubt that even had any such change taken place, United States citizens would still be entitled to enjoy any express or unreserved privileges guaranteed to them by previous treaties with Great Britain. But it may as well be distinctly understood that the present fishery policy of the Canadian Government, to which the Secretary of the United States Treasury refers, is not connected with any acquisition of confederated territory, nor any alteration of boundary.

The undersigned further respectfully suggests, that copies of Mr. Boutwell's circular, together with a copy of the Minute of Council which may be adopted on the present report, be furnished to Vice-Admiral Wellesley.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.



*Mr. Thornton to the Governor General.*

(Copy.)

WASHINGTON, June 1st, 1870.

SIR—On the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch No. 22 of the 14th ultimo, I transmitted a copy of it and of its enclosures to Mr. Fish, and I have now the honour to enclose copy of a note in answer to mine, and which I received yesterday.

Your Excellency will thus become acquainted with the arguments which Mr. Fish puts forward in support of his objection to the Order in Council of the 8th January last. I am not myself certain that there has been no alteration in the limits of Canada since the Act of 1825 quoted by Mr. Fish; but if it be true that the Dominion extends to Ance Sablon the waters from this point west-ward to Mount Joly, as well as those on the coast of the Magdalen Islands must be comprised in the "waters of Canada" and it therefore does not seem an unreasonable request on the part of Mr. Fish, that the above mentioned Order in Council should be modified as far as United States fishermen are concerned.

(Signed,)

EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency, The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Fish to Mr. Thornton.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1870.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge your note of the 18th instant, addressed to Mr. Davis, enclosing a despatch from the Governor General of Canada, forwarding copy of a Minute of the Privy Council, and also a report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dated 28th April last.

The reiteration in this Report of the assurance which you had previously given that there could be no intention on the part of the Dominion of Canada to abridge any rights to which the citizens of the United States are entitled by Treaty, is in accordance with the confident expectations of this Government.

It had, however, attracted the notice of the Government, that by an Order in Council, dated the 8th of January last it was ordered "that henceforth all foreign fishermen be prevented from fishing in the waters of Canada." The question arose, what are the waters of Canada?

At the date of the Treaty of 1818 the boundary of Canada as understood was defined by the 27th chap. 49 George III. entitled, an Act for establishing Courts of Jurisdiction in the Island of Newfoundland and the islands adjacent, and for the re-annexing part of the coast of Labrador and the islands lying on said coast, to the Government of Newfoundland (30th March, 1809), by the 14th section of which it was enacted "that such part of the Coast of Labrador from the River St. John to Hudson Strait, and the said island of Anticosti, and all other smaller islands so annexed to the Government of Newfoundland by the said proclamation of the 7th day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three," (except the said islands of Madelaine) "shall be separated from the said Government of Lower Canada, and be again re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland."

The mouth of the River St. John referred to in this Act is understood to be between the 64th and 65th meridian of Longitude west from Greenwich.

We further understood that in June, 1825, by the 9th section of cap. 59, 6 Geo. IV. entitled, an Act to provide for the extinction of feudal and seigniorial rights and burthens on lands held in *Titre de Fief* and à *Titre de Cens*, in the Province of Lower Canada, and for the gradual conversion of those tenures into the Tenure of Free and Common Soceage, and

for other purposes relating to said Province, it was enacted "that so much of the said coast as lies to the westward of a line to be drawn due north and south from the bay or harbor of Ance Sablon, inclusive as far as the fifty-second degree of north latitude with the Island of Anticosti, and all other islands adjacent to such part as last aforesaid of the Coast of Labrador shall be, and the same are hereby re-annexed to and made a part of the said Province of Lower Canada and shall henceforward be subject to the laws of the said Province and to none other."

The Bay or Harbor of Ance Sablon is understood to be in the longitude of  $57^{\circ} 8'$  at or near the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle.

The Treaty of 1818 secures to the inhabitants of the United States in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the liberty to take fish of every kind on the shore of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks from Mount Joly on the southern coasts of Labrador to and through the States of Belle Isle and thence northward by &c., &c.

Mount Joly thus fixed by Treaty as the westernmost limit of the coast of Labrador, of the liberty of fishing for the inhabitants of the United States is understood to be in the longitude of about  $61^{\circ} 40'$ . From that point eastward and northward on the shores of what was then called Labrador, the fishermen of the United States have the liberty to take fish.

The Act last above recited seems to establish the boundaries and the jurisdiction of Canada as extending to the Bay of Ance Sablon, about four and a half degrees of longitude to the east of Mount Joly, and to include the Magdalen Islands.

It was under the impression that this Act establishes the jurisdiction and the eastern boundary of Canada, as extending to a line drawn due north and south from the Bay or Harbor of Ance Sablon, and including the Magdalen Islands that on the 21st April last I invited your attention to the first paragraph of the Order in Council of the Dominion of Canada of the 8th January last, declaring that henceforth all foreign fishermen be prevented from fishing in the waters of Canada "as contemplating a possible interference with the rights guaranteed to the United States, under the Treaty of 1818."

The Minute of the Privy Council and the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of which you have given me copies, give assurance of the intent of the authorities of the Dominion Government not to abridge those rights, but the Order in Council may be interpreted by those to whom its execution is entrusted to authorise their interference with fishermen of the United States while in the exercise of their guaranteed liberty. If our understanding that the boundary and jurisdiction of Canada extend to the Bay or Harbor of Ance Sablon, and include the Magdalen Islands be correct, "the waters of Canada" embrace the coast of, what in 1818 was the Coast of Labrador from Mount Joly to the Bay of Ance Sablon and include also the Magdalen Islands.

Desirous to avoid the possibility of any misapprehension on the part of those who may be charged with the execution of the Order in Council, I beg to call your attention to the Acts to which I have referred, and to request, in case I am in error with regard to the Eastern Boundary and the extent of jurisdiction of Canada, that you will advise me of the real boundary and jurisdiction. If I am correct in this respect, and if that part of the coast of what in 1818 was known as Labrador included between Mount Joly and the Bay or Harbor of Ance Sablon, or the Magdalen Islands, be in the "waters of Canada." I do not doubt that the authorities of the "Dominion" will recognise the necessity of such modification of the Order in Council of the 8th of January last, or of such additional instructions to be given, as will secure the fishermen of the United States from interference while in the exercise of the liberty guaranteed to them by the Treaty of 1818.

I have &c.

(Signed),

HAMILTON FISH.

Edwd. Thornton, Esq., C.B.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 7th June, 1870.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the memorandum dated 31st May, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in reference to the despatch (No. 23) from Mr. Thornton, dated 24th May ult., and the circular which has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States to Collectors of Customs, for the guidance of American fishermen engaged in their pursuit in the neighbourhood of Canada.

The Committee concur in the views expressed by the Minister in his said memorandum, and advise that a copy thereof be communicated to Mr. Thornton for the information of the United States Government.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Copy.—No. 29.)

WASHINGTON, 13th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 36, of the 8th instant, enclosing copy of a minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion with a report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, pointing out errors in Mr. Secretary Boutwell's circular of the 16th ultimo.

The first error pointed out by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is the omission of the amendment of the 12th ult., to the Act of May 22nd, 1868; but as Your Excellency will remember that you only communicated that amendment to me in your despatch, No. 26, of the 17th ult., and as I only forwarded it to Mr. Bancroft Davis, then Acting Secretary of State, on the 20th ult., I can hardly accuse Mr. Boutwell of an error in having made no mention of it on the 16th ult. I will, however, call Mr. Fish's attention to the matter, and will suggest the issue of a further circular with reference to the amendment in question.

With regard to the second error, alluded to by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, I understood that by the Act 49th, Geo. III, Cap. 27, Canada only extended on the coast of Labrador to the mouth of the St. John, between 64 and 65 degrees west longitude. This was its extent when the Treaty of 1818 was concluded, which granted to citizens of the United States the right to fish on the coast of Labrador, from Mount Joly eastward. The limit of Canada was, however, extended by the 9th Section of the Act 6th, Geo. IV, Cap. 59, to Ance Sablon, east of Mount Joly; so that the coast between these two points on which United States citizens had a right to fish, was from that time, and is now comprised within the jurisdiction and waters of Canada. This is the change of boundary since the Treaty of 1818, to which I understand Mr. Boutwell to allude.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD THORNTON.

To His Excellency  
The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 1st July, 1870.*

On the memorandum from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dated 14th June, 1870, on the subject of the despatch of Mr. Thornton, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, of the 1st ult., respecting the limits of the Canadian fisheries.

The Committee concur in the memorandum of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and recommend accordingly.

Certified.

W. M. H. LEE,  
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*Memorandum on Mr. Thornton's Despatch of 1st instant.*

The first communication from Mr. Thornton, dated 22nd April, 1870, covering a note of the previous day's date from Mr. Fish, both of which are referred to in the report of the undersigned, of 28th ultimo, relates to the wording of the Order in Council of 8th January last, and expresses apprehension of "interference with rights guaranteed to the United States, under the first article of the Treaty of 1818, which secures to American fishermen the right of fishing in certain waters understood to be claimed at present as belonging to Canada." Mr. Thornton's despatch also mentions a verbal communication on the same subject from Mr. Fish. It was supposed to have reference to some "recent" change of boundaries incident to confederation, or the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Company's rights on the Labrador coast, the latter of which are expressly reserved in the said treaty. Assurance was, therefore, conveyed to Mr. Fish, in pursuance of the Minute of Council of 10th ultimo, that no such interference as that apprehended could possibly be contemplated by the Canadian Government.

A further despatch, from Mr. Thornton, of 1st instant, enclosing Mr. Fish's correspondence at length, now explains the full meaning of Mr. Fish's objection to the phraseology of the Order in Council of 8th January last, and states the argument on which Mr. Thornton acquiesces in Mr. Fish's request that the said order should be modified as far as United States fishermen are concerned.

Mr. Fish takes exception to the terms of this Order in Council, because of the words "waters of Canada," which have, since 1825, included part of the southern coast of Labrador and islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and which at the time of the Treaty of 1818, were subject to the municipal jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

The Act (6 Geo. IV., c. ) by which this ancient change of provincial boundaries was effected, is an Imperial statute, and necessarily reserves by implication all existing treaty arrangements of an unconditional nature between the Empire and foreign powers. Such, also, would be the necessary effect of legislative or executive action regarding any matter of local jurisdiction.

The territory and waters affected would not cease to be British because of changes of intercolonial boundaries established by the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Fish seems to desire a modification of this Order in Council, chiefly with a view to providing against any misapprehension in respect of the treaty rights of United States citizens on the part of those who may be charged with its execution, and suggests that additional instructions should issue. The undersigned considers that the subsequent Order in Council, of 10th ultimo, is sufficiently explicit, and ought to be quite satisfactory. If anything more were really necessary to assure Mr. Thornton, and to remove Mr. Fish's apprehensions, reference might be made to the Canadian Statutes relating to fishing by foreign vessels (copy herewith), and to the following extract from the Special Instructions (dated 14th ultimo), which govern officers engaged in the fisheries protection service:—

1. "United States fishermen may exercise the liberty of fishing, in common with British subjects, along that part of the coast of Canada extending from Mount Joly, near the River Grande Natashquan, to the easterly limit of Canada, at Blanc Sablon Bay, and around the Magdalen Islands; and enjoy freedom also to land and cure fish on certain of the unsettled shores of the Labrador coast. Wherever any settlement exists within these limits, the privilege of landing and curing fish may be enjoyed by previous agreement with the settlers, or with proprietors of the ground."

The Order in Council, of 10th ultimo, explains the necessary use of the general descriptive terms "waters of Canada," to which exception is taken, and as there is not the remotest probability of any such interference with the rights of American fishermen, as Mr. Fish seems to apprehend, the undersigned cannot perceive any sufficient reason why the Minute of Council, of 8th January last, should be modified in the way suggested by Mr. Thornton.

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,  
Ottawa, 14th June, 1870.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the 9th June, 1870.*

The Committee of the Privy Council, having recently had under their consideration a number of questions of great importance to the Dominion, among which are the proposed withdrawal of Imperial troops from Canada; the question of fortifications; the recent invasion of Canadian territory by citizens of the United States, and the previous threats and hostile preparations, which compelled the Government to call out the Militia, and to obtain the consent of Parliament to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the systematic trespasses on Canadian fishing grounds by United States fishermen, and the unsettled question as to the limits, within which foreigners can fish under the treaty of 1818, are of opinion that it is desirable that their views on this question should be personally represented to Her Majesty's Government by a member of the Privy Council, and that they recommend that the Honorable the Postmaster General be requested to proceed to England, and endeavour to induce Her Majesty's Government to take prompt action in the several matters above referred to, in accordance with the views expressed in the Minutes of Council relating thereto, and in any other Minutes which may hereafter be referred to him.

The Committee of Council are of opinion that the Postmaster General should call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the reports of the 15th and 20th December last, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and should urge the importance of securing with as little delay as possible, the restoration to Canada of the rights which she enjoyed prior to the Reciprocity Treaty, under the interpretation given to the Treaty of 1818, by the Crown Law Officers of England.

The Committee of Council cannot conceal their apprehension that, if the citizens of the United States are any longer permitted, as they have been doing the last four years, to fish in waters, where, according to our interpretation of the Treaty of 1818, they are trespassers, it may be more difficult to obtain an amicable solution of the point in dispute.

The Committee of Council are fully alive to the importance of taking action at an early period, with regard to the construction of a Pacific Railroad through Canadian territory, but they think it is better to postpone the consideration of the subject, until after the departure of the delegates from British Columbia, when instructions will be sent to the Postmaster General on this important subject.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk to Privy Council.

*Mr. Thornton to the Governor General.*

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch, No. 28, of the 11th ultimo, in which I enclosed copy of a note which I had addressed to Mr. Fish on the 11th ultimo.

June 30th. I have now the honor to enclose, for Your Excellency's information, copy of the answer which I have received from that gentleman.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

EDWARD THORNTON.

His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., &c., &c.

Canada.

*Mr. Fish to Mr. Thornton.*

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, 30th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 11th instant, in which you confirm my impression that Admiral Wellesley will have modified the directions to the officers under his command engaged in the prosecution of the Canadian Fisheries so that they shall be in conformity with the views of the Admiralty, and in which you point out, under instructions from the lamented Earl of Clarendon, that the circular of the 16th ultimo, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States respecting the Canadian In-shore Fisheries, may lead to further misunderstanding, inasmuch as it limits the Maritime jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada to three marine miles from the shores thereof.

In view of the claims heretofore presented by Her Majesty's Government, and which, as it contends, are supported by the Law of Nations and the stipulations of the Treaty of 1818, as to the extent of British Maritime jurisdiction in the waters in which the fisheries are prosecuted in the eastern coasts of North America, the President is pleased to recognize in the tenor of the despatches and instructions which have been addressed by Her Majesty's Government to the Canadian authorities, and to Admiral Wellesley, a generous spirit of amity which is reciprocated by the United States. Animated by that spirit he directs that Her Majesty's Government be informed that the description of the limit of Canadian Maritime jurisdiction contained in the circular in question, and which was adopted before this Government was made acquainted with the nature of the instructions which it was proposed by Her Majesty's Government to issue, was used for the sake of brevity in expressing the interpretation which has been heretofore placed upon the 1st article of the Treaty of 1818 by this Government, and not with the expectation of renewing a controversial discussion upon the subject, which under present circumstances he would sincerely deprecate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

HAMILTON FISH.

Edward L. Thornton, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

*Circular relating to Canadian In-shore Fisheries.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, June 9th, 1870.

SIR,—In compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, you are hereby authorized and directed to inform all masters of fishing vessels, at the time of clearance

from your port, that the authorities of the Dominion of Canada have terminated the system of granting fishing licenses to foreign vessels, under which they have heretofore been permitted to fish within the maritime jurisdiction of the said Dominion, that is to say, within three marine miles of the shore thereof; and that all fishermen of the United States are prohibited from the use of such in-shore fisheries, except so far as stipulated in the first article of the treaty of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, in virtue of which the fishermen of the United States have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands; on the shores of the Magdalen Islands; and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, from Mount Joly, which was, when the treaty was signed, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the straits of Belle Isle, and thence northwardly, indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and have also liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, above described, and of the coast of Labrador, unless the same, or any portion thereof, be settled, in which case it is not lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground; and also, are admitted to enter any other bays or harbours, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever, subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges reserved to them as above expressed. Fishermen of the United States are bound to respect the British laws and regulations for the regulation and preservation of the fisheries to the same extent to which they are applicable to British or Canadian fishermen.

The Canadian law of the 22nd of May, 1868, 31 Victoria, Cap. 61, entitled "An Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," and the Act assented to on the 12th of May, 1870, entitled "An Act to amend the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels, among other things, enact, that any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's navy, serving on board of any vessel of Her Majesty's navy, cruising and being in the waters of Canada, for the purpose of affording protection to Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the fisheries, or any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's navy, fishery officer, or stipendiary magistrate, on board of any vessel belonging to or in the service of the Government of Canada, and employed in the service of protecting the fisheries, or any officer of the Customs of Canada, sheriff, magistrate, or other person duly commissioned for that purpose, may go on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, within any harbour in Canada, or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors in Canada, and stay on board so long as she may remain within such place or distance; and that any one of such officers or persons as are above mentioned may bring any ship, vessel, or boat, being within any harbor in Canada or hovering (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors in Canada, into port, and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath, touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command shall not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination, he shall forfeit four hundred dollars; and if such ship, vessel, or boat, be foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom, or of Canada, and has been found fishing or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing (in British waters) within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, not included within the above mentioned limits, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to such ship, vessel, or boat, under the first section of this Act, such ship, vessel, or boat, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo thereof, shall be forfeited. And that all goods, ships, vessels, and boats, and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores, and cargo, liable to forfeiture under this Act, may be seized and secured by any officers or persons mentioned in the second section

of this Act. And every person opposing any officer or person in the execution of his duty under this Act, or aiding, or abetting any other person in any opposition, shall forfeit eight hundred dollars, and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

*It will be observed, that the warning formerly given is not required under the amended Act, but that vessels are liable to seizure without such warning.*

On the 8th of January, 1870, the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, in Council, ordered that suitable sailing vessels, similar to the "La Canadienne," be chartered and equipped for the service of protecting the Canadian in-shore fisheries against illegal encroachments by foreigners, these vessels to be connected with the police force of Canada, and to form a marine branch of the same. It is understood that, by a change of the boundaries between Canada and Labrador, the Canadian Territory now includes Mount Joly and a portion of the shore to the east thereof, which in the treaty of 1818 was described as the southern coast of Labrador. This municipal change of boundary does not, however, interfere with the rights of American fishermen, as defined by the treaty, on that portion of what was the southern coast of Labrador, east of Mount Joly.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury.

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*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy.—No. 158.)

NIAGARA, July 6th, 1870.

1st June.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith for Your Lordship's information a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Thornton, together with a copy of my reply.

2. The views of the Canadian Government on the point raised by Mr. Fish will be found in the Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, of which a copy is also enclosed.

The special instructions (dated 14th May) which govern Canadian officers engaged in the fisheries protection service, seem to comply with the latter branch of the alternative suggested by Mr. Fish, and to leave no room for doubt that the United States fishermen are secured from interference while in the exercise of the liberty guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1818, to fish along the coast east of Mount Joly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Earl Granville, &c., &c., &c.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy.—CANADA.—No. 214.)

DOWNING STREET, 6th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have received your despatch, No. 158, of 6th July, enclosing a correspondence with Mr. Thornton on the subject of the objections taken by Mr. Fish to the wording of the Canadian Order in Council of 8th of January last, relating to the Fisheries on the coast of Labrador, and a Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, embodying their views on the point raised by Mr. Fish.



As the point contended for by the United States Government seems to be practically admitted, it does not appear to me necessary to discuss the question any further.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet,  
G. C. B., G. C. M. G.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 3rd May, 1870.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the draft submitted by the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of "Special instructions to fishing officers *ex officio* magistrates in command of Government vessels engaged as marine police in "protecting the in-shore fisheries of Canada," and they respectfully advise that the same be approved and adopted.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk of Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th May, 1870.*

On a memorandum dated 14th May, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, submitting the draft of special instructions to fishery officers *ex officio* magistrates in command of Government vessels engaged as marine police in protecting the in-shore fisheries of Canada, and recommending that the same be approved by Your Excellency and supersede those adopted by order in Council of the 3rd instant.

The Committee advise that the draft submitted be approved and adopted, and that the order in Council of the 3rd instant be cancelled.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk of Privy Council.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

*Special instructions to Fishery Officers, ex-officio Magistrates, in command of Government vessels engaged as Marine Police in protecting the In-shore Fisheries of Canada.*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, FISHERIES BRANCH,

OTTAWA, May 14, 1870.

SIR,—The service to which you are appointed is a special and peculiar one; and the exercise on your part of the greatest possible discretion and judgment is required.

The following directions, for your information and guidance, are of a confidential nature.

The DUTIES you will perform, and the POWERS you shall exercise, are defined by the present instructions.

**DUTIES.**—It will be your duty to cruise, at all times, with the vessel under your command on the various "Stations" to which, from time to time, you may be assigned; and to prevent foreign fishermen and fishing vessels from intruding on the inshore fisheries and fishing grounds of Canada, either to take or cure fish, or to procure bait for fishing.

Probably, American fishing vessels and fishermen chiefly will be concerned; therefore it is requisite for you to be more especially informed of the relation of United States citizens to fishery privileges in British waters, as well those of a common and concurrent nature as those of an exclusively Canadian character. Also, to be instructed to what extent, and for what (other than fishing) purposes American fishing vessels and fishermen are permitted free access to the bays and harbors of the Dominion.

The terms of the First Article of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, has, since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, governed the participation of American fishermen in the Gulf and Labrador fisheries. A copy of the said article is appended.

1. United States fishermen may exercise the liberty of fishing in common with British subjects along that part of the coast of Canada extending from Mount Joly, near the River Grande Natashquan, to the easterly limit of Canada, at Blanc Sablon Bay, and around the Magdalen Islands; and enjoy freedom also to land and cure fish on certain of the unsettled shores of the Labrador coast. Wherever any settlement exists within these limits, the privilege of landing and curing fish may be enjoyed by previous agreement with the settlers, or with proprietors of the ground.

2. In all other parts foreigners are precluded from fishing within three marine miles of Canadian shores. American vessels may, however, enter into all bays and harbors for certain specified purposes.

These purposes are—for shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood, and obtaining water. They are to be admitted for no other purpose whatever. And during such admission they may be subjected to any restrictions necessary to prevent them from taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner abusing the privileges thus accorded to them. You will be careful to observe that such qualified admission to the ports and harbors of Canada be not made a pretext or cloak for transferring cargoes, or transacting any other business connected with their fishing operations.

With regard to the Magdalen Islands, although the liberty to land and to dry, and to cure fish there, is not expressly given by the terms of the Convention to United States fishermen, it is not at present intended to exclude them; nor is it desirable to impose a narrow construction on the term "unsettled." Places containing a few isolated houses might not, in some instances, be susceptible of being considered as "settled" within the meaning and purpose of the Convention. Something would, however, depend upon the facts of the situation, and the circumstances of the settlement. Private and proprietary rights form an element in the consideration of this point. The generally conciliatory spirit in which it is desirable that you should carry out these instructions, and the desire of Her Majesty's Government that rights of exclusion should not be strained, must influence you in making as fair and liberal an application of the term as shall consist with the just claims of all parties.

Should interference with the pursuits of British fishermen, or the property of Canadians, appear to be inseparable from the exercise of such indulgence, you will withhold it, and insist upon entire exclusion.

Americans, when so admitted, should be made aware that—in addition to being obliged in common with those subjects of Her Majesty with whom they exercise concurrent privileges of fishing in Colonial waters, to obey the laws of the country, and particularly such Acts and regulations as exist to ensure the peaceable and profitable enjoyment of the fisheries by all persons entitled thereto—they are peculiarly bound to observe peace and order in the quasi settled places to which, by the liberal disposition of Canadian authorities, they may be admitted.

Wheresoever foreigners may fish in Canadian waters, you will compel them to observe

the Fishery Laws. Particular attention should be directed to the injury which results from cleaning fish on board of their vessels while afloat, and throwing overboard the offals, thus fouling the fishing, feeding and breeding grounds. The *Fisheries Act* (Sec. 14) provides a heavy penalty for this offence.

Take occasion to enquire into and report upon any modes of fishing, or any practices adopted by foreign fishermen which appear to be injurious to the fisheries.

Copies of the Fishery Laws of Canada accompany the present instructions.

POWERS.—The capacity in which you are vested with magisterial powers is that of Fishery Officer for the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada. Your power and authority as a Fishery Officer are derived from the following Statutes: “*The Fisheries Act*” (31 Vict., cap. 60);

“*An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels*” (31 Vict. cap. 61) and the subsequent Statute, entitled “*An Act to amend the Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels*” made and passed in the present Session of the Parliament of Canada;

“*Chapter 94 of the Revised Statutes* (third series) of *Nova Scotia*” Of the Coast and Deep-sea fisheries);

The Act entitled “*An Act to amend cap. 94 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia*,” (29 Vict., cap 35);

An Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, entitled “*An Act relating to the Coast Fisheries, and for the Prevention of Illicit Trade*” (16 Vict., cap. 69);

Also from such Regulations as have been passed or may be passed by the Governor General in Council, or from Instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under *The Fisheries Act* hereinbefore cited.

In such capacity, your jurisdiction must be strictly confined within the limit of “three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors,” of Canada, with respect to any action you may take against American fishing vessels and United States citizens engaged in fishing. Where any of the bays, creeks, or harbors shall not exceed ten geographical miles in width, you will consider that the line of demarcation extends from headland to headland, either at the entrance to such bay, creek or harbor, or from and between given points on both sides thereof, at any place nearest the mouth where the shores are less than ten miles apart; and may exclude foreign fishermen and fishing vessels therefrom, or seize if found within three marine miles of the coast.

Should you have occasion to compel any American fishing vessels or fishermen to conform to the requirements of the *Fisheries Act and Regulations* as regards the modes and incidents of fishing, at those places to which they are admitted under the Convention of 1818,—particularly in relation to ballast, fish offals, setting of nets, and hauling of seines, and use of “trawls,” or “bultows,” more especially at and around the Magdalen Islands,—your power and authority over such cases will be similar to that of any other Fishery Officer appointed to enforce the Fishery Laws in Canadian waters. (*Vide Fisheries Act.*)

Certain portions of the foregoing Acts relate to the prevention of illicit trade. Instructions will therefore, be given you by the Customs Department, authorizing you to act as an Officer of Customs: and it will form part of your duty to see that the Laws and Regulations affecting Revenue, are duly observed. In your capacity of a Customs Officer, you cannot receive any aid from Her Majesty's vessels to enforce authority under the Customs Laws.

JURISDICTION.—The limits within which you will, if necessary, exercise the power to exclude United States fishermen, or to detain American fishing vessels or boats, are for the present to be exceptional. Difficulties have arisen in former times with respect to the question, whether the exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast and describing its sinuosities, or on lines produced from headland to headland across the entrances of bays, creeks or harbors. Her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion, that by the Convention of 1818, the United States have renounced the right of fishing not only within three miles of the Colonial shores, but within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of any British bay or creek. It is, however, the wish of Her Majesty's Government neither to concede, nor for the present to enforce any rights

in this respect, which are in their nature open to any serious question. Until further instructed, therefore, you will not interfere with any American fishermen unless found within three miles of the shore, or within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek which is less than ten geographical miles in width. In the case of any other bay, as Bay de Chaleurs, for example, you will not admit any United States fishing vessel or boat, or any American fishermen, inside of a line drawn across at that part of such bay where its width does not exceed ten miles.

**ACTION.**—You will accost every United States vessel or boat actually within three marine miles of the shore, along any other part of the coast except Labrador and around the Magdalen Islands, or within three marine miles of the entrance of any bay, harbor or creek, which is less than ten geographical miles in width, or inside of a line drawn across any part of such bay, harbor or creek, at points nearest to the mouth thereof, not wider apart than ten geographical miles, and if either fishing, preparing to fish, or having obviously fished within the exclusive limits, you will, in accordance with the above recited Acts, seize at once any vessel detected in violating the law, and send or take her into port for condemnation. It must be evident and susceptible of the clearest proof that the offence has been committed, and the capture effected within the prohibited limits.

Copies of the former and of the latter Acts, are furnished herewith for your use and distribution.

These Acts of Parliament subject to summary seizure and to forfeiture any foreign ship, vessel or boat which is found fishing, or having fished, or preparing to fish within the prohibited limits, and provide for carrying out the seizure and forfeiture.

Compulsory means may be employed; but resort to force will be justified only after every other prudent effort has failed.

**DIRECTIONS.**—If, from threatened resistance and obvious determination to contest the seizure, and because of the relative inadequacy of your own force, you shall believe any attempt at capture liable to be frustrated, you will warn the parties of the futility of resistance, and that you are authorised to procure the assistance, if needed, of any of Her Majesty's cruisers. In case of need, you must signal for, or otherwise procure the immediate aid of one of Her Majesty's ships, or of some other of the Canadian Government vessels belonging to the Marine Police. With both the first and last mentioned you will co-operate in all things pertaining to the protection of the fisheries.

If a foreign ship, vessel, or boat be found violating the Convention, or resisting consequent seizure, and momentarily effects her escape from the vicinity, she remains always liable to seizure and detention, if met by yourself in Canadian waters, and in British waters everywhere if brought to account by Her Majesty's cruisers. But great care must be taken to make certain of the identity of any offending vessel to be so dealt with.

All vessels seized must be placed as soon as convenient in the custody of the nearest Customs Collector; and information, with a statement of the facts, and the depositions of your sailing master, clerk, lieutenant or mate, and of two at least of the most respectable of your crew, be despatched with all possible diligence to the Government. Be careful to describe the exact locality where the unlawful fishing took place, and the ship, vessel, or boat was seized. Also corroborate the bearings taken, by soundings, and by buoying the place (if possible) with a view to actual measurement, and make such incidental reference to conspicuous points and land marks as shall place beyond doubt the illegal position of the seized ship, vessel or boat. Omit no endeavour or precaution to establish on the spot that the trespass was or is being committed within three miles of land.

As it may be possible that any foreign fishing craft has been carried within the headland lines and into Canadian waters, by violent or contrary winds, by strong tides, through misadventure, or any other cause independent of the will of the master and the crew, you will consider these circumstances, and satisfy yourself with regard thereto before taking the extreme step of seizing and detaining any vessel.

On capture it will be desirable to take part of the foreign crew aboard the vessel

under your command, and place some of your own crew, as a measure of precaution, on board the seized vessel; first lowering the foreign flag borne at the time of capture. If your ordinary complement of men does not admit of this being done, or if because of several seizures the number of your hands might be too much reduced, you will endeavour to engage a few trustworthy men to supply any such emergency. The portion of foreign crew taken on board the Government vessel, you will land at the nearest place where a Consul of the United States is situated, or where the readiest conveyance to any American Consulate in Canada, or the other British Provinces, may be reached, and leave them there.

When any of Her Majesty's vessels, about the fishing stations, or in port, shall be met with, you should, if circumstances permit, go on board and confer with the Naval Commander, and receive any suggestions he may feel disposed to give, which do not conflict with these instructions, and afford him any information you may possess about the movements of foreign craft, also inform him what vessels you have accosted, and where.

Do not fail to make a full entry of all circumstances connected with foreign vessels, noting their names, tonnage, ownership, crew, port, place of fishing, cargo, voyage, and destination, and (if ascertainable) their catch. Report your proceedings as often as possible, and keep the Department fully advised on every opportunity where instructions would most probably reach you at stated intervals.

The service in which you are engaged will be subject to the general direction and control of the chief officer, or master in command, Captain P. A. Scott, R.N., on board the Government steamer *Lady Head* (in the case of the schooners *Stella Maria* and *La Canadienne*, this general control is vested in Napoleon Lavoie, Esq.), whose orders and arrangements you will conform to in every respect. He is advised to consult and to act in conjunction with the British Admiral and Naval Officers commanding Her Majesty's ships.

The precise limits of the station on which you are to cruise, and the further details of your duties, will be described in the directions you will receive as above.

Considerable inconvenience is caused by Canadian fishing vessels, and those belonging to Prince Edward Island, neglecting to show their colors. You will draw the attention of masters to this fact, and request them to hoist their colors without requiring to be hailed and boarded.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon you, nor too carefully enjoined on the officers and crew under your command, that the present service should be performed in a spirit of forbearance and moderation.

The Government relies on your prudence, discretion, and firmness in the performance of the special duties thus entrusted to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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(APPENDIX A.)

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*Article I. of Convention between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America  
Signed at London, October 20, 1818.*

Article I. WHEREAS, differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take

fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce, for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits; Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

*The Secretary of State to the Governor General.*

(Copy—Canada—98.)

DOWNING STREET, 30th April, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the Admiralty, respecting the instructions to be given to the Officers of Her Majesty's ships employed in the protection of the Canadian fisheries.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that your Ministers will agree with them as to the propriety of these instructions, and will give corresponding instructions to the vessels employed by them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

General Governor,

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c.

*Sir F. Rogers to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 30th April, 1870.

SIR,—In Mr. Secretary Cardwell's letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the 12th April, 1866, it was stated that American vessels should not be seized for violating the Canadian Fishing Law "except after wilful and persevering neglect of the warnings which they may have received; and in case it should become necessary to proceed to forfeiture, cases should, if possible, be selected for that extreme step in which the offence of fishing has been committed within three miles of land."

The Canadian Government has recently determined, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Ministers, to increase the stringency of the existing practice by dispensing with the warnings hitherto given, and seizing at once any vessel detected in violating the law.

In view of this change, and of the questions to which it may give rise, I am directed by Lord Granville to request that you will move their Lordships to instruct the officers of Her Majesty's ships employed in the protection of the fisheries, that they are not to seize any vessel unless it is evident, and can be clearly proved, that the offence of fishing has been committed, and the vessel itself is captured within three miles of land.

I am, &c.,  
(Signed,)

F. ROGERS.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Copy).

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
OTTAWA, 31st May, 1870.

Having reference to a despatch of the 30th ultimo, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering a communication of the same date from Sir Frederick Rogers to the Secretary of the Admiralty, directing attention to instructions given to Officers of Her Majesty's ships employed in the protection of the fisheries of Canada, and desiring the Canadian Government to give corresponding directions to Officers in command of the Marine Police vessels similarly engaged, the undersigned has the honor to submit that in certain respects Lord Granville's wish has been already provided for in the Special Instructions adopted by the Governor General in Council, on the 14th instant.

The Officers of Her Majesty's ships, are, it is said, instructed "not to seize any vessel unless it is evident, and can be clearly proved, that the offence of fishing has been committed, and the vessel itself is captured within three miles of land."

Attention is respectfully requested to a division of the instructions issued by the Government of Canada, headed "Action," by which it will be seen that exercise of the lawful power of peremptory and absolute detention is not contemplated on the first occasion, unless there be a wilful and persistent violation of the law; but such preliminary forbearance could not possibly be extended to any subsequent act of trespass.

Another division of these instructions, headed "Directions," provides with great care against the possibility of any offending vessel being seized by the Canadian Officers, except actually within three miles of land, and unless the commission of the offence can be clearly proved. It is, however, intimated under the same head, that any offending vessel which may resist or avoid immediate seizure within three miles of land, remains liable to capture, for the offence committed, by Canadian officers in the waters of Canada, and by Imperial cruisers, wherever she may be found in British waters. And, in consequence, the Canadian Officers are directed to communicate without delay the names of any vessels they shall have notified and accosted, or any which may escape or resist seizures. This proviso is consonant to the Acts relative to fishing by foreign vessels, as besides the offence of being "found fishing" it is unlawful to "have been fishing, &c." *Vide* 31 Vic., cap. 61, sec. 1, and amending Act.

The undersigned begs to express the hope that the instructions suggested in Lord Granville's despatch to the Admiralty, may not be interpreted so as to affect such liability.

It is also understood that the terms "offence of fishing has been committed" occurring in the Admiralty instructions to which the assent of the Canadian Government is invited, are to be construed conformably with the fishery laws, as under these statutes, preparing to fish inshore constitutes an offence.

The undersigned would respectfully observe, that while recommending acquiescence in so much of His Lordship's suggestion as consists with these Special Instructions, it is advisable to guard against any further practical modification of the strict right of entire exclusion, and also of summary action, than what has been already provided for in the very considerate instructions issued by the Canadian Government. There should, as far as it is possible, be uniformity of procedure in these particulars between Her Majesty's ships and the subsidiary force employed by Canada.

With reference, however, to that part of Lord Granville's suggestion affecting the order to capture any foreign vessel liable to seizure, only when the ship is actually within three miles of the coast, the undersigned considers it open to serious objections.

Both the Imperial and Colonial statutes regulating fishing by foreign vessels relate to jurisdiction "in British waters." The system applied under them recognizes certain conventional limits as the basis of actual exclusion. But it would seem to be inconsistent, both with the provisions of those acts, and the object of defence, to admit of offending vessels avoiding all penal consequences of their trespass by simply passing an imaginary line out of Colonial bounds, and yet being still within British jurisdiction, after having violated the provincial laws, and infringed the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and also the Imperial Act founded on the same. The peculiar facility with which foreign vessels may cross and re-cross along this marine limit, renders it possible that, under shelter of the exemption resulting from any instruction of the nature suggested, trespassers may present the anomaly of escaping from the Marine Police of Canada, to the quasi-protection of Imperial authority. The existence of such a rule must really invite illegal encroachments on the part of foreigners, and the immediate effect will be to encourage intruders to quicken their efforts to avoid detection and evade seizure, knowing that the capture of their vessels is certain only when caught, as it were, in the very act of trespass. It will certainly weaken the moral influence of any demand made by the officers in command of the Canadian vessels, depending, as they are instructed to do, on the material aid of Her Majesty's ships in case of violence, they being themselves unauthorised to fire upon and disable any vessel either offering resistance, or endeavouring to escape seizure.

There is also to be considered the probable future reference to this exception in connection with any final settlement of the reserved question of headland lines. If, for instance, any foreign vessel having actually trespassed within three miles of the shore of the interior of the Bay des Chaleurs, and escaped from the municipal force of Canada, shall not be afterwards subject to seizure under British authority anywhere within the entrance to that bay,—say inside of a line drawn across from Miscou to Point Maquereau (distant apart about fifteen miles),—and where in all other matters, of a civil or criminal nature, Canada exercises provincial jurisdiction; it may simply waiver of both Canadian and British control, *quo ad* exclusive rights of fishery. The Government having deliberated on and determined to maintain this essential point by several Orders in Council adopted since 1864, it is unadvisable to sanction any such dubious proceedings as might be in future pressed into service to support American views. Occasion is taken to refer to reports from this Department, dated 15th and 20th December last, in which this disputed part of the fishery question is referred to at length, and other previous reports enumerated; and the undersigned begs leave again to urge that Her Majesty's Government may be requested to bring it to a speedy settlement in the manner proposed by Lord Clarendon in 1866, on the suggestion of the American Minister at London.

The undersigned would respectfully, but most earnestly represent the tendency of any restriction of the kind proposed by Lord Granville, on the support of Her Majesty's squadron, to mar the efficiency of this important service, and begs leave to recommend that Her Majesty's Government may be asked to instruct the Commanding Officer to receive and act upon whatever definite and reliable reports (with satisfactory particulars) of actual detection or escape, may be made by the Officers in command of the Canadian Government vessels employed in protecting the in-shore fisheries of Canada.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) P. MITCHELL.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.



*Amending Special Instructions to Fishery Officers re Foreign Fishing Vessels.*

OTTAWA, 8th June, 1870.

With reference to Vice-Admiral Wellesley's despatch of the 30th ultimo, the undersigned has the honor to recommend that the Special Instructions to Officers commanding Marine Police vessels, approved by Council on the 11th ultimo, be amended as follows:—

Under the head "Action" at paragraph 1 (p. 5), all the words after "you will" in the eleventh line, down to the end of the next succeeding paragraph (at the words "present season"), be omitted, and the words following be adopted in their stead:—"In accordance with the above recited Acts, seize at once any vessel detected in violating the law, and send or take her into port for condemnation. It must be evident, and susceptible of the clearest proof, that the offence has been committed, and the capture effected within the prohibited limits."

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 8th June, 1870.*

The Committee have had under consideration the Despatch dated 30th May, ultimo, from Vice-Admiral Wellesley, with reference to the special instructions given to Commanders of Canadian cruisers engaged in the protection of the fisheries.

The Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries recommends that the Special Instructions to Officers commanding marine police vessels, approved in Council on the 14th ult., be amended as follows:—

"Under the head 'action,' at par. 1 (p. 5), all the words after 'you will' in the eleventh line down to the end of the next succeeding paragraph (at the words 'present season') be omitted, and the words following be adopted in their stead:—

"In accordance with the above recited Acts, seize at once any vessel detected in violating the law, and send or take her into port for condemnation. It must be evident and susceptible of the clearest proof that the offence has been committed and the capture effected within the prohibited limits."

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 133.)

OTTAWA, June 9th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to state that I received a Despatch, of date the 30th May, from Vice-Admiral Wellesley enclosing a copy of revised instructions to the Officers commanding Her Majesty's ships, which were framed in accordance with the orders received from the Admiralty. This despatch and the instructions were submitted in due course for the consideration of the Council, and in order to make the instructions given to the Commanders of the police vessels engaged in the protection of the in-shore fisheries assimilate with those given to the Officers commanding Her Majesty's ships, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries recommended, and the Committee of Council sanctioned, the alteration introduced under the head "action," at paragraph 1, page 5 of the instructions.

I have communicated a copy of the instruction so altered to Vice-Admiral Wellesley for his information.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Earl Granville, &c., &c., &c.

*Lord Granville to Governor General.*

(Copy of Cable Telegram.)

Received in OTTAWA, June 6th. 1870.

*From the Colonial Office.*

Her Majesty's Government hopes that the United States fishermen will not be for the present prevented from fishing except within three miles of land or in bays which are less than six miles broad at the mouth.

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

*On Lord Granville's Telegram re-definition of British Bays in Canada.*

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, 7th June, 1870.

Having reference to Lord Granville's telegraphic despatch of yesterday, referred to the undersigned for report, he begs leave to state, as mentioned in reply to a previous telegram from the Colonial Secretary, that precautions have been already taken against seizure by Canadian Officers of United States fishing vessels outside of three marine miles from land on the coasts of Canada.

The further hope is expressed by Her Majesty's Government that American fishermen will not be, for the present, prevented from fishing in bays which are less than six miles broad at the mouths. The undersigned respectfully draws attention to the extremely objectionable nature of this proposal. The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States, and the consequent cessation of the labors of the Joint Commissioners embracing disputed points in the controversy suspended thereby, had the legitimate effect of leaving the in-shore fishery rights just as they stood in 1854. The main point formerly in dispute, involving the definition of bays, &c., has never since been conceded by the Imperial or Colonial authorities. It, on the contrary, has been steadily asserted in all subsequent correspondence and transactions. The letter of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 12th April, 1866, expressly reserves it, and sets forth the opinion of Her Majesty's Government as clear on this point. The Canadian Government was, however, desired to forego "for the present" the strict enforcement of British rights in this respect, and "during the (then) present season," to accept a conventional arrangement affecting bays or creeks less than ten miles wide at their entrances. It was so accepted as part of the temporary system at that time proposed, but has shared with kindred provisions the disapproval repeated on various occasions by this Government during four years past. The policy adopted this year by Canada, and approved by Great Britain, would in its entirety supersede all provisional concessions heretofore subsisting. But in deference to the obvious wishes of Her Majesty's Government, this policy has been carried out in the spirit of Mr. Cardwell's Despatch of 12th April, 1866; and the same conventional limit of ten miles will be again for the present observed. The Government of Canada ought not, therefore, to be now desired to recognise any further and fresh limitation of our exclusive rights, however temporary and guarded it may be intended to be made.

This disputed matter has now been pending for upwards of twenty-five years, during which period the American Government has had frequent opportunities, and has been specially invited to join in an equitable adjustment of the same. The fault that it is still

unsettled and the source of difficulty attaches to the United States Government alone. Great Britain and Canada are mere defendants, as in possession of a national right, existing in fact and in law.

The Council is aware that, when the British Government in 1845 opened the Bay of Fundy to American fishermen, as an amicable relaxation of treaty rights, the act was officially regarded as "a practical abandonment" by American authorities of the British construction of the Convention of 1818. It was immediately followed by a demand for general application to all indents exceeding "six miles" in width. This extraordinary demand appears to have been for the moment acquiesced in by Lord Aberdeen, for peace sake, but was soon afterwards rejected by Lord Stanley on the earnest remonstrances of the Colonies. Another concession in the same direction, as proposed by Lord Granville (identical in the words of that ineffectual and unjust claim), may be similarly construed to our detriment. Thus the whole policy of exclusion would be gradually subverted, and component parts of a question vital to the future welfare and interests of Canada become practically abandoned piece-meal.

The peculiar concession now suggested, would, it is believed, tend to create new differences with the United States instead of promoting any final settlement of the existing controversy.

Reference is particularly requested to Reports of the 15th and 20th of December last, in which the whole matter in question is fully set forth. The conclusions arrived at were,—that, as the American Government had voluntarily terminated the Treaty of 1854, and ever since failed to consider any propositions regarding an equivalent for the use of our own in-shore fisheries, notwithstanding an intermediate licence system which continued to United States citizens the same fishery privileges they had enjoyed under the Reciprocity Treaty, on merely formal conditions, all such concessions should be absolutely withdrawn and our rights duly enforced as they existed and were upheld anterior to that reciprocal compact.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully submits that the terms of the policy already adopted—and now in actual course of being carried out—should be strictly adhered to. The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*Lord Granville to the Governor General.*

DOWNING STREET, 6th June, 1870.

\* \* \* \* \*

(*Extract.*)

Her Majesty's Government are fully aware that no step should be taken which should prejudice the question—What are Canadian waters? or should admit the right of United States fishermen to fish within those waters except within the limits prescribed by the Convention of 1818.

But they do not abandon the hope that the question of abstract right may yet be avoided by some arrangement between Canada and the United States, or that the limits may be definitely settled by arbitration or otherwise, and while any expectation of this kind exists they desire to avoid all occasion of dispute, so far as this is possible, consistently with the substantial protection of the Canadian Fisheries. With these objects they think it advisable that United States fishermen should not be excluded from any waters except within three miles of the shore, or in the unusual case of a bay which is less than six miles wide at its mouth but spreads to a greater width within. It will of course be

understood and explained to the United States Government that this liberty is conceded temporarily and without prejudice to the right of Great Britain to fall back on her Treaty rights if the prospect of an arrangement lessens, or if the concession is found to interfere practically with the protection of the Canadian Fisheries,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed.) GRANVILLE.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 9th June, 1870.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the telegraphic message from Earl Granville to Your Excellency of the 6th June inst., expressing the hopes of H. M. Government that the United States fishermen will not for the present be prevented from fishing except within three miles of land or in bays which are less than six miles broad at the mouth. They have also had before them the report dated 8th June, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to whom the above mentioned despatch was referred, and they respectfully report their concurrence in the views expressed in the said report and submit that the same be communicated by Your Excellency to Lord Granville for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Certified,

(Signed.)

W. H. LEE,  
Clerk to Privy Council.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th July, 1870.*

The Committee have under consideration a report dated 27th June, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, having reference to Lord Granville's despatch of the 8th June, 1870, wherein it is stated that in order to avoid all occasions of dispute so far as is consistent with the substantial protection of the Canadian Fisheries, it is advisable that United States fishermen should not be excluded from any waters except within three miles of shore, or in the unusual case of a bay which is less than six miles wide at its mouth, it being meanwhile explained to the United States Government that this liberty is only temporarily conceded, without in anywise being considered to prejudice the question as to what are Canadian waters, and without prejudice to the right of Great Britain to fall back on her treaty rights.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries respectfully submits further amendments (hereto annexed) to the special instructions to Officers commanding Marine Police vessels, approved by order in Council of the 8th June, 1870.

The Committee submit above Report and the amendments to the special instructions to Officers commanding Marine Police vessels as suggested by the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified,

(Signed.)

W. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

To the Honorable  
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, &c.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

*Special Instructions to Fishery Officers, ex officio Magistrates, in command of Government Vessels engaged as Marine Police, in protecting the In-shore Fisheries of Canada.*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,  
FISHERIES BRANCH, Ottawa, June 27, 1870.

SIR,—The service to which you are appointed is a special and peculiar one: and the exercise on your part of the greatest possible discretion and judgment is required.

The following directions, for your information and guidance, are of a confidential nature.

The Duties you will perform, and the Powers you shall exercise, are defined by the present instructions.

*Duties.*—It will be your duty to cruise, at all times, with the vessel under your command on the various "Stations" to which, from time to time, you may be assigned; and to prevent foreign fishermen and fishing vessels from intruding on the in-shore fisheries and fishing grounds of Canada, either to take or cure fish, or to procure bait for fishing.

Probably, American fishing vessels and fishermen chiefly will be concerned. Therefore, it is requisite for you to be more especially informed of the relation of United States citizens to fishery privileges in British waters, as well those of a common and concurrent nature as those of an exclusively Canadian character. Also, to be instructed to what extent, and for what (other than fishing) purposes American fishing vessels and fishermen are permitted free access to the bays and harbors of the Dominion.

The terms of the First Article of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, has, since the expiration of the Reciprocity Treaty, governed the participation of American fishermen in the Gulf and Labrador fisheries. A copy of the said Article is appended.

1. United States fishermen may exercise the liberty of fishing in common with British subjects along that part of the coast of Canada extending from Mount Joly, near the River Grande Natashquan, to the easterly limit of Canada, at Blanc Sablon Bay, and around the Magdalen Islands; and enjoy freedom also to land, and cure fish on certain of the unsettled shores of the Labrador coast. Wherever any settlement exists within these limits, the privilege of landing and curing fish may be enjoyed by previous agreement with the settlers, or with proprietors of the ground.

2. In all other parts foreigners are precluded from fishing within three marine miles of Canadian shores. American vessels may, however, enter into all bays and harbors for certain specified purposes.

