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CITY CORPS.

7. Cases where local circumstances prevent city corps from going into Brigade camp with other corps in the same Brigade Division, such corps may be permitted to perform twelve days' drill at their local Headquarters on different days, as may be most convenient, subject to the approval of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District. In all such cases, no allowance will be made for rations or forage, and the pay will be for officers, one dollar and non-commissioned officers and men, fifty cents, per diem.

ISOLATED CORPS.

8. In any Brigade Division where there is not more than one Battalion of Infantry, or where any Battalion is remote from the place appointed for the brigade camp, the drill of such corps is to be in camp at battalion headquarters. The pay of officers and non-commissioned officers will be same as fixed for brigade camps. Rations will not be issued by the public, but 25 cents per officer and man will be allowed to enable the Commanding Officer to arrange for such.

In any military district where there are rural companies not in battalion, such companies may be attached where practicable to a battalion in camp for purposes of drill; but where such cannot be conveniently arranged on account of distance, or any other proper cause, the corps may be permitted to drill at company headquarters under regulations provided for city corps as regards pay, but in such case neither rations, tents, nor blankets, nor any allowance therefor will be issued by the public.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

9. Regulations relating to drill of Garrison Artillery will be published hereafter.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

10. The course of drill and target practice of all corps is to be regulated by the Deputy Adjutant General in each district. He will arrange for the requisite staff for brigade camps, select the officers so far as practicable from those in the brigade division, and recommend the same to Headquarters for approval.

As the successful carrying out of the drill will, to a large extent, depend upon the action of the responsible staff officers it is expected that each will see that due care be taken to economize expenditure in his district, and to make the best use of the time allotted for drill.

In order that a full report may be made for Parliament on the drill and training for the fiscal year 1874-75, all drill for which payment will be made must be completed before the 1st day of December, 1874, and the reports of Deputy Adjutants General of

districts should be transmitted to headquarters not later than twenty days thereafter.

The reports relating to corps which have completed the drill for 1873-74 since 1st November last, are to be sent to Headquarters before the 1st July, proximo.

By Command of His Excellency the

Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col
Acting Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

THE WIMBLEDON REPRESENTATIVES

The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association has decided upon the following as comprising the Wimbledon Team for 1874:

Name.	Corps.	Province.
Capt. Adjt. Arnold....	7th Batt	N.B.
Col. Sergt. Baillie	47th "	O.
Pt. Brzeau	3rd "	Q.
Capt. E. Church.....	Cum'ld P. B.	N.S.
Pt. G. Disher.....	19th Batt.	O.
Major Gibson.....	13th "	O.
Corp. Hickey.....	63rd "	N.S.
Lieut. Macnechtan	Cobourg G.A.	O.
Capt. J. P. Macpher on	G.G.F.G.	O.
Capt. J. J. Mason.....	13th Batt.	O.
Pt. T. Mitchell.....	"	O.
Col. Sgt. Omand	"	O.
Pt. Pain.....	"	O.
Corp. Pallen.....	G.A.	N.B.
Sgt. Sutherland.....	G.G.F.G.	O.
Capt. Thomas	5th Batt.	Q.
Lieut. Whitman.....	60th "	Q.
Ensign Wolfenden.....	1st C.R.V.	B.C.
Btry. Sgt. Major Wynne	G.A.M.	Q.
One (name not as yet received). Manitoba.		

ANALYSIS.

Ontario.....	10 competitors.
Quebec	4 "
New Brunswick....	2 "
Nova Scotia.....	2 "
Manitoba.....	1 "
British Columbia.....	1 "
Total.....	20

The name from Manitoba has not yet been selected. The order of merit in the scores is being made up, and will be published in a few days.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.

—The non-commissioned officers and men of the Prince of Wales' Rifles, who determined to return the visit of the Guards to Montreal on the occasion of the late Sir Gen. E. Cartier's funeral, arrived by the steamer on Saturday night, and were met by the non-commissioned officers of the G.G.F.G.'s with the band. On landing, the Montreal men were greeted with most hearty cheers not only by the military, but also by the immense crowd assembled to witness their debarkation, and they were heartily cheered in return. The men fell in, a green coat alongside of a Guardsman, and they marched up Sussex street, Sparks street, and Bank street to the camp, followed by a vast number of people, all of whom expressed their admiration of the stalwart, soldierly appearance of the Montreal men, who were frequently cheered along the route, every sign of a cordial welcome being manifested.—*Free Press*, May 26th.

THE CANADIAN WEST POINT.

The government have displayed a commendable spirit in bringing down a Militia Bill, and, in so far, have met the demand of the whole country, which imperatively requires that our volunteer force should be raised from the low estate into which it has been allowed to fall. While there was danger to our frontier, during the American civil war, and during the threats of Fenian invasion, our militia required no impetus to preserve its full members and general efficiency, but within the past five years from a variety of causes, there is no doubt that it has fast dwindled away, until hardly anything remains but the *cadres* and the names of the old regiments.

That the government should desire to promote the work of rehabilitation is, therefore, only right. But unfortunately they have hardly done more than signify their good intention. The Bill introduced by Mr. Ross is neither definite nor final, and Mr. MacKenzie has himself stated that the Ministers have not yet made up their minds as to the details of the management of our volunteers. At this late stage of the session, it is not to be expected, that they will come to any further decision, and we may therefore regard it as certain that no action will be taken in the matter until next year.

The two salient features of the Bill, as we understand it, are the appointment of a Major general of the British army to preside over the force, and the establishment of a military college, on the model of Sandhurst or West Point.

Of the first, it would be premature to speak, for the excellent reason that, beyond the bare announcement of the fact, the cabinet have given in no precise information as to their intentions.

With regard to the second, we pronounce the founding of a military college as a most excellent project, because it is the beginning of a thoroughly efficient staff. An army without trained officers is a motley rabble, and officers can be trained only by going through a scientifically graduated course of technical instruction. Experience proved, as was well stated by Mr. MacKenzie and Sir John A. MacDonnell, in the course of the debate, on this subject, that the best officers, on both sides, during the American civil war, were those who had graduated from West Point.

The question of the locality, about which so much was said in Parliament, is a secondary one. It makes really no matter whether the site chosen for the proposed college, be Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa and Toronto. West Point is by no means a central point in the United States. A much more serious consideration is the obtaining a competent staff of instructors and the adoption of a thorough curriculum of study. At first, the number of pupils must needs be small—proportioned to the population and the military force required to be upheld in the country. Anything extravagant either in the size or architecture of the buildings, the number of professors, or the general outfit of the course, will be sure to lead to ridiculous failure. The expense at the lowest estimate will be heavy enough, especially for the salaries of professors who will have to be imported for the most part.

We trust that the government will devote adequate attention to this most important matter during the next year, so as to give the country a matured project of action when Parliament meet again.—*St. John News*, May 22nd.