These purposes are:—for shelter, repairing damages, purchasing wood, and obtaining water. They are to be admitted for no other purpose whatever. And during such admission they may be subjected to any restrictions necessary to prevent them from taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner abusing the privileges thus accorded to them. You will be careful to observe that such qualified admission to the ports and harbors of Canada, be not made a pretext or cloak for transferring cargoes, or transacting any other business connected with their fishing operations.

With regard to the Magdalen Islands, although the liberty to land, and to dry, and cure fish there, is not expressly given by the terms of the Convention to United States fishermen, it is not at present intended to exclude them; nor is it desirable to impose a narrow construction on the term "unsettled." Places containing a few isolated houses might not, in some instances, be susceptible of being considered as "settled" within the meaning and purpose of the Convention. Something would, however, depend upon the facts of the situation, and the circumstances of the settlement. Private and proprietary rights form an element in the consideration of this point. The generally conciliatory spirit in which it is desirable that you should carry out these instructions, and the desire of Her Majesty's Government that rights of exclusion should not be strained, must in-

fluence you in making as fair and liberal an application of the term as shall consist with the just claims of all parties.

Should interference with the pursuits of British fishermen, or the property of Canadians, appear to be inseparable from the exercise of such indulgence, you will withhold it, and insist upon entire exclusion.

Americans, when so admitted, should be made aware that, in addition to being obliged in common with those subjects of Her Majesty with whom they exercise concurrent privileges of fishing in Colonial waters, to obey the laws of the country, and particularly such acts and regulations as exist to ensure the peaceable and profitable enjoyment of the fisheries by all persons entitled thereto, they are peculiarly bound to observe peace and order in the quasi settled places to which, by the liberal disposition of Canadian authorities, they may be admitted.

Wheresoever foreigners may fish in Canadian waters, you will compel them to observe the Fishery Laws. Particular attention should be directed to the injury which results from cleaning fish on board of their vessels while afloat, and throwing overboard the offals, thus fouling the fishing, feeding, and breeding grounds. The Fisheries Act (sect. 14) provides a heavy penalty for this offence.

Take occasion to enquire into and report upon any modes of fishing, or any practices adopted by foreign fishermen, which appear to be injurious to the fisheries.

Copies of the Fishery Laws of Canada accompany the present instructions.

*Powers.*—The capacity in which you are vested with magisterial powers is that of Fishery Officer for the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada. Your power and authority as a Fishery Officer are derived from the following Statutes: "The Fisheries Act" (31 Vict., cap. 60);

"An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels" (31 Vict., cap. 61), and the subsequent statute, entitled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels," made and passed in the present Session of the Parliament of Canada;

"Chapter 94 of the Revised Statutes (third series) of Nova Scotia" (of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries);

The Act entitled "An Act to amend Cap. 94 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia" (29 Vict., cap. 35);

An Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, entitled "An Act relating to the Coast Fisheries, and for the Prevention of Illicit Trade" (16 Vict., cap. 69);

Also from such Regulations as have been passed or may be passed by the Governor General in Council, or from instructions from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under "The Fisheries Act," hereinbefore cited.

In such capacity, your jurisdiction must be strictly confined within the limit of "three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors," of Canada, with respect to any action you may take against American fishing vessels and United States citizens engaged in fishing. Where any of the bays, creeks, or harbors, shall not exceed six geographical miles in width, you will consider that the line of demarcation extends from headland to headland, either at the entrance to such bay, creek, or harbor, or from and between given points on both sides thereof, at any place nearest the mouth where the shores are less than six miles apart; and may exclude foreign fishermen and fishing vessels therefrom, or seize if found within three marine miles of the coast.

Should you have occasion to compel any American fishing vessels or fishermen to conform to the requirements of the "Fisheries Act and Regulations," as regards the modes and incidents of fishing, at those places to which they are admitted under the Convention of 1818, particularly in relation to ballast, fish offals, setting of nets, and hauling of seines, and use of "trawls," or "bultows," more especially at and around the Magdalen Islands, your power and authority over such cases will be similar to that of any other Fishery Officer appointed to enforce the Fishery Laws in Canadian waters. (Vide "Fisheries Act.")

Certain portions of the foregoing Acts relate to the prevention of illicit trade.

Instructions will, therefore, be given you by the Customs Department, authorizing you to act as an Officer of Customs: and it will form part of your duty to see that the Laws and Regulations affecting Revenue, are duly observed. In your capacity of a Customs Officer, you cannot receive any aid from Her Majesty's vessels to enforce authority under the Customs Laws.

*Jurisdiction.*—The limits within which you will, if necessary, exercise the power to exclude United States fishermen, or to detain American fishing vessels or boats, are for the present to be exceptional. Difficulties have arisen in former times with respect to the question, whether the exclusive limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast and describing its sinuosities, or on lines produced from headland to headland across the entrances of bays, creeks, or harbors. Her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion, that by the convention of 1818, the United States have renounced the right of fishing not only within three miles of the Colonial shores, but within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of any British bay or creek. It is, however, the wish of Her Majesty's Government neither to concede, nor for the present to enforce any rights in this respect which are in their nature open to any serious question. Until further instructed, therefore, you will not interfere with any American fishermen unless found within three miles of the shore, or within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek which, though in parts more than six miles wide, is less than six geographical miles in width at its mouth. In the case of any other bay, as Bay des Chaleurs, for example, you will not interfere with any United States fishing vessel or boat, or any American fishermen, unless they are found within three miles of the shore.

*Action.*—You will accost every United States vessel or boat actually within three marine miles of the shore, along any other part of the coast except Labrador, and around the Magdalen Islands, or within three marine miles of the entrance of any bay, harbor, or creek, which is less than six geographical miles in width, or inside of a line drawn across any part of such bay, harbor, or creek, at points nearest to the mouth thereof, not wider apart than six geographical miles, and if either fishing, preparing to fish, or having obviously fished within the exclusive limits, you will, in accordance with the above recited Acts, seize at once any vessel detected in violating the law, and send or take her into port for condemnation; but you are not to do so unless it is evident, and can be clearly proved, that the offence of fishing has been committed, and that the vessel is captured within the prohibited limits.

Copies of the former and of the latter Acts are furnished herewith for your use and distribution.

These Acts of Parliament subject to summary seizure and to forfeiture any foreign ship, vessel, or boat, which is found fishing, or having fished, or preparing to fish, within the prohibited limits, and provide for carrying out the seizure and forfeiture.

Compulsory means may be employed; but resort to force will be justified only after every other prudent effort has failed.

*Directions.*—If, from threatened resistance and obvious determination to contest the seizure, and because of the relative inadequacy of your own force, you shall believe any attempt at capture liable to be frustrated, you will warn the parties of the futility of resistance, and that you are authorized to procure the assistance, if needed, of any of Her Majesty's cruisers. In case of need, you must signal for, or otherwise procure the immediate aid of one of Her Majesty's ships, or of some other of the Canadian Government vessels belonging to the Marine Police. With both the first, and last mentioned you will co-operate in all things pertaining to the protection of the fisheries.

If a foreign ship, vessel, or boat be found violating the Convention, or resisting consequent seizure, and momentarily effects her escape from the vicinity, she remains always liable to seizure and detention, if met by yourself in Canadian waters, and in British waters everywhere if brought to account by Her Majesty's cruisers. But great care must be taken to make certain of the identity of any offending vessel to be so dealt with.

All vessels seized must be placed as soon as convenient in the custody of the nearest

Customs Collector; and information, with a statement of the facts, and the depositions of your sailing master, clerk, lieutenant, or mate, and of two at least of the most respectable of your crew, be despatched with all possible diligence to the Government. Be careful to describe the exact locality where the unlawful fishing took place, and the ship, vessel, or boat, was seized. Also, corroborate the bearings taken, by soundings, and by buoying the place (if possible) with a view to actual measurement, and make such incidental reference to conspicuous points and land marks as shall place beyond doubt the illegal position of the seized ship, vessel, or boat. Omit no endeavour or precaution to establish on the spot that the trespass was or is being committed within three miles of land.

As it may be possible that any foreign fishing craft has been carried within the head-land lines and into Canadian waters, by violent or contrary winds, by strong tides, through misadventure, or any other cause independent of the will of the master and the crew, you will consider these circumstances, and satisfy yourself with regard thereto before taking the extreme step of seizing and detaining any vessel.

On capture it will be desirable to take part of the foreign crew aboard the vessel under your command, and place some of your own crew, as a measure of precaution, on board the seized vessel; first lowering the foreign flag borne at the time of capture. If your ordinary complement of men does not admit of this being done, or if because of several seizures the number of your hands might be too much reduced, you will endeavour to engage a few trustworthy men to supply any such emergency. The portion of foreign crew taken on board the Government vessel, you will land at the nearest place where a Consul of the United States is situated, or where the readiest conveyance to any American Consulate in Canada, or the other British Provinces, may be reached, and leave them there.

When any of Her Majesty's vessels, about the fishing stations, or in port shall be met with, you should, if circumstances permit, go on board and confer with the naval commander, and receive any suggestions he may feel disposed to give, which do not conflict with these instructions, and afford him any information you may possess about the movements of foreign craft, also inform him what vessels you have accosted, and where.

Do not fail to make a full entry of all circumstances connected with foreign vessels, noting their names, tonnage, ownership, crew, port, place of fishing, cargo, voyage, and destination, and (if ascertainable) their catch. Report your proceeding as often as possible, and keep the Department fully advised on every opportunity where instructions would most probably reach you at stated intervals.

The service in which you are engaged will be subject to the general direction and control of the chief officer, or master in command, Captain P. A. Scott, R.N., on board the Government steamer *Lady Head*, (in the case of the schooners *Stella Maria* and *La Canadienne*, this general control is vested in Napoleon Lavoie, Esq.), whose orders and arrangements you will conform to in every respect. He is advised to consult and to act in conjunction with the British Admiral and Naval Officers commanding Her Majesty's ships.

The precise limits of the station on which you are to cruise, and the further details of your duties, will be described in the directions you will receive as above.

Considerable inconvenience is caused by Canadian fishing vessels, and those belonging to Prince Edward Island, neglecting to show their colors. You will draw the attention of masters to this fact, and request them to hoist their colors without requiring to be hailed and boarded.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon you, nor too carefully enjoined on the officers and crew under your command, that the present service should be performed in a spirit of forbearance and moderation.

The Government relies on your prudence, discretion, and firmness in the performance of the special duties thus entrusted to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.



## (APPENDIX A.)

*Article I. of Convention between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, Signed at London, October 20, 1818.*

Article I. WHEREAS, differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish, on certain coasts bays, harbors, and creeks; of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have, for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks from Mount Jolly, on the Southern coast of Labrador, to and through the straits of Belisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty, for ever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador; but as soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce, for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits; Provided however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 7th July, 1870.*

The Committee of Council have had under their careful consideration the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 6th June, 1870, having reference to the intructions given to British and Canadian vessels for the protection of the Colonial office of 30th April last, extending the privileges of American fishermen with respect to the fishery limits, &c., and restricting the right of seizing foreign vessels actually taken within three miles of the shore, or within a bay not less than six miles wide.

They have also had before them the Report dated 4th July, 1870, from the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on the said despatch, and they respectfully submit their entire concurrence in the views and recommendations set forth in the said Report and advise that a copy be transmitted by Your Excellency to Earl Granville for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, &c., &c., &c.

*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 165.)

NIAGARA, July 9th 1870.

MY LORD,—As I had the honour to state on the 23rd June (No. 140) I forwarded your Despatch, No. 138, of the 6th June immediately upon receipt, to the Council of Ministers for their consideration and guidance.

I pointed out at the same time that, in order to comply with your instructions, it was indispensable that the Special Instructions issued to the Officers commanding the Canadian Marine Police vessels should be brought into complete conformity with the latest instructions on the subject issued by the Admiralty to the Officers commanding Her Majesty's ships employed upon the station.

The enclosed Minutes of the Privy Council approves, under date the 29th June, of the amendments in the Special Instructions issued to the Officers commanding Marine Police vessels, which will, I trust, meet your approval, and carry out implicitly the views of Her Majesty's Government.

I have &amp;c.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Earl Granville, K.G., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

*The Governor General to the Admiral.*

(Copy.)

NIAGARA, July 11th, 1870.

SIR,—In consequence of suggestions received from the Colonial Office, the Privy Council of the Dominion have consented to make some further alterations in the Special Instructions to the Officers commanding the Marine Police vessels, so as to bring them into complete accordance with the instructions issued by the Admiralty.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Special Instructions, as so revised, for your information.

I have &amp;c.

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Vice Admiral Wellesley, C.B., &c., &c.  
Halifax.

(CANADA—No. 198.)

DOWNING STREET, 27th July, 1870.

SIR,—On receiving from Her Majesty the Seals of this Office, I took an early opportunity of communicating with Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General of Canada, who has come to England to place before Her Majesty's Government the views of Your Government on various questions connected with the Dominion.

Mr. Campbell brought under my consideration the following subjects :—

The first was the protection of the Canadian Fisheries from encroachments by foreign fishing vessels. On this point I concur with your Ministers, that it would be desirable that the questions which have been so long in dispute with the United States, as to the geographical limits of the exclusive fishing rights of Canada under the Treaty of 1818, should be settled by a joint British and American Commission, on which the Dominion should be represented. Her Majesty's Government will propose to the United States Government the appointment of such a Commission.

Now that the instructions given to Her Majesty's cruisers and the Government vessels of Canada have been brought into harmony, I do not think it necessary in this despatch to make any observations on the details of those instructions.

I will only remark that I am most anxious to avoid any misunderstanding on this subject, between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and with this view, the regulations to be issued for the fishing season of 1871, should be considered by the two Governments in good time before the season commences. Their nature must, of course, much depend on the establishment and progress of the proposed Commission, but I shall gladly receive from your Government, at the proper time, any statement on this subject and shall give it my best attention.

2. The Bill authorising the guarantee of the Fortification Loan, on which Mr. Campbell expressed some anxiety, is already before Parliament.

3. Mr. Campbell pressed strongly upon me that a representation should be made to the United States Government, with reference to the late Fenian incursion into Canada, which has awakened such just feelings of indignation in the Dominion, and he urged the claims of Canada for reparation for the losses which she has sustained by that incursion.

Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered what steps it would be advisable to take in this matter, and I have to acquaint you, that they are of opinion, that in the first instance, your Ministers should draw up a full and authentic statement of the facts, and of the claims which they found upon them.

This statement should be transmitted by you to Her Majesty's Government, in order that it may be laid by them before the Government of the United States, and I need scarcely say that whilst it should contain everything which is material to the case, it should be a document of such a character, as may properly be communicated to the Government of a State with which Her Majesty is on terms of amity.

4. Mr. Campbell, whilst stating the entire willingness of the Canadian Government to take measures for the defence of the Dominion, expressed a hope that an Imperial garrison would be maintained at Quebec. You are so well acquainted with the general policy of Her Majesty's Government, as to the distribution of Imperial troops, that I need not enter into any further explanation of that policy, and as regards the particular question of the garrison of Quebec, you are already aware, that it has been decided that a battalion of infantry and battery of artillery shall remain there during the coming winter.

I cannot conclude, without acknowledging the able and temperate manner in which Mr. Campbell brought under my consideration the various questions which have been discussed between us.

The opportunity which I have had of explaining to him the views of Her Majesty's Government, has made it unnecessary for me to do more than briefly indicate in this despatch the course which it is proposed to take.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed), KIMBERLEY.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 1st July, 1870.*

On a Report, dated 20th June, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, submitting for the information of Your Excellency in Council, a memorandum and documents on the Fishery question, prepared for the Hon. Mr. Campbell, in connection with his mission to England, under the Minute of Council of 9th instant, and stating that these papers inform him of the position of the question at the present time, and of the views expressed on various occasions for several years past by the British and Canadian Governments; and that the instructions which may be addressed to Mr. Campbell, with reference to bringing to an early settlement all matters that have been admitted into dispute between the British and American Governments, affecting the Fisheries, should embrace the following principal points:—

1. That fishing rights in British American waters shall be in future enforced, as they existed and were maintained, under the Treaty of 1818, anterior to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, in accordance with the Laws of Nations.

2. That failing such positive enforcement of these undoubted rights, the question arising out of the said Treaty, as to the definition of certain limits of exclusion, by head-land lines, be referred to a mixed commission, to be named by the British and American Governments, and to be composed of one Imperial, one United States, and one Canadian Commissioner, providing some independent reference in case of need; the principle on which such commission shall be chosen and act, to be as provided in the Earl of Clarendon's Despatch of 11th May, 1866.

3. That such mixed Commission shall be formed during the current year, and shall, in order to facilitate speedy reference, hold its sittings either at Halifax, Washington, or Ottawa; the negotiations and preliminary arrangements for the same to be carried out between the Governor General of Canada and the United States Government, through the British Minister at the American Capital.

The Committee recommend that the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries be approved and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed),

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

To the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries,  
&c., &c., &c.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 219.)

DOWNING STREET, 11th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have received with much satisfaction your Despatch of July 9th, informing me that the Privy Council had approved of amendments in the Special Instructions issued to the Officers commanding Marine Police vessels, by which those instructions were brought into conformity with the instructions issued by the Admiralty.

I have to request you to state to your Ministers that Her Majesty's Government fully appreciate the loyalty they have shewn in thus bringing the action of the Canadian Government vessels into harmony with that of Her Majesty's cruisers.

I have, &c.,

Governor General,

The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,

G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

(Signed.)

KIMBERLEY.

*The Governor General to the Admiral.*

(Copy.)

QUEBEC, September, 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 16th September, forwarding a copy of a letter from Lieut. Cochrane, commanding Her Majesty's gunboat "*Britomart*" employed in protecting the fisheries, reporting that a Mr. Wrayton is in the habit of selling ice and bait to American fishing vessels at "Stoddart Cove," in the District of Barrington, Nova Scotia, with the apparent sanction of the Custom House authorities.

I have caused a copy of your letter and inclosure to be forwarded to the Privy Council of the Dominion, for consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

JOHN YOUNG.

Vice Admiral J. G. Wellesley, &c., &c., &c.,  
Halifax.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Having been in June last requested to proceed to England to make personal representations to Her Majesty's Government on the several subjects hereinafter mentioned, and having discharged the duties entrusted to me, I beg to submit a report of my proceedings.

I found on my arrival in London that the death of the Earl of Clarendon, which had occurred whilst I was at sea, rendered a change in the Colonial Office probable, and although Lord Granville was good enough to see me on the subject of my visit, it was not until the appointment of his successor that I had an opportunity of making those full representations which it was the desire of Your Excellency's Government I should submit on the several subjects referred to. Lord Kimberley honored me with repeated interviews, and received my representations with every attention and consideration.

1. *The Fenian invasion and troubles caused by them.*—Upon this subject I pointed out the troubles and losses which, during a number of years, had been caused to Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, by the Fenian marauders; that these men were American citizens, many of them not even Irish by descent; that they were enlisted, armed, and drilled in the large cities of the Union, under the orders of a Fenian Congress and Executive assuming the pretensions of a Government, the drilling occasionally even taking place in company with militia corps, under officers believed to hold commissions under the Government of the United States, the United States journals of the day giving the fullest publicity to everything which was being done. I described the Fenian invasions and repulse in 1866, and referred to the representations and the claim for indemnity made by Sir George Cartier and Mr. Macdougall on behalf of Canada to Her Majesty's Government with reference to the losses thereby caused, which were stated in a memorandum furnished to the Colonial Office by those gentlemen as amounting to several millions. I referred to the several alarms which had taken place since 1866, all attended with more or less injury to the country, and with more or less expenditure, and said that early in the present year the threatened invasion and the actual one had injured the country very much; that the loss with regard to industrial pursuits it would be difficult to estimate, and there had been a large expenditure in sending forward volunteers to meet the invading forces. The number of men sent out was about 6,000 in April, and in May about 12,000—these numbers would be equivalent to calling out 60,000 and 120,000 in England. In answer to an inquiry by Lord Kimberley I said that I could not state the actual military expenditure with any accuracy, but that up to the time I left Canada it was supposed to be somewhere between five hundred and eight hundred thousand dollars, and that whatever it was, it formed but a small portion of the loss sustained by the country. We thought a very strong case might be made out for a demand for indemnity from the United States. Messrs. Cartier and Macdougall had asked that such a demand should be made with reference to the loss sustained in 1866, and we considered that we were entitled to ask for indemnity in reference to all the expenditure that had been since caused to us by the Fenians. Failing the obtaining of such an indemnity from the United States, we thought the Empire should join with Canada in meeting the losses; the Fenian difficulties were not of our creating, but grew out of real or imaginary wrongs that the Empire had in the past inflicted on Ireland, and we were fighting battles which were not ours but those of the Empire. We were quite ready as a portion of the Empire to bear our share of these or any other troubles in which the country might be involved, but it was not fair that we should be allowed to suffer alone all the losses and consequences of the Imperial acts or policy which were complained of, and I strongly urged that for the past and the future, should any further Fenian troubles arise, the Empire, as a whole, should bear the burden of resisting such attacks, and that Canada should only contribute as a portion of the Empire. Lord Kimberley suggested that the present generation of Canadians were as responsible for the alleged wrongs of Ireland as the present generation of their fellow subjects residing in Great Britain. Admitting this, I urged that the fair conclusion was that all alike, and not Canadians alone, should bear the losses and consequences of the course which

had been in the past followed towards Ireland. His Lordship said it was impossible for him to dispose of the question, and he took for granted that I did not anticipate he would, but he would consider it himself and obtain early consideration of it by his colleagues, letting the Canadian Government know what view was taken.

2. *The withdrawal of the Imperial troops and the relations of Canada to the Empire.*—On this subject I submitted to Lord Kimberley that when the Confederation of the several Provinces of British North America was suggested, it was agreed on all sides that it was a matter of both Imperial and Colonial policy, that Canada felt assured in carrying out the scheme, that it would have the advantage of the moral and material support of the Empire. We had undertaken the task, and so far, carried it out successfully, but at very considerable sacrifice, and a sacrifice that was likely to be continuous. There was a growing feeling in Canada of distrust in the disposition of the Imperial Government to give us that support to which we thought ourselves entitled. It was somewhat difficult to point out the exact grounds which had occasioned this feeling, but generally it proceeded from the tone adopted by public men, and particularly by members of the Government, in reference to Colonial and Canadian topics. There seemed to us to be a disposition to overlook the exertions we had made for the purpose of preserving the connexion, and to depreciate the strong feeling of attachment which subsisted towards the Mother Country, and we apprehended a tendency on the part of the Government to withhold from us that assistance and support so likely to cement the existing relations.

Lord Kimberley said that his attention had been called to the feeling of distrust to which I had referred, but that he thought nothing had been done by the British Government to afford any grounds for it: there was no desire to separate Canada from the Empire, and so long as we desired to remain connected they could not either in duty or honor do anything in the direction of severing the connexion: he thought the feeling of distrust not justified by anything that had occurred. The Government did not wish to interfere with the freedom of Canada's future, but so long as she chose to remain connected with the Empire, so long under all circumstances of foreign aggression was the Empire bound to maintain the Union, and would do so, but in internal affairs it was the duty of Canada to protect herself.

I said that we had for many years undertaken the maintenance of the internal peace of the country, but that we did not consider the Fenian invasion an internal trouble, but one proceeding from Imperial causes, from which the Imperial Government should protect us, or against the expense of which they should indemnify us. I urged that it would reassure the public feeling in Canada very much if the garrison at Quebec were to be maintained: we did not ask this on account of the number of men which might be placed there, but because their presence would be to us a symbol of the sovereignty of the Empire. Quebec was an Imperial fortress, and the maintenance of the garrison of Her Majesty's Troops there, would be looked upon as indicating the determination in England to maintain the existing relations, and would have the most useful effect on public feeling in Canada. I pointed out that the argument which had been used, that the maintenance of a garrison at Halifax was much the same as retaining one at Quebec, was not just, inasmuch as Halifax was 600 miles from Quebec, and the Railway which Lord Granville had spoken of in Parliament was not completed, and would not be for two or three years. I added that the French Canadian population regarded with particular disfavor the withdrawal of the troops, and expressed a hope that the Government would reconsider the question.

Lord Kimberley said that the matter had been repeatedly and very fully considered, and that the decision that had been arrived at was not likely he thought to be departed from, but my representations should be considered.

3. *Fisheries*—I urged upon Lord Kimberley the great importance to Canada of the Fisheries, which employed a large number of seamen, and had many collateral pursuits and industries dependent upon them. We possessed the whole of the herring and mackerel Fisheries on the Western side of the Atlantic, the Americans having no inshore Fisheries of any great value. This possession was of the first importance to us, and we felt exceedingly anxious that it should be maintained in accordance with Treaty rights. Induced by<sup>a</sup>

strong sense of the responsibility involved in the matter, and out of deference to Imperial views we had proposed in 1865 the License System ; we had given every possible opening in this direction at a sacrifice of our immediate interests in order that our affairs might not tend to endanger the peace of the Empire. This system had been continued to the present year, and we were satisfied that no advantageous results would be obtained from it.

Lord Kimberley admitted that the time had come when Canadians might reasonably expect that the state of things anterior to the Reciprocity Treaty should be reverted to, or that some other definite arrangements with the Americans on this subject should be arrived at. He added that he was glad that I had not mixed up the two questions of Reciprocity and the Fisheries, because he saw no reason to expect a renewal of that treaty : he agreed, he said, that the Fisheries question should be treated by itself. I said that we in Canada had arrived at similar conclusions. The policy of conciliation had been fully tried, and we ceased to expect anything from the Americans from it. We thought the only course now open to us was to ask the Imperial Government to fall back upon the rights which we enjoyed and maintained anterior to the Reciprocity Treaty, and I was directed to request this at the hands of the Government.

Lord Kimberley said there might be some difference with regard to the interpretation of the Treaty as to Bays. I replied that we thought it clear upon that point, but that the suggestion made by Mr. Adams in 1866, and adopted by Lord Clarendon, to have a joint commission to settle on the ground the line within which, under the Treaty, exclusive fishing was to be enjoyed would be a satisfactory mode, as far as the Canadian Government was concerned, of disposing of any difficulty which might exist as to the interpretation of the treaty as regards Bays ; but I urged that should a Commission be appointed a representative from Canada should be upon it, and that its sittings should be held in America, and if possible in Ottawa or Halifax.

Lord Kimberley said he concurred in the suggestion for the settlement of whatever doubt might be found to exist as to the interpretation to be put upon the Treaty with regard to Bays ; that he merely spoke his own views, however, but that he would bring the matter at an early day before his colleagues, and would then give a final answer.

4. *Fortifications.*—I found that the Guarantee Bill was about to be introduced into the House of Commons shortly after my arrival, as it subsequently was and became law.

I had the fullest opportunity of presenting to Lord Kimberley the views of Your Excellency's Government on the several questions referred to, and before leaving London he did me the honor to inform me of the conclusions which had been arrived at by Her Majesty's Government in reference to the matters which had been discussed. These conclusions were subsequently communicated to Your Excellency in his Lordship's despatch of the 27th of July, and I need not here, therefore, particularly refer to them. I availed myself, however, of the opportunity afforded by their being communicated to me by Lord Kimberley to press for some indication as to the course Her Majesty's Government would pursue:—1st, in the event of the United States refusing to listen to any claims as to the losses inflicted upon us by the Fenian invasions, would they then, I asked, make the losses, as the causes of them were Imperial, and unite with Canada in bearing them. He could not pledge the Government in advance : he did not wish to be understood as dissenting from my argument as to the equity of such an arrangement, nor as assenting to it : they would take it up when the result of their appeal to the Government of the United States should become known. 2nd, as regards the Fisheries—should the American Government refuse or neglect the suggestion for a Joint Commission, would they then fall back on the rights maintained anterior to 1854? He could not commit the Government in advance : they would urge the creation of a Commission in every way in their power. Should they fail they would consult with the Canadian Government, and with them, or after hearing them, decide as to the course to be pursued, and the instructions to cruisers to be issued another year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By Your Excellency's

Most faithful servant,

Ottawa, 10th September, 1870.

43

A. CAMPBELL.

*Vice-Admiral Wellesley to the Governor General.*

(Copy.)

*Royal Alfred, at Halifax,*

27th September, 1870.

SIR,—Being on the point of relinquishing the command of this station, the duty of reporting the results of the measures adopted during this season for the protection of the Canadian fisheries will devolve on my successor; but I cannot refrain from bringing to Your Excellency's notice that the few colonial schooners which have been employed on the fisheries this year have been of great use in preventing American fishermen from violating the law by fishing within the three mile limit, and it is my opinion that it would be most advisable to increase this force next year to at least two schooners on each fishing station, so that one might always be in company with the respective fleets of fishing vessels.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) GEORGE S. WELLESLEY,  
*Vice-Admiral.*

His Excellency the Right Honorable

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., K.M.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th October, 1870.*

The Committee of Council having heard of the departure of His Excellency Vice-Admiral Wellesley, C.B., would fail in their duty to the Country if they did not express to Your Excellency the deep regret with which they learned that the Vice-Admiral had been recalled from the British North American station, and place on record their high appreciation of the admirable manner in which he has aided the Government of Canada in protecting its waters from the encroachments of foreign fishing vessels.

The judicious manner in which that delicate and difficult duty has been discharged by Vice Admiral Wellesley and the officers under his command has fully demonstrated the important fact that the measures taken by the Government of Canada, with the effective aid thus given by the Imperial Government, will secure to H. M.'s subjects their admitted rights in British American waters, and that the same policy judiciously pursued will not only result in the efficient protection of the great body of British seamen engaged in prosecuting those fisheries, but also promote in no small degree the great national interests connected therewith, and will be at the same time the best means of avoiding collision between the subjects of H. M. and the citizens of the United States.

The committee desire especially to draw attention to the energetic but discreet manner in which Captain Hardinge, of H. M. S. *Valorous* carried out the instructions of the Vice-Admiral and the important services rendered by him in protecting the fishing grounds of the Dominion.

The Committee would request that Your Excellency will be pleased to forward a Copy of this Minute to His Excellency Vice-Admiral Wellesley and also to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for submission to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.



*The Governor General to the Admiral.*

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, October 11th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th September, expressing an opinion that it would be advisable to increase the force next year of the Canadian Police Vessels employed in the protection of the Fisheries.

I have caused a copy of your communication to be forwarded to the Privy Council of the Dominion for consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Vice Admiral G. G. Wellesley,  
Halifax, N. S.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General of Canada.*

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 10th October, 1870.

SIR,—I enclose the copy of a memorandum which I have requested Lord Granville to transmit to Sir E. Thornton, with instructions to communicate with you before addressing himself to the Government of the United States on the subject to which the memorandum relates.

The object of Her Majesty's Government is, as you will observe, to give effect to the wishes of your Government by appointing a joint commission on which Great Britain, the United States and Canada are to be represented with the object of enquiring what ought to be the geographical limits of the exclusive Fisheries of the British North American Colonies.

In accordance with the understood desire of your advisers it is proposed that the enquiry should be held in America.

The proposal contained in the last paragraph is made with a view to avoid diplomatic difficulties which might otherwise attend the negotiation.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,  
The Right Honorable SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart.,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(COPY—CANADA, 175.)

DOWNING STREET, 30th June, 1870.

No. 121 SIR—I have received your despatches noted in the margin relating to the  
130 Canadian Fisheries, so far as they regard the admission of United States  
131 fishermen to fish in Canadian waters beyond the three mile limit; they  
133 are for the present disposed of by my dispatch, No. 138, of the 6th of June, and by the telegraphic intelligence which I have received from you.

You will understand that the object of Her Majesty's Government is, without prejudicing the eventual rights of Canada, to confine the action of the British and Canadian authorities for the present to waters with respect to which no possible controversy can arise.

With regard to your despatch, No. 121, I have to inform you that the phrase "offence of fishing" used in Sir F. Roger's letter to the Secretary to the Admiralty, of the 30th April is to be understood as including such offences as "preparing to fish" which constitute a ground of seizure under the Canadian law.

The proposal that the determination of the boundaries of Canadian waters should be placed in the hands of a mixed commission will, I presume, be brought before me by Mr. Campbell, whose departure from Canada is announced in your despatch, No. 131, of the 9th of June.

I have &c.

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General, The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.,  
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

*Earl of Kimberley to Sir John Young.*

DOWNING STREET, 27th July, 1870.

\* \* \* \* \*

The first despatch was the protection of the Canadian Fisheries from encroachment by foreign fishing vessels. On this point I concur with your Ministers that it would be desirable that the questions which have been so long in dispute with the United States as to the geographical limits of the exclusive fishery rights in Canada under the Treaty of 1818, should be settled by a joint British and American Commission on which the Dominion should be represented.

Her Majesty's Government will propose to the United States' Government the appointment of such a commission.

Now, that the instruction given to Her Majesty's cruisers and the Government vessels in Canada have been brought into harmony, I do not think it necessary in this despatch to make any observations on the details of these instructions, I will only remark that I am most anxious to avoid any misunderstanding on this subject between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and with this view the regulations to be issued for the fishing of 1871 should be considered by the two Governments in good time before the season commences.

Their nature must, of course, much depend on the establishment and progress of the proposed commission, but I shall gladly receive from your Government at the proper time any statement on this subject and shall give it my best attention.

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

(Signed)

KIMBERLEY.

*Vice Admiral Pakenham to the Governor General.*

(Copy.)

"Royal Alfred," HALIFAX,

17th October, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of a letter from Lieut. Basil Cochrane, commanding Her Majesty's Gunboat *Britomart*, employed in the protection of the Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

2.—It would appear from paragraphs 4 and 5 of Lieut. Cochrane's letter, that fishermen of the United States are in the habit of resorting to Welchpool and St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, in order to purchase salt; the Collectors of Customs, at those places being unaware of the prohibition of that traffic, contained in the 3rd Section of 59 George III, cap. 38.

3.—Lieut. Cochrane also states, in paragraphs 6 and 7, that he had received local information that United States fishermen are in the habit of fishing on the coast during the winter months; and in corroboration he was informed by the Fishing Warden for the coast from Cape Lepreau to Letéte, that he had seen as many as thirty American schooners fishing close to the land last January.

4.—Captain P. A. Scott, R. N., the officer in command of the cruisers employed by the Dominion of Canada, is expected here about the end of the present month, when I propose to confer with him on this subject.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

E. FANSHAWE,  
Vice Admiral.

His Excellency The Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

*Fishing Report, No. 7.*

Her Majesty's Gun Boat *Britomart*, at Flag's Cove,

GRAND MANAN, 30th September, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I left Seal Cove, Grand Manan, on the 23rd inst., and proceeded to Long Island Bay, coming to at the anchorage inside Long Island.

2.—I found most of the fishermen at the north end of Grand Manan, engaged with the Weir fishing. The herring I am informed, being more plentiful than for many years past, so much so, that the greater part of the smoke houses are already filled, and the herring that are taken now are being converted into oil and manure.

3.—I left Long Island Bay on Sunday, the 25th, and proceeded to Welchpool, Campobello.

4.—I find that American fishing vessels are in the constant habit of coming to Welchpool for salt. Mr. Farmer, the Collector of Customs, called on me and asked my opinion as to whether that was against the law. I read to him the 3rd Section, 59 George III, cap. 38, (No. 2 of the Appendices) which article he had not before seen.

5.—I proceeded on Tuesday the 27th, to St. Andrews, and found that that also was a place of call for the American fishermen to purchase salt. Mr. Grove, the Collector at St. Andrews informed me the Custom House Officers had no orders against allowing American fishing vessels to come in for salt, or stores of any description whatever.

6.—I left St. Andrews on the 28th and proceeded through Letéte Passage to L'Etang Harbor. I found at L'Etang the only time the fishermen complained of the Americans was in the winter, from end of December to beginning of March.

7.—I proceeded on the 29th to Beaver Harbor, where I communicated with Mr. Best, the Fishing Warden for the coast, from Cape Lepreau to Letéte Passage, who gave much the same information as I had received at L'Etang, adding that he had seen as many as 30 American Schooners fishing close to the land last January.

8.—I left Beaver Harbor the same day, and arrived in this Cove yesterday evening.

9.—I propose proceeding next to Westport, Bryer's Island, and to Cape Sable, and then returning to the southern head of Grand Manan, and will call at Welchpool, Campobello, about the 12th October.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

BASIL E. COCHRANE,  
Lieutenant and Commander.

Vice Admiral G. G. Wellesley, C. B., &c.,  
Commander in Chief.

*The Governor General, to the Governor of Newfoundland.*

OTTAWA,

October 24th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., forwarding for the information of the Canadian Government, copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland, for the protection of the Fisheries, together, with a copy of a Proclamation, notifying the determination to enforce the provisions of said Act in the Colony and its dependencies.

I have forwarded a copy of your letter and enclosure to the Privy Council, of the Dominion and to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, for their information respectively.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed), JOHN YOUNG.

The Governor of Newfoundland.

*Report on the practice which prevailed previous to the Reciprocity Treaty, respecting United States Fishing Vessels trading in Provincial ports, &c.*

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1870.

With reference to the Earl of Kimberley's confidential despatch of the 12th ultimo, requesting information as to what was the actual practice which prevailed previous to the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to the exclusion of American fishermen from trading or effecting commercial operations in the ports of the different Provinces of British North America, the undersigned has the honor to state :

That the right to prevent American fishing vessels from resorting to Provincial bays and harbors, for purposes of trade, was actually asserted and carried out under the Imperial and Colonial statutes, enacted to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818, anterior to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

Between the years 1817 and 1854, several United States fishing vessels were detained and seized by Imperial and Colonial officers for infractions of the Treaty, and violation of these statutes. Many of them were condemned. Among the specific offences of fishing, for which numerous seizures and confiscations took place during this period, American fishing vessels were accosted and detained for the following reasons :—

1. Anchoring or hovering in-shore during calm weather without any ostensible cause, having aboard ample supplies of wood and water ;
2. Lying at anchor and remaining inside of the bays to clean and pack fish ;
3. Purchasing and bartering bait ;
4. Selling goods and buying supplies ;
5. Landing and transshipping cargoes of fish.

The undersigned begs leave to refer, in the first place, to the Imperial instructions under which, antecedent to the convention of 1818, American fishing vessels were excluded from British bays and harbors in North America, conformable to the Treaty of 1783. The following Admiralty order for the governance of Officers commanding vessels engaged in the protection of the fisheries and the prevention of illicit trade, signed by Rear-Admiral Milne, bears date the 12th May, 1817 :—

Vide British and Foreign State Papers, No. 7, 1819-20, p. 139. " On your meeting with any foreign vessel, fishing, or at anchor, in any of the harbors or creeks in His Majesty's North American Provinces, or within our maritime jurisdiction, you will seize and send such vessel so trespassing to Halifax, for adjudication, unless it should

"clearly appear that they have been obliged to put in there in consequence of distress, "acquainting me with the cause of such seizure, and every other particular, to enable me "to give all information to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty."

Under this instruction numbers of American fishing vessels were seized in Ragged Island harbor, on the 8th of June, 1817, where they pretended to have sought shelter. The seizures were objected to on behalf of the United States Government, on the ground that these vessels entered from a lawful and necessary motive; but, on investigation, it was found that, as explained by His Majesty's Government, they were in the habit of occupying, and at the time of seizure, actually occupied this harbor without any legitimate excuse. The fishing schooners *Nabby* and *Washington* were seized in 1818, and condemned for being at anchor in, and hovering near, a settled British harbour. The *Jaws*, *Independence*, *Magnolia*, and *Hart*, were detained and confiscated in 1839, for being in harbour without lawful cause, and cleaning fish on deck. In 1840, the fishing vessels *Papineau* and *Mary* were seized and sold for purchasing bait ashore.

The right of excluding American fishing vessels from the Provincial ports, bays, and harbours, except in case of distress, was thus enforced just before the Convention, and some time after, for similarly resorting to British bays and harbours, except for the specified purposes arranged in the the treaty of 1818, to purchase wood and obtain water, and for shelter and repairs. This right was formally and continuously asserted throughout the intervening period to 1852, when the distinct offence of trading for supplies and transshipping fish cargoes became the subject of specific instructions. The Collectors of Customs at some of the ports of Nova Scotia having granted permits to authorize such transactions, the Provincial officers in command of the fisheries protection service asked for positive instructions. They were, therefore, instructed by the Government of Nova Scotia, that United States fishing vessels, with or without permits, could not legally land

Vide App. 4, p. 141, freight, or frequent such ports and harbours for any purposes  
Nova Scotia Journals, whatever, not described in the treaty. The following official  
1853. direction, dated at Halifax, the 28th of August, 1852, is signed  
by the then Provincial Secretary, the Honorable Joseph Howe:—

"No American fishing vessels are entitled to commercial privileges in Provincial ports, but are subject to forfeiture if found engaged in traffic. The Colonial Collectors have no authority to permit freight to be landed from such vessels, which, under the Convention, can only enter our parts for the purposes specified therein, and for no other."

The question arose on the practice of taking on board articles necessary to fishing operations, landing fish for transshipment, and refitting in ports and harbour, at various places around the coast of Nova Scotia, and producing a written permission from some Customs' Collector.

During the same year, Vice-Admiral Seymour applied to the Admiralty for special instructions as to the powers of naval officers to seize or interfere with United States fishing vessels resorting to ports or harbors for other than the purposes defined in the Convention. The matter was referred to the Law Advisers of the Crown. They pronounced the opinion that these officers were empowered under their instructions to "seize" American fishing vessels only for the offence of fishing within the prescribed limits. but the vessels might be warned off and compelled to depart, and could be seized by such officers or others, if so authorized by Order in Council,—the penalties or mode of procedure depending upon the local laws and regulations of each Colony. The legal opinion recited, adds that "independently of the express provisions of the statute," vessels infringing these laws, by resorting to ports or harbors for other than the purposes specified by the treaty, might be warned and compelled to depart by whatever force is reasonably necessary by persons authorized by the Colonial Governors, or the British Admiral.

The Imperial and Colonial Statutes now in force, provide for regulations in pursuance of the treaty to enforce the terms of the Convention; and instructions to Commanders of

Marine Police Vessels, approved by Orders in Council, are such existing "Regulations" provided for by the Statutes as are deemed "*necessary to prevent*" American fishermen from abusing "*in any other manner whatever*" (besides fishing) the privileges reserved to them by the Convention.

The foregoing references should suffice to establish that the restriction in question is neither novel, strained, nor vexatious.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

P. MITCHELL,  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DOWNING STREET, December 22nd, 1870.

(Copy.)—CANADA. No. 318.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 265, of the 12th of October, relating No. 15.—Nov. 23d, 1870. to the Fisheries, I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a despatch received from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island reporting the steps which he has taken to give effect to the decision arrived at by H. M.'s Government with regard to the admission of United States fishing vessels to British Ports for the purpose of obtaining supplies and of transshipping fish.

I have conveyed to the Lieutenant Governor my approval of the course he adopted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General

The Right Honorable Lord Lisgar, Bart., G.C.B., &c.

*Lieutenant Governor Robinson to the Earl of Kimberley.*

(Copy.)—Prince Edward Island. No. 15.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, November 23rd, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch, No. 32, of the 20th ult., informing me that the transshipment of fish and obtaining supplies by the United States fishing vessels in the ports of this Colony cannot be regarded as a substantial invasion of British rights, and I beg to report that the Custom House authorities have been instructed that they are not, until further orders, to prevent United States fishermen from entering the Bays of Prince Edward Island for such purposes.

2. I have caused the United States Consul at this port to be informed of the footing on which this question now stands, though the suspension of the prohibition is of no immediate practical importance, the fishing for this season being at an end.

3. A copy of the notice which was published in the Government Gazette, on receipt of your Lordship's despatch, is herewith enclosed.

4. The Colonists are not a little gratified at the result of the appeal made by the late Government to the Secretary of State. Trade suffered severely in consequence of the action which Government felt called upon to take in August last, and the people look forward with satisfaction to reopening their ports next summer to their remunerative and welcome visitors.

5. I wish to add, however, with reference to the last paragraph of your Lordship's despatch, that my Government will not be found disposed to act otherwise than in unison with Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Dominion in any steps which it may be necessary to take hereafter "for the more effectual prevention of encroachments on the Colonial fisheries by foreign vessels."

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM ROBINSON. *Lieut. Governor.*

The Right Hon.

The Earl of Kimberley, &c.

(Copy.)

## NOTICE.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel the instructions issued to Custom House officers, on the 23rd of August, 1870, respecting the practice of admitting United States fishing vessels to entry in the ports of Prince Edward Island, and to direct that such vessels shall be permitted to enter, tranship their cargoes of fish, and obtain supplies in the ports of this Colony, as aforesaid, from this date and until further orders.

(Signed,) CHARLES DESBRISAY, C.E.C.

Executive Council Chamber.  
November 17. 1870.

*Minute for the Executive Council.*

The Administrator of the Government deems it to be his duty to bring to the notice of the Executive Council, a practice which prevails in the Port of Charlottetown, of admitting vessels owned and registered in the United States of America, and engaged in the fishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to entry at the Customs, and permitting their cargoes of fish to be landed and transhipped to ports in the United States.

The Administrator of the Government, entertaining grave doubts as to the legality of this practice, under the provisions of the Treaty of 1818, between the Imperial Government and that of the United States of America, relating to the Fisheries, submits the matter to the consideration of the Executive Council, in order, that if the Administrator's doubts be well founded, prompt action may be taken on the part of the Government to put a stop to the practice, and the Consul of the United States of America notified that in future it will not be permitted at the Port of Charlottetown, or at any of the other ports of this Island.

(Signed,) R. HODGSON,  
Administrator.

3rd August, 1870.

*Extract from Minute of Executive Council.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
2nd September, 1870.

At a Meeting of Council.

*Present* :—

His Honor the Administrator of the Government.

&c.                      &c.                      &c.

The following Minute, in answer to the Memorandum of the Government, which was laid before the Board on the 4th day of August, relative to the practice prevailing in the Port of Charlottetown, of allowing American fishing vessels to entry at the Customs, and also permitting their cargoes of Fish to be transhipped to foreign ports, was agreed to, and the same was read and is as follows :—

To His Honor Sir ROBERT HODGSON, *Knight*,  
*Administrator of the Government of Prince Edward Island*,  
&c., &c., &c. In Council.

SIR,—The Council have had under consideration your Honor's Minute of the 3rd ultimo, calling their attention to a practice "which has prevailed of admitting the fishing vessels of the United States to entry at the Custom House, and permitting their cargoes of fish to be landed for the purpose of transhipment to United States ports." Also, intimating that your Honor entertains doubts as to the legality of the practice, under the Treaty of 1818.

In reply, the Council ask permission to state,

1st. That the existence of the practice, referred to by your Honor, was mentioned in the Council's Minutes of June 1st, in the present year, addressed to your Honor, in reply to a Despatch of Earl Granville, No. 14, April 29th, 1870, wherein his Lordship desires to be informed whether certain statements concerning the Fisheries in Prince Edward Island are correct, as a copy of that Minute was forwarded to the Colonial Office, and its receipt has been acknowledged, but no comments made on its contents, or any intimation given to this Government that a change of system, with regard to foreign fishing vessels, was contemplated. The Council had assumed that the explanations offered by them were satisfactory, and that no change affecting this Island would be carried into effect at present.

2nd. Lest it should be supposed that the people of this Island, alone of all the Maritime Provinces of British North America, have deliberately, and with the connivance of their Local Government, carried on an illegal but lucrative business, the Council remind your Honor, for the information of the Secretary of State, that the practice referred to in your Honor's Minute, has, until a recent period, been permitted in the Strait of Canso, that the New Brunswick Railway has transported large quantities of fish of foreign take, and that Her Majesty's Representatives could not fail to be cognizant of the practice of transshipping cargoes, and supplying foreign fishing vessels. Moreover, no attempt at concealment thereof was made in the summer of 1869, during the visits of the two Vice-Admirals and several Commanders of Her Majesty's ships to Charlotte-town Harbor, consequently, it is not surprising that merchants and traders in this Colony should regard the practice referred to without suspicion of its illegality.

3rd. Neither can it truly be said that the Government of this Colony have sought to obstruct, or have ever declined to promote the Imperial policy on the Fishery question.

In proof of this the Council remind your Honor, that in previous years, when the system of licensing foreign fishing vessels prevailed, it had been usual to fix the amount of tonnage duty by preconcerted arrangements between the Colonies concerned, and in the month of June last, when the time for issuing licences was at hand, and no intimation of the intentions of either of Her Majesty's or the Dominion Governments had been received, your Honor was advised to send a telegram to Sir John Young, requesting to be informed "What action his Government intended to take with reference to the "Fisheries?" and expressing "the desire of this Government to act in unison with the "Dominion."

The reply to that message was received here on the 13th of June, and covered various documents named in the margin, from the Department of the Minister of Marine at Ottawa.

Several of these, if the co-operation of this Colony was desired, might have been communicated at a much earlier date, in which case the subject might have been brought to the notice of the Legislature, or timely warning might have been given both to colonists and foreigners not to engage in a traffic which is now held to be illegal.

The neglect of this ordinary act of intercolonial courtesy will cause serious loss to Her Majesty's subjects of all classes, as well as to foreigners engaged in the fishery business, some of whom have carried on extensive transactions in this Island with mutual advantage to themselves and the colonists.

4th. Such was the position of the fishery question when your Honor addressed the Minute of August 3rd to this Board.

The Crown Land officers were in consequence called on to report their opinion thereupon, which they did to the effect that "the United States fishing vessels have no legal right to enter any of the harbors of this island for the purpose of entering at the customs, and landing, and transshipping cargoes of fish."

The illegality of the practice concerning which the Minute of August 3rd informs the Board that your Honor "entertains doubts" being thus established, the duty of the Council was obvious, and your Honor is aware that such instructions have been sent to the collectors of customs throughout the colony as will prevent foreign fishermen from



entering the harbors of the island, except for the purposes permitted by the Convention of 1818.

One United States vessel, however, entered at Charlottetown while the subject was still under the Council's consideration, and transhipped her cargo of mackerel, and this case has been the subject of a communication by Admiral Wellesley to the Admiralty.

5th. Having thus acquitted themselves of their duty and caused the law to be carried into effect, though at a sacrifice to their fellow Colonists, which will be little appreciated elsewhere. The Council feel bound to protest against the policy now re-adopted. That policy may have been well suited to the circumstances of the Colonies fifty-two years ago, but the Council venture to think it inapplicable at the present day when free-trade principles which British Statesmen has declared to be the principles of common sense the basis form of the British commercial code.

Fairly stated, the old policy revived demands from the people of Prince Edward Island, the exclusion from their harbour of their best customers—customers who have employed the colonial marine in importing salt for their use; the colonial mechanics in manufacturing their barrels; customers who have purchased their clothing, their provisions and their sea-stores in the Island markets. These men are to be expelled until the forty millions citizens of the United States succumb to the pressure put upon them by four millions of colonists, and consent to concede reciprocity in exchange for free access to the fishing grounds and harbors of the Colonies.

The Council submit that this was not the principle on which the Cobden Treaty was based, it was not held by its authors that because France declined to reciprocate with England as fully as the latter desired, therefore England should tax or exclude the wines of France until she consented to remove the protective duties from iron and cutlery.

6th. If little can be said in favor of the revised policy of 1818 in an economical point of view, still less can be said in its favor politically. It is essentially a policy of exclusion enforced by the armed ships of Her Majesty's fleet, and therefore tend seriously to estrange a friendly but proud and sensitive nation, whose citizens freely admit the right of Great Britain to prevent them from fishing within the three-mile limit, but who assert that their cargoes of fish taken without that limit are not contraband, and that to refuse the right of entry to such at Colonial custom-houses is unfriendly, and they affirm illegal, and this view of the case has been taken by an eminent Queen's Counsel of the Prince Edward Island Bar—the Honorable Edward Palmer—who agrees with the Attorney and Solicitor General in their view, supposing the cargoes of fish for which entry was sought to have been taken within the three-mile limit, but asserts that for cargoes taken beyond that limit the right of entry cannot be refused.

7th. The Council would also urge upon the Secretary of State the impolicy of pressing an odious system upon an unwilling people, they assure Lord Kimberley that their fellow-Colonists are enthusiastically loyal in their attachment to Her Majesty's person and family, and are notorious for their adherence to British Institutions, their trade connections with the United States have not undermined their loyalty, nor persuaded them that better political institutions than their own exist elsewhere, and the Council submit that the policy of exclusion will lack one of the chief elements of success, if it does not obtain the moral support of the people for which supposed benefit it is undertaken.

8th. The Council would ask permission to call the Secretary of State's attention to the addresses of the legislative bodies of this Island in the years 1849 and 1852, also to the correspondence between Earl Grey, Sir John Pakington, and Lieut. Governor Bannerman in the years 1852 and 1853. The latter far-seeing gentleman predicts the establishment of the carrying trade of fish on the New Brunswick Railway, to which allusion has been made in the second paragraph of this Minute, and describes a state of things which in many respects has a very exact parallel at the present time.

9th. In conclusion, the Council desire to press upon your Honor's notice, for the guidance of the Secretary of State, the importance of cultivating friendly relations with

the neighbouring Republic, and the danger of persevering in the present system which is certain to produce discontent amongst the colonists, and bad feeling if nothing worse in the United States. A renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty would be a most welcome boon to the people of this Colony, and, failing that, a reduction of the United States' tariff upon the produce and manufactures of the Colonies; but the Council do not believe that the United States can be coerced into compliance by the pressure now applied, and they apprehend that all such attempts discrediting as they do the soundness of the principles of free trade will only increase the difficulty of gaining the desired concession by negotiation.

All which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned.

(Signed,)

ROBERT P. HAYTHORNE,

President.

Benj. Davies,  
H. J. Calbeck,  
Peter Sinclair,  
George P. Howlan,  
A. A. McDonald,  
W. W. Lord.

*Royal Alfred,*

BERMUDA, 15th December, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the subject of the Canadian Fisheries, together with copies of the reports from the respective commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships which were employed on this service during the past season.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. G. FANSHAWE,

Vice Admiral and Commander  
in Chief.

His Excellency, The Right Honorable

Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,  
Governor General.

*Protection of Canadian Fisheries—General Report for 1870.*

(Copy.—No. 55.—8 enclosures.)

*Royal Alfred,* HALIFAX, 22nd November, 1870.

SIR,—The fishing season on the Canadian coast having drawn to a close, I beg to forward herewith the reports in original from the several officers in command of the ships employed on this service.

In forwarding these reports I beg leave to offer the following observations:—

2. As stated in my answer (letter No. 41, of the 16th instant) to the specific question put to me in their Lordship's letter of the 15th October, No. 20, M, I believe that no great diminution in the difficulty of enforcing the law against illegal fishing was caused by such additional stringency as could be applied to the protection of trade after the withholding of the licenses, consequently no material increase in the difficulty will ensue from the relaxation recently enjoined by the Government,

3. The strong interest that, both the resident British traders and the United States fishermen have in maintaining the trade would, in my opinion, render its suppression extremely difficult, even were it thought judicious to continue the attempt, whilst the combination between these two bodies to evade British law, and the sympathies arising therefrom must be very undesirable.

4. But though the effect of prohibition to trade in checking illegal fishing has been feeble, the irritation produced by it on the United States appears to have been relatively great. It must, however, be evident that the number of United States fishermen who frequent the fisheries is too large, and their determination to trespass upon colonial coast fisheries too general to admit of the law being maintained without the adoption of vigorous repressive measures.

5. I am of opinion that the three objects of

1. Protection to the Colonial Fisheries ;
2. Unrestricted commerce to the Colonial Traders ;
3. Avoidance of all reasonable ground of irritation in the United States ;

May best be accomplished by an adequate Colonial Preventive Force, systematically organized, in which the stationary civil officers and the commanders of the vessels should be furnished with sufficient powers and with well-defined instructions. This would certainly involve a considerable extension of the colonial means now employed, and a corresponding increase of expense ; but I apprehend that the latter would be more than compensated by efficient protection to the colonial fishermen on their own grounds, and by unrestricted liberty of commerce to the traders.

6. I think also that proceedings at law would be more simple, and more readily brought to a termination where the captor was a colonial officer acting under colonial law.

7. The presence of ships of war is necessary so long as ships of war of the United States are stationed off the coasts, and they are always useful as auxiliaries when so employed, but they are not suited for the general requirements of the preventive service which should mainly be carried on by vessels similar in appearance and rig to the fishing vessels.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. G. FANSHAWE,

Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

*Report on the Fisheries of Nos. 1 and 2 Stations.—Bay of Fundy.*

(Copy.)

H.M.G.B *Britomart*, at HALIFAX, N.S.,

November 18th, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I arrived in the Bay of Fundy on July 27th, with orders to relieve H.M.S. *Plover*, and to take charge of Fishing Station No. 1. Before leaving St. John, N.B., on August 1st, I received further orders to relieve the *Cherub*, and take charge of her Station (Fishing Station No. 2) as well.

2.—At that time the only fishing that required looking after was the mackerel fishing in St. Mary's Bay, N.S. The mackerel generally strike up the Bay about the middle of August, but this year they were a fortnight earlier than usual. Vessels from all parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were engaged in the Fishery. At the beginning of August there were a few Americans in the Bay ; they left immediately they received information there was a man-of-war cruising.

The inhabitants on the Nova Scotia coast, from St. Mary's Bay to Cape Sable, I believe, prefer the Americans coming in, as they are in the habit of selling them stores, bait, and ice, and give them every information as to my movements.

The fishermen, very few of whom belong to that coast, disliked the Americans

fishing. With a man-of-war in the Bay of Fundy, occasionally looking into St. Mary's Bay, it is not worth an American vessel's while running the risk of fishing there, St. Mary's Bay being little over six miles broad in any part, which of course greatly increases the danger of being taken. They also, in the months of August and September, have good mackerel fishing on their own coasts off Mount Desert, their principal difficulty being want of bait, which they try to obtain at Grand Manan. The mackerel fishing is all over about the middle of September. The take this season was only fair, the fish not biting well, though they were very plentiful.

3.—The mackerel fishing being over, nearly all the fishing on Station No. 2 is much beyond the three-mile limit, principally on the banks off Cape Sable and Seal Island, for cod and halibut. It is carried on all the winter.

The Americans keep their fish in ice, which they purchase, along with all other stores, at Nova Scotia ports, principally Stoddart Cove (Shag Harbor) and Yarmouth. A preventive force on shore would be much more effectual than a man-of-war for stopping this infringement of the Treaty.

4.—In the months of August and September the principal fishing on Station No. 1 is for herring, on the "Rippling" off Grand Manan, beyond the three-mile limit, the only inshore fishing being carried on by small boats for cod, pollock, and haddock.

5.—Between Campobello and Deer Island the American and New Brunswick boats all fish together, and are perfectly good friends. Small boats also cross over East Point and Lubic to the Northern Head of Grand Manan, and fish along with the Grand Manan boats. There are never more than two or three men in a boat. This would be very difficult to stop entirely, the people on the boundary having the same names, and being so intermarried, and of course the boats carry no papers. A system of numbering all British boats was attempted, but did not succeed, the Americans immediately copying the numbers.

The herring fishing on the *Rippling* was good, the cod and pollock fishing below the average.

6. The strict preservation of the spawning ground at the southern head of Grand Manan is most important; it is well looked after by Mr. McLaughlan, the fishing overseer at the southern head. I called in several times during the close season, from July to 15th October, and never found a vessel fishing. Mr. McLaughlan informed me he had never had so little trouble before to keep the spawning ground clear, and attributed it to the knowledge the Americans had there was a man of war cruising in the bay.

The good effects of this preservation have been most apparent this year. The weir fishing at Grand Manan has been improving for some time, and this season many of the weirs were fishing so well the owners could not get boats or men enough to take nearly all the fish out.

Mr. Ingersoll, who owns the establishment at Long Island, Grand Manan, had filled his smoking houses, containing 6,000 boxes, by the middle of September, and after that time was converting the herring into oil and manure. This, I was informed, was quite a new source of profit at Grand Manan. The herring are crushed to get the oil. The remainder is manure, worth at Boston \$14 a ton, on the spot \$10. On Mr. Ingersoll's premises 27 barrels of oil had been made by two men in the week ending September 24th. It takes two hogsheads of herring to make a barrel of oil. Four barrels of herring going to the hogshead, and 25 boxes to the barrel, and about 5 hogsheads or 500 boxes to a ton of manure.

At Woodward's Cove, also on the eastern side of Grand Manan, 120 barrels of oil had been made that same week. The oil is valuable for leather and machinery, the manure is equal to guano.

At White Head Island, the south-eastern island off Grand Manan, they put up last year 190,000 boxes of herring, and were expecting to exceed that quantity this season. The other establishments were doing equally well.

The weir season commences about the end of August, and continues till the end of December.

I found many of the inhabitants very anxious to have an inspector appointed who could brand the herrings, and whose marks could be known and trusted. They thought that if that were done, Grand Manan herrings would soon fetch as high a price as the celebrated "Digby Chicks," at present they fetch little over half.

7. On the 15th October, the close season being at an end, a large number of vessels collect about Seal Cove for the herring fishing; there were between 40 and 50 schooners there when I left on November 2nd. At that time there were no Americans there, three I heard had been fishing from Three Islands, but left when they found a Man-of-war had arrived. There were many vessels lately turned over from the American flag, and owned at Eastport and Lubec; they mostly said they belonged to Deer Island, and all had registers from St. Andrew's, N.B. I found our own fishermen disliked these vessels very much.

The very few days the weather had been fine enough to set the nets, the fishing had been exceedingly good in Seal Cove and off Three Islands. Three years ago not a herring used to be caught off the latter place.

The fishing continues at the southern head till about Christmas. The herring then, after a short stay at the northern head, strike the coast of New Brunswick between Point Lepreau and l'Etang Harbor, the fishing lasting there till March.

8. I found there was very little fishing on the coast between l'Etang and Lepreau in the Summer and Autumn. At Beaver Harbor, about the largest settlement on that coast, they only put up about 2,000 boxes of herring. Their chief dependence is the winter fishing. They have been in the habit of selling frozen herring to the Americans, who come there in large schooners of 80 or 100 tons to purchase them, paying for them in cash.

Wherever I went I found the people most anxious to know whether the Americans were still going to be allowed to come and purchase the frozen herring, if they were not, they had no other market for them, and the duty was so heavy they could not afford to take them into American ports themselves. At the same time they wished to have the Americans prevented from fishing on their coasts. Mr. Best, the fishery warden at Beaver Harbour, N. B., informed me he often saw 20 or 30 American vessels fishing, but he has no boat at his disposal or any means of preventing it, though he has occasionally been able to seize their nets when set very close to the shore.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND BETTER PROTECTION OF HERRING FISHERIES AT GRAND MANAN.

9.—In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest, that Mr. McLaughlin should be allowed a boat and crew. At present he is dependent on a volunteer crew and has often difficulty in getting one, especially in rough weather; therefore he cannot always prevent the infringement of the fishery Acts, such as setting nets on Sundays, &c.

I should also suggest that his authority should be extended to the "Three Islands," to prevent illegal fishing. There is nobody at present in charge there. The Americans knowing this make it a place of resort; I think if these steps were taken, together with the occasional visit of a Man-of-war, the important herring fishery at the southern head of Grand Manan would be effectually protected.

10.—I think it would be more advantageous to Grand Manan, if an Inspector of Fish was appointed to brand the boxes and barrels officially. He also might have charge of the weirs and enforce the local laws. At present many of the weirs are much too close together, especially between Whitehead and Chapre Islands, clearly against sections three and four of the fishery regulations respecting "fishing in the rivers and streams of the County of Charlotte, New Brunswick."

11.—In accordance with Article 5 of the fishery instructions, I beg to enclose the Pilotage Report of the navigating officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
 (Signed), BASIL E. COCHRANE,  
 Lieutenant and Commander.

Vice-Admiral Edward Fanshawe, Gen. Commander in Chief.

*Annual Report on Fishery Station No. 4.*

Copy.—Fishery Report, No. 10 A.)

H. M. S. *Lapwing*.

HALIFAX, N. S., 7th, Nov. 1870.

SIR,—In compliance with article 3 of the Fishery Instructions, I have the honor to make the following Report on the state of the Fisheries on No. 4 Station, comprising the west coast of Cape Breton and east coast of Prince Edward Island.

1. *East Coast of Prince Edward Island*.—The fishing on this part of the station did not come much under my notice, as it was confined almost exclusively to East Point, about eight to thirteen miles off shore, which was beyond the limits of my station.

2. *Port Hood*.—The in-shore fishing in the vicinity of this port has, by all accounts, been greatly above the average, the mackerel coming in through the Gut of Canso, about the commencement of June, when there was an immense catch in this harbor. They then went northward towards East Point, and off Sea Wolf Island and Chetican.

The herring fishery here has been excellent. The summer herrings came in in July; the fall herrings for three nights in September; and I believe that as much as 10,000 barrels were caught off Henry Island and outside Smith's Island.

The cod fishery here has not been remarkable. This port seems to be a great harbor of refuge for the American schooners. About fifty of them were frequently at anchor at a time; and previous to the Treaty, large supplies were obtained from the storekeeper's on shore, but owing to the constant presence of a Man-of-war, the traders now derive but little, if any, profit.

The general feeling here is that the abrogation of the license system, and stringent manner in which the laws have been enforced, have had the effect of greatly improving the catch of the in-shore and coast fishermen.

3. *Sea Wolf Island*.—The best fishing ground in this neighborhood is off the east end of the island, and off Broad Cove, where a portion of the American fleet fished for a few days, during the month of September, but this locality is but little frequented.

I may here add that a Company (Grange, Connor & Co.), have an establishment at the island for curing mackerel, on the same principle the salmon are cured during their season in the Margaree River.

The company obtain their fish from the in-shore fishermen.

4. *Chetican*.—The principal fishing ground for mackerel in this neighborhood appears to be off Friar Head, but very few American vessels have been seen here this season, and the catch has been very limited.

There is a large establishment on this island for curing cod fish, (owned by a Jersey company, Philip Robin & Co.), which are very plentiful on the banks off the island.

The mackerel begin here in August, and go north at the end of October.

In spring there are a few herrings here, but no "fall" herrings; the cod is the staple of export.

5. *Gut of Canso*.—This highroad to the fishing grounds seems to have been very much overlooked. There is scarcely ever a Man-of-war there, except when passing through, and the Collectors of Customs find it impossible to enforce their authority, having no force to assist them. The sympathies of the inhabitants are entirely with the Americans, as the schooners are principally manned by men who are natives of the Strait of Canso. The storekeepers and traders derive large profit from their intercourse with the crews.

6. *General Remarks*.—Remarking generally on the means adopted, for the more effectual protection of the fisheries, I would beg to submit that in my opinion, an increased number of Dominion schooners, rigged and equipped in all respects similar to the fishing vessels, and attached as tenders to a stationary Man-of-war, in one of the principal ports in the bay, would be least expensive, and would carry out in a more effectual

manner the ideas of the Government for suppression of the encroachments of the American fishermen.

I consider also that it is most important that all vessels employed in the fishing trade should be compelled not only to show, but to hoist their colors when in the presence of a man-of-war, as great difficulty is experienced among a large fleet in distinguishing American from Colonial vessels.

The bait with which the Americans are supplied is far superior to any which can be procured in this country, to which may be attributed, in a great measure, the success of the Americans previously to the recent restrictions, although even now the local fishermen complain that they have no chance while an American schooner is fishing near them.

In conclusion, I would point out that the Collector of Customs at my headquarters at Port Hood has complained to me that he has no boat or men at his disposal. He is utterly unable to enforce his authority. This would appear to be a matter of great importance to the local interests of the port.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) CHARLES G. F. KNOWLES,  
Commander.

Vice Admiral Edward G. Fanshawe,  
Commander-in-Chief.

*Report on Fisheries called for by Act 3 of Fishery Instructions.*

(Copy—Fishery Correspondence No. 4.—Two enclosures.)

H.M.S. *Philomel*,  
HALIFAX, N. S., 28th July, 1870.

SIR,—1. In accordance with Art. 3, Fishery Instructions, I beg to report on the Station, No. 4 and 5. Owing to the short time I was employed on the Fisheries, from June 27th to July 21st, and the fact that the fishing on the station I was employed on does not commence till the end of June, or beginning of July, I have but little to communicate.

2. From the information received at the Magdalen Islands I was given to understand that the herring fishery had been a failure. Owing to the quantity of ice at that place the vessels could not reach them in time, and by the time the vessels had reached there the herrings had gone.

3. The mackerel fishing had commenced off the coast of Prince Edward Island about the 15th July, and schooners were arriving constantly from the Gut of Canso, as we found when off survey or point near East Point.

4. With regard to the best means to be adopted for protection of Fisheries, I would suggest that Cruisers should cruise at night time without lights within three-mile boundary. They would then be able to make seizures of interlopers and foreigners, for nothing but vigorous measures and constant seizures will ever deter Americans from fishing. In the day time a chance of seizure is almost hopeless, as the vessels hover within the boundary with the main sheet aft, head sails down, head to wind, but on a Cruiser being seen they immediately hoist their head sails and get on to a debatable position, but at night time by putting out all lights they might be easily detected fishing and consequently seized; and such a course alone must be adopted to effectually protect the Fisheries. Subjoined is list of vessels boarded, and the navigating officer's report on the pilotage.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) DOUGLAS WALKER,  
Commander. aniel.

Vice-Admiral George G. Wellesley, C.B.,  
Commander-in-Chief.

*Report on Fishery Station, No. 3, East Coast of Cape Breton.*

(Copy—No. 9.—One enclosure.)

H.M.S. *Royalist*,

HALIFAX, N.S., 1st November, 1870.

SIR,—In compliance with directions contained in Article 3, of my Fishery Instructions, I have the honor to report my experience of the fishery season of 1870, on Station, No. 3., east coast of Cape Breton.

1. The spring mackerel catch was below the average, and bait was very scarce.
2. The autumn mackerel strike was good, and the fish in good condition. Large quantities were caught by small boats close to the shore and in the bays and harbors.
3. The presence of a Man-of-war on the coast has a very wholesome effect in frightening off the Americans, who would otherwise encroach and put into harbor for supplies which they are not permitted to get; but the vessels best suited for capturing the encroachers are the Dominion schooners, which are very similar in appearance to the American fishing vessels, and consequently deceive them as to their character.

4. I would mention that the Collectors of Customs at the places I have been at, informed me that they had no instructions to prevent American fishing vessels from being supplied with ice, bait, &c.; and I heard that vessels ordered out of harbors by me had returned after my departure and taken in the articles which I had forbidden them from receiving.

5. I beg leave to enclose a Report by the Navigating Lieutenant on the Navigation and Pilotage of the Station.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

RICHARD S. BATEMAN,  
Commander.

Vice-Admiral Edward G. Franshawe,  
Commander-in-Chief.

*Report on Fisheries Nos. 2 and 5, for the Season of 1870.*

(Copy.)

H.M. Gunboat *Cherub*, at HALIFAX, N.S.,

19th November, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on Fisheries Nos. 2 and 5 for the past season.

During the time I had charge of No. 2 Station the principal fishing was for cod, halibut, and haddock, and generally took place on the ledges outside the three-mile limit.

Very few vessels were employed on the coast until July, when the mackerel appeared in St. Mary's Bay, and a large number of vessels assembled.

Early in April herrings are caught in Annapolis Basin.

Our fishermen complain that the Americans enter the basin and set their nets, there being no Man-of-war at that time of the year to prevent them.

I left the station in the beginning of August, and proceeded to No. 5 Station, under the orders of Commander Poland, of H.M.S. *Plover*.

The fishing on this coast was almost exclusively for mackerel, and was much visited by the Americans.

The fish have been plentiful and large, but the frequent gales have much interfered with the Autumn fishing.

The Canadian Government appears to have adopted the best method of enforcing the laws.

A few schooners, chartered for the season and attached to the ships on the fisheries, would materially assist in their protection.

The Collectors of Customs should be called upon to exert themselves in repressing the



illegal practice of supplying provisions, fishing outfits, bait, &c., to the Americans, and be desired to apply to the Naval Commanders for assistance if required.

I beg respectfully to suggest that a vessel possessing greater steam power than this gunboat be employed on No. 5 Station in the Autumn, as the northerly gales get up very suddenly, with a heavy sea, causing an onshore current (as mentioned in the sailing directions), which renders it necessary to gain an offing on the slightest appearance of bad weather, to avoid getting on a lee shore.

I have, &c., &c.,  
(Signed,) NOEL S. F. DIGBY,  
Lieutenant and Commander.

*Report on the Fisheries.*

(Copy—No. 17.)

H.M.S. *Sphinx*, at HALIFAX,  
15th November, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to Article 3 of the Fishery Instructions, I have to inform you that the most plentiful sorts of fish on the western coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence are salmon, cod, ling, mackerel, and herring, and the best baits that are used for catching them are small kinds of fish, which are easily obtained by dragging those parts of rivers which become small pools at low water.

Salmon, cod, and ling are found at the mouths of rivers where these baits are, and in about the same proportion of number. Mackerel and herring naturally come into shallow water at certain seasons to spawn, and are there in the best condition for human food; but they can be enticed, and very easily if along a bank, to more than three miles from the coast, and then caught there by a vessel standing out to sea and throwing overboard large quantities of bait as she goes along.

These fish are cured and packed on board the fishing vessels directly they are caught, it being necessary to do so in order to preserve them. As the nearest principal markets for the sale of fish are New York and Boston, and as there is a tax in the United States on fish landed from British vessels, but none from American, and as fish are more plentiful near the coast, it follows that the business on this coast is most profitable when it can be carried on close to the shore, and under American colours. Also, as fishing is apparently most profitable under American colours, and there is an American law which prevents a British built ship from ever being able to sail under American colours, it follows that the ship-builders in the United States have a better market for their fishing schooners than the British. On the other hand, it is a disadvantage to the United States Government for vessels to fish under their flag, for they lose the tax which they would get were the fish to be landed at their seaports from British vessels instead of American.

The residents about the west coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence have informed me that their in shore fishing this season has been good, and that they attribute this, in a great measure, to the American schooners having been kept off the coast. Large numbers of these schooners have been fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence this year, and have been frequently seen doing so within three miles of the coast, notwithstanding the precautions that have been taken to prevent them. These fishing schooners generally go about in fleets, and their crews are made up of all nations, with but a few *bona fide* Americans among them. These men receive no wages but a certain share of the proceeds of the sale of the fish caught during the season. I think that the most effectual plan which could be adopted in the ensuing year for the protection of the Canadian Fisheries would be to put up a telegraph wire along the coast, with a station at every post-office, and to station small steam schooners as follows:—

The one at Shippegan should be of such light draught of water as to be able to pass through Shippegan Gully.

One between Cape Rosier and Cape Despair, head-quarters at Percé.

One between Cape Despair and the River Bonaventure; head-quarters, Port Daniel.

One between Bathurst and Pokemouche Gully; head-quarters, Shippegan.

One between Pokemouche Gully and Richibucto Head; headquarters off Portage Island.

One between Richibucto Head and Pictou, and north point Prince Edward's Island and Charlottetown; headquarters, Egmont Bay.

Also a Man-of-war for the whole coast, with headquarters at either Gaspé, Charlottetown, or Pictou, these being almost the only safe anchorages where a large vessel can lay in bad weather.

The places that I have suggested as headquarters for the small vessels are those to which the American schooners generally go with the plea of seeking for shelter from bad weather, and where bait can be purchased and cargoes transhipped.

Vessels thus stationed could be summoned by telegraph to any part of the coast where foreign vessels might be seen fishing. If a Man-of-war be employed next year for the protection of the Canadian Fisheries, I recommend that it should be commanded by an officer in whose judgment and discretion sufficient confidence can be placed, as neither to be obliged to restrict him to the limited speed of five knots per hour, nor to the limited period of 48 hours at anchor, for these fishing schooners sail very fast, and he would probably find that the only way of detecting them in the act of fishing within three miles of the coast would be by coming up to them about daylight as suddenly and as rapidly as he possibly could.

And if they should see a Man-of-war at anchor at any place they might want to go to, they would easily avoid her by standing out to sea for 48 hours and afterwards returning.

I also think that if a telegraph were put up along the coast, it would be preferable for vessels employed for the protection of the fisheries to remain at anchor as near a telegraph station as possible, ready to start off as fast as possible to any place they might be summoned to, than to cruise about to sea under sail. It would be, in my opinion, of great assistance to the officers in command of vessels employed in the protection of the Fisheries, if they were furnished with the names of all vessels that cleared the Customs of the various ports of the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward Island, and if the following laws were to be passed and enforced.

1st. That no vessel should be allowed to leave a British port, without an ensign flying.

2nd. That no person in Canada should be allowed either to sell bait to or in any way to assist to procure it for any person connected with a foreign vessel.

3rd. That all small vessels and fishing-boats, not supposed to carry an ensign, should have, both on their sails and bows a mark that would render the ownership and nationality easily distinguished; for I think it quite possible that a foreign vessel, after having cleared out for trading purposes, and having attached to her a large number of boats and men, might anchor off the Canadian coast, and, without actually fishing herself, employ her boats and men in doing so, if proper precautions are not taken in time to prevent it.

I also think that it would be an assistance to navigators if, for the future, in placing buoys to mark narrow channels into harbors, black and red buoys were to be placed on the right side going into the harbor, and white and chequered buoys on the left.

I herewith enclose the Navigating Lieutenant's report, in compliance with Article 5 of the Fishery Instructions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

H. B. PHILLIMORE,

Captain.

*Report on Fisheries, Fishing Station No. 6.*

(Copy—No. 63.)

H. M. P. Frigate *Valorous*,

HALIFAX, 17th September, 1870.

SIR,—Agreeably to Article 3 of your Instructions dated 3rd May last, I have the honor to make the following Report:

Owing to the seizure of the schooner *S. G. Marshall*, on the 31st of July, the ship has been much detained at Charlottetown, in prosecuting her to condemnation.

In consequence of the evidence obtained of various vessels in the employ of and belonging to Mr. J. C. Hall, an American citizen, doing business in Charlottetown, being illegally registered and wearing English colors, to enable them to prosecute the in-shore fishery, my attention has been greatly given to the detection of these irregular vessels.

The presence of a ship of war at Charlottetown, I consider, would be of great assistance in exercising supervision and checking these frauds on the statutes.

This port, being on no fishery station, is rarely visited, and, in consequence, the officials to whom it was my duty to apply, were unable, from inexperience, to render me the assistance I required.

In exercising a supervision over the shipping here—which is much wanted, owing to the class of persons who form the Customs authorities, and who here are appointed solely from political reasons—the irregular vessels would in time be suppressed.

It must be remembered that these irregularly owned vessels are fitted out to obtain their cargoes in a short space of time, e.g., the *S. G. Marshall*, had on board two seines, one of 200 fathoms long and 18 feet deep, the other 100 fathoms in length and 12 feet in depth. The cost of the first one was about £400, the smaller one about £200. In addition she had four boats. In evidence the master stated that if he had remained where he was taken, he would have filled his vessel in 48 hours.

With regard to the fishery on No. 6 Station, I have, owing to the limited space of time actively employed, but little to record.

The cod fishery was a good average catch from the Bay of Chaleur along the coast to Peter Point.

The mackerel fishing was hardly an average, if the American fishermen are to be believed.

The English vessels made good catches off Bathurst and other places close to the shore where the fish schooled.

By this I do not mean it to be inferred that the American fishermen do not fish inside the limit and share in all the advantages of the in-shore fishing.

I have seen as many as thirteen vessels at one moment fishing close in-shore, but, of course, the whole were outside the limit before they could be approached.

The inhabitants of Port Daniel complained that prior to this season the Americans were in the habit of hauling their seines in the bay, greatly to the loss and impoverishment of the inhabitants.

The inhabitants of Gaspé Basin and the neighborhood complained of the behaviour of an American, Mr. Ebenezer Marshall, of the schooner *S. G. Marshall*, last year. They stated that he hauled his large seines on Sandy Beach, forming the harbour, and had brought to land, large numbers of young cod-fish which were useless to him.

The spot had always been a favored breeding place for the cod, and they feared that its character would be totally changed, and great loss to them ensue if that practice was pursued.

They also stated that they feared the mackerel would avoid the bay for a season, if the seining was persisted in.

With regard to the best method of protecting the Fisheries, during the ensuing season, I beg to make this suggestion:—

That in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Stations 4, 5, and 6, be placed under a senior officer, so that any one of the cruisers under the altered system might be able to refer any question or difficulty to him. The senior officer would then be able to clear up questions and explain matters of a delicate character on the spot. He would also be able to relieve the Cruiser in the event of a capture having been made by her, by receiving the necessary witnesses on board instead of the capturing ship being kept off her station for a length of time.

The fact of being able to communicate on the spot with a superior immediately engaged in the same duty would naturally strengthen the position of those engaged in an

arduous duty of this character for the first time and lessen the isolation now experienced.

In my opinion it requires a personal acquaintance with those engaged in the Fisheries, and also a knowledge of the class of officials met with, to be able to detect the subterfuges to which they have recourse in order to gain their ends.

I observe that I have omitted to mention that the master of the *S. G. Marshall* last year, and complained of to me, is the same Ebenezer Marshall in command of her when captured.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

E. HARDINGE,  
Captain.

*Final Fishery Report, Station No. 5.*

(Copy—No. 50.)

H.M.S. *Plover*, at CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,  
18th November, 1870.

SIR,—The fishing on this station (No. 5) is almost entirely for mackerel, and is carried on near the shore, on the north and east coasts of this island, according to the direction and strength of the wind, but chiefly between East and Long Points; the fishermen also much frequent the neighbourhood of North Point early in the season. The fishing grounds extend to as much as fifteen miles from the shore at times, especially after blowing weather, and the fish sometimes close in to within a mile when the wind is light.

2. The schooners can only fish when the wind is off shore, in order that they may have room to drift and have smooth water.

3. The American vessels begin to make their appearance the first week in August, and then increase to above 100, about the middle of September, after which they decrease until the middle of October, when they had nearly all left.

The catch this year is reported to have been one of the worst for many years, although a few of the schooners were tolerably successful, but they were the exception.

4. With regard to the encroachments of the United States fishing vessels, it seems to me impossible to prevent it with Her Majesty's cruisers alone, as they being in general the only square-rigged and large vessels on the coast, can be distinguished miles off, and the foreigners have ample warning to get well off shore before the cruiser can approach near to them.

If a schooner, similar to the fishing ones, was attached as tender to each ship, and was to cruise with the fishing fleets, it would, I think, effectually put a stop to illegal fishing; these schooners could be armed with a boat's gun, and manned and provisioned as an ordinary boat from the ship to which they were attached.

5. The Canadian Government might be induced to furnish these vessels, if Her Majesty's Government did not think fit to purchase them; they should be furnished with a few empty fish barrels on deck, and made to look as like an ordinary fishing vessel as possible.

6. Every facility is given in the ports of this island to foreigners for obtaining and replenishing their stock of stores and necessaries for fishing. This, if the treaty is intended to be strictly enforced, should not be allowed, as if it is wished to drive the United States fishermen from these waters, they will then be obliged to return home for supplies. Cod fishing is carried on to a slight extent, but only in deep water, and entirely by English vessels.

7. I made one capture during the season, the *Clara F. Friend*, of Gloucester, Mass. I took her within a mile of the shore, where she was fishing with two or three other Americans, in the midst of a large fleet of schooners.

8. The *Cherub* gunboat was placed for some time under my orders on this station, and was principally employed about Cascumpeque and North Point.

I beg to bring to your notice the ready and efficient manner in which Lieutenant Digby invariably carried out my orders.

The United States men-of-war, *Frolic*, *Neipsie*, and *Guard*, were employed on this station during the season, and I have much pleasure in stating that a mutual very good feeling was established between us, and their presence tended very much to check irregularities on the part of their fishermen.

There was little or no fishing on Station No. 4, whilst under my charge.

10. I beg leave to suggest that copies of these reports should be furnished to Commanders, on taking charge of their stations, in order that they may have the advantage of their predecessor's experience.

11. I do not agree with Captain Walker's suggestion of night cruising without "lights," as the fish do not bite beyond an hour after sunset, and the fishermen nearly always anchor at night, besides, there would be a considerable bill for damages, should a vessel be run down, the cruiser having no lights up.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES A. POLAND,  
Commander.

Vice-Admiral Edward G. Fanshawe,  
Commander-in-Chief.

P.S.—I beg to enclose a list of vessels boarded.

*Extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated,*

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 16th January, 1871.

\* \* \* \* \*

\*—Reports of the Naval Officers in command of Her Majesty's ships engaged in this service during the past season.

I understand that the Vice-Admiral has forwarded to you copies of these documents, and I should be glad to be made acquainted with the views of your responsible Advisers upon the points raised in the papers, so far as they relate to the exclusion of United States fishing vessels from Canadian waters.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under their consideration Vice-Admiral Fanshawe's Despatch to Your Excellency, dated 15th December, 1870, transmitting His Excellency's General Report on the protection of the Canadian Fisheries for the year 1870, together with the reports of the Naval Officers on the same subject. They have likewise had under consideration the Earl of Kimberley's Despatch of 22nd December, 1870, transmitting the copy of a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the subject of the claim on the part of the Government of the United States, that their fishing vessels should be allowed to trade in British ports. Although the Committee of the Privy Council have communicated to Her Majesty's Government, very recently, their deliberate opinion on the various questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, relating to the construction of the Treaty of 1818, they deem it only proper to call attention to the very interesting reports from the Naval Officers, and to notice the views expressed by the Government of the Island of Prince Edward. Her Majesty's Government are already aware that the Government of Canada dissents from the opinion that the trading in British ports is not "a substantial invasion of British rights." This particular question seems to be the one on which the Government of Prince Edward Island differs with the Canadian Government on the policy that ought to be pursued, and it therefore seems to the Committee of the Privy Council desirable to refer to the reports of the Naval Officers in order to establish the necessity of the greatest possible stringency in checking the trespasses of the American fishermen. In paragraph 4 of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe's Despatch to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated 22nd November, 1870, he observes:—"It must be evident that the number of the United States fishermen is too large, and their determination to trespass upon Colonial coast fisheries

“too general to admit of the law being maintained without the adoption of vigorous repressive measures.” In the report of Lieut. Cochrane, dated 18th November, 1870, he says:—“At the beginning of August there were a few Americans in the bay, they left immediately they received information there was a Man-of-war cruising.” Again, “Mr. Best, the fishery warden at Beaver Harbor, N. B., informed me he often saw 20 or 30 American vessels fishing.” Commander Knowles, in a despatch, dated 7th November, 1870, states, with reference to Port Hood:—“This port seems to be a great harbor of refuge for the American schooners: about 50 of them were frequently at anchor at a time, and previous to the treaty large supplies were obtained from the storekeepers on shore, but owing to the constant presence of a Man-of-war the traders now derive little if any profit. The general feeling here is that the abrogation of the license system, and stringent manner in which the laws have been enforced, have had the effect of greatly improving the catch of the in-shore and coast fishermen.” Commander Bateman, in his report, dated 1st November, 1870, states:—“The presence of a Man-of-war on the coast has a very wholesome effect in frightening off the Americans, who would otherwise encroach, and put into harbor for supplies, which they are not permitted to get.” Lieut. Digby, in his report, dated 19th November, 1870, observes:—“The Collectors of Customs should be called upon to exert themselves in repressing the illegal practice of supplying provisions, fishing outfits, bait, &c., to the Americans, and be desired to apply to the Naval Commanders for assistance if required. Captain Phillimore states:—“The residents about the west coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence have informed me that their in-shore fishing, this season had been good, and that they attribute this, in a great measure, to the American schooners having been kept off the coast. Large numbers of these schooners have been fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence this year, and have been frequently seen doing so within three miles of the coast, notwithstanding the precautions that have been taken to prevent them.” One of Captain Phillimore’s suggestions is “that no person in Canada should be allowed, either to sell bait to, or in any way to assist to procure it for any person connected with a foreign vessel.” Captain Harding, in his Despatch, dated 17th September, 1870, gives most important testimony with regard to the encouragement given at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to the American trespassers. He states “In consequence of the evidence obtained of various vessels in the employ of or belonging to Mr. J. C. Hall, an American citizen, doing business in Charlottetown, being illegally registered, and wearing English colors to enable them to prosecute the in-shore fishing, my attention has been greatly given to the detection of these irregular vessels.” Again “I have seen as many as thirteen vessels at one moment, fishing close in-shore, but, of course, the whole were outside the limits before they could be approached.” Commander Poland, in his report, dated 18th November, 1870, states:—“Every facility is given in the ports of this Island (Prince Edward) to foreigners for obtaining and replenishing their stock of stores and necessaries for fishing. This, if the Treaty is intended to be strictly enforced, should not be allowed, as if it is intended to drive the United States fishermen from these waters, they will then be obliged to return home for supplies.” The evidence of all the Naval Officers engaged in the protection of the British Fisheries establishes the fact that there is a systematic trespassing in the British fishing grounds by American fishermen, and that any facilities afforded to the trespassers for obtaining bait, or other supplies, must tend to encourage illegal traffic.

The Committee of the Privy Council entertain a very strong opinion as to the importance to Great Britain of the British North American Fisheries as a nursery for seamen; but they likewise claim for the Canadian people the rights secured to them by the Treaty of 1818. They have ever been willing to discuss the stipulations of that Treaty in the most liberal spirit, and have even made temporary concessions on points not open to doubt, from a desire to meet the conciliatory policy of Her Majesty’s Government, but they cannot acquiesce in any abrogation of the rights secured to Her Majesty’s subjects by that Treaty. It appears from the correspondence before them, that the Government of Prince Edward Island, while admitting the correctness of the Canadian interpretation of

the Treaty, is disposed to make concessions, with the avowed object of fostering a trade with the American trespassers, which is advantageous to individuals who have no interest in the Fisheries. Her Majesty's Government may not be aware that the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island have engaged in the Fisheries to a very limited extent, and that Charlottetown has been the headquarters of the American trespassers. The Committee of the Privy Council readily acknowledge that there are persons in Canada who would be very desirous that an illegal traffic, by which they would derive profit, should be encouraged. There have always been persons interested in smuggling and in poaching, who although not immediately engaged in such pursuits, have nevertheless profited by them, and have indirectly encouraged them. The Committee of the Privy Council have only, in conclusion, to express their firm conviction that Her Majesty's Government will adhere to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1818, which, in their judgment, cannot be abrogated without the consent of Canada. It appears to the Committee of the Privy Council that if the Government of the United States should make any complaint of the stringency of the regulations for the protection of the British Fisheries, Her Majesty's Government will be enabled to state in reply that they have learned from the reports of the Naval Officers on the North American station, that there has been systematic trespassing by American fishing vessels in the waters in which they expressly renounced all right of fishing by the Treaty of 1818; and that Her Majesty's subjects in British America have good reason to claim a strict adherence to Treaty rights, when the abandonment of such rights would obviously encourage the illicit trade which is openly carried on.

The Committee of the Privy Council had prepared the foregoing Report before Your Excellency communicated to them the Secretary of State's desire, expressed in his Despatch of the 16th January, to be made acquainted with the views of Your Excellency's responsible Advisers in the reports of the Naval Officers. They hope that this Report will supply the information required by the Secretary of State.

Privy Council Chambers,

17th February, 1871.

# RETURN!

Further Correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Government of the Dominion, and other Documents relating to the Fisheries, laid before the Honorable the House of Commons.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,  
23rd February, 1871.

(Copy—Confidential—Canada.)

DOWNING STREET,

12th May, 1866.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to your lordship, for your information, a Copy of a Memorandum relative to the Fishery question, which has been communicated to the Earl of Clarendon by Mr. Adams, together with a Copy of a Despatch from his lordship to Sir F. Bruce, containing instructions upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Viscount Monck, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Whereas, in the 1st Article of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, concluded and signed in London on the 20th October, 1818, it was declared that—

“The United States hereby renounce, for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Her Britannic Majesty’s Dominions in America, not included within certain limits heretofore mentioned;” and,

Whereas, differences have arisen in regard to the extent of the above-mentioned renunciation, the Government of the United States and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, being equally desirous of avoiding further misunderstanding, have agreed to appoint, and do hereby authorize the appointment of a mixed Commission for the following purposes, namely:—

1st. To agree upon and define, by a series of lines, the limits which shall separate the exclusive from the common right of Fishery on the coasts and in the seas adjacent to the British



North American Colonies, in conformity with the 1st Article of the Convention of 1818. The said lines to be regularly numbered, duly described, and also clearly marked on charts prepared in duplicate for the purpose.

2nd. To agree upon and establish such regulations as may be necessary and proper to secure to the fishermen of the United States the privilege of entering bays and harbors for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and to agree upon and establish such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent the abuse of the privilege reserved by said Convention to the fishermen of the United States.

3rd. To agree upon and recommend the penalties to be adjudged, and such proceedings and jurisdiction as may be necessary to secure a speedy trial and judgment, with as little expense as possible, for the violation of rights and the transgression of the limits and restrictions which may be hereby adopted.

Provided, however, that the limits, restrictions, and regulations which may be agreed upon by the said Commission, shall not be final nor have any effect until so jointly confirmed and declared by the United States and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, either by treaty or by laws mutually acknowledged and accepted by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, and by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

Pending a definitive arrangement on the subject, the United States Government engages to give all proper orders to officers in its employment, and Her Britannic Majesty's Government engages to instruct the proper Colonial or other British officers to abstain from hostile acts against British and United States fishermen respectively.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir F. Bruce.*

(Copy—No. 162.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 11th, 1866.

SIR,—Mr. Adams placed in my hands, on the 1st instant, the paper of which I enclose a Copy.

The object of it, as you will see, is to provide, by mutual agreement between the two Governments for ascertaining the extent of the restrictions imposed under the 1st Article of the Convention of 1818, upon the fishermen of the United States, while carrying on fishing operations on the coasts of Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Mr. Adams did not accompany the communication of this paper with any explanatory observations in regard to the particular points, the settlement of which was contemplated by the United States by means of the proposed agreement; and, therefore, it can only be inferred, that leaving out of consideration all question of fishing rights on the part of the United States on the coasts of the British Possessions, to which their fishermen are specially admitted, the object of the proposed Commission is to enquire into and define the several questions relating to rights of exclusive fishery possessed by Great Britain within bays and between headlands, which have in former times been a fruitful source of discussion between the two Governments.

These questions were put in abeyance by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, but are now revived with all their difficulties by the abrogation of that Treaty at the demand of the Government of the United States.

The definition of the limits of restriction on fishery retained in the Reciprocity Treaty has occupied a mixed Commission up to the present time, and their labors were only completed when the entire benefit to be derived from them was, in consequence of the abrogation of the Treaty, no longer enjoyable by the fishermen of either country.

It is probable that the Government of the United States, having in view the process

by which the fishing provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty were in one respect to be carried into effect, contemplate the possibility, by a similar process, of determining, though without having recourse to an international arrangement of the same kind, at all events in the first instance, the various questions which for the time were set at rest by the Treaty of 1854.

Her Majesty's Government will very readily associate themselves with that of the United States in such an attempt, and they therefore authorize you to accept, at least, in principle, the proposal for a mixed Commission for the purposes specified in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd clauses of the paper delivered to me by Mr. Adams.

But before you sign a Protocol to that effect, Her Majesty's Government desire that you should obtain from the Government of the United States a more distinct explanation of the duties which it is proposed to confide to the mixed Commission, and of the limits within which it is to operate; though if that explanation is such as shall satisfy you that you may safely proceed, you may at once sign such a document without further instructions. If, however, you entertain any doubt on the subject, or would prefer, on so important a question, that Her Majesty's Government should have an opportunity of previously signifying their concurrence in the document you may be prepared to sign, you are at liberty to refer home for definite instructions.

Her Majesty's Government understands that the "Southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands;" "the Western and Northern coasts of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands," "the shores of the Magdalen Islands;" "the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks, from Mount Joly, on the Southern coasts of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence Northward indefinitely along the coast;" and also, "the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of the Southern part of the coast of Newfoundland here above described, and of the coast of Labrador," will be excluded from the operations of the Commission, whose duty will be, therefore, confined to ascertaining what is the real extent and meaning of the renunciation, on the part of the United States, "to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the Coasts, Rays, Creeks, or Harbors of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits;" "and, having ascertained these points, then to lay down regulations under which United States fishermen be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water," and to agree upon a system of Police for enforcing the conclusions at which the Commission may arrive.

If I have correctly described the object of the United States in the present proposal, Her Majesty's Government will readily accede to it, and will cordially co-operate in removing a source of much irritation between the subjects and citizens of the two countries.

In any case, however, Her Majesty's Government would reserve, as that of the United States are also prepared for themselves to reserve, the right of considering the recommendations of the Joint Commission before they can finally be held binding on the two Governments; and Her Majesty's Government would hold themselves entitled to maintain, pending the determination of the questions to be discussed, the principles for which they have heretofore contended, and to enforce all regulations, and assert all rights which, previously to the conclusion of the Reciprocity Treaty, the British Government asserted and enforced. Therefore, if the purport of the concluding paragraph of Mr. Adams' paper is meant by the United States to involve an obligation on the part of Her Majesty's Government to continue to allow, during the sitting of the Commission, fishermen of the United States to enjoy in British Waters the privileges under the Reciprocity Treaty, which the Government of the United States have now renounced for their citizens, you will frankly state to Mr. Seward that into such an engagement Her Majesty's Government cannot enter.

Her Majesty's Government are most desirous that the rights of the Colonies should be so enforced as to give the least possible occasion for complaint or discussion. They have cordially approved, and have recommended to the Governments of the other British Provinces, a proposal made by the authorities of Canada, that American fishermen should,

for the present season, be allowed to enjoy, under special licenses, the benefits conferred by the Reciprocity Treaty, and they will be glad to learn that the Lower Provinces have adopted an arrangement, intended to prevent the change of circumstances from operating suddenly to the injury of the fishing interests of citizens of the United States, but they cannot engage indefinitely to adhere to this system, though they are perfectly prepared to concert with the United States for substituting for it a more permanent arrangement, which either is solely applicable to Fisheries, or more generally comprising the common interests of Her Majesty's subjects and those of the citizens of the United States, shall hold out a promise of mutual interest to both parties, and the strongest assurance of peace and good will between the two Governments.

You will, of course, freely communicate with Her Majesty's Colonial authorities on the matters referred to in this Despatch.

In the meanwhile, I shall take an opportunity to inform Mr. Adams, that while cordially assenting in principle to the proposal which he placed in my hands, and anxiously desiring that it may lead to a good result, Her Majesty's Government have thought that the negotiation would be facilitated by its being carried on between you and Mr. Seward.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

CLARENDON.

The Hon. Sir F. Bruce, &c., &c.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—Canada—Confidential.)

DOWNING STREET,

10th October, 1870.

SIR,—I enclose copy of a memorandum, which I have requested Lord Granville to transmit to Sir E. Thornton, with instructions to communicate with you before addressing himself to the Government of the United States, on the subject to which the memorandum relates.

The object of Her Majesty's Government is, as you will observe, to give effect to the wishes of your Government, by appointing a Joint Commission, on which Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, are to be represented, with the object of enquiring what ought to be the geographical limits of the exclusive Fisheries of the British North American Colonies. In accordance with the understood desire of your advisers, it is proposed that the enquiry should be held in America.

The proposal contained in the last paragraph, is made with a view to avoid diplomatic difficulties, which might otherwise attend the negotiation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. Sir John Young, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

(Copy.)

*Memorandum for Foreign Office respecting a Commission to settle limits of the right of exclusive Fishery on the Coast of British North America.*

A convention made between Great Britain and the United States, on the 20th October, 1818, after securing to American fishermen certain rights to be exercised on part of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, proceeded as follows:—

“ And the United States hereby renounce, for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of His Britannic Majesty’s Dominions in America, not included within the above limits.”

The right of Great Britain to exclude American fishermen from waters within three miles of the coast is unambiguous, and it is believed, uncontested. But there appears to be some doubt what are the waters described as within three miles of bays, creeks, and harbors. When a bay is less than six miles broad, its waters are within the three miles limit, and therefore clearly within the meaning of the Treaty ; but when it is more than that breadth, the question arises whether it is a bay of Her Britannic Majesty’s Dominions.

This is a question which has to be considered in each particular case with regard to International Law and usage. When such a bay, &c., is not a bay of Her Majesty’s Dominions, the American fishermen will be entitled to fish in it, except within three miles of the “ coast ; ” “ when it is a bay of Her Majesty’s Dominions ” they will not be entitled to fish within three miles of it, that is to say, (it is presumed), within three miles of a line drawn from headland to headland.

It is desirable that the British and American Governments should come to a clear understanding in the case of each bay, creek, or harbor, what are the precise limits of the exclusive rights of Great Britain, and should define those limits in such a way as to be incapable of dispute, either by reference to the bearings of certain headlands, or other objects on shore, or by laying the lines down in a map or chart.

With this object it is proposed that a Commission should be appointed, to be composed of representatives of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, to hold its sittings in America, and to report to the British and American Governments their opinion either as to the exact geographical limits to which the renunciation above quoted applies, or if this is found impracticable, to suggest some line of delineation along the whole coast, which, though not in exact conformity with the words of the Convention, may appear to them consistent in substance with the just rights of the two nations, and calculated to remove occasion for further controversy.

It is not intended that the results of the Commission should necessarily be embodied in a new Convention between the two countries, but if an agreement can be arrived at, it may be sufficient that it should be in the form of an understanding, between the two Governments, as to the practical interpretation which shall be given to the Convention of 1818

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## RETURN.

Statement of Expenditure charged to Unforeseen Expenses,  
in the current Fiscal Year, from 1st July, 1870, to 18th  
February, 1871.

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE charged to Unforeseen Expenses, in the current Fiscal Year, from 1st July, 1870, to 18th February, 1871.

In whose favor Warrant issued.	To whom paid.	Services.	Date of Order in Council.	\$	cts.
<i>Gratuity equal to Two Months' Salary to Widows and Families of Deceased Employes.</i>					
Department of Marine and Fisheries	Widow of late Joseph Lisé	Lighthouse Keeper	July 1, 1870	\$60	00
" "	Seraphin Caron	Schooner <i>La Canadienne</i>	December 6, 1870	76	00
" "	Family of late Joseph Elie	Lighthouse Keeper	" 17, 1870	32	00
" "	Widow of late Narcisse Arcand	Light Keeper	" 17, 1870	104	00
" "	J. P. O'Meara	Customs, Port of Quebec	August 9, 1870	183	33
" "	Family of late Felix Valois	" "	September 13, 1870	166	66
" "	Widow of late William McKay	" Toronto	August 9, 1870	66	68
" "	C. Bullock	" Stanstead	" 9, 1870	133	33
" "	Angus McDonald	Excise-man	July 7, 1870	83	33
" "	Lucius O'Brien	Department of Customs	August 17, 1870	233	32
" "	Felix Hamel	" Public Works	" 9, 1870	233	33
" "	G. P. O. Donohoe	" Post Office	October 10, 1870	116	66
" "	G. T. Moylan	" "	December 31, 1870	106	66
" "	Family of late F. M. Becot	Quebec Post Office	" 31, 1870	183	34
" "	W. R. Armstrong	Department of Finance	October 10, 1870	191	66
" "	Alexander Monro	Customs, Port of Toronto	" 28, 1870	147	11
" "	Family of late D. Y. Leslie	" Brighton	November 8, 1870	100	00
" "	Widow of late H. Easton	" Cobourg	" 18, 1870	290	00
" "	J. D. Roblin	" Prescott	December 17, 1870	116	67
" "	Antoine Frechette	Department of Agriculture and Statistics	November 18, 1870	75	00
" "	James McPherson	Immigrant Agent, Kingston	" 18, 1870	133	33
" "	Judge Chandler, N.B.	County Court Judge, N.B.	October 23, 1870	333	33
" "	James Byrne	Leboreur, Department of Finance	November 24, 1870	61	00
" "	Malcolm Morrison	Lighthouse Keeper, Bird Island	" 8, 1870	66	67
" "	Families of Captain and Crew of <i>Ocean Traveler</i>	" "	December 24, 1870	461	36
" "	Widow of late Judge Prince	District Judge, District of Algoma	January 7, 1871	333	33
" "	Rollo Campbell	Customs, Port of Montreal	" 25, 1871	100	00
" "	R. Woodsworth	Excise, District of Toronto	February 8, 1871	100	00

Receiver General.....	To refund to Bank of Toronto amount overpaid on Bill Stamps, 5th October, 1864 ..	1 81
Samuel Keefer.....	To meet Contingent and other expenses of Canal Commission.....	1,000 00
C. McMilliken .....	For expenses incurred investigating position of Canal, St. Clair Flats ..	193 00
Receiver General .....	To remit to Board of Trade, London, to pay Officer and Crew of Steamer Wisconsin, for services rendered to Crew of Ship <i>J. de Wolf</i> ..	160 01
Joseph Ross.....	For expenses incurred repairing Culverts and Bridges on Metopedia Road, destroyed by fire during the severe drought ..	2,674 59
	Expended on account of Surveyors over and above appropriation for surveys ..	1,599 66
		\$9,827 15

(Signed,)

JOHN LANGTON,  
*Auditor,*

AUDIT OFFICE, February 21, 1871.

## RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th February, 1871, for Statement showing the amount of American Silver withdrawn from circulation through the action of the Government, and the details of all expenses incurred in effecting such withdrawal; and also, a Statement showing the total amount of the new issue of Silver Coin, and the amount of each denomination, the fineness of the Silver used, the cost of coinage, and the profit to the Government resulting from the issue.

By command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT,  
February 21, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a Return to the Address of the House of Commons respecting the American Silver withdrawn, and the new Silver Coinage.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN LANGTON,  
Auditor.

E. PARENT,  
Assistant Secretary



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 STATEMENT of the Amount of American Silver withdrawn from
 

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American Silver shipped to New York, \$3,298,880 76, purchased at.....	\$3,128,600 50	
1½ per cent thereon to cover commission, brokerage, express charges, spurious and light coin, and all other charges .....	49,483 16	
American Silver shipped to England, \$1,502,401 50, purchased at .....	1,417,324 61	
1½ per cent thereon to cover all charges in Canada as above	\$16,902 01	
Freight, insurance, and commission, and charges in England	20,551 02	
		37,453-03
		\$4,632,861 30

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 STATEMENT of the amount of New Silver Coins
 

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Mint charges for metal, including melting.....	\$705,281 32	
Assays and other charges.....	19,010 42	
		724,291 74
Freight, insurance, commission, and other charges.....		10,757 81
Balance.. .....		14,950 45
		\$750,000 00

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The Order in Council of February 11th, 1870, directed that the "silver coins ordered "fineness as the last Canadian silver coinage," and the Order in Council of June 16th, "Royal Mint of the fineness fixed by law for the silver coins of the United Kingdom."

The English standard to which the Canadian coins are thus directed to conform is (7½ per cent.) is coined into 66 shillings, the mint paying 5s. 2d. an ounce for silver.

Feb. 21, 1871.

circulation, and of the expenses in effecting such withdrawal.

Proceeds of American silver sold in New York.....	\$3,092,405 02
do do do England.....	1,422,273 91
Balance.....	118,182 37

\$4,632,861 30

issued, with the expenses attending such issue.

Coins received in 5 cent pieces .....	\$140,000 00
do 10 do .....	160,000 00
do 25 do .....	225,000 00
do 50 do .....	225,000 00
	\$750,000 00

from the Royal Mint shall be of the same design and of the same relative weight and 1857, directed that "such silver coins as Her Majesty may direct may be struck at the the following:—One pound troy, containing 222 dwt. of pure silver, and 18 dwt. of alloy

JOHN LANGTON,  
Auditor.

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## RETURNS, &c.

RETURN respecting the ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COMPANY, for the year, 1870.

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ANNUAL REPORT of the NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OF CANADA, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

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RETURN (in part) in obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, of the 17th February :—That the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY do prepare and transmit to the Clerk, with all possible despatch, for the information of this House, the following statements :—

- 1st. Shewing the gross earnings of the Railway during each of the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870 ; the working expenses for each of these years, and the sums paid in each of these years as interest, on the bonded debt of the Company, classifying the bonds on which such payments have been made. The statement to comprise a complete account of the disposal of the whole earnings of the Railway during those years.
- 2nd. The amount of the capital account of the Company on the first days of January, 1866 and 1871, with a statement shewing the several classes of shares and bonds, and the indebtedness to the Government at each date ; and,
- 3rd. The total additions to the capital account of the Company from the issue of shares and bonds to cover the accrued but unpaid interest, according to the original stipulations.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]*

## PRELIMINARY REPORT

Of Hon. J. H. GRAY on the uniformity of the Statutory Laws of the Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1871.

SIR,—Having been requested by you to examine the laws of the Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with a view to preparing for a Commission, hereafter to be issued for the uniformity of the laws of those three provinces, under the 94th Section of the British North America Act of 1867, in accordance with the provision made by Parliament to that effect. I have the honor to enclose a report of the progress made with reference thereto.

The plan finally adopted has been to gather together the statutes in each Province, bearing upon any particular subject, omitting, as a general rule, those subjects on which the Dominion Parliament, under the Union Act, has an exclusive right to legislate, such as the Criminal Law, the Militia Law, Navigation and Shipping, &c., subjects on which uniformity could be secured without the action of the Local Legislatures, but, nevertheless, selecting even from those subjects, one, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, as coming within the daily operations of the merchants and traders of the three provinces, for the purpose of illustrating the differences in some of the most ordinary branches of business.

The next step was to make a summary of the provisions in each Province bearing on the subject selected, placing the same in parallel columns, giving as nearly as possible the corresponding sections of the Acts of each Province, with the substance of each section, for facility of reference, and in a general column of remarks at the close, pointing out the difference. In some instances where the mode of legislation was so entirely dissimilar, as hardly to admit of a selection of corresponding sections, then to give a concise review of the main parts of the mode adopted in each Province.

In carrying out this plan it was found that while both in Nova Scotia and Ontario, the statutes had been revised up to a much later period, and that in both an available index to their statutes to within the last four or five years could be found, yet in New Brunswick there had been no revision since 1854, and no general index for sixteen or seventeen years.

First.—It became, therefore, necessary to prepare such an index. This was done. A copy is annexed.

Secondly.—As there were many of the Imperial Statutes, which affected the Dominion—were frequently referred to in the courts—governed the administration of justice, and bore upon the property and civil rights of the three provinces, of which statutes no collection had been made or existed in any compact form in any of the Provinces; it was thought advisable to make one, briefly referring to them by their titles and subject matter, when they were not of a character frequently to be cited; when they were, by giving the sections in full, as well as the title and subject matter; but omitting all parts of the statute not bearing upon British North America. This was done. A copy is annexed.

Thirdly.—Applications were made to the Provincial Secretaries of the Provinces &

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to the Secretary of State for the Dominion, to obtain, if possible, a sufficient number of copies of the codified and uncodified laws of the two former provinces, and of old Canada—to be used for cutting out the extracts for the parallel columns—leaving simply the general remarks to be written, thus saving labor and time, and greatly facilitating the readiness with which the comparisons could be made.

From Nova Scotia no copy of the Consolidated Statutes was obtained, but one set of the Acts for five years, from 1864 to 1869, was sent.

From the Secretary of State for Canada, one copy of the Consolidated Statutes, and the Acts passed subsequently up to the time of Confederation.

From New Brunswick, nothing but the Acts passed since Confederation; of the laws of the latter province I had a perfect set of my own, which obviated the difficulty; and of those of Nova Scotia, I obtained the use of the Revised Statutes belonging to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Fourthly.—The statutory laws of Ontario, irrespective of any made by the Dominion Parliament, are found in the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, up to 1859; the statutes passed by the United Parliament of Canada, from 1859 to 1867; the Consolidated Statutes applicable to Upper Canada alone, passed by the United Parliament up to 1859, and similar statutes passed by the same Parliament from that period to 1867, and the statutes passed by the Legislature of Ontario since 1867, making an approximate total, in round numbers, of 1,600 Acts or chapters; but omitting those subjects that come exclusively within the scope of the Dominion Parliament, and have been legislated upon, and such Acts as were applicable to Quebec alone, about 1,100.

Fifthly.—The Statutory Law of Nova Scotia will be found in one volume. The revised Statutes, 3rd series, up to 1864, and in the Acts of the Local Legislature from that period, passed annually, comprising as above, about 700 Acts or chapters.

Sixthly.—In New Brunswick, the Statutory Law will be found in the 1st and 2nd volumes of the revised statutes up to 1854, and in the several Acts of the Local Legislature, annually passed since that period, comprising, excluding as above, and also those in the third volume, which are called private and local Acts, and which have not been at all referred to, about 1,200 Acts or chapters.

Seventhly.—Thus, in order to determine the Legislation on any particular point in Ontario, the search extends over a period of eleven years; in Nova Scotia of six years, and in New Brunswick of sixteen years, and for the purpose of determining the entire uniformity or differences between them on matters coming within the jurisdiction of their local legislatures, an examination of upwards of 3,000 Acts.

Eighthly.—The laws of Nova Scotia, as found in the Revised Statutes, are the simplest, best arranged and most easily understood. Those in Ontario, from the past position and history of that Province, as a part of old Canada, and the general and separate special local legislation that was necessary, and the changes that have been made by its Legislature since Confederation, are necessarily the most complicated and difficult to arrive at, assuming that information of the law on any subject is sought by one who, from previous knowledge, is not familiar with the legislation affecting that Province. In New Brunswick, the absence of any revision for sixteen years renders the search more intricate than in Nova Scotia, though less than in Ontario.

Ninthly.—The re-enactment in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of many of the old English Statutes affecting the ordinary relations of life, such, for instance, as the Statute of Frauds, 29 Charles 2, chap. 3, and the adaptation of others, with special alterations, suited to the local wants and habits of the country, such, for instance, as with reference to distresses for rent, the recovery of rents by an action for use and occupation, &c., make a knowledge of the remedies within their power, attainable by the people, and by the local magistrates who administer justice in the rural districts.

In Ontario—while as in the other two provinces—those parts of the 9th Geo. 4, chap. 14, rendering a “written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and undertakings,” which relate to taking a case out of the Statute of Limitations, the ratification of an infant’s promise after coming of age, representations as to

the character and credit of a third party, being in writing, are specifically re-enacted; and a special reference is made to the Statute of Frauds, for the purpose of extending the 17th Section, which relates to the sale of goods of the value of £10 and upwards; yet the provisions of the Statute of Frauds, with reference to promises for the debts or defaults of another, or in consideration of marriage, or on the sale of an interest in lands, or as to an agreement not to be performed within a year, &c., &c., do not appear to have been legislated upon, and the law in regard thereto must be sought for under the authority of chap. 9, of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, "An Act respecting property and civil rights," which declares, "that in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights, resort shall be had to the Laws of England, as they stood on the 15th October, 1792, as the rule of decision." So also with reference to distresses for rent, or actions for use and occupation, &c., &c.

Tenthly.—In some cases the Legislation on particular subjects appears to be more limited in some Provinces than in others, probably from inadvertence, perhaps from the nature of trade. For instance, in Ontario, with reference to Bills of Exchange, there is no provision whatever for the damages, interests, costs or protests on bills drawn on persons in Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Java, the Mauritius, Sandwich Islands, Cape of Good Hope; the East Indies with their great marts of trade, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras; or China, or Smyrna, or the other parts of the Eastern Mediterranean, or any places not coming under the designation of Europe, the West Indies, the United States, or other parts of America.

This omission, no doubt accidental, does not exist in the other two Provinces.

Eleventhly.—While New Brunswick and Nova Scotia long preceded Ontario in the adoption of that great legal reform which abolished the objection to witnesses on the ground of incapacity from crime or interest, and allowed parties to be witnesses in their own causes, leaving the question to be as to their credibility not their competency. (In New Brunswick as far back as 1856. In Ontario only in 1869). Yet, in several respects, the law in Ontario is in advance of New Brunswick, and in some degree of Nova Scotia, such, for instance as relates to imprisonment for debt, to recovery of landed property; to the discouragement of litigation by the difficulties thrown in the way of speculators in flaws in titles; by the powers that the courts and judges have of compelling a reference to arbitration in suits involving long and intricate accounts, the time occupied in the trial of which would operate as a denial of justice to other parties; by the clear and specific manner in which it disposes of the real estate of intestates, and others to which it is not necessary here to allude.

In many of these respects, the provisions of the law in Nova Scotia are equally excellent.

In New Brunswick, the law and its provisions relating to Juries, both for its simplicity, its economy, and the finality resulting from the delivery of the verdict by a majority after due time for consideration. The law relating to absconding debtors in dividing the estate fairly among the Creditors—instead of securing an absolute preference to the party, who puts the process of the law in motion—and some of the provisions of the laws both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick relating to partnerships, executors and trustees, to seamen, to wills, to the property of married women, &c., might judiciously be imported into the law of Ontario.

Twelfthly.—With reference to the Courts, while an Admiralty jurisdiction and Court exist in each of the other Provinces, and under the extended powers given by a late act of the Imperial Parliament, 26 and 27 Vic., Chap. 24, is influencing the administration of justice in a vast number of cases of constant occurrence in a trading and maritime community, which were almost without remedy before, and the benefit of which, under that Act can be indefinitely extended to any of the Provinces. Ontario with its vast lake trade is entirely without any such tribunal.

Thirteenthly.—In the Supreme Courts of the three Provinces, the jurisdiction is to the same extent; but in the Maritime Provinces, the Court of Chancery has been nominally amalgamated with the Courts of Common Law, and its existence as a distinct

tribunal abolished. In New Brunswick its principles and mode of procedure remain as distinct as before the amalgamation with the Courts of Common Law, the change simply being that the Supreme Court has a Common Law side, and an Equity side. The same Judge may sit in Equity to-day and at Common Law to-morrow, and his decision at Common Law of to-day be restrained by his decision in Equity to-morrow.

He has no power, if in the progress of the cause at Common Law, it is found that the party would have a remedy or relief in Equity, to apply the remedy or give the relief, it must be sought for on the Equity side of the Court.

But though equitable defences in actions at Common Law are not provided for as in Ontario and Nova Scotia, yet, by Section 26 of the same Act, it is declared, "That whenever a demurrer will lie to a Bill for want of equity, the Judge  
Sub. chap. 2, 2nd " on the argument may, if the facts warrant, instead of dismissing the  
vol. Revd. Stats. " Bill, order the remedy as at Common Law, or he may make such  
Page 83. " other order as to proceeding therein on the Common Law side of the  
" Supreme Court, and for the trial of the same on such terms as to payments of costs or  
" otherwise, as may appear to him just."

In Nova Scotia the fusion was more complete. By chap. 123, Revd. Stats. of Nova Scotia, 3rd series, it is enacted that the Supreme Court shall have, within the Province, the same powers as are exercised by the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, *Chancery* and Exchequer in England. By chap. 124, "Of proceedings in Equity," it was enacted —Revd. Stat. 431—that in that chapter the term "Supreme Court" should  
Sect. 1. "include the Equity Judge and his Courts; the term "the Court," "means  
"the Court of the Equity Judge, except otherwise expressed or clearly indicated; and  
"the jurisdiction expressed to be transferred to and to be exercised by the Supreme  
"Court means the jurisdiction and powers of the Judge in Equity, alone, or with the  
"associated Judges, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court on Circuit, and of the  
"Supreme Court Bench on appeals."

"In the illness or absence of the Equity Judge, or in cases requiring  
Sect. 2. "attention in the country, the duties imposed on him shall be exercised by the  
"other Judges, as the case may require."

"The Supreme Court has jurisdiction in all cases formerly cognizable by the Court  
Sect. 3. "of Chancery, and exercises the like powers and applies the same principles  
"of equity as justice may require, and as has formerly been administered in that  
"Court. In all cases in the Supreme Court in which matters of Law and Equity arise,  
"the Court before which they come for consideration, trial, or hearing, shall have power  
"to investigate and determine both the matters of Law and Equity, or either, as may be  
"necessary for the complete adjudication and decision of the whole matter according to  
"right and justice, and to order such proceedings as may be expedient and proper; and  
"all writs issuable out of Chancery now issue out of the Supreme Court."

"The plaintiff may unite several causes of action in the same writ, whether they  
Sect. 7. "be such as have heretofore been denominated legal or equitable, or both. The  
"causes of action so united must accrue in the same right, and affect all the parties  
"to the action, and must not require different places of trial."

When applicable, the practice of the Supreme Court was to be observed, when not,  
the practice of the English Court of Chancery, and by Section 10, "In the  
Sect. 10. final decision of cases on equity principles, the Court shall give judgment  
"according as the very right of the cause and matter in Law shall appear to them, so as  
"to afford a complete remedy 'upon equitable principles applicable' to the case. And in  
Sect. 43, it is declared lawful for the "plaintiff in replevin or a defendant in  
Sect. 43. "any cause in the Supreme Court, in which, if judgment were obtained, he  
"would be entitled to relief against such judgment, on equitable grounds, to plead the  
"facts which would entitle him to such relief." And the plaintiff may reply an avoid-  
ance of these facts on equitable grounds. And in ejectment, an equitable defence may be  
set up.

Immediately following this Act (by chapter 125), provision was, notwithstanding,

made for a distinct Equity Judge, who was to make rules to govern the practice in equity before him, and to hear and determine all matters of equity jurisdiction, and to preside in the Court when business required, and in the absence of the Judges of the Supreme Court from Halifax, to perform all the duties there that might be required of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

There was to be an appeal from his decisions to the Supreme Court, in which he was to sit as one of the Judges of Appeal. He was also to sit in Supreme Court in Banc., and at Chambers, but not to preside at trials or on circuit, except in case of illness of a Judge, or other sufficient cause.

In full Bench, in cases civil or criminal, legal or equitable, the Chief Justice was to preside; the Judge in Equity next to him; and, in case of the Chief Justice's absence, to preside.

Two years afterwards, in 1866, by 29 Vic., chap. 11, amending chapters 124 and 125, the above four sections, 1, 2, 3, 7, of chapter 124 were repealed, and the Equity Court 29 Vic., ch. 11. and jurisdiction again re-established. Sect. 7 enacts, "That the 'Supreme Court,' and 'the Court,' and the 'Judges' or 'Judge,' in such chapter, except when herein otherwise expressed, or when inconsistent with the enactments hereof, are confined, in all cases of exclusive chancery jurisdiction, to the Court of the Equity Judge, or the Court or Judge occasionally exercising the equity jurisdiction; and in all cases of concurrent jurisdiction, those terms apply alike to such Court and Judge, and to the Supreme Court and its Judges; and in all cases purely at Common Law, contradistinguished from Chancery jurisdiction, those terms mean the Supreme Court and its Judges alone; and all suits or other proceedings for the redemption or the foreclosure of mortgages under the 24th section, and for specific performance under the 25th section; and in relation to real estates of infants, under the sections from the 51st to the 55th, both inclusive, of said chap. (124); and all proceedings, matters and things relating to the custody, care, and disposal of persons of unsound mind, and their estate and effects, under the sections from 2 to 9, both inclusive, of chap. 152 of the Revd. Statutes; and also, all proceedings under chap. 131 of the Revd. Statutes, third series, 'of trusts and trustees,' are under the equity jurisdiction only, and shall be prosecuted and conducted accordingly; and the terms, 'the Supreme Court,' and 'the Court,' and the 'Judges' or 'Judge,' used in the said sections and chapter, mean the Equity Judge, or the Equity Court, or the Court or Judge occasionally exercising the equity jurisdiction.

"But nothing in either of the said chapters, 124 or 125, applies to or affects chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes, third series, 'Of the sale of lands under foreclosure of mortgages,' the proceedings under which may continue to be in the Supreme Court and before the Judges thereof.

"In case of the illness of the Equity Judge, or in case of his absence from Halifax, Sect. 8. "either within the Province on judicial duty, or for other cause, or abroad, and also in cases requiring attention in the country on circuit, and when the Equity Judge does not preside, the duties imposed on him may be exercised by the other Judges, or any of them, as the cases may require."

"The Equity Judge has jurisdiction in all cases formerly cognizable by the Court Sect. 9. "of Chancery, and exercises the like powers, and applies the same principles of equity as justice may require, which were formerly administered in that Court."

Section 6 of chapter 124, which provided, that in the absence of the Judges of the Supreme Court from Halifax, the Equity Judge should perform all the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court, was repealed; and in place of it, it was enacted in section 3 of said chapter 11, 29 Vic. that the Court of the Equity Judge should "be always open, and the other Judges of the Supreme Court or any of them, in cases where empowered, to exercise the functions of the Equity Judge, should have the full powers of the Court."

The right of the Supreme Court to admit of equitable defences, was still retained, section 10 says:—



Section 10. "But nevertheless in all actions at law in the Supreme Court, on the trial or argument of which matters of equitable jurisdiction arise, that Court has power to investigate and determine both the matters of law and of equity, or either, as may be necessary for the complete adjudication and decision of the whole matter; and also, all actions at law, to which equitable defences shall be set up in virtue of the sections of this chapter, under the head "Equitable Defences," from section 43 to section 50, both inclusive, are, and shall continue to be tried, considered, and adjudicated by the Supreme Court and its Judges in the same manner as regards the said several cases respectively, as the Supreme Court or the Judges thereof had power to do when the Act for appointing a Judge in Equity was passed."

"But it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, or any Judge of that Court, before whom the consideration, trial, or hearing of any question of equitable jurisdiction, or any such mixed questions of law or equity may come, if they or he shall deem it expedient and conducive to the ends of justice to do so, to order the case, or any subject matter arising thereon, to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the equity Judge, to be dealt with according to the principles of equitable jurisprudence, and the exigencies of the case."

By an Act passed, chap. 2, 1870, "To improve the Administration of Justice." It is enacted that the Supreme Court should hereafter be composed of a Chief Justice, a Judge in Equity, and five other puisne Judges, and that the Judge in Equity should not be required to attend the Circuits, or sit in Banc. to hear arguments, except on appeals from the Equity Court, when he shall sit with the others; and further, that in case of his continued absence from the Supreme Court sitting in Banc., from illness or other cause, appeals from his decisions may be heard, and judgment pronounced as if he were present.

In Ontario the court and judges of common law and chancery, with their principles and practice remain as separate and distinct as they ever were, save that, as in Nova Scotia, there is a provision that a defendant or plaintiff, in replevin, in any case may plead or reply the facts, that on equitable grounds would afford relief in equity against the judgment at law if obtained, subject to the opinion and action of the judge, whether the same can or cannot be dealt with by a court of law so as to do justice between the parties.

Thus, in the absence of any knowledge as to what construction may have been put or may yet be put upon the first part of Section 10, 29 Vic., chap. 11, Nova Scotia Act of 1866, it would seem that Nova Scotia in this respect has come back to where Upper Canada had remained, except as to the sale of lands under the foreclosure of mortgages, chap. 114, Revised Statutes 403, and it is thought, that in New Brunswick some material modification of the present system will at an early day have to be adopted, either by a more complete separation or by a more complete fusion of the courts of common law and equity.

The latter, if judiciously accomplished, would probably be the most desirable, as those who are compelled to seek redress in litigation, expect to obtain, and ought to obtain justice full and complete, when it is admitted they are entitled to it, without being sent at great expense from law to equity, and from equity to law, to find it.

Fourteenthly.—In the Courts of limited jurisdiction the distinction is more nominal than real. Those in Ontario are the County Courts and the Division Courts, the former having jurisdiction, subject to certain exceptions, over personal actions not exceeding \$200 unliquidated damages, and \$400 when the damages are liquidated, and by 23 Vic., chap. 43, in actions of ejectment where the annual value of the premises does not exceed \$200. The latter being sub-divisions of the county with certain exceptions to personal actions of \$40, and money demands of \$100.

In New Brunswick they are the County Courts and the Magistrates' Courts; the former having jurisdiction, subject to certain exceptions similar to those in Ontario, in actions *ex contractu* to \$200, in *torts* to \$100, but no right to try ejectment; the latter, or Magistrates' Courts, in actions *ex contractu* to \$20, *torts* to \$8. The City Court of St. John has an exceptional jurisdiction of its own.

In Nova Scotia there are no County Courts, but the Magistrates' Courts have juris-

diction for the recovery of debts—one Justice when the dealings do not exceed \$20, two Justices when the whole does not exceed \$80. The jurisdiction being confined to the county where the debt was contracted, or the defendant resides.

In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick there is a “Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes,” with full powers to dissolve marriages *a vinculo matrimonii*, to declare the same null and void, and to hear and determine all causes, suits, controversies, matters and questions touching and concerning marriages.

In both Provinces the Court is a branch of the Supreme Court and presided over by one of its Judges, specially appointed for that purpose in New Brunswick by commission under the Great Seal of the Province, and in Nova Scotia, *ex officio* by the Judge in Equity for the time being, who is for that purpose termed “the Judge Ordinary.” A difficulty has arisen in New Brunswick from the Act constituting this Court, making no provision for the substitution or appointment of another Judge to act *pro hac vice* in case of the illness or absence of the Judge so appointed by commission, or his being prevented by other causes from presiding.

In Nova Scotia, the Act passed in 1866 with reference to this Court, provided that during the illness or temporary absence of the Judge Ordinary, the Governor in Council might appoint the Chief Justice or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court to act as Judge Ordinary, and by an Act passed in 1870, this last power was further extended to meet the case of his being prevented from presiding by any disqualifying cause. If this latter Act does not come within section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, the difficulty in New Brunswick can be removed by local legislation. This difference, therefore, at present exists between those two Provinces on that subject. In both Provinces, powers are given to the Court to enforce its decrees, and in case of divorce on the ground of adultery, to determine whether the wife’s right of dower, or the husband’s tenancy by the courtesy shall be divested or not.

In New Brunswick the grounds of divorce, *a vinculo*, are limited to impotence, adultery, and consanguinity within the degrees prohibited by the 32 Henry VIII., touching marriages and precontracts.

In Nova Scotia they are extended to include cruelty and precontract.

In New Brunswick there is an express provision that the divorce *a vinculo* on the ground of adultery, shall not in any way affect the legitimacy of the issue. In Nova Scotia there is no such provision, perhaps not deemed necessary. In both Provinces provisions are made for appeal from the decision of the Judge to the Supreme Court, and in New Brunswick from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council in England.

In Ontario there is no statute constituting a Court of marriage and divorce.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the Supreme Court being the sole Superior Court, there is no Court of appeal from its decisions, except to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, which, owing to the great expense attending any appellate proceedings therein, is practically of no avail to the great mass of the people in those two Provinces.

In Ontario a Court of Appeal is constituted, composed of the Judges for the time being of its Superior Courts, of Queen’s Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas, with power to the Governor General to appoint any retired Judge of one of the said Courts to be the Chief Justice, or an additional Judge of the said Court of Error and Appeal.

Thus Ontario is the only one of the three Provinces which affords to the litigants therein, without resort to a distant and most expensive tribunal, the opportunity of an appeal to a Court composed of Judges other than those of the particular Court in which the complainant may justly conceive that he has been condemned or deprived of his rights contrary to law.

In Ontario the Senior Judge of the County Court is, *ex officio*, Judge of the Surrogate Court.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the Surrogate Judge of Probate is appointed directly to that office by the Governor in Council.

In Ontario, the Surrogate Court may order any question of fact, arising in any

proceeding before it, to be tried by a Jury before the Judge of the Court, when such trial would take place in the County Court in the ordinary manner.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Probate Courts have no such power.

Fifteenthly.— With reference to executors and administrators, an important provision exists both in Ontario and Nova Scotia relative to the law of evidence in suits arising out of matters with deceased parties in which issue has been joined, and a trial, or any enquiry, is being had, namely, that it shall not be competent for the survivor or survivors, being a party or parties to the suit, or their wives, to give evidence on their own behalf, of any dealings, transactions, or agreements with the deceased, or of any statements or acknowledgements made, or words spoken by deceased, or any conversation with deceased; but such parties may be compelled to give evidence on behalf of deceased.

This apparently fair policy has not been adopted in New Brunswick, and is not in accordance with the law in England, perhaps because it is depriving one party, without any fault of his own, of an advantage which both possessed; and perhaps because the knowledge that such an advantage may be lost, induces parties more to reduce their agreements to writing, and thereby avoid unseemly conflicts of testimony.

In Nova Scotia, the proceedings against executors and administrators *cum testamento annexo* have been simplified on behalf of legatees by permitting actions at Common Law, and in the same Act, for enabling executors appointed trustees by a will, or trustees appointed by deed, to be relieved of their trusts or executorship by an application to the Supreme Court, or to be removed on an application in the same way by any one interested in the execution of the trust.

In the course of the work, Mr. Butler's Alphabetical Index of the Canadian Statutes, from 1859 to 1867, has been continued. So far as Ontario is concerned, from 1867 to the present day, and the New Brunswick index, first prepared and referred to above, has also been further continued to the present time.

There are many other differences which will be observed by an examination of the schedules annexed, but it is obvious that any review of a subject so comprehensive as the legislation of three Provinces must be more or less imperfect, unless made by persons familiar with the construction put upon the Statutes of each Province by the Courts of each Province. A knowledge of the decisions of the Courts in one Province alone might very erroneously lead a party to suppose that inadvertencies or omissions existed in the Statutory Laws of the other Provinces, which an acquaintance with the decisions of the Courts of those Provinces might show was not the case, but a knowledge of which could only be obtained by their being brought forward or quoted in the discussion on those differences themselves.

Opinions of the Statutes as found in the Statute Book, without knowing how far the practical operation of those Statutes may have been extended or narrowed by the critical examination to which they would be subjected in the process of judicial enquiry, must be subject to inaccuracies.

The instructions given to me being simply to prepare for a Commission hereafter to be issued—not to recommend or propose any form—I have confined my labor solely to pointing out the differences; but there can be no doubt that an excellent practical Code of Law, simple in its language, easily understood, expeditious and economical in its administration, could be formed from a judicious selection of the best of the Laws of each of the Provinces by men who were severally acquainted with each.

I beg to refer you for further information to the Schedules hereunto annexed, numbered 1, 2, and 3,

And have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. GRAY.

To the Honorable the Minister of Justice.

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# ESTIMATES

OF THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1872.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, RIDEAU STREET.

1871.

## SUMMARY

Of the estimated Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1872.

No.	SERVICES.	Page.	To be Voted.	Authorized by Statute.	TOTAL.
* I.	Public Debt.....	3	.....	6,667,098 23	6,667,098 22
II.	Civil Government.....	6	525,908 33	153,066 66	678,974 99
III.	Administration of Justice.....	13	20,000 00	315,466 66	335,466 66
IV.	Police.....	15	45,348 00	.....	45,348 00
V.	Legislation.....	16	217,103 75	188,645 00	405,748 75
VI.	Geological Surveys and Observatories.....	20	16,700 00	30,000 00	46,700 00
VII.	Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics.....	21	365,770 00	700 00	366,470 00
VIII.	Immigration and Quar- antine.....	22	100,172 00	.....	100,172 00
IX.	Marine Hospitals.....	24	39,000 00	.....	39,000 00
X.	Pensions.....	25	16,056 25	37,477 62	53,533 87
XI.	Public Works and Build- ings chargeable to Capital.....	27	7,846,900 00	.....	7,846,900 00
XI. (A)	do to Income.....	29	704,600 00	.....	704,600 00
XI. (B)	do Railway Sub- sidies chargeable to Provinces.....	29	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
XII.	Ocean and River Steam and Packet Service....	30	145,441 00	218,000 00	363,441 00
XIII.	Penitentiaries.....	31	289,634 64	.....	289,634 64
XIV.	Militia.....	34	1,500,000 00	.....	1,500,000 00
XV.	Lighthouses and Coast Service.....	36	303,697 00	.....	303,697 00
XVI.	Fisheries.....	47	113,500 00	.....	113,500 00
XVII.	Culling Timber.....	48	73,400 00	.....	73,400 00
XVIII.	Steam Boat Inspection....	49	8,500 00	.....	8,500 00
XIX.	Indians.....	49	8,100 00	145,279 06	153,379 06
XX.	Miscellaneous.....	50	584,900 00	.....	584,900 00
<i>Collection of Revenues.</i>					
XXI.	Customs.....	51	525,336 25	.....	525,336 25
XXII.	Inland Revenue.....	58	147,400 00	.....	147,400 00
XXIII.	Post Office.....	60	858,000 00	.....	858,000 00
XXIV.	Public Works.....	61	899,042 00	.....	899,042 00
XXV.	Minor Revenues.....	64	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
XXVI.	Subsidies to Provinces....	64	.....	2,552,130 10	2,552,130 10
Totals.....			15,374,509 22	10,307,863 32	25,682,372 54

\* Including Redemption of Debt, \$1,040,664.15.

# ESTIMATES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

## FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1872.

### I.—PUBLIC DEBT.

Expenditure for the year, authorized by Statute, estimated at.....\$6,667,098 22.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

	Capital.		Interest.	
	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870 71.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>I. INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.</b>				
<b>Payable in London:—</b>				
On issue of Canada at 5 per cent. \$31,824,282 55				
Less 182 days on..... 135,233 33				
payable 1st January, 1872.				
	31,688,989 22	31,824,282 55	1,587,841 07	1,591,214 12
On issue of Canada at 5 per cent. 24,942,640 05				
Less 60 days on..... 136,266 67				
payable 1st May, 1872.				
	24,806,373 38	24,942,640 05	1,495,214 40	1,496,558 40
On issue of New Brunswick at 6 per cent. .... 4,886,626 00				
Do Nova Scotia at 6 per cent. .... 4,460,200 00				
Do Dominion { at 4 per cent. .... 7,500,000 00				
{ at 5 per cent. .... 2,433,333 33				
	2,433,333 33	2,433,333 33	121,666 67	121,666 67
	75,575,615 93	75,847,175 93	4,057,537 34	4,062,254 39
<b>Payable in Canada:—</b>				
On issue of Canada at 5 per cent. 192,525 01				
Less 40 days from 21st May, 1872, on..... 400 00				
	192,115 01	192,925 01	9,624 06	9,626 25
On issue of Canada at 6 per cent. 1,005,358 15				
Less interest at various dates on 668,704 15				
	336,654 00	1,227,610 02	43,877 28	73,656 60
On issues Province of Nova Scotia at 6 per cent. 1,481,900 00				
Do New Brunswick do 196,900 00				
6 per cent. Debentures 575,000 00				
5 do 80,000 00				
A Stock (capital 14th February, 1871) 1,422,260 00				
B do 2,707,393 76				
C do 23,000 00				
	23,000 00	1,327,472 00	85,332 00	79,648 32
<b>Savings Banks:—</b>				
Post Office at 4 per cent. .... 1,111,017 49				
Do 5 per cent. .... 866,600 00				
	1,977,617 49	1,086,502 19	87,770 00	54,325 00
Nova Scotia at 4 per cent. .... 876,379 00				
New Brunswick at 5 per cent. ... 868,000 00				
Do 6 per cent. ... 178,000 00				
	1,046,000 00	914,864 30	54,080 00	45,743 00
Indian Fund at 6 per cent. .... 1,178,410 58				
Do 5 per cent. .... 1,451,488 67				
Compensation to Seigneurs 6 per cent. .... 3,113,100 02				
Do Townships 6 per cent. .... 747,545 56				
	4,148,100 02	3,113,100 02	186,786 00	186,786 00
Widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends 5 per cent. .... 41,481 09				
	41,481 09	45,981 60	2,074 05	2,299 80
<b>Bank of Montreal Advance Account:—</b>				
One year's interest at 4 per cent. on..... 1,384,117 36				
Less 6 months' do at do on 692,058 67				
	692,058 69	2,076,173 02	83,047 03	138,411 73
	93,717,059 71	94,361,625 03	5,138,494 17	5,136,535 32

## I.—PUBLIC DEBT.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

	1871-72.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1870-71.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>2. CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.</b>				
London Agents.—1 per cent commission on \$4,057,537 34 interest.....		40,575 37		40,622 54
Do 1½ per cent Commission and Brokerage on \$282,767 72 Con. Can. Loan Sinking Fund.....		2,534 59		3,396 00
Do ½ per cent Brokerage on \$93,413 09 for Intercolonial Railway Sinking Fund.....		233 54		227 00
Do 1 per cent Commission on Redemptions \$271,560.....		2,715 60		
Do Stamps, Postages, Telegrams, etc.....		2,000 00		2,000 00
Salaries of Dominion Notes Commissioners.....				2,400 00
Bank of Montreal allowance on circulation withdrawn.....				157,500 00
Expenses in connection with the Issue and Redemption of Dominion Notes.....		25,000 00		50,000 00
Savings Banks—Post Office.....		2,700 00		2,700 00
Do Nova Scotia.....		2,500 00		2,500 00
Do New Brunswick.....		1,500 00		1,500 00
Seigniorial Tenure Commission.....		6,000 00		6,000 00
Printing, Advertising, Express Charges, etc.....		5,000 00		1,000 00
		91,759 10		269,845 54
<b>3. PREMIUM AND EXCHANGE.</b>				
Premium and Exchange.....		20,000 00		20,000 00
<b>4. SINKING FUND.</b>				
½ per cent on \$31,536,615 85 Con. Can. Loan....	157,783 08		157,780 79	
Investment of Dividends.....	124,984 64		113,924 00	
		282,767 72		271,704 79
1 per cent on £1,500,000 Intercolonial Loan.....	73,000 00		73,000 00	
½ do 500,000 do.....	12,166 66		12,166 66	
Investment of Dividends.....	8,246 42		5,584 00	
		93,413 08		90,750 66
		376,180 80		362,455 45

## I.—PUBLIC DEBT.—Continued.

## DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued

	1871-72.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1870-71.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>5. REDEMPTION OF DEBT.</b>				
Sterling Debentures due at Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.:—On account Canada, 1st Jan. 1872, 7 Vic., Cap. 34, £27,800 .....	135,293 33			
On account New Brunswick, due 1st May, 1872, 19 Vic., Cap. 24, and 25 Vic., Cap. 14 £28,000 .....	136,266 67			
		271,560 00		
Currency Debentures on account Canada:—				
Issues 12 Vic., Cap. 5, due July 1st, 1871.....	5,800 00			
Do do do 18th, do .....	3,000 00			
Do due Aug. 1st, do .....	2,400 00			
Do due Sept. 1st, do .....	21,500 00			
Lunatic Asylum..... do 6th, do .....	6,400 00			
12 Vic. Cap. 5..... due Dec. 1st, do .....	29,600 00			
Welland Canal..... due Jan. 1st, 1872.....	250,164 93			
Lunatic Asylum..... do do .....	8,000 00			
13 and 14 Vic., Cap. 2.. do do .....	17,200 00			
Do due Feb. 1st do .....	28,977 50			
Do due March 1st, do .....	46,594 00			
Do due April 1st, do .....	234,000 00			
Do due May 1st, do .....	14,400 00			
(All the above at 6 per cent.)				
22 Vic., Cap. 84 and 14, due May 21st, 1872, at 5 per cent .....	400 00			
Overdue.....	667 72	669,104 15		
War Loss.....			200 00	
7 Vic. Cap. 34.....			100 00	
7 per cent Loan.....			300 00	
12 Vic., Cap. 5.....			42,400 00	
Rebellion Loss.....			240 00	
12 Vic., Cap. 5.....			174,811 87	
U. C. Building Fund..			4,800 00	
				222,851 87
Redemption of Mutilated Notes of Province of Nova Scotia.....		100,000 00		100,000 00
		1,040,664 15		322,851 87
<b>SUMMARY.</b>				
1. Interest.....	5,138,494 17		5,136,535 32	
2. Charges of Management.....	91,759 10		269,845 54	
3. Premium and Exchange.....	20,000 00		20,000 00	
4. Sinking Funds.....	376,180 80		362,455 45	
5. Redemption.....	1,040,664 15		322,851 87	
		6,667,098 22		6,111,688 18



II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A). . . . . \$525,908 33

No. of Vote.	Details.	1871-72.	1870-71.
<b>(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES OF PARLIAMENT ARE REQUIRED.</b>			
The Salaries of the Staff of the several Departments at Ottawa, viz.:-		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Governor General's Secretary's Office..... (a)	6,755 00	6,655 00
2	The Department of the Privy Council..... (b)	11,933 33	12,933 33
3	The Department of Justice..... (c)	7,700 00	8,192 50
4	The Department of Militia and Defence..... (d)	27,930 00	25,980 00
5	The Department of the Secretary of State..... (e)	22,327 50	21,587 50
6	The Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces..... (f)	16,630 00	15,670 00
7	The Department of the Receiver General..... (g)	15,950 00	15,700 00
8	The Finance Department..... (h)	36,307 50	36,455 83
9	The Customs Department..... (i)	21,940 00	20,540 00
10	The Inland Revenue Department..... (k)	18,150 00	18,200 00
11	The Department of Public Works..... (l)	40,040 00	37,740 00
12	The Post Office Department..... (m)	52,520 00	49,940 00
13	The Department of Agriculture..... (n)	21,900 00	19,705 00
14	The Department of Marine and Fisheries..... (o)	16,725 00	14,210 00
15	The Treasury Board Office..... (p)	3,000 00	3,000 00
16	The Finance Offices, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick..... (q)	7,500 00	15,000 00
17	The Marine and Fisheries Offices, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick..... (r)	8,100 00	
18	Departmental Contingencies..... (s)	150,000 00	150,000 00
19	Stationery Office for Stationery.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
20	To meet the possible amount for increases under the Civil Service Act, or for possible new appointments required by an extension of the staff, or other change.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Total Civil Government to be voted.....		525,908 33	511,509 16
<b>(B) EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.</b>			
The salary of the Governor General.....		48,666 66	48,666 66
The salary of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Ontario.....		8,000 00	8,000 00
The salary of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec.....		8,000 00	8,000 00
The salary of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.....		7,000 00	7,000 00
The salary of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.....		7,000 00	7,000 00
The salary of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of Manitoba.....		7,000 00	7,000 00
The salaries of thirteen Ministers, at \$5,000 each.....		65,000 00	65,000 00
The salary of the Governor General's Secretary.....		2,400 00	2,400 00
Total Civil Government authorised.....		153,066 66	146,066 66
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
To be voted.....		525,908 33	511,509 16
Authorized by Statute.....		153,066 66	146,066 66
Total.....		678,974 99	657,575 82

## II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS.	SALARIES.	
1870-71.	1871-72.		1871-72.	1870-71.
		(a) GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.		
1	1	Aide-de-Camp.....	1,840 00	1,840 00
1	1	Chief Clerk.....	1,900 00	1,850 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk, supernumerary.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
1	1	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	750 00	720 00
1	1	Messenger.....	500 00	480 00
2	2	Orderlies.....	365 00	365 00
7	7		6,755 00	6,655 00
		(b) PRIVY COUNCIL.		
1	1	Deputy Head, Clerk to Privy Council.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Assistant do.....	2,100 00	2,050 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk.....	1,500 00	1,450 00
2	1	1st Class Supernumerary.....	1,300 00	2,650 00
2	2	Junior 2nd Class.....	1,750 00	1,650 00
	1	3rd Class (Private Secretary).....	600 00	
1	1	Office Keeper and Messenger.....	583 33	583 33
1	1	Door Keeper and Messenger.....	600 00	600 00
3	2	Messengers.....	900 00	1,350 00
12	11		11,933 33	12,933 33
		(c) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.		
1	1	Deputy Head.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk.....	1,250 00	1,200 00
1	1	Senior 2nd do.....	1,150 00	1,100 00
1	1	Junior 2nd do.....	750 00	700 00
2	2	3rd Class.....	1,000 00	1,642 50
2	2	Messengers.....	950 00	950 00
8	8		7,700 00	8,192 50
		(d) MILITIA AND DEFENCE.		
1	1	Deputy Head.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
	1	1st Class Clerk.....	1,200 00	
3	2	Junior 2nd Class Clerks.....	1,850 00	2,530 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Accountant's Branch.....	2,300 00	2,250 00
2	2	1st Class Clerk's Supernumerary do.....	2,600 00	2,500 00
1	2	Junior 2nd do do.....	1,550 00	800 00
1	1	Director of Stores, Store Branch.....	1,850 00	1,800 00
3	3	Junior 2nd Class Clerks do.....	2,700 00	2,650 00
1	1	Storekeeper.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Chief Clerk Military Branch.....	1,850 00	1,800 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk do.....	1,300 00	1,250 00
1	1	1st Class Supernumerary do.....	1,300 00	1,250 00
1	1	Senior 2nd Class do.....	1,200 00	1,150 00
4	4	Junior 2nd Class do.....	3,230 00	3,080 00
1	1	Office Keeper.....	500 00	500 00
3	3	Messengers.....	1,400 00	1,320 00
26	26		27,930 00	26,980 00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*  
 DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—*Continued.*

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS.	SALARIES.	
1870-71.	1871-72.		1871-72.	1870-71.
		(e) SECRETARY OF STATE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Deputy Head, Under Secretary .....	2,840 00	2,840 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk, Corresponding Branch .....	1,500 00	1,450 00
1	1	1st Class Supernumerary do .....	1,350 00	1,300 00
1	1	Junior 2nd Class do .....	912 50	912 50
1	1	3rd Class do .....		912 50
1	1	Chief Clerk Deputy Registrar, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Senior 2nd Class, Registry Branch .....	1,100 00	1,000 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Ordnance Lands Branch .....	2,100 00	2,050 00
2	2	Senior 2nd Class do .....	2,050 00	1,890 00
1	1	Land Bailiff do .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Queen's Printer .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	2	3rd Class Clerks .....	1,250 00	500 00
1	1	Messenger .....	300 00	300 00
1	1	Junior 2nd Class Clerk .....	950 00	900 00
2	3	3rd Class Clerks .....	2,555 00	1,642 50
3	3	Messengers .....	1,420 00	1,390 00
20	21		22,827 50	21,587 50
		(f) SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.		
1	1	Deputy Head Under Secretary .....	2,600 00	2,600 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Indian Branch .....	2,100 00	2,050 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk .....	1,700 00	1,650 00
3	3	1st Class Clerk's Supernumerary .....	4,200 00	4,200 00
1	1	Senior 2nd Class Clerk .....	1,100 00	
4	3	Junior 2nd Class Clerks .....	2,600 00	3,440 00
2	2	3rd Class Clerks .....	1,430 00	1,330 00
1	1	Probationary Clerk .....	300 00	
1	2	Messengers .....	700 00	400 00
13	15		16,630 00	15,670 00
		(g) RECEIVER GENERAL.		
1	1	Deputy Head .....	2,600 00	2,600 00
1	1	1st Class and Chief Clerk .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	1st Class .....	1,600 00	1,600 00
5	5	1st Class Supernumerary .....	7,250 00	7,220 00
1	1	Junior 2nd Class .....		1,000 00
1	1	Senior 2nd Class Clerk .....	1,100 00	
1	1	3rd Class .....	400 00	300 00
2	2	Messengers .....	1,000 00	980 00
12	12		15,950 00	15,700 00
		(h) FINANCE.		
1	1	Deputy Head, Auditor .....	2,600 00	2,600 00
1	1	Deputy Inspector General .....	2,600 00	2,600 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk .....	1,700 00	1,650 00
1	1	1st Class Supernumerary .....		1,400 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Bookkeeping Branch .....	2,050 00	2,000 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk, do .....	1,700 00	1,650 00
4	4	1st Class Supernumerary, do .....	5,150 00	5,000 00
1	1	Senior 2nd Class, do .....		1,100 00
1	3	Junior 2nd Class Clerks do .....	3,100 00	600 00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*  
 DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—*Continued.*

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS.	SALARIES.	
1870-71.	1871-72.		1871-72.	1870-71.
		<i>(h) FINANCE.—Continued.</i>	\$	cts.
1	1	Chief Clerk, Assistant Auditor .....	2,400	00
1	1	1st Class Clerk, Auditing .....	1,300	00
1	1	1st Class Supernumerary, do .....	1,300	00
3	3	3rd Class, do .....	1,980	00
1	1	1st Class Statistics, &c. ....	1,500	00
1	1	1st Class Supernumerary .....	1,600	00
1	1	Senior 2nd Class .....	1,100	00
3	2	3rd Class .....	1,000	00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Contingencies and Stationery .....	2,100	00
1	1	Junior 2nd Class, do .....	1,000	00
1	2	3rd Class, do .....	1,312	50
1	1	Office Keeper .....	500	00
3	3	*Messengers .....	1,315	00
31	31		36,307	50
		<i>(i) CUSTOMS.</i>		
1	1	Deputy Head, Commissioner .....	2,600	00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Assistant Commissioner .....	2,050	00
2	2	1st Class Clerks .....	3,500	00
3	3	1st Class Supernumerary .....	4,050	00
2	3	Senior 2nd Class .....	3,450	00
2	2	Junior 2nd Class .....	1,450	00
7	9	3rd Class and Probationary .....	4,010	00
2	2	Messengers .....	830	00
20	23		21,940	00
		<i>(k) INLAND REVENUE.</i>		
1	1	Deputy Head Commissioner .....	2,600	00
1	1	Chief Clerk Assistant Commissioner .....	2,100	00
2	2	1st Class Clerks .....	3,200	00
2		1st Class Supernumerary .....		2,800
2	4	Senior 2nd Class .....	4,500	00
3	5	Junior 2nd Class .....	4,000	00
3	2	3rd Class .....	1,000	00
1		Collector of Rents (not classified) .....		800
2	2	Messengers .....	750	00
17	17		18,150	00
		<i>(l) PUBLIC WORKS.</i>		
1	1	Deputy Head .....	3,500	00
1	1	Chief Clerk Secretary .....	2,050	00
2	2	1st Class Clerks .....	3,200	00
2	1	1st Class Supernumerary .....	1,530	00
1	1	Senior 2nd Class .....	1,150	00
4	8	Junior 2nd Class .....	7,200	00
1	1	3rd Class .....	300	00
1	1	Chief Engineer (not classified) .....	3,240	00
1	1	Assistant Engineer do .....	2,400	00
3	3	1st Class Clerks, Engineers .....	5,160	00
1	1	1st Class Supernumerary .....	1,350	00
4	4	Senior 2nd Class .....	4,600	00
3	3	Junior 2nd Class .....	2,800	00
3	3	Messengers .....	1,500	00
28	31		40,040	00
				37,740

\* The third Messenger has been 12 years in his employment, but has been hitherto paid from Contingencies.

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*  
 DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—*Continued.*

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS	SALARIES.	
1870-71.	1871-72.		1871-72.	1870-71.
		(m) POST OFFICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Deputy Head.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Secretary.....	2,050 00	2,000 00
2	2	1st Class Clerks.....	2,750 00	2,650 00
2	5	Senior 2nd Class Clerks.....	5,600 00	2,200 00
6	4	Junior 2nd Class Clerks.....	3,050 00	5,155 00
6	5	3rd Class Clerks.....	2,350 00	3,250 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Accountant.....	2,250 00	2,200 00
2	2	1st Class Clerks.....	2,750 00	2,650 00
2	2	1st Class Clerks, Supernumerary.....	2,700 00	2,690 00
	2	Senior 2nd Class Clerks.....	2,200 00	.....
3	3	Junior Second Class Clerks.....	2,200 00	2,540 00
6	3	3rd Class Clerks.....	1,450 00	3,150 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Cashier.....	1,850 00	1,800 00
1	1	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Superintendent Money Orders.....	2,300 00	2,250 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk.....	1,250 00	1,225 00
1	1	Senior 2nd Class Clerk.....	1,150 00	1,100 00
2	2	Junior 2nd Class Clerks.....	1,650 00	1,550 00
5	4	3rd Class Clerks.....	2,100 00	2,600 00
1	1	Chief Clerk, Superintendent Savings Banks.....	1,850 00	1,800 00
1	1	Senior 2nd Class Clerk.....	1,150 00	1,100 00
8	13	3rd Class and Probationary Clerks.....	4,450 00	2,700 00
1	1	Office Keeper and Messenger.....	500 00	500 00
3	3	Messengers.....	1,320 00	1,230 00
58	61		52,520 00	49,940 00
		(n) AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
1	1	Deputy Head.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
1	1	1st Class and Chief Clerk.....	1,700 00	1,650 00
1	2	Senior 2nd Class.....	2,250 00	1,100 00
5	4	Junior 2nd Class.....	3,670 00	4,655 00
9	10	3rd Class.....	6,930 00	6,230 00
1	2	Attached on Special Service (not classified).....	2,400 00	1,200 00
1	1	Tradesmen (not classified).....	450 00	450 00
1	1	Office Keeper and Messenger.....	500 00	500 00
3	3	Messengers.....	1,400 00	1,320 00
23	25		21,900 00	19,705 00
		(o) MARINE AND FISHERIES.		
1	1	Deputy Head.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
1	1	1st Class Clerk and Chief Clerk Commissioner of Fisheries.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	1	General Superintendent and Constructive Engineer.....	2,000 00	.....
2	2	1st Class Clerks.....	3,000 00	2,800 00
2	2	Senior 2nd Class Clerks.....	2,250 00	2,200 00
	1	Junior 2nd Class Clerk.....	1,000 00	.....
6	6	3rd Class.....	2,725 00	3,280 00
1	1	Housekeeper.....	400 00	400 00
2	2	Messengers.....	750 00	930 00
15	17		16,725 00	14,210 00
		(p) TREASURY BOARD.		
1	1	Secretary.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Accountant, Chief Clerk.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
2	2		3,000 00	3,000 00

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

NUMBER.		DEPARTMENTS.	SALARIES.	
1870-71.	1871-72.		1871-72.	1870-71.
		(g) FINANCE OFFICES, N. S. & N. B.	\$ cts.	\$ cts!
	1	Financial Inspector, N. S. and N. B. ....	2,000 00	
	1	Auditor N. S. ....	1,600 00	
	1	Clerk to do. ....	800 00	
		Contingencies. ....	1,000 00	
	1	Messenger. ....	400 00	
	1	Auditor, N. B. ....	1,200 00	
		Contingencies. ....	500 00	
	5		7,500 00	
		(r) MARINE AND FISHERIES OFFICES, N. S. & N. B.		
	1	Inspector of Fisheries. ....	1,400 00	
		Contingencies. ....	1,000 00	
	1	Agent N. S. ....	1,600 00	
	1	Clerk to do. ....	800 00	
		Contingencies. ....	1,000 00	
	1	Agent, N. B. ....	1,200 00	
	1	Clerk to do. ....	600 00	
		Contingencies. ....	500 00	
	5		\$8,100 00	
		Voted for 1870-71 for the Finance, and Marine and Fisheries Offices, N. S., and N. B. ....		15,000 00

II.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Concluded.*DETAILS compared with 1870-1871.—*Concluded.*

—	1871-72.	1870-71.
(t) CONTINGENCIES		
The Governor General's Office .....	7,000 00	7,000 00
The Privy Council .....	7,000 00	7,000 00
The Department of Justice .....	7,000 00	6,000 00
The Department of Militia and Defence .....	7,000 00	3,000 00
The Department of the Secretary of State .....	9,000 00	10,000 00
The Department of the Secretary for the Provinces .....	4,000 00	5,000 00
The Department of the Receiver General .....	3,000 00	4,000 00
The Finance Department .....	15,000 00	16,000 00
The Customs Department .....	23,000 00	25,000 00
The Inland Revenue Department .....	10,000 00	10,000 00
The Department of Public Works .....	8,000 00	6,000 00
The Post Office Department .....	16,000 00	10,000 00
The Department of Agriculture .....	8,000 00	10,000 00
The Department of Marine and Fisheries .....	10,000 00	10,000 00
The Treasury Board .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Departments generally .....	15,000 00	20,000 00
Totals.....	\$150,000 00	\$150,000 00

## III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted, per Statement (A.)..... \$20,000.

No. of Vote.		1871-72.	1870-71.
	(A) EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH A VOTE IS REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Miscellaneous .....	10,000 00	10,000 00
2	To provide for the Administration of Justice for Manitoba and the North West Territory.....	10,000 00	
	Total to be voted .....	20,000 00	10,000 00
	(B) EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.		
	Circuit allowances, Ontario .....	13,000 00	13,000 00
	do Quebec .....	13,000 00	13,000 00
	do Nova Scotia .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
	do New Brunswick .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Travelling Expenses of the County Court Judges of Ontario...	7,800 00	7,800 00
	do do Judge of Algoma.....	200 00	200 00
	<i>Province of Ontario.</i>		
	<i>Court of Error and Appeal</i> —Salary of the Chief Justice.....	1,666 66	1,666 66
	<i>Court of Queen's Bench</i> —Salary of the Chief Justice.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Salaries of two Puisné Judges, at \$4,000 each .....	8,000 00	8,000 00
	<i>Court of Chancery</i> —Salary of the Chancellor .....	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Salaries of two Vice-Chancellors, at \$4,000 each .....	8,000 00	8,000 00
	<i>Court of Common Pleas</i> —Salary of the Chief Justice.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Salaries of two Puisné Judges, at \$4,000 each .....	8,000 00	8,000 00
	<i>County Courts</i> —Salaries of thirty-six Judges, varying from \$2,000 to \$2,600 each.....	80,600 00	80,600 00
	Salaries of three Junior Judges, at \$2,000 each .....	6,000 00	6,000 00
	Salary of the Judge of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	<i>Province of Quebec.</i>		
	<i>Court of Queen's Bench</i> —Salary of the Chief Justice.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Salaries of four Puisné Judges, at \$4,000 each .....	16,000 00	16,000 00
	<i>Superior Court</i> —Salary of the Chief Justice .....	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Salary of eight Judges, at \$4,000 00 each .....	32,000 00	32,000 00
	do seven do \$3,200 00 do .....	22,400 00	22,400 00
	do three do \$2,800 00 do .....	8,400 00	8,400 00
	<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty</i> —Salary of the Judge.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	do Registrar.....	666 66	666 66
	do Marshall .....	333 34	333 34
	Carried forward.....	263,066 66	263,066 66



III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

	1871-72.	1870-71.
(B) EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.— <i>Continued.</i>		
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$ cts. 263,066 66	\$ cts. 263,066 66
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>		
<i>Superior Court</i> —Salary of the Chief Justice .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
do Judge in Equity .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Salaries of five Assistant Judges, at \$3,200 each .....	16,000 00	12,800 00
<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty</i> —Salary of the Judge .....	600 00	600 00
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>		
<i>Superior Court</i> —Salary of the Chief Justice .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Salaries of four Puisné Judges, at \$3,200 each .....	12,800 00	12,800 00
<i>County Courts</i> —Salary of the Judge of the County of St. John .....	2,400 00	2,400 00
Salaries of four Puisné Judges, at \$2,000 each .....	8,000 00	8,000 00
<i>Court of Vice-Admiralty</i> —Salary of the Judge .....	600 00	600 00
Total .....	\$315,466 66	\$312,266 66
SUMMARY.		
To be voted .....	1871-72. \$20,000 00	1870-71. \$10,000 00
Authorized by Statute .....	315,466 66	312,266 66
Total Administration of Justice .....	\$335,466 66	\$322,266 66

## IV.—POLICE.

ESTIMATE of Expenditure for which votes are required (A.) \$45,348 00

No. of Vote.	Details.	1871-72.	Voted for 1870-71.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Police of the Dominion.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
2	Water Police, Montreal.....	10,000 00	8,030 00
3	River Police, Quebec.....	10,348 00	9,456 00
		\$45,348 00	\$42,486 00

## DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

	1871-72.	1870-71.
(a) WATER POLICE, MONTREAL.		
Pay list.....	\$ 8,000 00	\$ 6,780 00
Clothing.....	800 00	445 00
Rent of Station.....	360 00	360 00
Contingencies.....	840 00	445 00
	10,000 00	8,030 00
(b) RIVER POLICE, QUEBEC.		
Pay list.....	8,900 00	7,578 00
Clothing, Shoes, and Hats.....		560 00
Pea Jackets (to last three years).....		210 00
Paint, Oil, Turpentine, &c.....		36 00
Boat-hooks, Nails, Brushes, Copper, Leather and Tacks.....		17 00
Ship Chandlery.....		75 00
3 pairs Oars.....		9 00
Stationery, Shipping, Registry, &c.....	1,448 00	22 00
Repairs to Boats, Steamer, &c.....		600 00
35 chaldrons Coals at \$6.....		210 00
Oil and Tallow for Steamer.....		100 00
6 cords Firewood and cartage.....		27 00
29 gallons Coal Oil for Station.....		12 00
	10,348 00	9,456 00

SUMMARY.	1871-72.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1870-71.
Estimated Receipts, Montreal and Quebec.....		25,000 00		22,000 00
		25,000 00		22,000 00
Estimated Expenditure, Montreal.....	10,000 00		8,030 00	
do Quebec.....	10,348 00		9,456 00	
		20,348 00		17,486 00
Excess of Receipts.....		4,652 00		4,514 00

N. B.—The increased expenditure in the item, Water Police, Quebec, is accounted for by the fact that the Clerk who has hitherto been paid from the fees, is now placed on the Establishment; the fees are placed to the credit of the Receiver General intact.

## V.—LEGISLATION.

Amount to be voted, per Statement (A).....\$217,103 75

No. of Vote.	Details.	1871-72.	Voted for 1870-71.
(A.) ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.			
<i>Senate.</i>			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Senate .....	(a) 43,245 00	45,270 00
<i>House of Commons.</i>			
2	Salaries and Contingencies, per Clerk's Estimate,.....	(b) 79,590 00	80,065 00
3	Salaries and Contingencies, per Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimate .....	(c) 40,268 75	40,468 75
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
4	Grant to Parliamentary Library .....	6,000 00	6,000 00
5	Printing, Binding and distributing the Laws .....	10,000 00	10,000 00
6	Printing, Printing paper and Bookbinding .....	35,000 00	35,000 00
7	Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery ..	1,000 00	1,000 00
8	Miscellaneous Printing .....	-2,000 00	2,000 00
	St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, for two special trains daily, during Session of Parliament .....		2,400 00
	Commission for making provision for the uniformity of the Laws of the Provinces .....		7,000 00
	To pay for preparation of Maps for Railway Committee .....		2,000 00
	Additional Stationery, House of Commons .....		800 00
		217,103 75	232,063 75
(B.) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.			
<i>Senate.</i>			
	Salary of the Speaker .....	3,200 00	3,200 00
	Indemnity to Members .....	44,400 00	43,200 00
	Mileage .....	7,645 00	7,045 00
<i>House of Commons.</i>			
	Salary of the Speaker .....	3,200 00	3,200 00
	Indemnity to Members .....	111,000 00	108,600 00
	Mileage .....	16,200 00	15,000 00
<i>Election Expenses.</i>			
	To meet unforeseen Elections .....	3,000 00	3,000 00
		188,645 00	183,245 00

## S U M M A R Y.

	1871-72.	1870-71.
Total Expenditure to be voted.....	\$217,103 75	\$232,063 75
Total Expenditure authorized.....	188,645 00	183,245 00
	405,748 75	415,248 75

N. B.—The additional amounts in the items of Indemnity and Mileage, payable to Members, arise from the estimated payments to be made to Members from the Province of Manitoba.

## V.—LEGISLATION.—Continued.

## DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		(c) SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE SENATE.		
		<i>Officers and Clerks.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
1	1	Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery, and Chief French Translator.....		2,000 00
1	1	Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, and Master in Chancery.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Law Clerk, Clerk of Committees, and English Translator.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
1	1	First English Clerk.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
1	1	Second English Clerk.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Third English Clerk.....	900 00	900 00
1	1	English Clerk.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	First French Translator and Clerk.....	1,300 00	1,300 00
1	1	Second French Translator and Clerk.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Third French Translator and Clerk.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Clerk of the French Journals.....	900 00	900 00
1	1	Chaplain.....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Parliamentary Librarian.....	400 00	
		Assistant Librarian.....	225 00	
		<i>House Keepers and Messengers.</i>		
1	1	House Keeper.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Postmaster.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Library Messenger.....	700 00	700 00
1	1	Speaker's Messenger.....	700 00	700 00
1	1	Assistant House Keeper, News Room, &c.....	700 00	700 00
1	1	Assistant Door Keeper, Wardrobe, &c.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Watchman and Messenger.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Doorkeeper.....	400 00	400 00
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
4	4	Pages, say for a Session of 120 days, at \$1 50 each per diem.....	720 00	720 00
6	6	Sessional Messengers at \$200 each.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
		Samuel Skinner, Senr., disbursements to Charwomen, &c.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
		Stationery.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Newspaper Subscriptions, Foreign and Domestic.....	4,900 00	4,000 00
		Carpentry, Cabinet and Upholstery Work at \$100 per month.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
		Postage.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Sundry Tradesmen's Accounts.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Insurance on Library and Furniture.....		650 00
		Gas.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
		To meet unforeseen Charges.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
32	31	Total.....	43,245 00	45,270 00
		(b) SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
		<i>Officers and Clerks.</i>		
1	1	The Clerk.....	2,975 00	2,975 00
1	1	Clerk Assistant and Chief Clerk Controverted Elections.....	1,925 00	1,925 00
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms.....	1,662 50	1,662 50
1	1	Second Assistant Clerk and Translator of Votes and Proceedings.....	1,800 00	1,575 00
4	4	Carried forward.....	8,362 50	8,137 50

V.—LEGISLATION.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Continued.		
		<i>Officers and Clerks.—Continued.</i>		
4	4	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	8,362 50	8,137 50
1	1	Law Clerk.....	2,975 00	2,975 00
1	1	Assistant Law Clerk and Chief English Translator.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	do do French do.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	Accountant.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	Assistant Accountant and Book Keeper.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
1	1	Clerk of Routine and Record.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
1	1	Chief Office Clerk and Clerk Printing Committee.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	English Writing Clerk.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	French do.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
3	3	Junior Clerks, at \$800 each.....	6,400 00	6,400 00
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Controverted Elections.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
1	1	Chief Clerk of Committees and Clerk of Private Bills.....	1,750 00	1,750 00
1	1	Second do do Railway Committee.....	1,312 50	1,312 50
1	1	Third do.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Clerk of Votes and Proceedings.....	1,225 00	1,225 00
1	1	Assistant French Translator.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
2	2	do do do at \$1,225 each.....	2,450 00	2,450 00
1	1	do do do.....	875 00	875 00
2	2	do Eng do at \$1,400 each.....	2,800 00	2,800 00
1	1	do do do.....	1,225 00	1,225 00
1	1	do do do.....	1,050 00	1,050 00
1	1	English Jour.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
1	1	French.....	1,225 00	1,225 00
1	1	Asst. English.....	875 00	875 00
1	1	Librarian.....	2,100 00	2,100 00
1	1	Assistant Lib.....	1,575 00	1,575 00
1	1	Library Clerk.....	1,225 00	1,225 00
1	1	Second Libr.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Postmaster.....	875 00	875 00
		<i>Extra Service.</i>		
10	10	Speaker's Secretary.....	400 00	400 00
		Extra Clerks, 100 days, at \$4 per diem.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Expenses of Committees.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Stationery.....	5,300 00	4,500 00
		Postage and Telegrams.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
		Insurance on Furniture, Library, &c.....		1,500 00
		Newspapers and Advertising.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
		Pensions.....	840 00	840 00
		Miscellaneous.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
52	52		79,590 00	80,065 00

V.—LEGISLATION.—*Concluded.*DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—*Concluded.*

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		(c) SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES, HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
		<i>Sergeant at Arms' Estimates.</i>		
1	1	Chief Messenger .....	1,160 00	1,160 00
1	1	Asst. do .....	900 00	900 00
1	1	Speaker's do .....	700 00	700 00
12	12	Permanent Messengers, at \$500 each.....	7,200 00	7,200 00
1	1	do do .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	do do .....	400 00	400 00
23	23	Sessional Messengers, 100 days at \$2 per diem.....	4,600 00	4,600 00
9	9	do Pages, 100 days at \$1.50 per .....	1,350 00	1,350 00
1	1	Door Keeper .....	700 00	700 00
2	2	Night Watchmen, at \$400 each.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	House Carpenter .....	550 00	550 00
10	10	Permanent Charwomen at 50 cents per diem ...	1,625 00	1,825 00
10	10	Additional do during Session 100 days,	500 00	500 00
..	..	Contingencies, House Keeper's Department....	750 00	750 00
1	1	Engineer .....	912 50	912 50
1	1	Stoker .....	456 25	456 25
3	3	Assistant Stokers.....	750 00	750 00
1	1	Fire Lighter .....	90 00	90 00
..	..	Removing Snow .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Gas man during Session.....	125 00	125 00
..	..	Gas, Fuel, and Water.....	11,000 00	11,000 00
..	..	Tradesmen and others .....	5,000 00	5,000 00
80	80	Totals .....	\$40,268 75	\$40,468 75

## VI.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND OBSERVATORIES.

Amount to be voted, per Statement (A).....\$16,700.

No. of Vote.		1871-72.	1870-71.
<b>A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.</b>			
<i>Observatories.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Observatory, Quebec.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
2	do Toronto.....	4,800 00	4,800 00
3	do Kingston.....	500 00	500 00
4	do Montreal.....	500 00	500 00
5	do Halifax (Revote \$750).....	1,500 00	750 00
6	do New Brunswick.....	1,000 00	800 00
7	Repairs and Alterations to Time Ball Apparatus, Quebec.....	1,000 00	
8	Grant for Meteorological Observatories including Instruments.....	5,000 00	
Total to be voted.....		16,700 00	9,750 00
<b>B) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.</b>			
Geological Survey.....		30,000 00	30,000 00
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
To be voted.....		16,700 00	9,750 00
Authorised.....		30,000 00	30,000 00
Total Geological Survey and Observatories.....		46,700 00	39,750 00

VII.—ARTS, AGRICULTURE, AND STATISTICS.

Estimate of Expenditure for which votes are required .....\$365,770 00

No. of Vote.		1871-72.	1870-71.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Salaries and contingent expenses of Statistical Office, Halifax .....	3,890 00	3,890 00
2	Salaries of 316 Deputy Registrars, Province of Nova Scotia, and allowance for getting Marriage Returns .....	1,880 00	1,580 00
3	To meet the possible amount required in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872, for the taking of the Census .....	360,000 00	150,000 00
	Total to be voted .....	365,770 00	155,470 00
ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.			
1	To pay Prothonotaries, Province of Quebec, returns of Births, Deaths, and Marriages .....	700 00	700 00
		700 00	700 00
SUMMARY.			
	To be Voted .....	365,770 00	155,470 00
	Authorized by Statute .....	700 00	700 00
		366,470 00	156,170 00



## VIII.—IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

ESTIMATE of Expenditure for which votes are required, \$100,172 00.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Details.	1871-72.	1870-71.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés .....	(a)	18,212 00	18,212 00
2	Medical Inspection, Port of Quebec .....	(b)	2,600 00	2,600 00
3	Quarantine, Grosse Isle.....	(c)	12,000 00	12,000 00
4	Do St. John, N.B.....	(d)	3,900 00	3,900 00
5	Do Halifax.....	(e)	4,460 00	4,060 00
6	Travelling Expenses and Contingencies, Europe and Canada.....		14,000 00	14,000 00
7	To meet possible expenses of Immigration.....		45,000 00	45,000 00
	Total to be voted.....		100,172 00	\$99,772 00

## DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		(a) SALARIES OF IMMIGRATION AGENTS, &C.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Agent at Quebec .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Assistant do .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Norwegian Interpreter.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Messenger .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Agent at Montreal .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Messenger .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Agent at Ottawa .....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Kingston.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Toronto.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Messenger at Toronto.....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Agent at Hamilton.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Halifax.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	do St. John.....	862 00	862 00
1	1	do Miramichi.....	400 00	400 00
2	2	Agents for the North West.....	2,200 00	2,200 00
1	1	Agent at London, England.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Clerk, London Office.....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Agent at Dublin.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	do Belfast.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Glasgow.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Agent for the Continent of Europe.....	800 00	800 00
22	22		\$18,212 00	\$18,212 00
		(b) MEDICAL INSPECTION, PORT OF QUEBEC.		
2	2	Inspectors, &c., at \$1,200 and \$600 .....	1,800 00	1,800 00
		Boat and Crew .....	800 00	800 00
			\$2,600 00	\$2,600 00

VIII.—IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—*Continued.*

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		(c) QUARANTINE, GROSS ISLE.		
		<i>Salaries.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Medical Superintendent.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Hospital Steward.....	450 00	450 00
1	1	Sergeant of Police.....	256 00	256 00
1	1	Norwegian Interpreter.....	240 00	240 00
1	1	Assistant Hospital Steward.....	180 00	180 00
1	1	Hospital Orderly.....	180 00	180 00
1	1	do Cook.....	150 00	150 00
2	2	Nurses at \$144 each.....	288 00	288 00
3	3	Constables at \$180 each.....	540 00	540 00
3	3	One Coxswain and two Boatmen at \$210 each.....	630 00	630 00
2	2	Boatmen at \$180 each.....	360 00	360 00
		Transport, Boat and Steam Service.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
		Food and Medicines.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
		Contingencies and unforeseen.....	4,326 00	4,326 00
17	17		\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00
		(d) QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N.B.		
1	1	Inspecting Physician.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Assistant do.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Hospital Steward.....	300 00	300 00
		Boat Service.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Other Expenses and Contingencies.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
3	3		\$3,900 00	\$3,900 00
		(e) QUARANTINE, HALIFAX, N.S.		
1	1	Inspecting Physician.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
	1	Assistant do.....	400 00	
1	1	Steward.....	500 00	500 00
		Boat Service.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Fittings and Bedding.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Contingencies.....	500 00	500 00
2	3		\$4,400 00	\$4,060 00

IX.—MARINE HOSPITALS.

AMOUNT to be voted (A).....\$39,000 00

No. of Vote.	Details.	1871-72.	Voted. 1870-71.
(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec	21,000 00	21,500 00
2	Marine Hospitals, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Hospital at St. Catherines, and Maintenance &c., of Shipwrecked and Sick and Distressed Seamen at the several Ports of the Dominion.	18,000 00	18,326 00
Total to be voted		39,000 00	40,026 00

N.B.—The estimated receipts on account of Sick and Distressed Seamen, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, are \$31,000.

DETAILS of the above Estimates compared with 1870-71.

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		(a) MARINE HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.		
1	1	President of Board of Trustees	400 00	400 00
2	3	Trustees at \$200 each	400 00	400 00
1	1	Secretary Treasurer	600 00	600 00
4	4	Visiting Physicians, at \$400 each	1,600 00	1,600 00
1	1	House Surgeon	800 00	800 00
1	1	Matron	300 00	300 00
		Nurses and Orderlies	1,600 00	1,800 00
		Food	6,000 00	6,000 00
		Medicines and Cordials	1,200 00	1,200 00
		Fuel	1,600 00	1,800 00
		Light	600 00	700 00
		Washing	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Furniture and Bedding	1,200 00	1,000 00
		All other expenses	3,700 00	4,100 00
10	10		21,000 00	21,500 00

N.B.—The Quebec Government will pay \$4,000 towards the support of the above.

## X. PENSIONS.

AMOUNT to be Voted, per Statement (A).....\$16,056 25

No. Vote.		1871-72.	Voted for 1870-71.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF PENSIONS FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Samuel Waller, late Clerk, House of Assembly .....	400 00	400 00
2	L. Gagné, Messenger do .....	72 00	72 00
3	John Bright do do .....	80 00	80 00
4	Mrs. Antrobus .....	800 00	800 00
	<i>New Militia Pensions.</i>		
5	Mrs. Caroline McEachern, and 4 children .....	292 00	292 00
6	Jane Lakey .....	146 00	146 00
7	Rhoda Smith .....	110 00	110 00
8	Janet Alderson .....	110 00	110 00
9	Margaret McKenzie .....	80 00	80 00
10	Mary Ann Richey, and two children .....	336 00	336 00
11	Mary Morrison .....	80 00	80 00
12	Louise Prud'homme, and two children .....	130 00	130 00
18	Virginie Charron, and 4 children .....	150 00	150 00
14	Paul M. Robins .....	146 00	146 00
15	Charles T. Bell .....	73 00	73 00
16	Alex. Oliphant .....	109 50	109 50
17	Charles Lugsden .....	91 25	91 25
18	John White .....	109 50	109 50
19	Thomas Charters .....	91 25	91 25
20	Samuel McCrag .....	109 50	109 50
21	Charles T. Robertson .....	110 00	110 00
22	Percy G. Routh .....	400 00	400 00
23	Richard S. King .....	400 00	400 00
24	George A. McKenzie .....	73 00	73 00
25	Edward Hilder .....	146 00	146 00
26	Fergus Scholfield .....	73 00	73 00
27	John Bradley .....	109 50	109 50
28	Richard Penticost .....	91 25	91 25
29	James Bryan .....	109 50	109 50
30	Jacob Stubbs .....	73 00	73 00
31	Mary Connor .....	110 00	110 00
32	Mary Hodgins, and 3 children .....	191 00	191 00
33	John Martin .....	110 00	110 00
34	A. E. Marchand .....	110 00	110 00
35	A. W. Stevenson .....	110 00	110 00
36	Mrs. J. Thorburn .....	150 00	150 00
37	Mrs. P. T. Worthington, and children .....	378 00	378 00
38	Mrs. J. H. Elliott, and children .....	130 00	130 00
39	Mrs. George Prentice, and children .....	400 00	400 00
40	Ellen Kirkpatrick, and 3 children .....	266 00	266 00
	COMPENSATION TO PENSIONERS.		
41	In lieu of land .....	9,000 00	9,000 00
	Total to be voted .....	16,056 25	16,056 25

## X.—PENSIONS.—Continued.

	1871-72.	1870-71.
(B) ESTIMATE OF PENSIONS AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.		
PENSIONS TO JUDGES.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Hon. W. H. Draper, as late Chief Justice Court of Queen's Bench, U.C. ....	3,333 36	3,333 36
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Hon. C. D. Day, late Judge Superior Court, L.C. ....	2,666 64	2,666 64
Hon. T. C. Aylwin, late Judge Court of Queen's Bench, L.C. ....	2,666 64	2,666 64
Hon. J. C. Bruneau, late Judge Superior Court, L.C. ....	2,133 33	2,133 33
Hon. F. O. Gauthier do do .....	2,133 33	2,133 33
Hon. D. Roy do do .....	1,868 66	1,868 66
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Hon. J. G. Marshall .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hon. J. S. Morris .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hon. H. W. Crawley .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hon. W. B. Bliss .....	2,166 66	2,166 66
MISCELLANEOUS PENSIONS.		
<i>Late Province of Canada.</i>		
Hon. W. H. Blake, late Chancellor, U.C. ....		3,333 32
Madame Vallière de St. Réal .....	800 00	800 00
Jane Livingston .....	222 20	222 20
Charlotte Stuart Evans, for family of late Major General Shaw .....	444 40	444 40
James Nation .....	500 00	500 00
Harriet McNab .....	200 00	200 00
Sarah Usher .....	400 00	400 00
R. H. Thornhill .....	500 00	500 00
P. L. Panet .....		888 84
Julie H. Bédard .....	500 00	500 00
G. H. Ryland, as late Clerk Executive Council .....	444 40	444 40
Do do Secretary Board of Jesuits' Estate .....	200 00	200 00
<i>Dominion of Canada.</i>		
Mrs. T. D. McGee .....		1,200 00
<i>Militia Pensions.</i>		
For Widows and Militiamen, U.C. (war of 1812) .....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Do do L.C. do .....	2,700 00	2,700 00
	37,477 62	38,899 79

## SUMMARY.

	1871-72.	1870-71.
Total to be voted .....	\$16,056 25	\$16,056 25
Total authorized by Statute .....	37,477 62	38,899 79
	53,533 87	54,956 04

**XI.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL.**

Amount to be voted (A).....\$7,846,900 00.

No. of Vote.		Details.	1871-72.	Voted for 1870-71.
	<b>(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.</b>			
	<i>Dominion Railways.</i>			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Intercolonial Railway.....		6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00
2	Nova Scotia Railway.....		31,100 00	59,200 00
3	European and North American, New Brunswick and Eastern Extension Railways, viz. :—			
	Increased Accomodation, St. John.....	157,700 00		
	do     Pointe Duchêne.....	48,000 00		
	Construction between Painsec and Amherst.....	8,100 00		5,000 00
4	Extension of Railway Terminus to Halifax.....		213,800 00 150,000 00	
	<i>Canals.</i>			
5	For Works of Construction, &c.....	(a)	624,000 00	344,000 00
	<i>Harbors and Piers.</i>			
6	(Revote \$77,000 00).....	(b)	326,000 00	111,500 00
	<i>Lighthouses.</i>			
7	Protection to Little Hope Lighthouse, N. S. (Revote).....		5,000 00	15,000 00
8	Public Buildings.....	(c)	497,000 00	652,000 00
	<b>Total chargeable to Capital.....</b>		<b>7,846,900 00</b>	<b>\$7,186,700 00</b>

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

Details compared with 1870-71.

	1871-72.	—	—	1870-71.
(a) CANALS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Lachine Canal—</i>				
Waste Weir at head (Revote).....	29,000 00		34,000 00	
Culvert River, St. Pierre do .....	13,000 00		16,000 00	
		42,000 00		
Regulating Weir St. Gabriel .....		20,000 00		
<i>Welland Canal—</i>				
Deepening to Lake Erie Level (Revote \$25,000)...	25,000 00		86,000 00	
Waste Weir at Dunville (Revote).....	18,000 00		27,000 00	
Removal Banks Deep Cut above water level...	200,000 00			
Superintendence and Contingencies.....	4,000 00			
Extending & deepening Harbor, Port Dalhousie, (Revote \$10,000).....	20,000 00			
do do do Port Colborne..	20,000 00			
<i>Carillon and Grenville Canal (Revote \$125,000)</i> .....		287,000 00		
		275,000 00		
		624,000 00		344,000 00
(b) HARBORS AND PIERS.				
<i>Harbors and Piers—</i>				
Lakes Erie and Huron (Revote \$75,000 00).....		300,000 00		100,000 00
Mabou Harbor .....		18,000 00		5,000 00
Coteau du Lac Pier (Revote \$2,000).....		8,000 00		4,000 00
<i>Piers below Quebec</i> .....				2,500 00
		326,000 00		111,500 00
(c) PUBLIC BUILDINGS.				
Ottawa Parliament and Departmental Buildings (Revote) .....		40,000 00		
do do Buildings, Library .....		50,000 00		
do do Tower, Railway, Grounds, &c .....		207,000 00		
Post Office, Custom House, and other Public Buildings, Halifax.....		200,000 00		
Total .....		497,000 00		652,000 00

## XI (B).—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

*Railway subsidies, chargeable to Provinces.*

Amount to be voted (A).....\$10,000 00

No. of Votes.		1871-72.	1870-71.
	(A) ESTIMATES FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Windsor & Annapolis Railway, Nova Scotia .....		31,600 00
	Western Extension, New Brunswick .....	10,000 00	70,000 00
	Eastern Extension do .....		12,500 00
	Fredericton Branch do .....		7,500 00
			\$121,600 00

XI (A).—PUBLIC WORKS & BUILDINGS CHARGEABLE TO INCOME.

Amount to be voted (A).....\$704,600 00

No. of Votes.		1871-72.		1870-71.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Slides, and Booms, and Works, necessary to facilitate the descent of Timber, viz:— St. Maurice River New Works.....	10,000	00		
	do do at mouth.....	43,000	00		
	Ottawa River.....	15,300	00		
	Dumoine River.....	18,000	00		
	Miscellaneous.....	15,000	00		
			101,300		15,000
2	Improvement of Rivers— River Thames.....			2,400	00
	Miscellaneous.....			2,600	00
	St. John River, N.B., Little Current and Devil's Nose, Lake Huron.....	6,000	00		
			6,000		5,000
3	Roads and Bridges— *Bridge, Portage du Fort.....	8,000	00		
	Miscellaneous.....	5,000	00		
	Road between St. Anne des Monts and Fox River.....			10,000	00
	Miscellaneous.....			5,000	00
			13,000		15,000
4	Surveys and Inspection.....		25,000		20,000
5	Arbitrations and Awards.....		10,000		10,000
6	Miscellaneous Works not otherwise provided for.....		10,000		10,000
7	Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	45,000	00	45,000	00
	Rents, Repairs, &c., Custom House, St. John, and other Public Buildings.....	30,000	00	32,000	00
		15,000	00		
			90,000		77,000
8	Public Buildings— London Custom House.....	35,000	00		
	Halifax Quarantine Station (Revote \$4,000).....	6,000	00		
	Ottawa Post Office.....	40,000	00		
	St John do.....	50,000	00		
	Toronto Custom House and Savings Bank.....	150,000	00		
	Emigration Buildings, Point Levis and Montreal.....	18,000	00		
	Grosse Isle.....	10,000	00		
	Partridge Island, St. John.....	4,000	00		
			313,000		20,000
9	Richibucto Harbor (2 years, Revote).....		2,800		4,000
10	Amherst Harbor (Revote).....		2,000		4,000
11	Bathurst Harbor.....		2,000		2,000
12	Two Steam Dredges (Revote \$36,000).....		52,000		40,000
13	Dredging.....		30,000		
14	Dredge Vessel, New Brunswick.....		2,500		
15	Towards completion of Piers, Kincardine, Lake Huron.....	8,000	00		
			8,000		
16	Rideau Hall Heating Apparatus and Water Supply.....		8,000		
17	Canals— Dwelling Lock Master, Port Robinsen.....				
	Welland Canal.....	2,000	00		
	St. Ann's Lock, improving channel above and below lock.....	5,000	00		
	Chambly Canal, Lock keeper's houses (Revote).....	1,800	00		
	Rideau Canal, increase of water supply.....	5,000	00		
	Miscellaneous Works.....	15,200	00		
			29,000		
	* The Local Government have appropriated an equal sum.				
			704,600		222,000



XII.—OCEAN AND RIVER STEAM AND PACKET SERVICE.

Amount to be voted (A).....\$145,441 00

No of Vote.		1871-72.	1870-71.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES OF PARLIAMENT ARE REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Dominion Steamers.</i>		
1	Maintenance of Steamers <i>Napoleon III, Lady Head</i> and <i>Druid</i> .....	62,500 00	53,700 00
	<i>Subsidies.</i>		
2	Moiety payable to Inman Line between Halifax and Cork .....	39,541 00	39,541 00
3	Steam Communications between Quebec and Maritime Provinces .....	15,000 00	15,000 00
4	Steam Communication between Prince Edward Island and the Ports of the Dominion .....	3,000 00	1,600 00
5	Packet Communication between Pictou and the Magdalen Islands .....	400 00	400 00
6	Steam Communication between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
7	Steam Communication Halifax and St. John via Yarmouth .....	10,000 00	
8	Communication from St. John to Ports in Basin of Minas <i>Tug Service, Upper St. Lawrence.</i>	2,000 00	
9	Between Montreal and Kingston .....	12,000 00	12,000 00
		145,441 00	123,241 00
	(B) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.		
	One Year's Subsidy to Montreal Ocean Steamship Company .....	218,000 00	218,000 00
	Total Ocean and River Steam Service .....	363,441 00	341,241 00

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

(a) <i>Maintenance and repairs of the Steamers "Napoleon III," and "Lady Head" for the year 1870-71.</i>		
Salaries and Wages .....		15,000 00
Provisions .....		8,000 00
Coals and Oils .....		8,500 00
General Stores .....		1,500 00
Petty Expenses .....		1,000 00
Ordinary repairs, outfitting, &c. ....		7,000 00
<i>Extraordinary Repairs.</i>		
"Napoleon III," Iron bulwarks, new decks, new tubes for boilers, spare screw shaft, &c. ....		10,250 00
"Lady Head" .....		2,450 00
		53,700 00

XIII.—PENITENTIARIES.

ESTIMATE of Accounts for which Votes are required (A).....\$289,634 64.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1871-2.	1870-71.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario. . . . . (a)	\$ 117,091 27	\$ 112,831 60
2	Rockwood Asylum do . . . . . (b)	82,734 25	68,784 12
3	Penitentiary, Halifax, N. S. . . . . (c)	21,136 00	13,251 00
4	do St. John, N. B. . . . . (d)	52,173 12	50,116 00
5	Directors of Penitentiaries. . . . .	9,000 00	9,000 00
6	To provide for the estimate of cost of testing system of gratuities payable to Convicts on discharge. . . . .	2,000 00	
	<i>Kingston Buildings, &amp;c.</i>		
7	Timber for Cribwork on Water Front, and to raise New Wharf. . . . .	1,500 00	913 92
	Penal Prison and Warden's House, &c. . . . .	2,500 00	1,500 00
	Steam Boiler for heating water and Steam cooking range. . . . .	1,500 00	4,523 92
		289,634 64	258,506 04

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

1870-71.	1871-72.		1871-72.	1870-71.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		(a) PENITENTIARY KINGSTON.		
1	1	Warden . . . . .	2,600 00	2,090 00
1	1	Deputy Warden . . . . .	1,400 00	1,000 00
1	1	Chief Keeper . . . . .	700 00	700 00
2	2	Chaplains . . . . .	2,400 00	2,400 00
1	1	Surgeon . . . . .	400 00	800 00
1	1	Accountant . . . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Architect . . . . .	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Clerk . . . . .	700 00	500 00
1	1	Schoolmaster . . . . .	600 00	600 00
1	1	Storekeeper . . . . .	700 00	700 00
1	1	Steward . . . . .	650 00	650 00
4	4	Trades Instructors at \$700 each. . . . .	2,800 00	2,800 00
4	4	Overseers at \$560 each . . . . .	2,240 00	2,240 00
4	5	Keepers at \$500 each . . . . .	2,500 00	2,000 00
9	5	Guards, 1st class at \$450 each . . . . .	2,250 00	4,050 00
9	10	do 2nd class \$425 do . . . . .	4,250 00	3,825 00
17	20	do 3rd class \$400 do . . . . .	8,000 00	6,800 00
18	14	do 4th class \$375 do . . . . .	5,250 00	6,750 00
9	20	do 5th class \$350 do . . . . .	7,000 00	3,150 00
9		do Probation \$320 do . . . . .		2,880 00
1	1	Matron . . . . .	500 00	500 00
1	1	Deputy Matron . . . . .	300 00	300 00
1	1	Assistant Deputy Matron . . . . .	250 00	250 00
		Teamsters, Ploughmen, Pig-tenders and others . . . . .	1,510 00	1,310 00
		Maintenance . . . . .	68,091 27	64,426 00
98	97		117,091 27	112,831 00

The increase in Maintenance is for the purchase of Stock.

XIII.—PENITENTIARIES.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		(b) ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.		
		<i>Buildings.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2	2	Two Architects at \$800 .....	1,600 00	1,600 00
		Skilled Labor and Messenger.....	} 12,670 00 {	630 00
		Building Materials .....		4,143 12
			14,270 00	6,373 12
		<i>Maintenance.</i>		
1	1	Medical Superintendent.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Accountant .....	875 00	875 00
1	1	Steward .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Engineer.....	700 00	700 00
1	1	Assistant Engineer .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Chief Keeper (Storekeeper) .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Gardener.....	400 00	400 00
2	2	Keepers at \$400 .....	800 00	800 00
7	13	„ \$360 } less \$8 per keeper per mensem for {	4,576 00	2,520 00
8	10	„ \$320 } rent .....	3,120 00	2,560 00
1	1	Matron .....	300 00	300 00
8	13	Nurses at \$120 .....	1,560 00	960 00
1		Nurse .....		96 00
		Maintenance .....	52,733 25	49,800 00
36	48		82,734 25	68,784 12

N.B.—There will be a claim against Ontario for maintenance of Criminal Lunatics, estimated at \$43,000 00.

The estimates are based on the supposition that there will be 400 patients in the Asylum.

XIII.—PENITENTIARIES.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—*Continued.*

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		(c) PENITENTIARY AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Warden .....	1,000 00	600 00
1	1	Acting Accountant .....	150 00	150 00
2	2	Chaplains at \$400 .....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Surgeon .....	450 00	450 00
	1	Chief Keeper, to act as Storekeeper .....	600 00	
1		Clerk .....		100 00
4	4	Trade Instructors, at \$500 .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
5	5	Keepers, at \$400 .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Matron .....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Schoolmaster, Clerk .....	350 00	250 00
	1	Messenger .....	78 00	
17	18	Maintenance .....	7,678 00	6,600 00
		Building Materials .....	7,937 00	6,651 00
			21,136 00	13,251 00
		(d) PENITENTIARY AT ST JOHN, N.B.		
1	1	Warden .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
2	2	Chaplains, at \$400 each .....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Surgeon .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Acting Accountant .....	900 00	900 00
4	4	Trade Instructors, at \$500 .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
5	5	Guards, at \$400 .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
1	1	Guard and Schoolmaster .....	450 00	450 00
1	1	Matron .....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Assistant Matron .....	180 00	180 00
1	1	Porter .....	350 00	350 00
	1	Chief Keeper, to act as Storekeeper .....	650 00	
18	19	Maintenance .....	9,080 00	8,430 00
		Materials for Manufacture .....	18,941 12	12,186 00
			24,152 00	29,500 00
		(e) DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES.	52,173 12	50,116 00
		Salaries of Three Directors, at \$2,000 .....	6,000 00	6,000 00
		Travelling Expenses .....	2,400 00	2,400 00
		Stationery and Contingencies .....	600 00	600 00
			9,000 00	9,000 00

## XIV.—MILITIA.

Amount to be voted (A).....\$1,500,000 00.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1871-72.	1870-71.
(A) ESTIMATE OF MILITIA SERVICES FOR WHICH VOTES ARE TO BE TAKEN.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Ordinary.</i>			
1	Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff .....	(a) 35,440 00	29,140 00
2	do Brigade Majors, including three Brigade Majors for Manitoba and British Columbia .....	30,000 00	25,000 00
3	Allowances for Drill Instruction .....	47,000 00	45,000 00
4	Military Schools, including the pay of Chief Instructor in Gunnery, and the Superintendent and his Clerk .....	65,000 00	80,000 00
5	Ammunition .....	139,109 00	54,000 00
6	Clothing .....	130,000 00	100,000 00
7	Military Stores and Storage .....	85,683 00	50,000 00
8	Public Armories and care of arms, including the pay of storekeepers and caretakers, storemen, and the rent, fuel, and light of Public Armories .....	60,000 00	53,000 00
9	Drill pay and camp purposes, and all other incidental expenses connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia .....	500,000 00	426,000 00
10	Contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations and Bands of efficient Corps .....	75,000 00	60,000 00
11	Targets .....	5,000 00	5,000 00
12	Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges .....	20,000 00	25,000 00
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
<i>Enrolment</i>			
13	Barrack accomodation .....	12,000 00	45,000 00
14	Military survey .....	2,607 00	2,607 00
15	To meet the expense of any damage to Arms .....	5,000 00	5,000 00
16	Gunboats .....	25,000 00	15,000 00
17	Care and Maintenance of properties transferred from the Ordnance .....	12,500 00	2,500 00
18	For improved Fire Arms (Henri Martini and Snider Rifles) (Revote \$40,000) .....	142,055 00	40,000 00
19	Ordnance and Equipment for Field Batteries and Garrison Batteries of Artillery .....	33,606 00	2,000 00
20	Pay, Maintenance, and Equipment of two Batteries of Garrison Artillery for Garrison Duty .....	75,000 00	.....
		1,500,000 00	1,089,247 00

N.B. Votes Nos. 3, 8 and 9 are to be extended to 1st November, 1872, it being impossible to get in all the claims under these heads before the expiration of the Financial year.

In the above estimates are included several items of extraordinary expenditure, amounting to 276,408 00.

XIV.—MILITIA.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

NUMBER.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		(a) DETAILS OF SALARIES MILITARY BRANCH, &c.		\$ ch.
		1. Military Branch.		
1	1	Adjutant General at Head Quarters.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
1	1	Deputy Adjutant General at Head Quarters.....	2,240 00	2,240 00
1	1	Superintendent of Military Schools, charged to vote for that service ..... \$1,200		
	1	Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores, including allowances.....	1,700 00	
		2. District Staff.		
9	9	District Deputy Adjutant Generals, at \$1,200 each.....	10,800 00	10,800 00
2	2	Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals, at \$1,200 and \$400.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
9	9	District Paymasters, at \$600 each.....	5,400 00	5,400 00
		3. Staff Contingencies.		
		Allowances to the Adjutant General.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		do Deputy Adjut. Gen. at Head-Quarters.....	600 00	600 00
		do 9 Dist. Dep. Adjt. Gen. at \$500 each.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
		4. Additional for Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia.		
	2	District Deputy Adjutant Generals at \$1,200 each.....	2,400 00	
	2	District Paymasters at \$600 each.....	1,200 00	
		Allowances to 2 District Deputy Adjutant Generals at \$500 each.....	1,000 00	
23	28		35,440 00	29,140 00

XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.

Amount to be Voted..... \$303,697 00

No. of Vote.	Detail.	1871-72.	Voted for 1870-71.
(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Construction of Light Houses, Fog Trumpets, &c.....	79,700 00	128,100 00
QUEBEC.			
2	Salaries of Light House Keepers, &c.....	(a) 23,007 00	13,917 00
	Maintenance of Light Houses, &c.....	(b) 18,929 00	18,527 00
		41,936 00	32,444 00
BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.			
3	Salaries of Light House Keepers, &c.....	(a) 3,880 00	3,825 00
	Maintenance, &c., of Light Houses.....	(b) 6,825 00	6,825 00
	Steamer "Richelieu".....	(c) 4,050 00	4,200 00
		14,755 00	14,850 00
TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.			
4	Salaries and Contingencies.....	7,925 00	7,488 00
	To provide for rent of Trinity House, Quebec, and expenses connected with the re-organization of the Department, and construction of Light at Saguenay.....		5,000 00
		7,925 00	12,488 00
TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL.			
5	Salaries and Contingencies.....	(a) 7,614 00	7,614 00
REMOVAL OF WRECKS.			
	Wreck of "Glanmore".....		2,000 00
LIGHT HOUSES, &c., ABOVE MONTREAL.			
6	Salaries and Allowances.....	(a) 24,591 00	22,884 00
	Maintenance.....	(b) 30,970 00	21,720 00
		55,561 00	44,604 00
NOVA SCOTIA.			
7	Salaries and Allowances.....	(a) 28,854 00	28,046 00
	Maintenance.....	(b) 32,045 00	36,318 00
	Protection of Bird Island Light House.....		300 00
		60,899 00	64,664 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
8	Salaries and Allowances.....	(a) 11,447 00	11,427 00
	Maintenance.....	(b) 10,760 00	11,325 00
	Buoys and Beacons.....	(d) 4,600 00	4,610 00
		26,807 00	27,362 00

LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICES.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1870-71.—Continued,

No. of Vote.	Details.	1871-72.	Voted for 1870-71.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
9	Sable and Seal Islands Humane Establishments.....	8,000 00	8,000 00
10	Cape Race Light.....	500 00	1,000 00
		303,697 00	343,126 00
<b>SUMMARY.</b>			
	1. Construction.....	79,700 00	128,100 00
	2. Quebec.....	41,936 00	32,444 00
	3. Between Quebec and Montreal.....	14,755 00	14,850 00
	4. Trinity House Quebec.....	7,925 00	12,488 00
	5. Trinity House Montreal.....	7,614 00	7,614 00
	<i>Removal of Wreck.....</i>		2,000 00
	6. Lighthouses, &c. above Montreal.....	55,561 00	44,604 00
	7. Nova Scotia.....	60,899 00	64,664 00
	8. New Brunswick.....	26,807 00	27,362 00
	9. Sable and Seal islands Establishments.....	8,000 00	8,000 00
	10. Cape Race Light.....	500 00	1,000 00
		303,697 00	343,126 00



XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1870-71.—*Continued.*

	1871-72.	1870-71.
CONSTRUCTION.		
<i>New Lighthouses, Quebec.</i>		
Construction of Floating Light Ships on Mancorragan and Traverse Shoal.....	\$ cts. 24,000 00	\$ cts.
Two Beacon Lights at Gaspé (Revote).....	1,000 00	
Construction of a Lighthouse on Egg Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	3,000 00	
Bird Rocks.....		13,000 00
Cape Ray and Ducks Island.....		11,000 00
Cape Ferroll.....		11,000 00
Cape Norman.....		11,000 00
South Point, Anticosti.....		10,000 00
Magdalen Islands.....		6,500 00
River Magdalen.....		6,000 00
Cape Chatte.....		6,000 00
Seven Islands.....		6,500 00
Red Island Reef Light Ship.....		14,000 00
Lighthouse at La Monte du Lac.....		1,000 00
	28,000 00	96,000 00
<i>Fog Trumpets.</i>		
Red Island Reef on the Light Ship.....		4,000 00
South Point, Anticosti.....		4,000 00
	28,000 00	104,000 00
<i>Above Montréal.</i>		
Lonely Island.....		4,000 00
Telegraph do.....		2,000 00
Pigeon do.....		2,000 00
Construction of two Lighthouses and Light Beacons and Beacons in Lake Superior.....	8,000 00	
Lighthouse at Middle Island, Lake Erie.....	2,000 00	
Construction of two Beam Lights in the Ottawa River between Grenville and the Shoal of Big Bay.....	800 00	
Construction of Lighthouse at Byng Inlet (Revote).....	700 00	
Cost of land for sites of new Lighthouses.....	500 00	
	12,000 00	8,000 00
Lighthouse at Parry Sound.....		900 00
Lighthouse at Muskoka Island, Lake Simcoe.....		1,000 00
	12,000 00	9,900 00

XV.—LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—*Continued.*

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1871-72.

	1871-72.	1870-71.
<b>CONSTRUCTION.—Continued.</b>		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Lighthouse at Liscomb.....	2,000 00	
do Country Harbor.....	2,000 00	
do on the Western Point of Jersey Island, at the entrance of Arichat Harbor.....	2,500 00	
Lighthouse at Cheticamp, County of Inverness, Cape Breton.....	2,800 00	
Lighthouse at Causo Harbor.....	1,200 00	
do at Port Hebert.....	1,600 00	
do at Carter's Island, Lockport.....	900 00	
Light Beacon on Negro Island, County of Shelburne.....	400 00	
Fog Whistle and Buildings at Digby.....	4,000 00	
Construction of a Lighthouse and Steam Fog Whistle on Sable Island and Dioptric Light Apparatus.....	16,000 00	
Lighthouse at Sisseboe River.....		800 00
do at Sable Island.....		5,000 00
do Ingonish, Cape Breton.....		2,000 00
do Main-a-dieu West End Scatterie Island.....		2,000 00
do at Pugwash.....		1,200 00
	33,400 00	11,000 00
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
New Lighthouse on Southern Wolfe Island, Bay of Fundy.....	2,800 00	
New Lighthouse at Cassies Point, near the entrance of Shediac Harbor.....	1,800 00	
New Mirror Light at Shippegan Gully.....	800 00	
Construction of Mirror Light at Whitehead, Bliss Harbor.....	900 00	
Lighthouse at Bathurst Harbor.....		1,000 00
Lighthouse at Dalhousie.....		1,000 00
Lighthouse at Cox's Point, Grand Lake.....		400 00
Replacing Beacon at St. Andrew's—washed away.....		800 00
	6,300 00	3,200 00
<b>SUMMARY.</b>		
Quebec.....	28,000 00	104,000 00
Above Montreal.....	12,000 00	9,900 00
Nova Scotia.....	33,400 00	11,000 00
New Brunswick.....	6,300 00	3,200 00
	79,700 00	128,100 00

XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1870-71.—Continued.

Keeper and Assistants. Numbers.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
<b>QUEBEC.</b>				
<i>(a) Salaries of Lighthouse Keepers, &amp;c.</i>				
1	1	Portneuf .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	St. Antoine .....	100 00	100 00
1	1	St. Croix .....	140 00	140 00
1	1	Pointe St. Laurent .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Bellechasse .....	320 00	320 00
1	1	Pillars .....	450 00	660 00
1	1	Grosse Isle (Kamouraska) .....	320 00	320 00
1	1	Crane Island .....	320 00	320 00
1	1	Pilgrim Light .....	340 00	340 00
1	1	Brandy Pots .....	420 00	420 00
1	1	Red Island .....	660 00	660 00
2	2	Green Island .....	860 00	860 00
2	2	Biquet Island .....	760 00	760 00
3	3	Father Point .....	375 00	375 00
3	3	Pointe des Monts .....	760 00	760 00
3	3	West Point, Anticosti .....	800 00	800 00
3	3	S. W. Point, do .....	800 00	800 00
3	3	Heath Point, do .....	800 00	800 00
3	3	Cape Rosier .....	800 00	800 00
3	3	Forteau .....	820 00	820 00
3	3	Belle Isle .....	1,060 00	1,060 00
1	1	Gaspé .....	42 00	42 00
2	2	Shallop Creek and Ellis Bay .....	440 00	440 00
1	1	Keeper Paspebiac Light .....	150 00	100 00
		Light Ship, Point St. Roch, Wages of Captain and Crew .....	1,820 00	1,820 00
		New Lights, Monte du Lac .....	300 00	
		Seven Islands .....	500 00	
		Light Ship, Red Island Reef, Salary and Allowance for Captain, Engineer, and Crew .....	2,200 00	
		South Point, Anticosti, and Keeper of Fog Trumpet .....	800 00	
		Bird Rock, and Assistant, including Fuel and Allowances .....	1,500 00	
		Cape Norman .....	500 00	
		Cape Ferroll .....	500 00	
		Cape Ray .....	500 00	
		Amherst Island .....	300 00	
		River Magdalen .....	300 00	
		Cape Chatte .....	300 00	
		Two New Lights at Gaspé .....	150 00	
		* Superintendent of Lights .....	1,200 00	
		Travelling Expenses, &c .....	200 00	
43	43		23,007 00	13,917 00
<i>(b) Maintenance.</i>				
		Buoys and Beacons, erecting and repairing .....	2,524 00	2,628 00
		11,500 gallons of Oil, at 27 cents, and Cartage, Storage, &c. (5,500 gallons, at 33 cents, voted for 1870-71) .....	3,305 00	2,115 00
		30 metal Tanks for do at \$10 .....	300 00	300 00
		Signal guns, powder, &c., &c .....	2,500 00	3,500 00
		Maintenance of Lighthouses .....	7,600 00	8,734 00
		do Provision Depots .....	700 00	1,250 00
		do of Fog Whistles, new Lights, &c .....	2,000 00	
			18,929 00	18,527 00

\* Note.—The salary of the Superintendent of Lights was formerly paid by the Trinity House, Quebec, as the Lights in this District were formerly superintended by the Junior Superintendent of Pilots.

XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

Numbers.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.				
(a) Salaries.				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Keeper Montreal Light .....	112 00	112 00
1	1	do Pointe-aux-Trembles .....	97 00	98 00
1	2	do Isle St. Thérèse .....	165 00	105 00
1	1	do Isle à la Basque .....	120 00	120 00
1	1	do Repentigny High .....	52 00	53 00
1	1	do do Low .....	52 00	52 00
1	1	do Isle aux Prunes .....	112 00	113 00
1	1	do Contrecoeur High .....	60 00	60 00
1	1	do do Low .....	60 00	60 00
1	1	do Lavaltrie .....	225 00	225 00
1	1	do A la Pierre .....	150 00	150 00
1	1	do Isle aux Raisins .....	225 00	225 00
1	1	do Light Vessel No. 1 .....	390 00	390 00
1	1	do do No. 2 .....	412 00	412 00
1	1	do do No. 3 .....	390 00	390 00
1	1	do Point du Lac .....	75 00	75 00
1	1	do Port St. Francis .....	120 00	120 00
1	1	do Cap de la Magdalen High .....	75 00	75 00
1	1	do do Low .....	75 00	75 00
1	1	do Champlain .....	52 00	52 00
1	1	do Bastican High .....	60 00	60 00
1	1	do do Low .....	60 00	60 00
1	1	do St. Pierre les Bequets .....	52 00	53 00
1	1	do Cap Charles .....	90 00	90 00
1	1	do Grondines .....	150 00	150 00
1	1	do Rivière de Chene .....	52 00	52 00
1	1	do L'Islet Richelieu .....	150 00	150 00
1	1	do Lotbinière .....	112 00	113 00
3	3	Assistants on Light Vessels .....	135 00	135 00
31	32		3,880 00	3,825 00
(b) Maintenance.				
		Maintenance of Lighthouses .....	3,325 00	3,325 00
		Contingencies .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Buoys and Beacons .....	1,500 00	1,500 00
		Rebuilding Lighthouses .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
			6,825 00	6,825 00
(c) Steamer Richelieu.				
		Wages and Board of Captain and Crew .....	2,300 00	2,300 00
		Fuel .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Paints, Oils, and other Stores .....	200 00	200 00
		Repairs and Insurance .....	400 00	400 00
		Contingencies .....	150 00	300 00
			4,050 00	4,200 00

XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1870-71.—*Continued.*

1870-71.	1871-72.	—	1871-72.	1870-71.
		(a) TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.		
		<i>Salaries and Allowances.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Master .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1	1	Harbor Master .....	1,600 00	1,600 00
1	1	Superintendent of Pilots and acting Dep. Harbor Master .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Clerk .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Treasurer .....	1,600 00	1,600 00
1	1	Assistant Clerk and Contingencies .....	1,325 00	888 00
6	6		7,925 00	7,488 00
		(a) TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL.		
1	1	Master .....	625 00	625 00
1	1	Registrar and Treasurer .....	1,325 00	1,325 00
1	1	Superintendent of Pilots .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Clerk .....	600 00	600 00
1	1	Water Bailiff and Messenger .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Acting Harbor Master, Sorel .....	300 00	300 00
6	6		4,450 00	4,450 00
		<i>Contingencies.</i>		
		Rent of Offices .....	400 00	400 00
		Water Rate and Gas .....	42 00	42 00
		Stationery, Advertising, Printing, and Insurance .....	302 00	302 00
		Postage, Fuel, Newspapers, Solicitors, and Notarial Fees, and other Contingent Expenses .....	2,420 00	2,420 00
			7,614 00	7,614 00

## XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—Continued.

## DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued

Keepers and Assistants.			1871-72	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
ABOVE MONTREAL.				
(a) Salaries and Allowances.				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Superintendent of Lighthouses .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
		Travelling Expenses .....	600 00	600 00
1	1	Keeper Machine Pier and Light-ship No. 1.....	401 00	401 00
1	1	Do Lake St. Louis do 2.....	300 00	276 00
1	1	Do do do 3.....	300 00	276 00
1	1	Do Beauharnois Light.....	225 00	225 00
1	1	Do Gross Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	175 00	175 00
1	1	Keeper, McKie's Point.....	175 00	175 00
1	1	Do Cherry Island.....	447 00	447 00
1	1	Do do .....	300 00	300 00
1	1	Do Lancaster Pier.....	393 00	393 00
1	1	Do Cole Shoal.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Grenadier Island.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Lindoe.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Gananoque Narrows and Jack Straw Shoals.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Do Spectacle Shoals and Red Horse Rock.....	560 00	560 00
1	1	Do Burnt Island.....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Wolf do .....	250 00	250 00
1	1	Do Snake do .....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Nine-mile Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do False Ducks.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do St. Peter Long Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Scotch Bonnets.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Presqu' Isle.....	325 00	325 00
1	1	Do do Range Light.....	360 00	360 00
1	1	Do Gull Island Light.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	175 00	175 00
1	1	Keeper Gibraltar Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Burlington Bay.....	300 00	300 00
1	1	Do Oakville.....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Do Point Dalhousie.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Do Point Colborne.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	Do Mohawk Island.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Point Maitland.....	350 00	475 00
1	1	Do Point Dover.....	260 00	260 00
1	1	Do Long Point.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Point Burwell.....	320 00	320 00
1	1	Do Point Stanley.....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Do Point Pelee.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	325 00	325 00
1	1	Keeper Pelee Island.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Bois Blanc.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do River Thames.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Goderich.....	325 00	325 00
1	1	Do Point Clark.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Do Chantry Island.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	175 00	175 00
1	1	Keeper Isle of Coves.....	435 00	435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do.....	300 00	300 00
49	49	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	18,536 00	18,613 00

## XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

Keepers and Assistants.			1871-72.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.					
		<b>ABOVE MONTREAL.—Continued.</b>				
		(a) <i>Salaries &amp; Allowances.—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward</i> .....		18,536 00		18,613 00
49	49	Keeper Griffiths Island .....		435 00		435 00
1	1	Do Nottawasaga do .....		435 00		435 00
1	1	Assistant Keeper do .....		175 00		175 00
1	1	Keeper Christian do .....		435 00		435 00
1	1	Do Point Claire Light-ship No. 1. ....		300 00		276 00
1	1	Do do Pier 2 .....		300 00		240 00
1	1	Do Green Shoal .....		250 00		250 00
1	1	Do Point Pleasant .....		300 00		300 00
1	1	Do Killarney .....		500 00		500 00
1	1	Do St. Ignace Light .....		300 00		300 00
1	1	Do Little Current .....		300 00		300 00
1	1	Do Clapperton Island .....		350 00		300 00
1	1	Do Sulphur Island .....		325 00		325 00
1	1	Do Lonely Island .....		350 00		
1	1	Do Parry Sound .....		300 00		
1	1	Do Telegraph Island .....		200 00		
1	1	Do Pidgeon Island .....		300 00		
1	1	Do Fox Island .....		200 00		
1	1	Do Wade Shoal .....		100 00		
1	2	Do Two new Lighthouses, Ottawa River .....		200 00		
62	70			24,591 00		22,884 00
		(b) <i>Maintenance.</i>				
		Cost of Labour in re-construction and ordinary repairs .....	6,000 00		6,504 00	
		Rebuilding Pier and Lighthouse at Port Maitland .....	3,500 00		2,000 00	
				9,500 00		8,504 00
		Land and Dwelling for Keeper at Killarney .....				650 00
		Construction of Light at Wade Shoal, Ottawa River .....				300 00
		Land and Dwelling for Keeper at Green Shoal Light .....				500 00
		New Buoys, repairs to old ones, and placing Green Shoal Light .....		600 00		500 00
		Oil .....		3,500 00		3,366 00
		Lamps, repairs, glasses, reflectors, wicks, &c. ....		1,500 00		1,500 00
		Paint, Oil, Putty, Glass, and Lumber .....		4,000 00		4,000 00
		Charter of Steamer delivering supplies .....		1,400 00		1,400 00
		Advertising and sundry Unforeseen Expenses and Repairs .....		1,000 00		1,000 00
		Dwellings for Keepers at Cherry and Snake Islands, and Repairing Lighthouse .....		1,050 00		
		Repairing Piers at Long Point, Lake Erie, and Pelee Island .....		2,120 00		
		Drawing Piles and Stone-filling, to protect bank at Goderich Light from washing away .....		2,000 00		
		Ice-breaker at Point Clare Lighthouse .....		1,400 00		
		Revolving Light for Point Pelee Reef Lighthouse to be changed from a fixed light .....		1,200 00		
		Twenty new iron tanks, at \$10 .....		200 00		
		Maintenance of Light-ship, Colchester Reef, near Amherstberg .....		500 00		
		Repairing Pier at Gall Island Lighthouse .....		1,000 00		
				30,970 00		21,720 00

XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1870-71.—Continued.

Keepers and Assistants.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>				
<i>(a)—Salaries and Allowances.</i>				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Superintendent of Lighthouses .....	800 00	800 00
		do Travelling Expenses .....	600 00	600 00
1	1	Keeper Amet Island Light .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Annapolis .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Apple River .....	380 00	380 00
1	1	do Arichat .....	232 00	232 00
1	1	do Barrington .....	380 00	380 00
1	1	do Beaver Island .....	420 00	380 00
1	1	do Bird do .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Black Rock Point .....	360 00	360 00
1	1	do do .....	350 00	350 00
1	1	do Boars Head .....	400 00	350 00
1	1	do Briar Island .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Burnt Coat .....	250 00	250 00
1	1	do Cape Canso .....	472 00	472 00
1	1	do do Sable .....	480 00	480 00
1	1	do do St. George .....	480 00	480 00
1	1	do do St. Mary .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Caribou Island .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Chester .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Cross Island .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Devil's do .....	380 00	380 00
1	1	do Egg do .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Fish do .....	280 00	280 00
1	1	do Flint do .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Fort Point .....	240 00	240 00
1	1	do Green Island .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Gull Rock .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Guysboro .....	220 00	220 00
1	1	do Horton Bluff .....	250 00	232 00
1	1	do Iron Bound Light .....	360 00	360 00
1	1	do Little Hope .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Liverpool .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Louisburg .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Lunenburg .....	240 00	240 00
1	1	do Low Point .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Margaretville .....	230 00	230 00
1	1	do Margaree .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Meagher's Beach .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Moser's Island .....	450 00	450 00
1	1	do North Canso .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Parrsboro' .....	340 00	340 00
1	1	do Peggy's Point .....	350 00	350 00
1	1	do Pictou .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do do Island .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Pomket do .....	350 00	350 00
1	1	do Port Hood .....	280 00	280 00
1	1	do do Medway .....	260 00	260 00
1	1	do do Williams .....	260 00	260 00
1	1	do Pubnico .....	240 00	240 00
1	1	do Sambro' .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Sand Point .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Scatterie .....	820 00	820 00
1	1	do Seal Island .....	480 00	560 00
53	53	Carried forward .....	21,874 00	21,846 00



XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with Estimates of 1870-71.—Continued.

Keepers and Assistants.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.				
<i>Salaries and Allowances.—Continued.</i>				
53	53	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$ 21,874 00	\$ 21,846 00
1	1	Keeper Shelburne.....	480 00	480 00
1	1	do Ship Harbour, P. Tupper.....	200 00	200 00
1	1	do Spencer Point.....	100 00	100 00
1	1	do St. Paul's N.E.....	50 00	420 00
1	1	do do S.W.....	420 00	420 00
1	1	do West Port.....	300 00	300 00
1	1	do White Head.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Yarmouth.....	480 00	480 00
1	1	do Fog Alarm Cranberry.....	400 00	350 00
1	1	do do Sambro'.....	350 00	350 00
2	1	do do Yarmouth.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do do Seal Island.....	500 00	500 00
	1	do Dugonish.....	300 00	
	1	do Main-à-Dieu.....	300 00	
	1	do Pugwash.....	200 00	
	1	do Sissiboo.....	200 00	
	1	do St. Ann's Beacon.....	100 00	
65	70	Staff St. Paul's Island.....	27,054 00	26,246 00
		Boatmen Seal do.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
		do Mud do.....	120 00	120 00
			80 00	80 00
			28,854 00	28,046 00
		<i>(b)—Maintenance.</i>		
		Delivery of Lighthouse Supplies.....	2,200 00	1,500 00
		16,500 gallons Oil, @ 27 cents, and cartage and storage ..	4,655 00	
		14,500 gallons Oil, @ 33 cents .....		4,785 00
		Supplies, Stores, Boats, Stoves, repairing, Lamps, Chim- nies, &c., &c.....	6,000 00	4,500 00
		Two new Lanterns and repairs to Lighthouses and Landings	5,600 00	4,432 00
		Rent of Coal and Oil Stores.....	640 00	480 00
		Replacing Steam Fog Trumpet at Cranberry Island .....	1,500 00	4,000 00
		Wood for Sambro' and Meagher's Beach.....	200 00	200 00
		Contingencies.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Fuel for Fog Trumpets.....	1,250 00	1,000 00
		Maintenance do.....	1,250 00	1,000 00
		Supplies St. Paul's and Scatterie.....	800 00	800 00
		20 Metal Tanks for Oil, \$10.....	200 00	1,800 00
		New Lamps and Reflectors.....	800 00	800 00
		New Lighthouse, Apple River.....		1,936 00
		do Chester.....		3,000 00
		Beacon Light, St. Ann's, C.B.....		200 00
		Signal Stations.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
		Flags, &c., for new Commercial Code of Signals.....		200 00
		Buoys and Beacons.....	2,500 00	2,085 00
		Completion Seal Island Fog Whistle.....		1,000 00
		Construction of House for Keeper of Fog Whistle at Yarmouth.....	900 00	
		House for Keeper at Point Tupper.....	800 00	
		To reimburse the Keeper of Egg Island Light for loss of private effects by the storm of 4th September, 1870..	150 00	
			32,046 00	36,318 00

XV.—LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.—*Concluded.*DETAILS compared with 1870—1871.—*Concluded.*

1870-71.	1871-72.		1871-72.	1870-71.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
(a) —Salaries and Allowances.— <i>Continued.</i>				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Keeper—Grindstone Island Light .....	420 00	420 00
1	1	do Cape Enragé .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Quaco .....	448 00	448 00
1	1	do Partridge Island .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Point Lepreaux .....	400 00	400 00
1	1	do Head Harbor .....	425 00	425 00
1	1	do Swallow Tail .....	420 00	420 00
1	1	do St. Andrew's .....	300 00	320 00
1	1	do Gannet Rock .....	840 00	840 00
1	1	do Machias Seal Island .....	714 00	714 00
1	1	do Fog Alarm Partridge Island .....	680 00	680 00
1	1	do do Point Lepreaux .....	400 00	420 00
1	1	do Beacon Light Green Head .....	80 00	100 00
1	1	do do Sand Point .....	80 00	100 00
1	1	do do Oak Point .....	80 00	100 00
1	1	do do No Man's Friend .....	80 00	100 00
1	1	do do Oromocto Shoals .....	80 00	100 00
1	1	do do Wilmott's Bluff .....	80 00	100 00
1	1	do do Grant Beach .....	100 00	100 00
1	1	do do Oak Point .....	100 00	100 00
1	1	do do Preston's Beach .....	100 00	100 00
1	1	do do Shediac Islands .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	do do Fox do .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	do Richibucto .....	160 00	160 00
1	1	do Miscou Light .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	do Escuminac .....	460 00	460 00
1	1	do Cape Jouriman .....	200 00	300 00
1	1	do Beacon Light .....	420 00	420 00
1	1	do Carraquette Island .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	do Portage .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Inspector of Lights .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
0	0	Travelling Expenses .....	700 00	700 00
	1	Keeper—Dalhousie .....	100 00	
	2	do 2 Light Beacons at Bathurst .....	80 00	
	1	do Cox Point Grand Lake .....	80 00	
31	35		11,447 00	11,427 00
(b) <i>Maintenance of Lighthouses, &amp;c.</i>				
		6,000 gallons of Oil, cartage, &c. (4,500—1870-71) .....	1,720 00	1,485 00
		Freight of Oil, Stores, &c., to Stations .....	550 00	400 00
		New Lamps, Repairs, &c. ....	800 00	800 00
		Boats, Stores, and Fittings .....	790 00	750 00
		Fuel, Water, and Powder .....	800 00	700 00
		10 Metal Tanks for Oil, at \$10 .....	100 00	700 00
		Repairs, &c., for Signal Stations .....	3,000 00	4,000 00
		Paint, Oil, Lumber, Coal, &c. ....	1,200 00	1,190 00
		Flags, &c., for Signal Stations .....	50 00	50 00
		Wood for Fog Alarm, &c. ....	1,800 00	900 00
		To complete Carraquette Light .....	350 00	350 00
			10,760 00	11,325 00
(c) <i>Buoys and Beacons.</i>				
		Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, and Placing .....	4,600 00	4,610 00

## XVI.—FISHERIES.

AMOUNT to be voted (A).....\$113,500.

No. of Votes.		1871-72.	1870-71.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES ARE REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Maintenance and repairs of Schooner <i>La Canadienne</i> .....	9,000 00	9,000 00
2	Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens:—		
	Ontario .....	6,000 00	5,500 00
	Quebec .....	7,000 00	7,000 00
	New Brunswick .....	7,000 00	6,000 00
	Nova Scotia .....	7,000 00	6,000 00
3	Fishways and Oyster Beds and for Fish Breeding .....	7,500 00	9,000 00
4	Additional for the protection of the Fisheries (Marine Police).	70,000 00	57,708 00
		113,500 00	100,208 00

XVII.—CULLING TIMBER.

Estimate of the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Cullers' Offices to be voted .....\$73,400 00

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
<b>QUEBEC OFFICE.</b>				
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Supervisor of Cullers .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
2	1	Deputy and Book-keeper .....	1,600 00	2,840 00
1	1	Cashire .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Specification Clerk .....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Messenger .....	400 00	400 00
3	3	Specification Clerks, at \$800 .....	2,400 00	2,400 00
1	1	do do .....	725 00	725 00
2	1	do do at \$600 .....	600 00	1,200 00
5	5	do do at \$500 .....	2,500 00	2,500 00
		Pay of Cullers .....	52,000 00	48,009 00
		Contingencies of office, office rent, &c .....	3,700 00	3,735 00
			67,925 00	65,809 00
<b>MONTREAL OFFICE.</b>				
1	1	Deputy Supervisor .....	500 00	500 00
1	1	Book-keeper .....	100 00	75 00
		Specification Clerks .....	200 00	200 00
		Pay of Cullers .....	2,750 00	2,500 00
		Contingencies and office rent .....	250 00	232 00
			3,800 00	3,507 00
<b>SOREL OFFICE.</b>				
1	1	Deputy Supervisor .....	500 00	500 00
	*	Pay of Cullers .....	1,000 00	
		Contingencies, office rent, &c .....	175 00	174 00
20	18		1,675 00	674 00

SUMMARY.

Quebec Office .....	67,925 00	65,809 00
Montreal do .....	3,800 00	3,507 00
Sorel do .....	1,675 00	674 00
	\$73,400 00	\$69,990 00

\*Included in the Estimates of 1870-71 in the Quebec Office.

XVIII.—STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

To be voted (A) .....\$8,500 00.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
STEAMBOATS.				
1	1	Salary of Chairman of Board and Inspector for West Ontario and Huron Division .....	\$ 1,400 00	\$ 1,400 00
1	1	Salary of Inspector, East Ontario Division .....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Montreal do .....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Three Rivers .....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do Quebec .....	800 00	800 00
1	1	do New Brunswick and Nova Scotia .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		Travelling expenses of Inspectors and incidental expenses of Board .....	2,900 00	2,721 00
6	6		8,500 00	8,321 00

NOTE.—Estimated Revenue from Steamboat Inspection and Engineers' fees, \$10,400.

XIX.—INDIANS.

To be voted (A) .....\$8,100 00.

No. of Vote.		1871-72.	Voted for 1870-71.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Annual Grant to Indians, Quebec .....	400 00	400 00
2	do do Nova Scotia .....	3,300 00	2,300 00
3	do do New Brunswick .....	3,200 00	2,200 00
4	To Purchase Blankets for aged and Infirm Indians, Ontario and Quebec .....	1,200 00	1,100 00
		8,100 00	6,000 00

The balance of expenditure for the Indians, is now placed under the head of Interest on Public Debt, and is as follows:—

6 per cent on \$1,178,410 48.....	\$70,704 63
5 do 1,451,488 67 .....	74,574 43
	<u>\$145,279 06</u>

SUMMARY.

To be voted.....	\$ 8,100 00
Interest on Funds.....	145,279 06
	<u>\$153,379 06</u>

## XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

To be voted (A)..... \$584,900 00

No. of Vote.		1871-72.		Voted for 1870-71.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Printing Canada "Gazette" .....	2,500	00	4,600	00
2	Postage do .....	1,200	00	1,200	00
3	Miscellaneous Printing .....	5,000	00	5,000	00
4	Unforeseen Expenses: Expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed account thereof to be laid before Parliament, during the first fifteen days of the next Session ...	75,000	00	75,000	00
	<i>Shipping Master's Office, Quebec</i> .....			1,200	00
5	Expenses connected with ascertaining correct time at Ottawa and firing of noon gun .....	400	00	400	00
	<i>Code of Signals and Flags for the Dominion Government</i> .....			600	00
6	Expenses of Investigations relating to Wrecks .....	1,000	00	2,000	00
7	Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, to be apportioned by Order in Council .....	40,000	00	50,000	00
8	To provide for examination and classification of Masters and Mates (Mercantile Marine) .....	6,200	00	6,000	00
9	To provide one half of the British Share of the Expenditure in reference to Surveys of the Boundary Line, between Canada and the United States of America, on the 49th parallel of North Latitude .....	50,000	00		
10	To provide for purchase and maintenance of Life Boats, Life Preservers, and for rewards for saving life .....	3,600	00		
11	For opening up communication with North-West Territory, Unexpended balance (Revote) .....	400,000	00	1,460,000	00*
		584,900	00	1,605,900	00

\*Supplementary Supply Bill, 1869-70, carried forward to 1870-71.

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

XXI.—CUSTOMS.

To be Voted (A).....525,336 25

No. of Vote.		Détails.	1871-72.	870-71
	(A) ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES OF PARLIAMNT ARE REQUIRED.		• \$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports, viz :— In Province of Ontario .....	(a)	164,426 00	164,722 0
	do Quebec .....	(b)	165,145 25	169,544 00
	do New Brunswick .....	(c)	68,812 75	61,068 00
	do Nova Scotia .....	(d)	92,702 25	88,507 00
	do Manitoba and North West .....	(e)	6,500 00	.....
2	Salaries and contingent expenses of Inspectors of Ports..		9,750 00	10,000 00
	Contingencies at Head Office, covering Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Telegraphing &c., for the several Ports of entry .....		15,000 00	15,000
	To provide for Special Officers and Services.....		3,000 00	
			525,336 25	508,831 0

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—Continued.

XXI.—CUSTOMS.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

Ports.	Permanent Salaries for 1871-72.	Daily Wages, 1871-72.	Con-tingencies. Office Rent, &c. 1871-72.	Total 1871-72.	Permanent Salaries for 1870-71.	Daily Wages, 1870-71.	Con-tingencies. Office Rent, &c. 1870-71.	Total 1870-71.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(a) Ontario.								
Amherstburgh.....	2,025 00		152 00	2,177 00	2,025 00		156 00	2,181 00
Bellefleur.....	3,550 00		475 00	4,025 00	3,750 00		380 00	4,140 00
Beaufort.....	2,520 00		310 00	2,830 00	2,520 00		210 00	2,730 00
Brookville.....	2,925 00		245 00	3,170 00	3,275 00		221 00	3,496 00
Brighton.....	600 00		97 00	697 00	600 00		98 00	698 00
Burwell.....	800 00		40 00	840 00	700 00		42 00	742 00
Chatham.....	1,700 00		172 00	1,872 00	1,600 00		180 00	1,780 00
Chippewa.....	875 00		155 00	1,030 00	875 00		186 00	1,071 00
Chifton.....	7,400 00		400 00	7,800 00	7,400 00		640 00	8,040 00
Cobourg.....	2,000 00		265 00	2,265 00	1,800 00		292 00	2,092 00
Celborne.....	500 00		65 00	565 00	500 00		74 00	574 00
Cornwall.....	1,100 00		90 00	1,190 00	1,100 00		93 00	1,193 00
Cramahoe.....	600 00		180 00	780 00	600 00		180 00	780 00
Darlington.....	1,600 00		105 00	1,705 00	1,600 00		115 00	1,715 00
Dover.....	1,325 00		90 00	1,415 00	1,325 00		105 00	1,430 00
Dundas.....	1,000 00		170 00	1,170 00	1,000 00		177 00	1,177 00
Dunnville.....	1,350 00		130 00	1,480 00	1,350 00		115 00	1,465 00
Elgin.....	200 00		72 00	272 00				
Fort Erie.....	3,600 00		214 00	3,814 00	4,100 00		210 00	4,310 00
Geosnoque.....	850 00		260 00	1,110 00	850 00		248 00	1,098 00
Goderich.....	1,900 00		100 00	2,000 00	1,900 00		100 00	2,000 00
Guelph.....	1,650 00		30 00	1,680 00	1,550 00		36 00	1,586 00
Hamilton.....	16,110 00		1,184 00	17,294 00	15,550 00		1,374 00	16,924 00
Hope.....	3,475 00		205 00	3,680 00	3,475 00		208 00	3,683 00
Kingston.....	10,650 00		1,100 00	11,750 00	9,850 00		1,142 00	10,992 00
Kingsville.....	400 00		40 00	440 00	400 00		30 00	430 00
London.....	6,910 00		590 00	7,500 00	7,220 00		670 00	7,890 00
Carried forward.....	77,015 00		6,936 00	83,951 00	76,915 00		7,313 00	84,227 00



COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—Continued.

XXII.—CUSTOMS.—Continued.

DETAILS.—Continued.

Ports.	Permanent Salaries for 1871-72.		Daily Wages, 1871-72.		Contingencies. Office Rent, &c. 1871-72.		Total 1871-72.		Permanent Salaries for 1870-71.		Daily Wages, 1870-71.		Contingencies. Office Rent, &c. 1870-71.		Total 1870-71.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Ontario.—Continued.</i>																
<i>Brought forward.</i>																
Morrisburg	1,095 00		150 00		6,936 00		83,851 00		76,915 00				7,313 00		84,227 00	
Napsee	1,160 00		130 00				1,245 00		1,295 00				218 00		1,513 00	
Newcastle	600 00		20 00				1,230 00		1,100 00				146 00		1,246 00	
Niagara	1,500 00		135 00				620 00		600 00				20 00		620 00	
Oakville	600 00		135 00				1,635 00		3,000 00				242 00		3,242 00	
Oakville	600 00		135 00				735 00		600 00				135 00		735 00	
Oakville	1,300 00						1,300 00		1,300 00						1,300 00	
Ottawa	6,300 00		775 00				7,165 00		6,200 00				778 00		7,068 00	
Owen Sound	600 00		50 00				650 00		600 00				52 00		652 00	
Paris	1,000 00		35 00				1,035 00		1,000 00				86 00		1,086 00	
Pénétanguishene	500 00						500 00		500 00						500 00	
Picton	1,925 00		170 00				2,095 00		1,925 00				174 00		2,099 00	
Prescott	5,080 00		475 00				5,555 00		5,130 00				516 00		5,646 00	
Queenston	600 00		85 00				685 00		1,000 00				17 00		1,117 00	
Rowan	1,000 00		325 00				1,407 00		500 00				50 00		550 00	
Saugeen	500 00		50 00				550 00		3,000 00				247 00		3,247 00	
Sarnia	3,000 00		225 00				3,225 00		3,200 00				284 00		3,484 00	
Sarnia	3,200 00		110 00				3,310 00		3,200 00						3,200 00	
St. Catharines	500 00		65 00				565 00		1,300 00				156 00		1,456 00	
Stanley	1,300 00		160 00				1,460 00		2,850 00				767 00		3,617 00	
Stratford	3,050 00		250 00				3,294 00		2,850 00				1,564 00		4,414 00	
Sault Ste. Marie	28,000 00		494 00				28,494 00		25,750 00			2,090 00			27,840 00	
Toronto	400 00		107 00				507 00		400 00				102 00		502 00	
Trenton	1,350 00		139 00				1,489 00		1,350 00				161 00		1,511 00	
Wallaceburg	1,850 00		45 00				1,895 00		1,850 00				43 00		1,893 00	
Whitby	7,378 00		410 00				7,788 00		6,700 00				420 00		7,120 00	
Windsor	850 00		25 00				875 00		850 00				37 00		887 00	
Woodstock	151,583 00		819 00		12,084 00		164,426 00		149,005 00		2,090 00		13,627 00		164,722 00	

<i>(b) Québec.</i>									
Clarenceville	500 00	80 00	580 00	500 00	80 00	580 00	500 00	80 00	580 00
Coaticook	4,300 00	245 00	4,545 00	4,580 00	245 00	4,825 00	4,580 00	245 00	4,825 00
Dundee	2,680 00	320 00	3,000 00	2,680 00	320 00	3,000 00	2,680 00	350 00	3,030 00
Freleighsburg	850 00	85 00	935 00	850 00	85 00	935 00	850 00	85 00	935 00
Gaspé	3,700 00	275 00	4,115 00	3,700 00	275 00	4,115 00	3,700 00	457 00	4,157 00
Hemmingford	1,980 00	80 00	2,060 00	1,980 00	80 00	2,060 00	1,980 00	214 00	2,194 00
Laçolle	900 00	60 00	960 00	900 00	60 00	960 00	900 00	56 00	956 00
Isles de la Madeleine	1,100 00	138 00	1,278 00	1,100 00	138 00	1,278 00	1,100 00	262 00	1,362 00
Montréal	44,941 25	6,000 00	81,241 25	46,770 00	32,000 00	78,770 00	46,770 00	7,500 00	86,270 00
New Carlisle	2,500 00	388 00	2,888 00	2,500 00	388 00	2,888 00	2,500 00	450 00	2,950 00
Philipsburg	600 00	50 00	650 00	600 00	50 00	650 00	600 00	54 00	654 00
Pottou	500 00	82 00	582 00	500 00	82 00	582 00	500 00	83 00	583 00
Québec	33,600 00	6,000 00	50,000 00	32,034 00	5,000 00	49,534 00	32,034 00	5,000 00	49,534 00
Kimouski	400 00	5 00	405 00	400 00	5 00	405 00	400 00	9 00	409 00
Russelltown	1,000 00	175 00	1,175 00	1,000 00	175 00	1,175 00	1,000 00	170 00	1,170 00
St. Jean	3,501 00	285 00	4,516 00	3,350 00	346 00	3,696 00	3,350 00	346 00	3,696 00
Stanstead	3,825 00	540 00	4,365 00	4,300 00	460 00	4,760 00	4,300 00	460 00	4,760 00
Sutton	800 00	85 00	885 00	800 00	85 00	885 00	800 00	82 00	882 00
Trois-Rivières	750 00	115 00	865 00	750 00	115 00	865 00	750 00	100 00	850 00
	108,427 25	15,008 00	165,145 25	109,044 00	44,500 00	160,000 00	109,044 00	16,000 00	160,544 00
<i>(c) New Brunswick.</i>									
Bathurst and outpost	2,060 00	100 00	2,160 00	2,060 00	93 00	2,153 00	2,060 00	93 00	2,153 00
New Brandon	400 00	20 00	420 00	400 00	1 00	401 00	400 00	1 00	401 00
Bay Verte	800 00	59 00	859 00	800 00	49 00	849 00	800 00	49 00	849 00
Campo Bello, and outpost.									
Grand Manan									
Caraque	740 00	60 00	800 00	740 00	25 00	765 00	740 00	25 00	765 00
Chatham	2,940 00	160 00	3,350 00	3,100 00	145 00	3,245 00	3,100 00	145 00	3,245 00
Dalhousie, and outpost.	1,920 00	120 00	2,040 00	2,320 00	68 00	2,388 00	2,320 00	68 00	2,388 00
Campbellton									
Dorchester, and outpost.	1,100 00	10 00	1,110 00	1,100 00	3 00	1,103 00	1,100 00	3 00	1,103 00
Rockland									
Fredericton	2,570 00	310 00	2,880 00	2,450 00	252 00	2,702 00	2,450 00	252 00	2,702 00
Hillsborough, and outpost.	1,200 00	5 00	1,205 00	1,200 00		1,200 00	1,200 00		1,200 00
Harvey									
Moncton	1,900 00	75 00	1,275 00	1,200 00	66 00	1,266 00	1,200 00	66 00	1,266 00
Newcastle	1,900 00	120 00	2,020 00	1,900 00	118 00	2,018 00	1,900 00	118 00	2,018 00
Richibucto, and outpost.	2,360 00	135 00	2,495 00	2,400 00	85 00	2,485 00	2,400 00	85 00	2,485 00
Buctouche									
Richmond Station	1,100 00	55 00	1,155 00	1,000 00	66 00	1,066 00	1,000 00	66 00	1,066 00
Sackville, and outpost	1,000 00	65 00	1,065 00	1,100 00	77 00	1,177 00	1,100 00	77 00	1,177 00
North Joggins									
Shediac	1,060 00	80 00	1,140 00	1,060 00	72 00	1,132 00	1,060 00	72 00	1,132 00
Shippegan	860 00	5 00	865 00	860 00		860 00	860 00		860 00
	23,210 00	1,379 00	24,839 00	23,690 00	1,115 00	24,805 00	23,690 00	1,115 00	24,805 00
<i>Carried forward.</i>									





COLLECTIONS OF REVENUES.—Continued.

XXI.—CUSTOMS.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

PORTS.	Permanent Salaries for 1871-72.	Daily Wages, 1871-72.	Office Rents, 1871-72.	Total 1871-72.	Permanent Salaries for 1870-71.	Daily Wages, 1870-71.	Office Rents, 1870-71.	Total 1870-71.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Nova Scotia.—Continued.</i>								
<i>Brought forward.</i>	69,367 00	10,600 00	5,195 00	85,162 25	54,850 00	23,422 00	2,333 00	80,605 00
Main à Dieu.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Glace Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weymouth and outports.....	1,260 00	.....	50 00	1,310 00	1,260 00	.....	40 00	1,300 00
Beliveau's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ragged Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	400 00
Port Asadie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Gilbert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windor and outports.....	2,210 00	.....	80 00	2,290 00	2,210 00	.....	69 00	2,279 00
Cheverie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hantsport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maitland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth and outports.....	3,660 00	.....	280 00	3,940 00	3,660 00	.....	263 00	3,923 00
Beaver River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabnico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tusket.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	76,497 25	10,600 00	5,605 00	92,702 25	62,380 00	23,422 00	2,705 00	88,507 00

1870-71.	—	1871-72.	1870-71.
3	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>(c) Salaries and Contingencies of Inspectors of Ports.</i></p> <p>Inspectors of Ports, at \$2,000 each .....</p> <p>Special services and Contingencies .....</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">\$ cts.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">6,000 00</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><del>3,750 00</del></p> <p style="text-align: right;">9,750 00</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">\$ cts.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">6,000 00</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><del>4,000 00</del></p> <p style="text-align: right;">10,000 00</p>

## COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—Continued.

## XXII.—INLAND REVENUE.

Estimate of amount for which votes are required.....\$147,400 00.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1871-72.	Voted for 1870-71.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Salaries of Outside Officers and Inspectors of Excise .....	(a) 111,000 00	104,100 00
2	Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, postage, furniture, &c.....	(b) 28,500 00	28,100 00
3	Preventive Service.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
4	To provide for additions to the Outside Service of the Excise Department as may be found necessary.....	4,900 00	5,600 00
		147,400 00	140,800 00

## DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		(a) SALARIES OF OUTSIDE OFFICERS, &c.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		1. Province of Ontario.		
		Inland Revenue Divisions of—		
1	1	Algoma .....	400 00	400 00
4	4	Belleville.....	2,800 00	2,800 00
3	3	Coburg.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
2	2	Collingwood .....	900 00	900 00
1	1	Cornwall.....	500 00	500 00
5	5	Goderich.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
12	12	Guelph.....	7,800 00	7,600 00
8	8	Hamilton.....	5,100 00	5,100 00
3	4	Kingston.....	3,000 00	2,500 00
8	8	London.....	5,400 00	5,300 00
3	3	Ottawa.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
5	6	Paris.....	4,300 00	3,800 00
2	2	Perth.....	900 00	900 00
2	2	Peterboro'.....	900 00	900 00
4	5	Prescott.....	3,000 00	2,800 00
3	3	St. Catharines.....	2,600 00	2,600 00
3	4	Sarnia.....	3,300 00	3,300 00
14	16	Toronto.....	11,100 00	10,900 00
7	8	Windsor.....	5,300 00	4,900 00
90	97		64,700 00	62,600 00
		2. Province of Quebec.		
		Inland Revenue Divisions of—		
17	17	Montreal.....	11,400 00	10,300 00
1	1	Beauharnois.....	400 00	400 00
1	1	St. John's.....	400 00	400 00
2	2	Terrebonne.....	800 00	800 00
21	21	Carried forward.....	13,000 00	11,900 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—*Continued.*XXII.—INLAND REVENUE.—*Continued.*DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—*Concluded.*

NUMBERS.			1871-72.	1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.			
		(a) SALARIES OF OUTSIDE OFFICERS, &c.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		2. Province of Quebec.— <i>Continued.</i>		
		Brought forward.....	13,000 00	11,900 00
		Inland Revenue Divisions of—		
2	2	St. Hyacinthe.....	800 00	800 00
2	2	Sherbrooke.....	800 00	800 00
1	1	Three Rivers.....	400 00	400 00
	1	Magdalen Islands.....	300 00	.....
9	9	Quebec.....	5,600 00	5,600 00
35	36		20,900 00	19,500 00
		3. Province of New Brunswick.		
3	5	St. John.....	3,600 00	3,000 00
1	1	St. Stephen.....	400 00	500 00
	1	St. Andrews.....	300 00	.....
1	1	Miramichi.....	800 00	800 00
5	8		5,100 00	4,300 00
		4. Province of Nova Scotia.		
1	1	Yarmouth.....	500 00	500 00
4	5	Halifax.....	3,600 00	3,000 00
2	2	Pictou.....	1,300 00	1,300 00
1	1	Cape Breton.....	500 00	500 00
8	9		5,900 00	5,300 00
		5. Province of Manitoba.		
		To meet probable requirements.....	1,000 00	.....
		6. Salaries of Inspectors.		
7	8	Districts of London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba.....	12,200 00	11,200 00
1	1	Assistant Inspector of Distilleries.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
8	9		13,400 00	12,400 00

## (a) SUMMARY.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1. Salaries of Outside Officers, Province of Ontario.....	64,700 00	62,600 00
2. do do do do Quebec.....	20,900 00	19,500 00
3. do do do do New Brunswick.....	5,100 00	4,300 00
4. do do do do Nova Scotia.....	5,900 00	5,300 00
5. do do do do Manitoba.....	1,000 00	.....
6. do Inspectors.....	13,400 00	12,400 00
	111,000 00	104,100 00

	1871-72.	1870-71.
(b) TRAVELLING EXPENSES, &c.		
Outside Officers.....	\$20,000 00	20,100 00
Inspectors.....	8,500 00	8,000 00
	28,500 00	28,100 00



COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—*Continued.*

## XXIII.—POST OFFICE.

AMOUNT to be voted (A).....\$858,000 00

No. of Vote.	—	1871-72.	1870-71.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH A VOTE OF PARLIAMENT IS REQUIRED.		
	<i>Ontario and Quebec Mail Services:—</i>		
1	Grand Trunk Railway .....	167,000 00	167,000 00
	Great Western Railway .....	45,000 00	45,000 00
	Other Railways .....	50,000 00	40,000 00
	Steamboat Service .....	40,000 00	40,000 00
	Ocean Mail Service .....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Military and Naval Postage refunds .....	3,000 00	6,000 00
	Salaries of Outside Services: Inspectors, Railway Clerks, &c. ....	100,000 00	100,000 00
	Payments for ordinary Mail Contract Service .....	230,000 00	221,000 00
	Miscellaneous .....	30,000 00	30,000 00
	On Account Money Order Branch .....	3,000 00	4,000 00
	*Post Office Savings' Bank .....	5,000 00	.....
	<i>Nova Scotia Mail Service</i> .....	90,000 00	85,000 00
	<i>New Brunswick Mail Service</i> .....	75,000 00	80,000 00
	<i>Manitoba Mail Service</i> .....	10,000 00	.....
		858,000 00	828,000 00

\* Included in the Estimates of 1870-71, in Miscellaneous.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.—*Continued.*

## XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Amount to be voted (A).....\$899,042 00.

No. of Vote.	Details.	1871-72.	1870-71.
	(A) ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH VOTES OF PARLIAMENT ARE REQUIRED.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Maintenance and Repairs:—</i>		
1	Ontario and Quebec .....	(a) 355,800 00	386,400 00
2	Nova Scotia Railways .....	(b) 339,000 00	320,000 00
3	European and North American Railway and Eastern Extension Working Expenses .....	165,000 00	167,500 00
4	Salaries and Contingencies of Canal Officers .....	(c) 27,070 00	27,530 00
5	Collection of Slide and Boom Dues .....	(d) 12,172 00	12,172 00
		899,042 00	913,602 00

## DETAILS compared with 1870-71.

		1871-72.	1870-71'
(a) ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ordinary Repairs .....		185,000 00	185,000 00
Maintenance, Salaries of Staff, &c. ....		155,000 00	155,000 00
<i>Welland Canal—</i>			
Repairs to Port Maitland Terminus .....			15,000 00
Excavation, Port Dalhousie .....			10,000 00
<i>Cornwall Canal—</i>			
Renewing superstructure of Piers (Re-vote) .....	3,800 00	6,900 00	
Re-building Superintendent's House do .....	2,000 00	5,800 00	4,000 00
<i>Rideau Canal—</i>			
Renewing and enlarging Bulk Head .....			10,500 00
<i>Chambly Canal—</i>			
Re-building Lock Walls .....		10,000 00	
		355,800 00	386,400 00
(b) NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.			
Working Expenses .....		284,000 00	284,000 00
Re-laying of Track, &c. ....		51,000 00	28,750 00
Renewal of Cars .....		4,000 00	7,250 00
		339,000 00	320,000 00

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—Continued.

XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued.

DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

Numbers.			Salaries.	Contingencies and Office Rent.	Total, 1871-72.	Salaries.	Contingencies and Office Rent.	Total, 1870-71.
1870-71.	1871-72.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		(c) SALARIES & CONTINGENCIES OF CANAL OFFICERS.						
		<i>Welland Canal—</i>						
4	4	Port Colborne .....	2,800 00	150 00	2,950 00	2,800 00	154 00	2,954 00
1	1	Port Maitland .....	500 00	125 00	625 00	500 00	125 00	625 00
1	1	Dunville .....	750 00	40 00	790 00	750 00	40 00	790 00
1	1	Port Robinson .....	720 00	22 00	742 00	720 00	22 00	742 00
2	2	St. Catharines .....	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	400 00
1	1	Port Dalhousie .....	1,000 00	100 00	1,100 00	1,000 00	105 00	1,105 00
		<i>St. Lawrence Canals—</i>						
7	6	Montreal .....	6,180 00	1,800 00	7,980 00	6,780 00	1,850 00	8,630 00
2	2	Lachine .....	1,700 00	89 00	1,789 00	1,700 00	90 00	1,790 00
1	1	Beauharnois .....	750 00	18 00	768 00	750 00	18 00	768 00
2	2	Edwardsburgh .....	1,150 00	54 00	1,204 00	1,150 00	54 00	1,204 00
1	1	Cornwall .....	600 00	45 00	645 00	600 00	45 00	645 00
		<i>Chambly &amp; Richelieu Canal—</i>						
2	2	Chambly .....	1,400 00	26 00	1,426 00	1,400 00	26 00	1,426 00
1	1	St. John .....	720 00	3 00	723 00	720 00	3 00	723 00
1	1	St. Our's Lock .....	400 00	4 00	404 00	400 00	4 00	404 00
		<i>Burlington Bay—</i>						
2	3	Hamilton .....	500 00	35 00	535 00	300 00	35 00	335 00
		<i>St. Anne's Lock—</i>						
1	1	St. Anne's .....	700 00	25 00	725 00	700 00	25 00	725 00
		<i>Ottawa and Rideau Canals—</i>						
1	1	Carillon .....	400 00	30 00	430 00	400 00	30 00	430 00
1	1	Grenville .....	400 00	26 00	426 00	400 00	26 00	426 00
1	1	Ottawa .....	600 00	74 00	674 00	600 00	74 00	674 00
1	1	Smith's Falls .....	400 00	10 00	410 00	400 00	10 00	410 00
1	1	Kingston Mills .....	400 00	24 00	424 00	400 00	24 00	424 00
			22,470 00	2,700 00	25,170 00	22,870 00	2,760 00	25,630 00
1	1	Inspector .....	1,400 00	500 00	1,900 00	1,400 00	500 00	1,900 00
36	36	Totals .....	23,870 00	3,200 00	27,070 00	24,270 00	3,260 00	27,530 00

## COLLECTION OF REVENUES.—Continued.

## XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.—Continued.

## DETAILS compared with 1870-71.—Continued.

1870-71.	1871-72.		1871-72.	1870-71.
		(d) COLLECTION OF SLIDE AND BOOM DUES.		
		<i>Ottawa Agency.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	1	Crown Timber Agent .....	1,840 00	1,840 00
1	1	Assistant .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
4	4	Clerks, at \$700, \$550, and two at \$600 .....	2,450 00	2,450 00
2	2	Timber Counter and Boatman .....	928 00	928 00
		Rent, Fuel, Postage, Stationery, &c .....	940 00	940 00
		Travelling expenses, &c., &c. ....	284 00	284 00
			7,642 00	7,642 00
		<i>Quebec Agency.</i>		
1	1	Agent .....	1,800 00	1,800 00
1	1	Assistant .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1	1	Clerk .....	800 00	800 00
		Allowances for contingencies .....	300 00	300 00
			4,100 00	4,100 00
		<i>St. Maurice Agency.</i>		
1	1	Agent .....	200 00	200 00
1	1	Timber Counter .....	130 00	130 00
		Contingencies .....	100 00	100 00
13	13		430 00	430 00
		Total .....	12,172 00	12,172 00

XXV.—MINOR REVENUES.

	1871-72.	Voted for 1870-71.
Estimate of Amount for which a vote is required.....	\$ cts. 10,000 00	\$ cts. 10,000 00

XXVI.—SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES.

Amount of Subsidies authorized by Statute.....\$2,552,130 10

SUBSIDIES.	1871-72.	1870-71.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario and Quebec.....	1,730,288 00	1,830,828 84
Nova Scotia.....	440,000 00	451,895 83
New Brunswick.....	314,637 60	314,637 60
Manitoba.....	67,204 50	.....
	2,552,130 10	2,597,362 27

# SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1871.

No.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS. <i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Penitentiary, near Montreal .....	120,000 00	
2	Surveys and Inspections .....	10,000 00	
3	Rebuilding East Pier, Port Dalhousie, Welland Canal (Re-vote) (the unexpended balance to be carried forward to the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872) .....	13,400 00	
4	Mabou Harbor (to be extended to 30th June, 1872, as in the above vote)...	12,000 00	
5	Lighthouse, Cape Jourimain .....	500 00	
6	Removal of Snow, Public Buildings, Ottawa .....	2,000 00	
7	Rent, Custom House Buildings, St. John, N.B. ....	3,150 00	
8	Dredge Vessel, New Brunswick .....	2,500 00	
			163,550 00
	<b>CIVIL GOVERNMENT.</b>		
1	To pay Four Civil Servants of the Military Branch, Department of Militia and Defence, the increases which would have accrued under the old Civil Service Act, for the year 1867-68. ....	160 00	
2	To pay Clerk in Paymaster's Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to 30th November, 1870, at \$800, Canadian currency, per annum .....	333 33	
			493 33
	<b>LEGISLATION.</b>		
1	To pay the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company, for balance due to them for the Extra train run on that road during the last Session of Parliament. ....		799 98
	<b>ARTS, AGRICULTURE, AND STATISTICS.</b>		
1	To meet expenses in connection with the taking of the Census, in anticipation of the Vote for 1871-72, the unexpended balance to be carried forward. ....		100,000 00
	<b>OCEAN AND RIVER STEAM SERVICE.</b>		
1	To pay amount required for repairs and outfit of steamers <i>Napoleon</i> and <i>Druid</i> .....	7,600 00	
2	Maintenance of Dominion Steamers, occasioned while doing Marine Police Duty .....	12,000 00	
			19,600 00
	<b>MILITIA.</b>		
	<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
1	Barrack Accommodation, to meet the probable estimate of repairs, &c., of buildings vacated by Imperial troops .....	12,000 00	
2	Pay, Maintenance, and Equipment of two batteries of Garrison Artillery, from 1st May to 30th June, 1871 .....	12,500 00	
3	To reimburse the Imperial Government for Stores supplied to Nova Scotia by Imperial Government before Confederation, £135 13s. 11d. sterling ..	660 38	
			25,100 36
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....		309,603 69

Supplementary Estimates for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1871.—*Continued.*

No.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....			309,603	69
<b>LIGHTHOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.</b>					
<i>Quebec.</i>					
1	Keeper's Dwelling and Buildings in connection with Fog Whistle, South Point, Anticosti.....	\$3,000	00		
	Erecting Oil Stores, &c., at Lighthouses, and other requirements, and outfit for the completion of Light Ship, &c.....	9,500	00		
	Maintenance of New Lights, for year ending 30th June, 1871 ...	6,180	00		
				18,680	00
<i>Above Montreal.</i>					
2	Maintenance of New Lights, for year ending 30th June, 1871.....			800	00
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>					
3	Buildings, &c., for Fog Whistle, Cranberry Island.....			1,500	00
<i>New Brunswick.</i>					
4	To complete Light at Cox's Point, Grand Lake; Beacon Block, St. Andrews; Beacons at Fox's Island; and Observatory at St. John.....			1,850	00
					22,830 00
<b>FISHERIES.</b>					
1	To cover expenditure required for Fishery Services, as under:—				
	Ontario.....	\$ 500	00		
	New Brunswick.....	2,000	00		
	Nova Scotia.....	3,000	00		
				5,500	00
2	Additional for the protection of the Fisheries (Marine Police), to 30th June, 1871, in advance of the Vote for 1871-72.....			16,000	00
					21,500 00
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>					
1	To pay Dame Angelique Leduc, widow of the late J. Bte. Normand, for damages to certain property held by her, occasioned by the construction of the dam at the head of the Beauharnois Canal.....			187	00
2	To pay the representatives of the late Mrs. T. D. McGee, the equivalent to one year's pension formerly paid to her.....			1,200	00
3	To pay the widow of the late Henry Traill, formerly a guard of the Kingston Penitentiary, who was murdered, whilst in execution of his duties, by two convicts, Smith and Mann.....			1,000	00
4	To pay Mrs. Moylan, widow of the late G. T. Moylan, Railway Mail Clerk, who died from injuries received from a fall from a Post Office car on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Grafton and Cobourg, whilst in execution of his duties.....			600	00
5	To pay balance of expenses of the Civil Service Commission.....			3,269	53
6	To pay the family of the late Captain O'Brien, of the Schooner <i>Ocean Traveller</i> , lost in October last, whilst on the Sable Island Humane Establishment Service.....			600	00
7	To pay the families of the crew of the <i>Ocean Traveller</i> .....			1,000	00
8	To reimburse Messrs. Gibbons, Burchill, & Connell, of Sydney, Cape Breton, expenses incurred by them in procuring medical aid for three men employed in the month of December, 1869, in carrying supplies to Flint Island Lighthouse, but who were carried out to sea, and suffered exposure for nine days.....			350	00
9	To pay the three men mentioned in the above vote, two of whom were so severely frost-bitten that their limbs had to be amputated, and who are consequently cripples for life.....			600	00
				8,806	53
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....				353,933 69

Supplementary Estimates for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1871.—*Concluded.*

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		8,806	63	353,933	69
No.	MISCELLANEOUS.— <i>Continued.</i>				
10	To pay the Customs' Department amount paid by the Collector, Halifax, Nova Scotia, for boatmen's services in connection with the Board of Health, Halifax, for half year ended 31st December, 1867.....	1,104	00		
11	To pay the estimated cost of removing depreciated coin in the Province of Nova Scotia (the unexpended balance of the vote to be carried forward to 1871-72).....	40,000	00		
12	To provide for compensation to sufferers by the Insurrection in Rupert's Land in 1869-70, claims for loss of property, or for imprisonment, or for forced emigration from the Territory, to be proved before the Recorder of Manitoba, or any Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Governor, and afterwards referred to the Treasury Board, and approved by Order in Council (the unexpended balance to be held over till 1871-72).....	40,000	00		
13	To pay Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, refund of duties paid by them on Whiskey shipped to Halifax prior to Confederation, but which remained in bond until after the Union.....	2,309	34		
14	To pay costs and damages awarded by Sheriff's Jury in the case of Kinnear Bros. v. Robinson, Collector of Customs, St. John, N.B.....	8,436	41		
15	To pay the estimated expenses of the Canal Commission.....	10,000	00		
16	To pay amount further required in connection with the North West Territories.....	200,000	00		
				310,656	28
COLLECTION OF REVENUES.					
<i>Customs.</i>					
1	To pay the contingencies of the Port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868.....	2,032	58		
2	To pay the salaries of Preventive Officers and expenses at Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, for the three years 1867-68, 1868-69, 1869-70.....	661	16		
3	To pay the salary of the Seizing Officer, Canada Creek, Port of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1871, at \$40 per annum.....	160	00		
4	To pay the salary of the Preventive Officer, Tusket Wedge, Nova Scotia, for 1868-69 and 1869-70, at \$60 per annum.....	120	00		
				2,973	74
<i>Inland Revenue.</i>					
1	To pay the cost of standard weights and measures, and other expenses consequent on assimilation of weights and measures (the unexpended balance to be carried forward to the fiscal year 1871-72).....	50,000	00		
2	To pay Collectors' Allowances, N.S. and N.B., on duties collected by them, estimated at.....	2,700	00		
				52,700	00
<i>Post Office.</i>					
1	To pay for mail service in the Province of Manitoba, and for payment to the United States' Post Office of transit rates for the conveyance of closed mails to and from Manitoba.....			6,000	00
<i>Public Works.</i>					
1	European and North American Railway Extension, working expenses.....	8,000	00		
2	Maintenance, Salaries of Staff, &c., for the month of June, 1871.....	15,000	00		
				23,000	00
SURVEYS IN MANITOBA.					
1	To meet the expenses of the above service for the current year (the balance to be carried forward to 1871-72).....			100,000	00
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS. (Chargeable to Capital.)					
	Survey and location of Pacific Railway (balance unexpended to be carried on to 1871-72).....			250,000	00
	Total Supplementary Estimate, 1870-71.....			1,099,263	71



# SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1872.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>						
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>						
1	Towards the construction of a new Post Office, Montreal.....		40,000	00		
2	Towards raising the banks of the Welland Canal.....		200,000	00		
3	Towards enlargement of Grenville Canal Locks.....		150,000	00		
4	Towards improving channel of River St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal.....		100,000	00		
5	Completion of survey of Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....		10,000	00		
					500,000	00
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>						
1	Bridge over the Rideau Canal, at Wellington Village (the local authorities furnishing an equal amount).....		6,000	00		
<i>(Public Buildings.)</i>						
2*	New Post Office, Montreal, cost of site.....		150,000	00		
3	Toronto, Quebec, and London Post Offices (re-vote).....		120,000	00		
4	Toronto and Kingston Immigrant Sheds.....		5,500	00		
5	Public Buildings generally.....		20,000	00		
6	Removal of snow, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....		2,000	00		
<i>Harbors and Piers.</i>						
7	Harbor of Refuge, Liverpool, N. S., estimated cost \$80,000.....	25,000	00			
	Quaco, N. B., Harbor of Refuge.....	13,500	00			
	Pier, Maitland, Shubiniecadie River, N. S. (Local authorities furnishing \$3,000 00).....	3,000	00			
	Margaretville, N. S., repairs of pier.....	1,650	00			
	Digby, N. S., completion and repairs of pier.....	1,650	00			
	Port Hood, Cape Breton, repairs of pier.....	1,650	00			
	MacNair's Cove, Harbor.....	11,000	00			
	Arisaig, repairs to pier.....	2,200	00			
	Amherst Harbor (Magdalen Islands).....	2,500	00			
	Cap de Chatte.....	800	00			
	Rivière du loup en haut (Local Authorities furnishing an equal amount).....	4,000	00			
	Fresquille Harbor, Lake Ontario.....	10,000	00			
				76,950	00	
					330,450	00
<b>LEGISLATION.</b>						
1	To pay costs of Maps for Railway Committee.....				1,250	00
<b>ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.</b>						
1	To meet possible amount required for the Census beyond the limits of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.....				50,000	00
	Carried forward.....				931,700	00

\* Present site estimated to realize \$100,000.

## Supplementary Estimates for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1872.—Continued.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....					931,700	00
<b>IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.</b>						
Towards obtaining and disseminating information, and meeting other requirements of Immigration Agencies.....					7,500	00
<b>PENITENTIARIES.</b>						
1 To meet expenses for organising and maintaining Montreal Penitentiary.....					14,000	00
<b>LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.</b>						
1 Construction (details annexed).....					20,950	00
<i>Quebec.</i>						
New Light at Coteau Landing.....	150	00				
Lights, near and at Saguenay.....	1,000	00				
Carleton Port, Baie de Chaleur, Cape D'Espoir, County Gaspé.....	2,000	00				
				3,150	00	
<i>Ontario.</i>						
„ Salmon Point, Lake Ontario.....				1,000	00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
Light at Alnwick.....	800	00				
Houses for light keepers at Portage and Fox Islands.....	1,000	00				
				1,800	00	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>						
Light at Mahone Bay.....	600	00				
„ Chebucto Head.....	2,000	00				
Fog whistle, St. Paul's Island.....	6,000	00				
Beacon light, Sydney Harbor.....	800	00				
Buoys off Nova Scotia Coast.....	600	00				
Steam fog whistle, Briars' Island.....	5,000	00				
				15,000	00	
				20,950	00	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>						
1 To pay expenses connected with organising and carrying on Government in British Columbia (in addition to revenue received therein).....				125,000	00	
2 To pay one half of the cost of surveying boundary line between Ontario and the North West Territories.....				15,000	00	
3 Cost of printing Proclamations and Orders in Council to carry out laws.....				5,000	00	
					145,000	00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....					1,119,150	00

Supplementary Estimates for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1872.—*Concluded.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....					1,119,150	00
<b>COLLECTION OF REVENUES.</b>						
<i>Inland Revenue.</i>						
1 To pay Collectors in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, allowances on duties collected by them estimated at .....					2,700	00
<i>Post Office.</i>						
1 To pay for Steamboat Mail Service on the Upper Lakes, between Collingwood and Fort William .....					12,500	00
Total supplementary estimate for 1871-72 .....					1,134,350	00

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# M E S S A G E.

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LISGAR.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons the accompanying papers relative to the proposed union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
OTTAWA, 27th February, 1871.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy.—CANADA, No. 2.)

DOWNING STREET, 3rd January, 1870.

SIR,—Governor Musgrave informs me that he has forwarded to you a copy of his Despatch of the 30th October last, No. 19, in answer to mine of the 14th August, with reference to the union of British Columbia with the Dominion.

I enclose for your information, a copy of my reply to Mr. Musgrave.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General, The Right Hon.  
Sir John Young, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

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*Earl Granville to Governor Musgrave.*

(Copy.—BRITISH COLUMBIA—No. 113.)

DOWNING STREET, 31st December, 1869.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th October last, No. 19, in answer to mine of the 14th of August, No. 84, with reference to the Union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada, a copy of which, for the reason you have stated, you thought it best at once to make public.

I approve of your having published my Despatch, and I should wish you to use your own judgment respecting the mode and time of bringing the question before your Council, and not to suppose yourself bound to bring forward any formal proposal unless you think that by so doing you will promote the acceptance of the union.

I have forwarded a copy of this Despatch to Sir John Young, for his information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor Musgrave, &c., &c., &c.

*Governor Musgrave to the Governor General.*

(Copy—No. 11.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 20th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency a copy of the Message with which I caused the Legislative Council to be opened on the 15th instant, and of a Resolution which the Government will introduce, embodying the terms on which it is recommended that this Colony should propose to join the Dominion of Canada.

2. The Resolution will be passed, as it will be pressed as a measure of the Government. This course is necessary to obtain a basis for negotiation, for without the aid of the official vote, opinion is so much divided among the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, that the result of any action on the subject would otherwise be very doubtful. The question of Union has never hitherto been brought before the community in definite form. The chief advocates are so much at variance among themselves, that I have found it desirable to reduce the proposition into some tangible shape, which exhibits the advantages which may be derived from Confederation.

3. The characteristics of this Colony are so unlike those of the Eastern Provinces, that it is necessary to adjust the proposed arrangements upon a basis different from that adopted in their cases.

The true number of the population is not known, and it includes a large number of Indians, who are to a great extent consumers. The white inhabitants are chiefly male adults of wasteful and expensive habits. The production of the Colony is very small, except of gold. The consequence is large importation of duty paying goods, yielding revenue from Customs far greater in proportion to our estimated population, than that obtained from Customs duties for the same number in any part of the Dominion.

4. It is proposed, therefore, that for the purposes of an arrangement with Canada, our population should be estimated from the amount of revenue contributed to the general fund of the Dominion, from the sources which would be transferred. On a moderate computation, the Customs and Excise Duties are estimated for this year at \$350,000. This sum is more than is raised from 120,000 of the population of Canada, the rate there being, as I am informed, \$2.75 per head. British Columbia claims accordingly to come into the Union with the privileges, as she relinquishes the revenue, of 120,000 of the population of the Dominion. This point being conceded, the rest of the financial arrangement proceeds upon the same principles which have been admitted and acted upon in the cases of the Eastern Provinces. And upon due consideration, I do not think the plan proposed will be found to be unfair.

5. The feature, to my mind, presenting the greatest difficulty in the terms, is contained in the 8th Article, relating to the construction of a railway and wagon road. But, whatever may be eventually agreed upon, or found impossible, with respect to these matters, so much importance is attached to the opening of communication, that it would not have been politic to omit this proposal in any terms now brought forward. Indeed, effective means of communication through British Territory must sooner or later be found to be essential to any real connection of this Province with the Dominion, and, perhaps, it is as well at once to confront this difficulty.

6. In some of the other terms proposed, this Colony may be thought by your Government to ask too much. But they must be prepared to be liberal, if they desire the Union.

Great local importance is attached to such a matter as the Graving Dock, at Esquimalt, which go far to obtain the suffrages of the commercial community of Victoria. The Imperial Government lately expressed readiness to aid in procuring the accomplishment of such a work. And the stipulations required touching the Penitentiary, Marine Hospital, and Lunatic Asylum, will be regarded here as strong inducements. It will be necessary, if Union is to be real and entered upon cordially, that present visible advantage and local improvement should spring from the measure.

7. I believe that assent to the scheme submitted will be given cheerfully by a large majority of the community. The public generally have received it with much satisfaction. But it is doubtful whether any important modification would obtain acquiescence. I propose, however, that a delegation from the Council should proceed to Ottawa, after the termination of the session, for the purpose of discussing the subject with your Government, and it is not impossible that I may be able to confer with you personally, as I have asked for leave to go to New York in the early summer, on private affairs, and if it should be desirable I could visit Ottawa at that time.

8. I should add, that the Financial Statement which accompanied the Resolution has been made up from the actual figures of our estimates for the current year, for the purpose of illustrating the effect of the arrangement. With the exception of the terms relating to the Railway and Wagon Road, the agreement proposed does not involve so much pecuniary concession as has already been made to other Provinces.

9. In Lord Granville's Despatch, No. 84, of 14th August, which was communicated to Your Excellency, he mentioned the condition of the Indian tribes as among some questions upon which the constitution of British Columbia will oblige the Governor to enter personally. I have, purposely, omitted any reference to this subject in the terms proposed to the Legislative Council. Any arrangements which may be regarded as proper by Her Majesty's Government can, I think, best be settled by the Secretary of State, or by me, under his direction, with the Government of Canada. But "Indians," and "Lands reserved for Indians," form the twenty-fourth of the classes of subjects named in the 71st Section of the Union, which are expressly reserved to the Legislative authority of the Parliament of the Dominion.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,)

A. MUSGRAVE.

His Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

*Opening of the Legislative Council.*

(Message No. 1.)

VICTORIA, B. C., February 15th, 1870.

A. MUSGRAVE.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :—

An untoward accident has deprived me of the pleasure which I had anticipated from meeting you in person, on the first occasion of your assembling since I entered upon the administration of this Government. I desired the opportunity to assure you of my keen sense of the important trust which devolves upon me under the form of Constitution now prevailing in the Colony, and my earnest desire to discharge it with diligence and fidelity to the Community. I cannot delegate to others the authority and the duties which are confided to me. Complicated questions, conflicting interests, and divergent political opinions, all demand consideration, and practically upon them, in many respects, the decision must be mine. I assure you, Gentlemen, that the labor is not light, nor can I easily acquit myself of the obligations incumbent upon me. But I believe that I may rely with confidence upon your loyal assistance in the performance of my duty. I count upon your co-operation in laboring for the attainment of our common object—the promotion of the prosperity of the Community with the protection of whose interest we are charged.

Soon after my arrival I was able to visit some of the most distant parts of the Government, including the principal mining district. The observation of an impartial

stranger viewing scenes and objects new to him, is often of greater value than the careless notice of persons to whom they are more familiar. The impression which I received of the condition and prospects of the Colony was more favorable than I had been led to anticipate. To me the indications of certain progress and growth of prosperity seemed manifest. I saw with pleasure the application of science to the development of the gold mines of Cariboo. With equal satisfaction I witnessed the extending agriculture, and ascertained the success of stock raising within our own borders. Exportation of coal and lumber is increasing. While the information which I gathered went to show that the spirit of excitement and speculation, which is only too apt to be prevalent in gold producing countries, has gradually subsided, leaving in its place a healthier tone of feeling and sounder basis for commercial transactions.

Since my visit to the Mainland, recent discoveries of fresh gold fields have been reported, which, if they prove to be important, will tend to infuse new spirit into enterprise of all kinds, and will doubtless stimulate both trade and production. I have confidence in the future of British Columbia, if only her affairs are conducted with discretion; and at the base of all superstructure must lie the financial arrangements.

I shall lay before you at once the Estimates which have been prepared for the current year. The details will be explained by the officers of the Government to whose Departments the several heads of appropriation relate.

They contain few besides the usual provisions. The most important addition is a proposed subsidy of (\$4,500) Four thousand five hundred Dollars, to the Western Union Telegraph Company, to assist in the maintenance of telegraphic communication with Portland, and through Portland with the rest of the world. It was represented to me, upon evidence which I had no reason to doubt, that without this aid the communication would cease, and I have thought that under all the circumstances it may be with propriety afforded.

At the same time that application was made on this matter, the Telegraph Company offered to transfer to the Government their property in the line between Swinomish and Quesnelmouth as it stands, provided that the Government would undertake to repair, maintain, and work it. I caused careful enquiry to be made as to the probable cost to the Colony of such an undertaking, and found that it would amount to \$8,000 for this year, in excess of any receipts which can be expected. I have not thought myself justified in incurring this outlay, in view of our financial position, unless special provision can be made for it. I have not, therefore, placed it on the Estimates, but I will lay papers relating to the matter before you.

I have, however, included an appropriation of \$5,000 for the promotion of immigration, to provide for a continuation of the experiment which has been made to assist the introduction of female immigrants, and in the hope that we may be able to organize the commencement of some practical arrangement to aid the immigration of agricultural settlers. Interest is manifested in England on the subject of Emigration, and I will endeavor to use means for diffusing a knowledge of our resources.

The usual votes which you will be asked to grant are computed with strict regard to economy. They contemplate augmented expenditure for roads; but it has been found impossible to include provision for some matters, to which I would gladly give attention. I desire to avoid Supplementary Estimates so far as it is practicable to do so, and not to exceed the provision authorized by you unless forced by great emergency.

The year closed with a balance against the public at the Bank of British Columbia, amounting to \$27,000. I shall cause you to be furnished with Schedules of the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December last, which show a floating debt of large amount, for the repayment of which no fitting provision has been made. Until satisfactory arrangements are adjusted in respect of these liabilities, it behoves us to be circumspect in sanctioning fresh disbursements.

I will submit to you a Bill, to give authority for the consolidation of this debt, by the issue of fresh Debentures, at six per cent, and to provide for its liquidation by a Sinking Fund.

I am aware that the complications arising from the existence of different Supreme Courts in the two sections of our United Colony, have been the cause of much protest and discussion, you will, therefore, be glad to know that the difficulty in the way of more convenient arrangements has been removed by the promotion of the Chief Justice of Vancouver Island to another appointment. By the operation of the Ordinance, passed by you during the last Session, to regulate the Supreme Courts—to which the Queen's assent has been given—a single jurisdiction is now established for the whole Colony, which will be administered by the Chief Justice of British Columbia, with the assistance of a Puisne Judge. I know that strong representations have been made as to the importance of providing a local Court of Appeal, by the appointment of a third judge, but I think it may be well first to note the working of the present alteration in the judicial arrangements before deciding to incur the increased expense which would be necessary for that purpose. In fact, this, as well as many other questions, is to some extent dependent upon the greater one of the expediency of Union with the Dominion of Canada which it is my duty to bring before you.

The Community is already acquainted with the Despatch which I have recently received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject; and the careful consideration of it cannot longer be deferred with courtesy to Her Majesty's Government, or advantage to the Colony. I commend it to your earnest thought. For my own part, I am convinced that on certain terms, which I believe it would not be difficult to arrange, this Colony may derive substantial benefit from such an Union. But the only manner in which it can be ascertained whether Canada will agree to such arrangements as will suit us, is to propose such as we would be ready to accept. With the assistance of my Council, I have prepared a scheme which I shall cause to be laid before you. Resolutions framed upon that basis will enable me to communicate with the Government of Canada, and ascertain whether they will be willing to accede to our propositions.

While the views of Her Majesty's Government have been clearly and forcibly expressed upon this question, I am sure there is no desire to urge the Union, except in accordance with its general acceptance by British subjects in the Colony. I do not, therefore, propose that any terms agreed upon by the Government of Canada should be finally accepted, until ratified by the general verdict of the Community, so far as that can be ascertained through another Council, of which the unofficial members shall have been re-elected.

The form of the local Constitution must be to some extent modified in Confederation with the other Provinces; and even in anticipation of that event, I think that an enlarged application of the principle of Representative Government to the composition of your Honorable House would be expedient. I have already, by Her Majesty's permission, re-constituted the Executive Council by the addition of two unofficial members, representing populous districts, from whose advice I receive valuable assistance. I shall go further in the same direction, and on the same principle. I shall ask for authority so to re-constitute the Legislative Council, as to allow the majority of its members to be formally returned for Electoral Districts. And to a Council so re-constructed, I should look for a final decision upon any terms to which the Government of Canada may express readiness to agree. Further than this, I frankly admit that I do not think it would be wise to go. I have had experience of several forms of Colonial Government, and I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that the form commonly called "Responsible Government," would not be found at present suited to a community so young and so constituted as this. It is not known in any of the neighbouring States or Territories. Experience has shown that the system is expensive in its results, and its operation is not successful except in more advanced communities, with population of more homogeneous character than ours. But it will, of course, after Union, be open to the Local Legislature, with the concurrence of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to adopt what modification it shall choose of the existing Constitution. I have declared my opinion to you with candor. I think that you will appreciate my motive. I wish to aid only in what I believe will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the Colony.



I am glad to communicate to you that I have been acquainted, by Lord Granville, with the readiness of the Government of the United States to enter into a postal convention with British Columbia, which will be much more convenient to both parties concerned than the existing arrangements. It is proposed that the single rate of International postage on letters exchanged in either direction, shall be six cents, if paid in advance, and ten cents if unpaid, and that each office should retain all postage collected. This understanding will effect much simplification of the present Postal Regulations, and I have proposed that it shall come into operation at the beginning of the next Quarter of the year.

Nearly all the Ordinances assented to by my predecessor, during last Session, have received Her Majesty's sanction.

The Bill to incorporate the Members of St. Andrew's Church has, however, been disallowed, with the concurrence of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, to whom the measure was referred by the Secretary of State. And I have not yet received Her Majesty's decision upon the School Ordinance.

I shall lay before you a Despatch, with its enclosures, from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Drawbacks Ordinance of 1869. Pending your consideration of the information afforded by the Board of Trade and Commissioners of Customs, assent to this Bill is withheld. The operation of the Savings Bank Ordinance appears up to this time to be satisfactory. Some amendments may hereafter be required to facilitate the working of the law, but so little time has been afforded for observing its effect, that it seems unnecessary as yet to modify its provisions.

So many subjects of public interest are more or less affected by the larger question of the expediency of Union with the Dominion, that some can scarcely be dealt with advantageously until consideration has been afforded to that proposed measure. Among these is the propriety of altering the Tariff. My predecessor referred this question for the consideration of a Commission appointed for the purpose. The Members have not agreed in opinion as to the course to be pursued. Under such circumstances, I think that it would be undesirable to make any changes at present. It has been found from experience in other places of Commercial importance, that frequent alterations in the Tariff are injurious to trade.

Certain Bills will, however, be submitted to you, chiefly having for their object the consolidation and assimilation of the Laws now in force in the two sections of the Colony relating to land, and the registration of titles.

You have before you, Gentlemen, most important subjects for your deliberation, and I will not detain you longer from the discharge of your duties.

I fervently hope that the Blessing of the Almighty Ruler of events may attend our labors, and direct our efforts for the good of the people of this community, and crown them with results promoting peace, justice, and prosperity.

Government House, 15th February, 1870.

*Proposed Terms of Confederation with the Dominion of Canada, arranged by the Governor of British Columbia in Council.*

*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the Colony of British Columbia should be Confederated with Canada, on the following Terms and Conditions, that is to say:—

1. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of Union.

2. The population of British Columbia shall for the purpose of financial arrangements be estimated at 120,000. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date

of Union and the proportion of the Public Debt of Canada for 120,000 of the population of Canada at the time of Union.

3. The following sums shall be annually paid by Canada to British Columbia for the support of the Local Government and Legislature, to wit :—

An Annual Grant of \$35,000, and a further sum equal to 80 cents a head per annum of the population ; both payable half-yearly in advance, the population of British Columbia being estimated as aforesaid at 120,000. Such grant equal to 80 cents a head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, when such may be shewn, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain.

4. The Dominion shall guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on such sum, not exceeding £100,000, as may be required for the construction of a first class Graving Dock at Esquimaux.

5. In addition to the other provisions of this resolution, Canada shall assume and defray the charges of the following Services :—

- a. Salary and Allowances of the Lieutenant Governor ;
- b. Salaries and allowances of the Judges and Officers of the Supreme Court and of County Courts ;
- c. The charges in respect of the Department of Customs ;
- d. The Postal Department ;
- e. Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, and Lightship, and such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the Services which by "The British North America Act, 1867," appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's servants in the Colony, whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada.

7. The Dominion Government shall supply an efficient and regularly fortnightly Steam Communication between Victoria and San Francisco by steamers adapted and giving facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

8. Inasmuch as no real Union can subsist between this Colony and Canada without the speedy establishment of communication across the Rocky Mountains by Coach Road and Railway, the Dominion shall within three years from the date of Union, construct and open for traffic such Coach Road from some point on the line of the Main Trunk Road of this Colony to Fort Garry, of similar character to the said Main Trunk Road ; and shall further engage to use all means in her power to complete such Railway communication at the earliest practicable date, and that Surveys to determine the proper line for such Railway shall be at once commenced ; and that a sum of not less than One Million Dollars shall be expended in every year, from and after three years from the date of Union, in actually constructing the initial sections of such Railway from the Seaboard of British Columbia, to connect with the Railway system of Canada.

9. The Dominion shall erect and maintain, at Victoria, a Marine Hospital, and a Lunatic Asylum, either attached to the Hospital or separate, as may be considered most convenient.

The Dominion shall also erect and maintain a Penitentiary, or other Principal Prison, at such place in the Colony as she may consider most suitable for that purpose.

10. Efficient Coast Mail Steam Service, in connection with the Port Office, shall be established and maintained by the Government of the Dominion, between Victoria and New Westminster, Nanaimo, and such other places as may require such Services.

11. Whatever encouragement, advantages, and protection are afforded by the Dominion Government to the Fisheries of any of its Provinces, shall be extended in similar proportion to British Columbia, according to its requirements for the time being.

12. British Columbia shall participate, in fair proportion, in any measures which may be adopted, and Funds which may be appropriated by the Dominion for the encouragement of Immigration.

13. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by Four Members, and by Eight Members in the House of Commons, until the year 18 , and thereafter the Representation in the Senate and the House of Commons shall be increased, subject to the provisions of "The British North America Act," 1867.

14. The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty by Order in Council (on an Address to that effect, in terms of the 146th Section of "The British North America Act, 1867,") may direct; and British Columbia may, in such Address, specify the Districts, Counties, or Divisions, if any, for which any of the Four Senators to whom the Colony shall be entitled shall be named—the Electoral Districts for which—and the time within which the first Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

15. The Constitution of the Executive authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," continue as existing at the time of Union, until altered under the authority of the said Act.

16. The Provisions in "The British North America Act, 1867," shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Resolution) be applicable to British Columbia in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

With reference to Defences:—

a. That it shall be an understanding with the Dominion, that their influence will be used to the fullest extent to procure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

b. Encouragement to be given to develop the efficiency and organization of the Volunteer Force in British Columbia.

*What the Local Government provide for.*

	\$	cts.
Legislative Council.....	900	00
Colonial Secretary .....	13,104	00
Treasurer.....	4,712	00
Lands and Works.....	11,178	00
Registrar.....	4,850	00
Attorney General .....	3,433	00
Keep of Prisoners, &c.....	31,528	50
Magistrates .....	33,678	00
Pensions .....	606	25
Charitable Allowances .....	10,500	00
Education .....	10,000	00
Rent.....	1,000	00
Works and Buildings .....	9,000	00
Roads, &c. ....	59,300	00
Miscellaneous .....	13,220	00
Immigration .....	5,000	00

What Local Government has to pay for..... \$212,009 75

*Charges of which the Dominion relieves us.*

	\$	cts.
Governor.....	23,952	00
Customs .....	19,722	50
Auditor .....	4,127	00
Judicial .....	22,217	00
High Sheriff .....	1,500	00
Postal .....	38,800	00
Light Houses .....	10,270	00
Sinking Fund .....	50,197	50
Interest on Debt.....	103,440	00
Government Vessels .....	19,750	00
Miscellaneous .....	7,750	00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>301,726</b>	<b>00</b>

*Revenue the Dominion will take.*

Customs, Port and Harbor Dues .....	350,000	00
Excise Duties.....	3,500	00
Postage .....	13,000	00
Fees of Supreme Court .....	1,000	00
Reimbursement in aid of the <i>Douglas</i> .....	19,200	00
<b>Dominion takes .....</b>	<b>386,700</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>Local Revenue for B. C., for 1870.....</b>	<b>537,750</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>Local Revenue left.....</b>	<b>151,050</b>	<b>00</b>

*Subsidies by the Dominion Government.*

80 cents per head on 120,000 inhabitants .....	96,000	00
Subsidy .....	35,000	00
Interest on difference of debt, at 5 per cent .....	82,000	00
<b>.....</b>	<b>213,000</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>British Columbia Revenue left us by Dominion .....</b>	<b>151,050</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>Subsidies by Dominion.....</b>	<b>213,000</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>Total Revenue.....</b>	<b>364,050</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>B. C. Government has only to provide at present.....</b>	<b>212,009</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Balance in favor of British Columbia for Local Improvements .....</b>	<b>152,040</b>	<b>25</b>

*Recapitulation:*

	\$	cts.
Revenue of British Columbia for 1870 .....	537,750	00
Canada takes of B. C. Revenue .....	386,700	00
British Columbia Revenue left .....	151,050	00
Subsides given by Canada .....	213,000	00
British Columbia Revenue now stands.....	364,050	00
Expenses of Local Government .....	212,009	75
Balance.....	152,040	25

PHILIP J. HANKIN,  
Colonial Secretary.

*The Governor of British Columbia to the Governor General.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 12th April, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch, No. 11, of 20th February, I have the honor to forward to your Excellency the Resolution passed by the Legislative Council of this Colony on the subject of union with Canada, with certain proposed amendments in the terms, and some supplementary recommendations from the Council in respect of matters which they deem to require consideration in the special circumstances of this Colony. I also enclose printed reports of the debate upon the introduction of the resolution.

2. I propose to send a delegation to Ottawa by the next monthly mail steamer which leaves this place for San Francisco, in order that they may discuss these proposals with your government, and explain the principles upon which they are framed. The delegation will be composed of one official and two non-official members of the Council, and may be expected to arrive at Ottawa before the end of May.

I have, &c.,  
A. MUSGRAVE.

(Signed),

Governor General, The Right Honorable  
Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 1st July, 1870.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Despatch dated the 7th May, 1870, from the Governor of British Columbia, together with certain resolutions submitted by the Government of that colony to the Legislative Council thereof—both hereunto annexed—on the subject of the proposed union of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada; and after several interviews between them and the Honorable Messrs. Trutch, Helmcken, and Carrall, the Delegates from British Columbia, and full discussion with them of the various questions connected with that important subject, the committee now respectfully submit for your Excellency's approval the following terms and conditions to form the basis of a political union between British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

1. Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of the union.

2. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of the other provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the union, and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (\$27.77), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3. The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia for the support of its Government and legislature, to wit, an annual subsidy of \$35,000, and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the said population of 60,000, both half-yearly in advance, such grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census shall be taken in the year 1881.

4. The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service fortnightly by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia, the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services:—

A. Salary of the Lieutenant Governor.

B. Salaries and allowances of the judges of the superior courts and the county or district courts.

C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs.

D. The postal and telegraphic services.

E. Protection and encouragement of fisheries.

F. Provision for militia.

G. Lighthouses, buoys and beacons, shipwrecked crews, quarantine and marine hospitals, including a marine hospital at Victoria.

H. The geological survey.

I. The Penitentiary.

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America Act of 1867 appertain to the general government, and as are or may be allowed to the other provinces.

6. Suitable pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's servants in the colony whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

7. It is agreed that the existing customs, tariff, and excise duties, shall continue in force in British Columbia until the railway from the Pacific Coast and the system of railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legislature of British Columbia should sooner decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When customs and excise duties are at the time of the union of British Columbia with Canada leviable on any goods, wares, or merchandizes in British Columbia, or in the other provinces of the Dominion, these goods, wares, and merchandizes may from and after the union be imported into British Columbia from the provinces now composing the Dominion, or from either of those provinces into British Columbia, on proof of payment of the customs or excise duties leviable thereon in the province of exportation, and on payment of such further amount (if any) of customs or excise duties as are leviable thereon in the province of importation. This arrangement to have no force or effect after the assimilation of the tariff and excise duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by three Members, and by six Members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

9. The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

10. The provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to, and only effect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this minute) be applicable to British Columbia, in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement, simultaneously, within two years from the date of the union, of the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected East of the Rocky Mountains towards the Pacific, to connect the sea-board of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada; and, further, to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the union.

And the Government of British Columbia agree to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said railway, a similar extent of public lands along the line of railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia, not to exceed, however, twenty (20) miles on each side of said line, as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the public lands in the North West Territories and the Province of Manitoba. Provided that the quantity of land which may be held under pre-emption right or by Crown grant within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government, shall be made good to the Dominion from contiguous public lands, and provided further, that until the commencement, within two years as aforesaid from the date of the union, of the construction of the said railway, the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portion of the public lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the pre-emptor on the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land so to be conveyed in aid of the construction of the said railway, the Dominion Government agree to pay to British Columbia, from the date of the union, the sum of \$100,000 per annum in half yearly payments in advance.

12. The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on such sum, not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first class graving dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government, shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the union. To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians, on application of the Dominion Government, and in case of disagreement between the two governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

14. The constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia, shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, continue as existing at the time of the union until altered under the authority of the said Act, it being at the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily consent to the introduction of responsible government when desired by the inhabitants of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the Authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to amend the existing constitution of the Legislature by providing that a majority of its members shall be elective.

The union shall take effect according to the foregoing terms and conditions on such

day as Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, may appoint (on addresses from the Legislature of the Colony of British Columbia and of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, in the terms of the 146th section of the British North America Act, 1867,) and British Columbia may in its Address specify the electoral districts for which the first election of members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

(Certified,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

*Confederation.—Resolutions submitted by the Government.*

*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the Colony of British Columbia should be Confederated with Canada, on the following terms and conditions; that is to say:—

1. Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of the Union.

2. The population of British Columbia shall, for the purpose of financial arrangements, be estimated at 120,000. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments, in advance, from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of Union, and the proportion of the Public Debt of Canada for 120,000 of the population of Canada at the time of Union.

3. The following sums shall be annually paid by Canada to British Columbia, for the support of the Local Government and Legislature, to wit:—

An annual grant of \$35,000, and a further sum, equal to 80 cents a head, per annum, of the population; both payable half yearly in advance, the population of British Columbia being estimated as aforesaid at 120,000. Such grant, equal to 80 cents a head, to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, when such may be shown, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain.

[*Amendments proposed by the Legislative Council.*—That the Governor be respectfully requested to strike out figures "\$35,000," and insert in lieu thereof "\$75,000."  
[That figures "400,000," be altered to "1,000,000."]

4. The Dominion shall guarantee interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, on such sum, not exceeding £100,000, as may be required for the construction of a first class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

5. In addition to the other provisions of this Resolution, Canada shall assume and defray the charges of the following services:—

a. Salary and Allowances of the Lieutenant Governor;

[*Amendment proposed by the Legislative Council.* That word "Pensions," be inserted after the word "Allowances."]

b. Salaries and Allowances of the Judges and Officers of the Supreme Court, and of the County Courts, and Court of Appeal.

c. The charges in respect of the Department of Customs;

d. The Postal Department and Telegraph.

e. Lighthouses, Buoys, Beacons, and Lightship, and such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services, which by "The British North America Act, 1867," appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's



servants in the colony, whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada.

7. The Dominion Government shall supply an efficient and regular fortnightly Steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, by steamers adapted and giving facilities for the conveyance of passengers and cargo.

8. Inasmuch as no real Union can subsist between this Colony and Canada, without the speedy establishment of communication across the Rocky Mountains, by coach road and railway, the Dominion shall, within three years from the date of Union, construct and open for traffic such coach road from some point on the line of the Main Trunk Road of this Colony to Fort Garry, of similar character to the said Main Trunk Road; and shall further engage to use all means in her power to complete such railway communication at the earliest practicable date, and that surveys to determine the proper line for such railway shall be at once commenced; and that a sum of not less than One million Dollars shall be expended in every year, from and after three years from the date of Union, in actually constructing the initial sections of such railway, from the seaboard of British Columbia to connect with the railway system of Canada.

[Amendments proposed by the Legislative Council.—That the word “and,” between “construct” and “open,” be erased, and words “and maintain,” be inserted after “traffic.”]

[That this Section be altered so that the section of the Main-Trunk Road between Yale and New Westminster, may be included in the Coach Road which the Dominion Government is to be asked to construct within Three Years from the date of Union.]

9. The Dominion shall erect and maintain, at Victoria, a Marine Hospital, and a Lunatic Asylum, either attached to the hospital, or separate, as may be considered most convenient.

The Dominion shall also erect and maintain a Penitentiary, or other principal prison, at such place in the Colony as she may consider most suitable for that purpose.

10. Efficient Coast Mail Steam Service, in connection with the Post Office, shall be established and maintained by the Government of the Dominion, between Victoria and New Westminster, Nanaimo, and such other places as may require such services.

11. Whatever encouragement, advantages, and protection, are afforded by the Dominion Government to the fisheries of any of its Provinces, shall be extended in similar proportion to British Columbia, according to its requirements for the time being.

12. British Columbia shall participate, in fair proportion, in any measures which may be adopted, and funds which may be appropriated by the Dominion, for the encouragement of immigration.

13. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by Four Members, and by Eight Members in the House of Commons, until the year 1871, and thereafter the representation in the Senate and the House of Commons shall be increased, subject to the provisions of “The British North America Act, 1867.”

[Amendments proposed by the Legislative Council.—That the figures “91,” be inserted after figures “18.”]  
[That the following words be added at the end of the Clause:—“Provided, however, that the number of Members of the Senate shall never be reduced below the number of Four, and the number of Members of the House of Commons below the number of Eight.”]

14. The Union shall take effect on such day as Her Majesty, by Order in Council (on an Address to that effect, in terms of the 146th Section of “The British North America Act, 1867”), may direct; and British Columbia may, in such Address, specify the districts, counties, or divisions, if any, for which any of the four Senators to whom the Colony shall be entitled shall be named, the electoral districts for which, and time within which the first election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

15. The constitution of the Executive authority, and of the Legislature of British Columbia, shall, subject to the provisions of “The British North America Act, 1867,” continue as existing at the time of Union, until altered under the authority of the said Act.

16. The provisions in "The British North America Act, 1867," shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Resolution) be applicable to British Columbia in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

With reference to Defences:—

a. That it shall be an understanding with the Dominion, that their influence will be used to the fullest extent to procure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

b. Encouragement to be given to develop the efficiency and organization of the Volunteer Force in British Columbia.

*Supplementary Resolutions in reference to Confederation, proposed by the  
Legislative Council.*

*Resolved,* That in the opinion of this Council the duties levied upon maltsters and brewers, under and by virtue of the Excise Laws of Canada, would be detrimental if made applicable to British Columbia. That His Excellency be therefore earnestly requested to take such steps as he may deem advisable, to bring the same to the notice of the Canadian Government, and further, to take care that no Export Duties shall be charged on spars exported from British Columbia.

*Resolved,* That this Council respectfully represent to His Excellency the Governor, that in negotiating the terms of Union of British Columbia with Canada, it is of the first importance to point out to the Government of that Dominion, that the circumstances of this Colony are in many respects so different from those of the Eastern Provinces, that the application of the present Canadian tariff to this Colony, while reducing the aggregate burthen of taxation, would injuriously affect the agricultural and commercial interests of this Community; and that it be, therefore, urgently impressed upon that Government, that it is absolutely necessary to our well being under Confederation, that special rates of Customs Duties and special Customs Regulations be arranged for the Colony, in such manner as may be found practically most advisable, so as to secure, while our requirements in this respect remain as at present, an equal measure of protection to our agricultural products, and of facility to our commerce as are provided under the existing British Columbia Tariff.

*Resolved,* That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, recommending that the Dominion Government shall be requested to cause a Geological Survey of British Columbia to be made, such survey to be commenced within one year after its admission into Union.

*Resolved,* That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to insert in the Terms of Confederation to be proposed to Canada, some such Clause as the following:—

All public works and property of British Columbia at the time of admission to belong to British Columbia, except such public works and property as shall properly belong to the Dominion under the British North America Act; and such portion of the Main Trunk Road through British Columbia, or other roads then constructed, as may be necessary to complete a continuous line of coach road from a point at or below Yale, to a point at the foot of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and that the same shall be free of toll of every kind whatsoever.

*Governor Musgrave to the Governor General.*

(Copy—No. 20.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
7th May, 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch, No. 17, of the 12th ultimo, I have the honor to introduce to your Excellency's Government, the Honorable Joseph W. Trutch, John Sebastian Helmcken, and Robert William Weir Carrall, Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Colony, whom I have nominated as a Delegation to discuss with your Ministry the terms upon which the Legislature of this Colony would be willing to join the Dominion of Canada, and to explain the grounds upon which those terms have been framed.

2. These gentlemen possess my confidence, and I think also the confidence of the community in general, and they will be fully competent to inform you of the views of the Local Government, and those popularly entertained upon the several questions which may arise in conference upon the proposals which have been made.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

A. MUSGRAVE.

His Excellency,  
Sir John Young,  
Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

*Governor Musgrave to the Governor General.*

(Copy—No. 22.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
27th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's despatch of the 7th July, acquainting me with the termination of the negotiations between the Delegates from this Government and the Ministers of the Dominion, and transmitting a memorandum embodying the terms of union upon which they had agreed.

2. I have much pleasure in conveying to your Excellency my opinion, that these terms are not only satisfactory but liberal to this Colony, and I believe that they are such as will be readily accepted by this community.

3. So soon as I shall have received the necessary instructions from the Secretary of State with regard to the construction of the new Legislative Council, which I have recommended should be substituted for the existing body, I shall be able to take further steps towards bringing the question of Union forward in its present shape for final consideration and decision.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,

A. MUSGRAVE.

Governor General,  
The Right Honorable Sir John Young,  
Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General.*

(Copy—Canada—No. 207.)

DOWNING STREET,  
4th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 144, of 5th July, stating that the negotiations between the Ministers of the Dominion of Canada and the Delegates from British Columbia, respecting the union of that colony with the Dominion, had terminated satisfactorily, and enclosing a minute of the Privy Council which embodies the terms of the agreement.

I am much gratified to learn that the negotiations have made so much progress.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor-General,

The Right Honorable Sir John Young,  
Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—Canada—No. 268.)

DOWNING STREET,  
13th October, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 208, of the 13th of September, enclosing a copy of a letter which you had received from Governor Musgrave, expressing his satisfaction with the terms offered by the Canadian Government to the Government of British Columbia, with regard to the proposed Union of that Colony with the Dominion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

FREDERIC ROGERS,  
For the Earl of Kimberley.

Governor General,

The Right Honorable Lord Lisgar,  
&c., &c., &c.

*The Governor-General to Governor Musgrave,*

OTTAWA, Dec. 31, 1870.

Your Despatch of 5th inst., covering petition as to Railway Terminus from certain inhabitants of Vancouver Island, received. The route of the Pacific Railway can only be settled after Confederation, and after exploration and survey by the Dominion Parliament, in which British Columbia will be represented.

I have no doubt that the interests of the whole Dominion, and of Vancouver Island as a part thereof, will be fully considered in the decision. The construction of a Branch Railway on Vancouver Island, as asked for, can then only be properly considered.

(Signed,)

LISGAR.

To Governor Musgrave, British Columbia.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd January, 1871.*

The Committee of Council having had under consideration the despatch of His Excellency the Governor of British Columbia of the 5th ultimo, covering a petition from certain inhabitants of Vancouver Island, beg leave to report :

That in their opinion Governor Musgrave should be informed by telegraph, as requested by him, that the route of the Pacific Railway can only be settled after Confederation, and after exploration and survey by the Dominion Parliament, in which British Columbia will be represented. That Your Excellency has no doubt that the interests of the whole Dominion, and Vancouver Island as a part thereof, will be fully considered in the decision ; and that the construction of a Branch Railway on Vancouver Island, as asked for, can then only be considered.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk Privy Council.

*Governor Musgrave to the Governor General of Canada.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 5th December, 1870.

(Copy No. 31.)

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency a copy of a petition which has been presented to me, signed by some 500 residents of Victoria and its neighbourhood. The memorial urges the claims and advantages of Esquimalt or Victoria as the terminus of the proposed trans-continental railroad, and prays that I will place myself in immediate communication with you to learn whether your Government will consent to an addition to the terms of confederation to the effect that if after the necessary "surveys" for the purpose of the railway shall have been made, it should be found impracticable "to bring it at present to Vancouver Island, then a railway, upon the same terms and conditions as the other portions of the railway, shall be constructed between Victoria and Esquimalt and Nanaimo."

2. I also enclose an extract from the "Colonist" newspaper, containing a report which, although inaccurate in some particulars of detail and phraseology, contains a substantially correct statement of what passed at the interview between the deputation who presented the memorial and myself.

3. I annex a copy of resolutions recently passed at a public meeting at New Westminster, which are diametrically opposed to the prayer of the petition from Victoria, and I am aware that those resolutions are being followed up by similar action at several places on the mainland.

4. I need scarcely say, therefore, that the petition is not supported by me nor by the Council of Government, nor does it proceed from an united community. I simply lay it before Your Excellency, as I promised the Deputation, in order that your ministers may form their own judgment upon its merits.

5. I should be obliged, however, if I may be furnished at once with a reply by telegraph upon the subject. I trust that we may count with some confidence on carrying out the agreement on the terms as they now stand, without any alteration in the new Council, as I am now acquainted with the result of the elections. But the agitation of questions, and suggestions like those embodied in this petition, tends to unsettle the public mind, and raises local and sectional—in some cases purely personal—interests into opposition to the agreement upon more important matters at issue, which concern the whole community.

I shall be glad to have this matter set at rest as soon as possible after the meeting of the Legislative Council early in January.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Right Honorable

The Lord Lisgar, &c., &c.

(Copy.)

*To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Governor of British Columbia, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The petition of the undersigned, citizens of Victoria, and other inhabitants of Vancouver Island, humbly sheweth :

That amongst the anticipated benefits to accrue to the Colony of British Columbia from its becoming a part of the Dominion, the grand undertaking of Canada to construct, within ten years, a railway from the "Pacific," to connect with the railway system of the Confederacy, is obviously regarded as by far the greatest.

That we firmly believe that this railway, in order to prove a success, must be intended to serve, not only the interests of the Dominion, but also, and perhaps in a higher degree, those of the Mother Country, particularly as facilitating communication with Japan, China, and other Asiatic countries.

That Vancouver Island—possessing, as she does, a most advantageous and an envied geographical position upon the North Pacific, the most convenient and suitable harbors, the chief commercial city, the larger population, the seat of government, the station of Her Majesty's fleet and proposed dry-dock at Esquimalt, extensive deposits of coal and iron, as well as other invaluable natural resources—must be considered as the most desirable, as it is, perhaps, the intended route for the proposed railway to the Pacific.

Whilst fully convinced that Vancouver Island offers the best and most desirable route for the railway, we at the same time truly believe it to be a perfectly practicable one, and the only one by which the fullest amount of advantage can be gained, in time of war as well as peace ; but in consequence of the imperfect surveys of a portion of the intervening country, some now unknown obstacle may yet prevent the immediate construction of the railway through that particular part of the route, we have to ask that the portion of the railway on Vancouver Island may not on this account be delayed.

That almost all the import and export trade of the Colony is at present carried on at Victoria and Esquimalt, the chief city of the colony, where a large amount of capital has been invested. That a large number of her citizens and property holders fear that should the railway terminate elsewhere than on the Island, and there not be any connecting link between Victoria or Esquimalt and the railway, it may, if our suggestions are not adopted, be the means of diverting the trade and doing great injury and injustice to the inhabitants of Vancouver Island without yielding them any compensating benefits.

In order to carry out our suggestions, to obviate or remove any obstacle to the immediate confirmation of Union, and to promote the best interests and prosperity of the Dominion, as also those of British Columbia, we humbly pray that the following may be inserted in the terms of Union, namely : " If, after the necessary surveys for the purpose of a railway shall have been made, it be found impracticable to bring it at present to Vancouver Island, then a railway upon the same terms and conditions as the other portion of the railway shall be constructed between Victoria, Esquimalt, and Nanaimo." And we respectfully pray that Your Excellency will place yourself in immediate communication with the Government of Canada, to learn whether the Dominion Government will accept the above addition as part of the terms of Confederation ; and we further hope that Your Excellency will support the prayer of this petition.

And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c.

(Signed,)

A. BUNSTER,  
CHARLES SMALLWOOD,  
W. C. LAWSON,  
ROBT. HICKS,  
W. ETTERS HANK,  
E. RUTHERFORD,  
With 529 others.

*The Railway Terminus Petition.—The Deputation at Government House.*

Yesterday morning at 11.30 a.m., agreeably to appointment, Mr. Henry Nathan, junior, (member elect for the city), Dr. H. Tuzo, Dr. W. F. Tolmie, Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. Lumley Franklin, Mr. James Fell, Mr. J. D. Pemberton, and Mr. J. G. Norris, waited upon His Excellency the Governor, and presented a petition signed by 550 residents of Vancouver Island, praying that His Excellency would transmit the document to the Canadian Government with his favorable recommendation. The petition asks for a guarantee of the construction of a line of railroad from Victoria to Esquimalt, as a part of the terms of Confederation, and has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Nathan having read the petition,

His Excellency said it might have the effect of indefinitely postponing Confederation. Already he had received petitions and resolutions from residents of New Westminster and other places on this very subject, and more were coming. The terminus was for engineers and surveyors to select. If the exigencies of trade required the terminus to come to Vancouver Island, it would be so brought; but no man living could tell what difficulties would have to be overcome in its construction. The Canadian Ministry had undertaken a great work; but no terms of union could make this Island a practicable terminus unless it were declared so from an engineering point of view. The petition appeared to His Excellency to be in some respects ridiculous, not to say greedy. Why not leave the matter with the engineers, for surely the Canadian Government have no interest in placing the terminus at any but the most advantageous spot. Only the other day (His Excellency continued) I learned from the Canadian Government that the terms arranged must be adhered to, and that they should be amended by us, the Canadian Government would claim the same right to amend, and commence the negotiations *de novo*. You appear to think Canada will be glad to get us. Admitted, but they will not give us any better terms. Newfoundland held out for better terms: has it got them? No; and it will not. For myself, I am amazed at the concessions that have been granted by the Canadian Government, and were it stipulated that this road should be brought across the Straits, it might not be built at all. Now, I think this petition should be withdrawn.

Mr. Nathan—It is not in our power to withdraw it.

His Excellency—I do not think I can send it on. I should have to exercise my discretion. I should have to say that which would do it no good. You can't drive traffic into a particular channel by stipulation; but if found advantageous you may be sure the line will be brought to the Island.

Mr. Norris showed that it was between this port and Nanaimo and Burrard Inlet that nearly all the disasters to shipping had occurred. However, the Canadian Government might at least guarantee the line between Victoria and Nanaimo.

His Excellency—That will stand upon its own merits; but my opinion is that a branch would not pay without through traffic.

Mr. Norris—There is always great difficulty in getting coal down from Nanaimo for H. M. ships.

His Excellency—That point has great force, and will, no doubt, be taken into consideration; but I cannot send on this petition, coming as it does from only a portion of the community.

Mr. Fell pointed out the material advantages that would flow from making Esquimalt the terminus.

His Excellency said that nothing could prevent Esquimalt being a good harbor and being used as such.

Mr. Fell thought this the time to point out our wants or grievances. The petition did not seek to stay Confederation; it sought only to point out certain advantages which we possessed, with a view to their adoption by the Canadian Government and the good of the whole colony.

His Excellency—If we attempt to add a rider to the terms they may be defeated. There will be opposition to them in any event in the Canadian Parliament, and the

strongest argument the Canadian Ministry could urge would be that they had been already accepted by British Columbia. If amended, every clause would be discussed again by Parliament.

Mr. Nathan said that the Canadian Government was not asked to bridge the Straits—it was only asked to guarantee a railway to Nanaimo.

His Excellency—That is a different thing. It is a fresh term, if it is not part of the transcontinental road. Besides, I do not think—indeed, I am sure—nothing further will be granted. I have already had a flat refusal with respect to an extension of the guarantee of the dry dock. The terms, now, are better than we had any right to expect—better than I expected. The true policy would be to accept these terms and be confederated, and then leave the natural flow of traffic to determine the terminus.

Dr. Tolmie pointed to the vast tracts of land lying along the Bute Inlet route which would all be available for settlement in case the road came that way.

His Excellency replied that that was a strong point, but no stipulation could bind the company. With respect to the petition, he would rather not be asked to transmit it, because he would be bound to say it was not a Government measure, and that it was in the interest of a section and not of the whole colony.

Mr. Turner said the petition did not require the terms to be reopened.

Mr. Nathan thought that the interests of Victoria were the interests of the whole colony, because three-fourths of the capital and population is centered here, and whatever benefitted Victoria would benefit the whole colony.

Dr. Tuzo said the great majority of the people were opposed to opening the terms ; but they wanted to secure Vancouver Island as the western terminus of the railway—its natural advantages being in its favor.

His Excellency the Governor replied that the Canadian Government understood our natural advantages quite as well—perhaps better than we do. He could not support this petition, because it was the prayer of a section.

Mr. Pemberton thought that as His Excellency had placed the deputation in possession of information that they had not had before, perhaps they had better withdraw a few moments for consultation.

The deputation then withdrew to an adjoining apartment, and after consulting together for about fifteen minutes returned, when

Mr. Nathan stated that the deputation had arrived at the conclusion to respectfully request His Excellency to send the petition forward on its own merits, and that the people of Victoria had no wish to hamper the Canadian Government in the terms. The deputation would also ask that an answer be returned before the Legislative Council should meet.

His Excellency replied that he was sure the Canadian Government would refuse the request ; but if put in the way just stated, he would forward it and leave the Canadian Government to form its own conclusions.

Remarks were made by Dr. Tolmie, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Fell, to the effect that the people believed it wise to press for the Nanaimo road before the consummation of union.

His Excellency advanced it as his deliberate opinion that the petition was lost time, and, to a certain extent, undignified. He would certainly send it on and tell the Canadian Government that it was not the wish of the entire community ; but why did not the deputation send it themselves ? If it went through his hands he must say that it is not a Government measure, and that it is sectional in its bearing.

Mr. Nathan urged the wealth and influence of Victoria as a reason why the prayer should be granted.

His Excellency said the wealth of Victoria was nothing when compared with the money that will be expended on the road. Perhaps it would be better for Canada to buy the whole thing out and thus overcome the difficulty.

A desultory conversation ensued as to the effect the railway would have upon the colony at large.



Dr. Tuzo having mentioned the fact that parties interested in property on the Lower Fraser are now in Canada, endeavoring to fix the terminus at their own section, His Excellency said that the gorges of the Cascades would have a great deal more to say on that point than anyone else. His Excellency added that having "cleared his conscience" he would forward the document.

Mr. Nathan suggested that an answer should be got before the House meets, so that the passage of the terms might be facilitated.

Mr. Fell thought there were many who might oppose Confederation, if the terminus was not secured for the Island.

Dr. Tuzo—Very few.

Mr. Norris—Not over a dozen in the whole city.

His Excellency quite understood that if some persons' irons were not warmed by Confederation, that they would try to defeat the whole scheme.

Mr. Fell and Mr. Nathan thought there would be much less chance of popular discontent if the terminus were secured for the Island before Confederation.

His Excellency—I don't know that. You would sow the seeds of perennial discontent on the mainland.

After some further remarks, the deputation took their leave of His Excellency.

(Copy.)

*Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting held in the City of New Westminster, on November 11th and 14th.*

*Resolved*, That we, the inhabitants of New Westminster, most strongly deprecate the agitation at present carried on by the people and "press" of Victoria, regarding the location of the terminus of the Transcontinental Railway.

That we believe the same to be hurtful to the cause of Confederation, and at the same time tending to create a sectional feeling, which at this important epoch in the history of the colony ought not to exist.

*Resolved*, That the action of the "press" and part of the people of Victoria in assuming that Victoria or Esquimalt should be the terminus of the railway is not justified by either her geographical or commercial position, or sustained by the people of the colony generally.

*Resolved*, That we are perfectly satisfied with the terms of Confederation as arranged by our delegates, feeling sure that the Valley of the Fraser presents such natural advantages for the route of the Transcontinental Railway as will not be overlooked.

*Resolved*, That although this meeting would willingly forward the construction of any railroad likely to be beneficial to the interests of any portion of the colony, yet they must respectfully but strongly urge upon His Excellency the Governor not to sanction the action of the people of Victoria, as, if successful, it would, in the opinion of this meeting, tend to delay Confederation and misrepresent the feelings and opinions of the colony generally.

(Signed,)

W. J. ARMSTRONG,  
Chairman.  
C. J. MAJOR,  
Secretary.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 7th January, 1871.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a Despatch, No. 30, dated 22nd November, 1870, from Governor Musgrave, of British Columbia, submitting the propriety, in the event of the union of that colony with Canada, of insuring pensions to certain of the officers now in the service of British Columbia.

They have also had before them an extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 4th January instant, in which the Board state their opinion that the Dominion may engage either to retain the following officers in their present situations or equivalent ones, or to grant them pensions equal to two-thirds of their present emoluments, viz.—

The Commissioner of Lands and Works,  
The Collector of Customs,  
The Auditor General, and  
The six Stipendiary Magistrates.

That as to the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General, the Board are of opinion that if neither the Imperial Government nor that of the Dominion can provide for them suitable employment otherwise, a similar pension may be guaranteed to them.

That the Board also think that in consideration of the loss and inconvenience from the office of Governor ceasing upon the union with Canada, half a year's salary be paid to Governor Musgrave.

The Committee concur in the views expressed by the Treasury Board, and advise that they be communicated by Your Excellency to the Governor of British Columbia.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk Privy Council.

(Copy—No. 30.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
22nd November, 1870.

MY LORD,—In your letter to me of the 7th July, transmitting the terms of agreement between the Ministers of the Dominion and the delegates from British Columbia for the proposed union of this colony with Canada, Your Lordship stated that you had been requested by your responsible advisers to add the assurance that such provision shall be made for the retiring allowances of public officers in British Columbia as I may approve of. And in the terms themselves, the sixth article undertakes that suitable pensions shall be provided for those officers whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion.

2. Ample assurance is thus given for the provision of retiring allowances; but I have learnt from the delegates, since their return, that your Government is most anxious to avoid the necessity for them, if it be possible. They think, I am informed, that to many of the officers interested in this arrangement they may be able to afford employment satisfactory to them; and I should be glad if it should be found practicable in this way to aid your Government in finding a satisfactory solution for this question. For this purpose I now seek to know their views more in detail.

3. The officers who will be affected injuriously by the changes consequent upon Confederation are:

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Hankin.  
The Attorney General, Mr. Phillips.  
The Commissioner of Lands and Works, Mr. Trutek.  
The Collector of Customs, Mr. Hamby.  
The Auditor General, Mr. Ker.  
And the Stipendiary Magistrates—  
Mr. Ball,  
Mr. O'Reilly,  
Mr. Sanders,  
Mr. Bnahby,  
Mr. Pemberton,  
Mr. Spaulding.

Of these, the Magistrates may for some purpose be considered a class apart, of whom I shall speak presently. The other five officers will probably all be displaced, except, perhaps, Mr. Hamby, the Collector of Customs, whose services I think your Government will very likely be glad to retain, and who, I believe, will not be unwilling to serve under them at some slight increase to his present salary, which is now six hundred and fifty (£650), and might fairly be increased to eight hundred pounds (£800). That amount is only equivalent in value here to about four hundred pounds (£400) in Canada.

4. Mr. Trutch would, I believe, not be unwilling to take an appointment from the Canadian Government equal in value to the one he now holds. I regard him as being an able public servant, who would be a valuable acquisition to any administration, and I should think that it might not be impossible to find an appointment which may be acceptable to him. Probably Mr. Ker, the Auditor General, may, in like manner, be suited with employment under the Government of the Dominion which will leave him in no worse position than the one he now occupies. There will then remain the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General, for whom it will be far more difficult to provide, and for whom pensions would be necessary, unless the Secretary of State should find it possible to afford satisfactory employment for them in some other colony.

5. The Stipendiary Magistrates form another class of officers who, notwithstanding their value, would almost certainly be disturbed in their appointments on the introduction of responsible government. These Magistrates are not only Justices of the Peace, but County Court Judges, Indian Agents, Assistant Commissioners of Lands and Works, Collectors of Revenue in the different departments of the public service at the several stations hundreds of miles apart and in very extensive districts. I think that these appointments are singularly well filled, and I regard the successful administration of this Government, and the remarkable maintenance of law and order, as compared with the neighbouring territories, as mainly due to the services of these officers.

6. As the supreme government of the colony, as well as the administration of all affairs relating to the Indian tribes, will rest with the Dominion, I regard it as of the greatest importance to the tranquility of the Province and the success of the Union, that these officers should be officers of the Dominion, and not be transferred to the control or caprice of local party government, who, through mistaken motives of economy, by the substitution of unpaid irresponsible magistrates, or some such policy, might entail upon the Government at Ottawa an amount of trouble and expense not easily to be computed.

7. I propose, therefore, that these officers should be officers of the Dominion, as they naturally would be in their character of County Court Judges and Indian Agents. The question may arise whether it is desirable they should any longer discharge other duties which will be within the jurisdiction of the Local Government. But if it should not be thought objectionable to unite service to the Local Government to responsibility to the Federal authority, they might continue to render aid under the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Chief in the administration of local affairs, as they do now in the business of the Lands and Works, the Collection of the Revenue, and other miscellaneous duties. But I would have them paid by Canada, and not amenable to the control of the Local Administration, except through the Lieutenant Governor, representing the central authority.

8. This being conceded, I should seek for an assurance to these officers from the Government of the Dominion, that their appointments will be considered permanent; and that in the event of any organic change in official arrangements, they will either be provided with appointments of equal value, or allowed to retire on pensions of two-thirds of their present emoluments, which may be estimated in each case as five hundred pounds (£500) per annum, though in some instances an extra allowance has been made on account of the greater expense of living in distant districts.

9. As regards the subordinate officers in Public Departments, I assume that they will continue to hold their present posts, whether the officers to which they belong should be transferred to the Dominion, or remain under the administration of the Local Government.

10. Under the arrangements which I have sketched, if the Colonial Secretary and Attorney General can be provided for, I think it probable that the Canadian Government may be relieved from any present necessity for the *payment* of pensions. But, I regard it as absolutely necessary that the provision of pensions should be made, at the rate of two-thirds the present amount of salary as security to the officers concerned, that they will not be allowed to go without either employment or pension. It will be easy to provide that the pensions shall not be drawn in cases where the claimants accept suitable employment.

11. I think it very important that the arrangements in respect of the whole of this question, should early be placed upon a satisfactory basis. It is my duty to bear testimony to the loyalty and good feeling with which I have been supported by the official body in carrying out a policy which they could not but be aware entailed some risk to them as regards their personal interests, and it is not unnatural that the subject should continue to cause some uneasiness and anxiety.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. MUSGRAVE.

His Excellency

The Right Honorable Lord Lisgar,

&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.—No. 35.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

23rd January, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward for the information of Your Lordship's advisers, printed copies of an Address to the Queen, which has been passed by the unanimous vote of the Legislative Council, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased, under the provisions of the 146th section of the British North America Act, to admit British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada on the basis of the terms and conditions offered to this Colony by the Government of the Dominion of Canada therein set forth.

2. Mr. Trutch, who is already known to Your Lordship's Government as one of the Delegates who conferred with them upon this subject last year, will proceed to Ottawa next month for the purpose of affording any details of information which may be required during the passage of the proposed corresponding Address through the Canada Parliament; and also to adjust such matters of arrangements between the two Governments as it may be necessary to settle before the declaration of Union.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

A. MUSGRAVE.

The Right Honorable

The Lord Lisgar, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.,

&c., &c., &c.

*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*

**MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:**

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia in Council assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

That, during the last Session of the late Legislative Council, the subject of the admission of the Colony of British Columbia into the Union or Dominion of Canada was taken into consideration, and a Resolution on the subject was agreed to, embodying the terms upon which it was proposed that this Colony should enter the Union;

That, after the close of the Session, Delegates were sent by the Government of this Colony to Canada, to confer with the Government of the Dominion with respect to the admission of British Columbia into the Union upon the terms proposed ;

That, after considerable discussion by the Delegates with the Members of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, the Terms and Conditions hereinafter specified were adopted by a Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, and were by them reported to the Governor General for his approval ;

That such Terms were communicated to the Government of this Colony by the Governor General of Canada, in a Despatch dated July 7th, 1870, and are as follows :—

1. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of the Union.

2. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the Union, and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (\$27.77), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3. The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia, for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit, an Annual Subsidy of \$35,000 and an Annual Grant equal to 80 cents per head of the said population of 60,000, both half-yearly in advance, such Grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such Grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census be taken in the year 1881.

4. The Dominion will provide an efficient Mail Service, fortnightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia ; the Vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following Services :—

A. Salary of the Lieutenant Governor ;

B. Salaries and Allowances of the Judges of the Superior Courts and the County or District Courts ;

C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs ;

D. The Postal and Telegraphic Services ;

E. Protection and Encouragement of Fisheries ;

F. Provision for the Militia ;

G. Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals, including a Marine Hospital at Victoria ;

H. The Geological Survey ;

I. The Penitentiary ;

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America Act of 1867 appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable Pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's Servants in the Colony whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by Political changes on the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

7. It is agreed that the existing Customs Tariff and Excise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbia until the Railway from the Pacific Coast and the system of Railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legislature of British Columbia should sooner decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When Customs and Excise Duties are, at the time of the Union of British Columbia with Canada, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes in British Columbia, or in the other Provinces of the Dominion, those Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes may, from and after the Union,

be imported into British Columbia from the Provinces now composing the Dominion, or from either of those Provinces into British Columbia, on proof of payment of the Customs or Excise Duties leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on payment of such further amount (if any) of Customs or Excise Duties as are leviable thereon in the Province of Importation. This arrangement to have no force or effect after the assimilation of the Tariff and Excise Duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by **Three Members**, and by Six Members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the "British North America Act, 1867."

9. The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the *continued* maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

10. The provisions of the "British North America Act, 1867," shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Minute) be applicable to British Columbia, in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a Railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected, East of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific, to connect the Seaboard of British Columbia with the Railway system of Canada; and further, to secure the completion of such Railway within ten years from the date of the Union.

And the Government of British Columbia agree to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said Railway, a similar extent of Public Lands along the line of Railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia, not to exceed however Twenty (20) Miles on each side of said line, as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the Public Lands in the North West Territories and the Province of Manitoba. Provided that the quantity of land which may be held under the Pre-emption right or by Crown Grant within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government shall be made good to the Dominion from contiguous Public Lands; and provided further, that until the commencement, within two years as aforesaid from the date of the Union, of the construction of the said Railway, the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the Public Lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of Pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the Pre-emptor on the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed in aid of the construction of the said Railway, the Dominion Government agree to pay to British Columbia, from the date of the Union, the sum of \$100,000 per annum, in half-yearly payments in advance.

12. The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on such sum, not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first class graving dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the union.

To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government;

and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

14. The constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of the "British North America Act, 1867," continue as existing at the time of the union until altered under the authority of the said Act, it being at the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily consent to the introduction of responsible government when desired by the inhabitants of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to amend the existing Constitution of the Legislature by providing that a majority of its Members shall be elective.

The union shall take effect according to the foregoing terms and conditions on such day as Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council may appoint (on addresses from the Legislature of the Colony of British Columbia, and of the Houses of Parliament of Canada, in the terms of the 146th section of the "British North America Act, 1867,") and British Columbia may in its address specify the electoral districts for which the first election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place.

That such terms have proved generally acceptable to the people of this Colony ;

That this council is, therefore, willing to enter into union with the Dominion of Canada upon such terms, and humbly submit that, under the circumstances, it is expedient that the admission of this Colony into such union, as aforesaid, should be effected at as early a date as may be found practicable under the provisions of the 146th section of the "British North America Act, 1867."

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, under the provisions of the 146th section of the "British North America Act, 1867," to admit British Columbia into the Union or Dominion of Canada on the basis of the terms and conditions offered to this Colony by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, hereinbefore set forth ; and, inasmuch as by the said terms British Columbia is empowered in its Address to specify the electoral districts for which the first election of Members to serve in the House of Commons shall take place, we humbly pray that such electoral districts may be declared under the Order in Council to be as follows :—

That "New Westminster District" and the "Coast District," as defined in a public notice issued from the Lands and Works Office on the 15th day of December, 1869, by the desire of the Governor, and purporting to be in accordance with the provisions of the 39th clause of the "Mineral Ordinance, 1869," shall constitute one district, to be designated "New Westminster District," and return One Member ;

That "Cariboo District" and "Lillooet District," as specified in the said public notice, shall constitute one district, to be designated "Cariboo District," and return One Member ;

That "Yale District" and "Kootenay District," as specified in the said public notice, shall constitute one district, to be designated "Yale District," and return One Member ;

That those portions of Vancouver Island known as "Victoria District," "Esquimalt District," and "Metchosin District," as defined in the official maps of those districts in the Land Office, Victoria, and which maps are designated respectively "Victoria District Official Map, 1858," "Esquimalt District Official Map, 1858," and "Metchosin District Official Map, A.D., 1858," shall constitute one district, to be designated "Victoria District," and return Two Members.

And, that all the remainder of Vancouver Island, and all such islands adjacent thereto, as were formerly dependencies of the late Colony of Vancouver Island, shall constitute one district, to be designated "Vancouver Island District," and return One Member.

[*Copy of Telegram.*]

*To Lord Lisgar.*

Received in OTTAWA, 24th January, 1871.

Address to Queen for union with Canada on terms agreed upon, passed Legislative Council unanimously to-day.

(Signed,)

A. MUSGRAVE.

*To Governor Musgrave, British Columbia.*

OTTAWA, January 26th, 1871.

I have received your telegram announcing the decision of the Legislature of British Columbia in favor of union with Canada. I feel sure the news will be received with welcome throughout the Dominion. My Ministers join with me in offering you cordial congratulations.

(Signed,)

LISGAR.

*Governor Musgrave to Governor General of Canada.*

Received in OTTAWA, January 27th, 1871.

Legislature by resolution request me to seek consent of your Government to allow of our existing tariff during this season (?) by reducing duty on spirits to Canadian rate, 80 cents, on flour, to 75 cents per barrel, on wheat, to 10 cents per bushel, so as to enter union with British Columbia tariff so altered. Aggregate revenue would not be less than under Canadian tariff. I recommend assent—telegraph reply.

(Signed,)

A. MUSGRAVE.

Vancouver Island, January 25, 1871.

*To Governor Musgrave, British Columbia.*

OTTAWA, February 1, 1871.

The terms of union are in nature of a treaty. They have been extensively published in Canada, and accepted by British Columbia. The Canadian Government, therefore, think they have no right to alter those terms. After acceptance by Canada, Parliament may, in its discretion, modify the tariff on the request of British Columbia. I have no doubt that Parliament will consider any proposition made by you, with a desire to meet your views as much as it properly can.

(Signed,)

LISGAR.



# RETURN

To an Address of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 27th February, 1871; for all Correspondence, not already brought down, between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and between the Governments of Canada and any of the Provinces, touching any Acts of the Legislature of Canada, or any of the Provincial Legislatures.

By Command.

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
OTTAWA, 8th April, 1871.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the formal Correspondence and Copies of Acts are not printed.]*

## SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO LEGISLATION.

### *1st. From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

No.	Date	Year.
131.....	May 30th	1870.
150.....	June 13th	"
Circular.....	July 5th	"
182.....	" 6th	"
226.....	August 17th	"
274.....	Oct. 19th	"

### *2nd. To the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governor General.*

No.	Date	Year.
101.....	May 23rd	1870.
102.....	" 23rd	"
162.....	July 9th	"
224.....	Sept. 28th	"
227.....	" 29th	"
239.....	Oct. 12th	"

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 131.)

DOWNING STREET, 30th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a translation of a note received through the Foreign Office from the Ambassador of the North German Confederation at this Court, complaining of the establishment, by the Canadian Legislature, of duties on certain articles exported from other than British or United States' Ports, as a contravention of the stipulations of the Commercial Treaty, concluded between Great Britain and the Zollverein, on the 30th of May, 1865.

I do not doubt that this matter will receive careful consideration at the hands of your Ministers.

I rely on the Legislature for not imposing or continuing the imposition of duties inconsistent with Treaties entered into by the Imperial Government.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General,

The Right Honorable,

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

*Count Bernstorff to Lord Clarendon.*

(Copy—Translation.)

PRUSSIA HOUSE, May 9th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I do myself the honor of respectfully informing Your Excellency that, according to a representation of the Commercial House of Beling and Lamotte, established at Bremen and Quebec, the Canadian Parliament, on the motion of the Finance Minister, Sir Francis Hincks, has decided upon a series of Tariff augmentations, which specially affect cigars, rice, vinegar, coal and salt. The importation duty on salt, in particular, is to be fixed at 5 cents per bushel; but salt imported from Great Britain and the United States is to be excepted, and remain duty-free as before.

As Your Excellency will admit, the proceeding of the Canadian Government, supposing the above account to be correct, does not accord with the stipulations of the Commercial Treaty, concluded between the Zollverein and Great Britain, on the 30th of May, 1865, wherein it is expressly agreed:—

“ Art. VII. The Stipulations contained in the foregoing Articles I to VI, are also applicable to Her Britannic Majesty's Colonies and Foreign possessions. In those Colonies and Possessions, the productions of the States of the Zollverein shall be subject to no higher or other Import Duties, than the like productions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other Country.”

By direction of the Government of the North German Confederation, I have therefore the honor of respectfully requesting, that Your Excellency will be kindly pleased to direct the attention of the Governor General of Canada to the foregoing stipulation, and thereby arrange that the salt imported from the Zollverein into Canada, shall not be subject to any duty to which the salt, imported from the United Kingdom, is not likewise liable.

With, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

BERNSTORFF.

Lord Clarendon, K.G., &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—150.)

DOWNING STREET, 13th June, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise Her power of disallowance, with respect to the Act of the Legislature of Canada, passed on the 12th of May last, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act respecting perjury," a transcript of which accompanied your despatch, No. 101, of the 23rd of May.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor, The Right Honorable

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 182.)

DOWNING STREET, 6th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise Her power of disallowance, with respect to the Act of the Legislature of Canada, intituled, "An Act for the better protection of the clothing and property of seamen in Her Majesty's Navy," a transcript of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 102, of the 23rd of May.

An Imperial Act, amending the Seaman's Clothing Act, is now in course of preparation. It may therefore become desirable, when the Imperial Act shall have been passed, to make some amendments in the Canadian Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

GRANVILLE.

Governor General, The Right Honorable

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 226.)

DOWNING STREET, 17th August, 1870.

SIR,—I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Board of Treasury, enquiring whether any further Act has been passed by the Canadian Legislature, with reference to the Loan raised by Canada for a payment in respect of the transfer of Rupert's Land, and guaranteed by the Imperial Treasury. The Treasury have been informed that no intimation has been received at this Department of such an Act having been passed by the Canadian Legislature.

If an Act should not have been passed in accordance with the terms of the 3rd Section of the Imperial Act 32 and 33 Vict. Cap. 101, I have to request you to urge upon your Ministers the propriety of introducing a Bill at the earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General, The Right Honorable

Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Stansfeld to Sir F. Rogers.*

(Copy—18,302—69.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS, 3rd August, 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to request that you will call the attention of the Earl of Kimberley to the conditions laid down in the Minutes of this Board of the 22nd November, 1869, on the subject of the loan and guarantee authorized by the Act 32 and 33 Vict. Cap. 101, one of which conditions provided that the Canadian Government should pass whatever further Act might appear to be called for, by a strict interpretation of the said Imperial Act.

My Lords, at the time of agreeing to their Minute, had before them (*inter alia*) a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated 18th September, 1869, in which it was declared, that the Canadian Government would recommend to the Colonial Parliament, at its first Session, to pass such a further Act as might be necessary to fulfil the condition hereinbefore recited.

I am to request that you will inform my Lords whether any such Act has been passed by the Canadian Legislature.

I am to add, that as the guarantee has been given by this Board, and the papers laid before Parliament, my Lords request that, in the event of the Canadian Government having omitted to pass such an Act, Lord Kimberley will cause a communication to be addressed to the Governor on the subject.

I am &c.,

(Signed,)

JAMES STANSFELD.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(Copy—CANADA—No. 274.)

DOWNING STREET, 19th October, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 224, of the 28th of September, forwarding a Minute of your Privy Council on a note from the Ambassador of the North German Confederation, complaining of the establishment, by the Canadian Legislature, of certain Customs' Duties, as a contravention of the stipulation of the Commercial Treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Zollverein, on the 30th of May, 1865.

Your Government state, that with regard to Salt the exception in favor of Great Britain was made in consequence of the clause in the Treaty referred to by Count Bernstorff having been overlooked, but that no duty will be levied on Salt imported from Germany.

Although this course will probably remove all ground of complaint on the part of the North German Confederation, still Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a proper opportunity should be taken for equalizing the duty, and bringing the tariff into accordance with the Imperial Treaty engagements with Foreign Powers, entitled to the benefit of what is called the most favored nation Clause.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General,

The Right Hon. The Lord Lisgar, &c., &c., &c.

*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 101.)

OTTAWA, May 23rd, 1870.

MY LORD,—With reference to the concluding paragraph of your Despatch, No. 230, of the 17th December, 1869, suggesting an amendment to the 3rd Section of Cap. 23, "An Act respecting Perjury," I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the Minister of Justice caused a Bill to be introduced with that view, before the Parliament of the Dominion at its last Session, and an Act was accordingly passed, which came into operation on the 12th instant, and I beg to enclose two certified copies of that Act.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

Earl Granville, K. G., &c., &c., &c.,

*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 102.)

OTTAWA, May 23rd, 1870.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Despatch, of the 9th of October, 1869, No. 189, transmitting copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, intimating their opinion that it would benefit the Naval Service, if the provisions of the *Seamen's Clothing Act* were extended to the Dominion of Canada, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from the Department of the Minister of Justice, forwarding a certified copy of "An Act for the better protection of the Clothing and Property of Seamen in Her Majesty's Navy," passed during the last Session of the Dominion Legislature, and assented to on the 13th instant.

I have forwarded a copy of the Act to Vice-Admiral Wellesley commanding on the British North American Station.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

Earl Granville, K. G., &c., &c., &c.,

*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 162.)

NIAGARA, July 9th, 1870.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch, of the 5th January, 1870, No. 5, on the subject of a proposed Act of the Legislature of Canada respecting the admeasurement and registration of vessels, and to my reply, No. 44, of February 21st, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, Copy of a further Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, covering a report by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that legislation on the subject has, in compliance with the suggestion of the Board of Trade, been deferred until the proposed Imperial Bill, now before Parliament, shall have been discussed and passed into Law.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

Earl Granville, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 224.)

QUEBEC, September 28th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Granville's despatch, No. 131, of May 30th, 1870, transmitting a copy of a note received through the Foreign Office from the Ambassador of the North German Confederation, complaining of the establishment, by the Canadian Legislature, of duties on certain articles exported from other than British or United States' Ports, as a contravention of the stipulations of the Commercial Treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Zollverein, on May 30th, 1865.

2. I duly referred these papers to the Canadian Government, and beg now to forward a Copy of a Minute of the Privy Council which contains their views. They admit that the exception made in favor of Great Britain with regard to the duty on Salt was an oversight, "the clause in the Treaty referred to by Count Bernstorff having been overlooked," but they point out that no practical inconvenience will arise, as all the Salt imported from Germany is used for the curing of fish, and is on that ground admitted duty free. The Minute states further, "that no duty will be levied on Salt from Germany."

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Kimberley, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 227.)

QUEBEC, September 29th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I duly referred, for the consideration of the Privy Council, your Lordship's despatch, No. 226, of August 17th, 1870, with reference to the passing of an Act by the Canadian Legislature, in respect of the loan and guarantee connected with the transfer of Rupert's Land to the Dominion.

2. I now enclose a copy of a Minute of the Privy Council on the subject. The proposal of the measure last Session was delayed in consequence of the complications which took place at the Red River Settlement; but it will be brought forward during the next Session when the Privy Council state "there can be no doubt full effect will be given to "the Imperial Act."

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Kimberley, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

*The Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

(Copy—No. 239.)

MONTREAL, October 12th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, certified copies of the Statutes passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the last Session (1870).

I also beg to enclose a copy of an Order of the Privy Council of the Dominion, leaving to its operation an Act passed by the General Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia in the 3rd Session (33rd Vict.), intituled, "An Act to improve the administration of Justice," though the Act in question is in one part open to exception.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Kimberley &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th October, 1870.*

On a Memorandum, dated 19th October, 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, reporting with reference to the Imperial "British North America Act 1867," and to the Order in Council of the 9th June, 1868, on his Memorandum relative to the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures.

That in his opinion all the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the third Session thereof, 33 Victoria (excepting Chapter 5, and including Chapter 10, the latter having been already reported upon) are free from objection of any kind. He therefore recommends that the same be left to their operation.

That with respect to Chapter 5, intituled, "An Act to uphold the authority and dignity of the Houses of the Quebec Legislature, and the independence of the members thereof, and to protect persons publishing Parliamentary papers," he has great doubts whether the Legislature had jurisdiction, for reasons analagous to those contained in his report on the disallowance of the Act of the previous Session, intituled, "An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers."

That as, however, the Act in question contains provisions necessary to uphold the authority and dignity of the Provincial Legislature, he deems it inexpedient to interfere with the operation of the Act, and therefore recommends that it should also be left to its operation, it being, of course, open to any parties affected by it, to dispute, before the legal Tribunals, the constitutionality of the Act.

The Committee concur in the foregoing report, and advise that all the Acts referred to be left to their operation accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on 6th of April, 1870.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration a memorandum, dated 5th April instant, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, having reference to the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, in the fourth Session of the twenty-second Session of the Twenty-second General Assembly, being the second Session since the passing of "The British North America Act, 1867," intituled, "An Act in addition to, and in amendment of Chapter 60, Title VIII. of the revised Statutes of Harbors," which Act was reserved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of your Excellency's assent.

The Minister of Justice reports that in his opinion the Act in question is beyond the jurisdiction of the Local Legislature, and therefore recommends that your Excellency do not give your assent thereto.

The Committee concur in the above report, and recommend that the Act referred to be not assented to.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW BRUNSWICK, May 8th 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward three Acts passed during the late Session, and reserved by me for the signification of His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure.

The Act relating to Marriage Licences, was prepared at my suggestion, so that in the event of the Federal Government determining that the provisions are within the powers of the Provincial Assembly, the Bill might at once receive His Excellency's approval.

The Act relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace has been called for, in consequence of a question having been raised as to my power to appoint by Commission as heretofore done by my Predecessors.

The Act relating to 'Harbors,' so far as I can ascertain from a comparison of the section sought to be repealed, and the amendment is designed to remove the exception as to Vessels trading between Newfoundland and this Province; but as this matter may fall more properly within the Federal power, I have reserved it for the Governor General's pleasure.

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

(Signed,) L. A. WILMOT,  
Lieutenant Governor, N. B.

The Honorable

Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, TUESDAY 12th Day of April, 1870.

Present: His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the 31st Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "A Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," it is amongst other things enacted, That a Bill reserved for the signification of the pleasure of the Governor General, shall not have any force unless, and until, within one year from the day on which it was presented to the Lieutenant Governor for the Governor General's assent, the Lieutenant Governor signifies by speech or message, to each of the Houses of Legislature, or by Proclamation, that, it has received the assent of the Governor General in Council.

And, whereas, on the 21st day of April, 1869, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick reserved a certain Bill, passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, intituled, "A Bill relating to Marriage Licences," for the signification of the Governor General's pleasure thereon.

And, whereas, the said Bill, so reserved as aforesaid, has been laid before the Governor General in Council, and it is expedient that the said Bill should be assented to by the Governor General;

Now, therefore, the Governor General in pursuance of the said Act, and in the exercise of the powers thereby reserved to the Governor General as aforesaid, doth by these presents Order by and with the advice of His Privy Council, declare His assent to the said Bill.

And the Secretary of State for the Provinces is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council,



## TELEGRAM.

13th April, 1870.

I send Copy of Order in Council; please issue Proclamation under British North America Act, 1867, without delay and not later than 20th. Official letter goes by mail, but may be too late. Please answer.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

The Honorable L. A. Wilmot,  
Lieutenant Governor, Fredericton

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 13th April, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, declaring His Excellency's assent to an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, in the 4th Session of the 22nd General Assembly thereof, intituled, "A Bill relating to Marriage Licences," and reserved by you for the signification of His Excellency's pleasure thereon.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,  
Secretary of State.

The Honorable L. A. Wilmot,  
Lieutenant Governor, Fredericton.

(No. 29.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NEW BRUNSWICK,

April 21st, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 13th instant, referred to in your telegram to me on that day, transmitting an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, declaring his assent to an Act passed by the Legislature of this Province in the 4th Session of the Twenty-second General Assembly thereof, intituled, "A Bill relating to Marriage Licences," and reserved by me for the signification of His Excellency's pleasure thereon.

I have accordingly issued a Proclamation, signifying His Excellency's assent to the said Act.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,)

L. A. WILMOT,  
Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 20th August, 1869.*

On a memorandum, dated 14th instant, from the Hon. the Minister of Justice, reporting that he has carefully considered the provisions of the Bill reserved by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, on the 21st April, 1869, intituled "A Bill relating to the appointment of Justices of the Peace in the several Counties of this Province," which was referred to him for report, and that he is of opinion that the said Bill is within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of New Brunswick, and that it is objectionable;

That he therefore recommends that Your Excellency do give your assent thereto.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Assistant Clerk, Privy Council.

To The Honorable  
The Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Attorney General has just sent this Memo. to me, which I forward for consideration of H. E. the Governor General.

(Signed,)

HASTINGS DOYLE.

17th May, 1870.

The Attorney General handed his report on the "Act to improve the administration of Justice" to Capt. Moody, and he called to inform His Excellency, that if the Judges are not appointed within a fortnight, one and possibly two of the Circuits will be unprovided for, and other serious consequences will ensue. The Dominion Government should be apprised of this as soon as possible.

(Signed,)

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HALIFAX, N. S., May 17th, 1870.

"An Act to improve the Administration of Justice."

This Act was passed in consequence of the accumulation of arrears, in the business of the Supreme Court, at the suggestion of the Judges, who expressed an opinion, that if a few Judges were added to the Bench, they would be able to overtake the arrears, and avoid for the future, those delays, which had proved detrimental to the Administration of Justice in the Supreme Court.

(Signed,)

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable The Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 28th September, 1870.*

On a Memorandum, dated 23rd September 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, reporting that after full consideration he is of opinion that the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the 3rd Session thereof (33 Victoria), intituled, "An Act to improve the Administration of Justice," should be left to its operation.

The Minister, states however, that he thinks it necessary to call attention to the 8th clause of the Act which legislates as to the discharge of Insolvent debtors.

That this may perhaps infringe on the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament in matters of Insolvency, but that the objection is not of sufficient importance to warrant him in recommending the disallowance of the Act.

The Committee advise that the Act be left to its operation as recommended.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

To The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c , &c.

(467.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 5th October, 1870.

SIR,—With reference to Lieutenant General Doyle's Despatch of the 17th May last, covering a certified copy of an Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, intituled, "An Act for the further improvement of the Administration of Justice," I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Government, a certified copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, directing that the said Act be left to its operation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable Sir Edward Kenny,

Administrator of the Government, Halifax.

## NEW BRUNSWICK ACTS.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th October, 1870.*

On a memorandum, dated 20th October 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, reporting, with reference to the Imperial "British North America Act, 1867," and also to the Order in Council of the 9th June 1868, in his memorandum, relative to the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislature.

That in his opinion all the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, in the last Session, being the fourth Session of the Twenty-second General Assembly (with the exception of Chapter Thirty-five), are free from objection of any kind. He therefore recommends that the same be left to their operation.

That with reference to Chapter 35, intituled, "An Act to divide the Parish of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, and to erect a separate District for Ecclesiastical purposes," there are two Petitions before your Excellency, praying that the Act may be disallowed, after consideration of which a further report will be made.

The Committee advise that the Acts referred to be left to their operation, with the exception of that on which a further Report is to be submitted.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

## NOVA SCOTIA ACTS.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th October, 1870.*

On a memorandum, dated 19th October 1870, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, reporting, with reference to the Imperial "British North America Act, 1867," and also to the Order in Council of 9th June 1868, on his memorandum, relative to the course to be pursued, with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures; that in his opinion all the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the third Session thereof, 33 Victoria (with the exception of those under-mentioned, which will be the subject of a further report), are free from objection of any kind. He therefore, recommends that the same be left to their operation.

The following are the exceptions above alluded to:—

33 Victoria, Cap. 6.

"An Act to amend Cap. 103 of the Revised Statutes of the conveying of timber and lumber on Rivers, and the removal of obstructions therefrom."

33 Victoria, Cap. 6.

"An Act to amend Cap. 79 of the Revised Statutes "of Pilotage, Harbors, and Harbor Masters."

The Committee advise that the Acts referred to, with the exceptions mentioned, be left to their operation accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE,  
Clerk, Privy Council.