

trailed arms. Let us turn to Part II, Field Exercise, Sec. 9, Marching Past. On the saluting base, the men march with shouldered arms, the ranks then being thirty inches apart. On the word Forward, after completing the 3rd wheel, the men will slope arms if armed with the long rifle (or trail arms with the short rifle). In the latter case (which is always the rule with us) the rear rank will step short two paces, consequently the distance between ranks is increased eighteen inches which will be regained on the word Halt, bringing ranks to their proper distance of thirty inches apart.

I would ask leave to call attention to one thing in Squad Drill, which may not be known to the generality of your readers, viz Part I. Sec. 45. No. 2. Formation of Fours on the march. This is not intended for a squad with trailed arms, for this reason: We will suppose a squad in two ranks being forty-eight inches apart. The book says on the word Fours the rank in rear will step short two paces. Now if this is done the distance will then be sixty-six inches, which would be too great if the word Right (or Left) followed. Also in the last paragraph of the same section a squad marking time ordered to form fours will step back a pace of eighteen inches. These paragraphs are evidently intended for a squad without arms, or if armed, when men are at the slope. I have no doubt Ixion Tompion, Quo Fas and others of your correspondents, will duly appreciate the compliment paid them in the closing remarks of your editorial.

Yours truly,
QUOIN.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—As the question of a suitable head dress for the militia of Canada appears to be occupying the attention of the authorities, I would like to suggest one I think would be most suitable to the climate, and which could be worn for eight months in the year with comfort.

What I would propose is a helmet similar to that worn by the Imperial troops in India, the material to be felt, the shape to be the same for Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Rifles. To distinguish the different arms, I would have them of different colours, as follows: For Cavalry, light grey with white metal spike and ornaments. For Artillery, light blue with brass spike and ornaments. For Infantry, dark blue with white metal ornaments; and for Rifles, dark green with bronze ornaments.

Such a hat need be no heavier than the ordinary hard felt hat worn in civil life; it would be cheap, durable, and very soldierly in appearance; it could not be worn except when on military duty (which is now done in the case of the Glengarry, and the same will be the case with the slouch hat proposed). And should hostilities ever occur with the United States, our only possible opponent, we could be readily distinguished from their troops; a thing which will be very diffi-

cult to do, in the case of our Cavalry and Artillery who are uniformed in blue, (and who need from the peculiar nature of their duties to be readily recognized at long distances) if they wear the hat proposed, which is the same as the head dress of the U. S. Army.

Yours very truly,
SHRAPNEL.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Can you inform me why, according to the regulations just issued for the drill of 1875, (and in all previous regulations hitherto issued) no provision is made for the pay of an "Adjutant" with the rank of "Captain?" In our army, nearly all Adjutants are Captains and yet provision is only made for Lieutenant and Adjutant and Ensign and Adjutant. Will you kindly inform me what pay a "Captain and Adjutant" is entitled to draw? Is it Captain's pay and allowances? If so, how about forage and pay for his charger? Or does he draw Lieutenant and Adjutant's pay, get forage and pay for his charger, extra? Please favor me with your explanation of this puzzle and oblige,

Yours truly,
IXION.

Montreal, April 29, 1875.

The highest rate of pay authorized for Adjutants is that noted for a Lieutenant and Adjutant. The Adjutant is however, allowed \$1 per diem for his horse and free rations, and forage during the period of drill in camp.—ED. VOL. REV.

Medals and Brevet Rank.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—May I ask, through the medium of your journal, what restrictions exist in our Force for wearing of medals, badges, etc. Also, if it is consistent with the rules of the service to accord, on all occasions, brevet titles, as for instance: If a brevet Lieutenant is at the head of his company—the proper officer being in command of the battalion or regiment—will the acting Captain although a Major or brevet Lieutenant-Colonel be addressed in accordance with brevet rank? The plethora of Colonels now in our country suggests some better guide in the premises than simple usage.

I am, Sir,
A VOLUNTEER.

Paragraph 379 of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia prescribes the restrictions under which medals may be worn.

Regimental Officers are not entitled to claim for their brevet rank, any consideration not due to their regimental rank. Brevet rank entitles a Regimental Officer to be recognized in the higher grade which his brevet specifies, only when two or more corps of the militia are brought together, or when the question of seniority amongst a number of Officers from different corps is to be decided.—ED. VOL. REV.

HALIFAX, N.S., 26th April 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Ixion, in VOLUNTEER REVIEW of 20th inst., very properly calls attention to the fact that the Paymaster of No. 6. District also holds the post of Police Magistrate, and asks why he is permitted to draw two different salaries. We have in this part of the Dominion a similar case to that stated above, in the person of our District Paymaster who also holds the position of Major in the 66th Batt., drawing two salaries, and also being a nominee of the late Government. Knowing Paymaster MacDonald's great zeal for the service, there is no doubt that if proper representations were made to him, he would at once resign the Paymastership, in order that he may more properly attend to the affairs of his favorite battalion. Paymaster MacDonald's present position is unsatisfactory to two parties. 1st. To the officers of the 66th whose promotion is checked, and 2nd to those who are awaiting his resignation in the hope of being appointed to the vacancy.

Your,
LANCHE.

Paymaster MacDonald does not now we understand hold the position of Major in the 66th Batt. He was removed from the 66th on the day he was gazetted Paymaster.—ED. VOL. REV.

The International Rifle Match.

Since the opening of spring there has been taken a great deal of interest in rifle shooting and target matches. Much attention is attracted by the preparations for the international rifle match, which will take place in Dublin on June 29. During the past month there has been considerable private target practice at Creedmoor by individual members of the National Rifle Association. As the time approaches for the selection of the team the interest is much increased, and about twenty members have already signified their intention of taking part in the competition trials. The first of these trials, of which there are to be four, will take place to day at Creedmoor. Four of the six members of the team who held over from 1874 are, it is generally conceded, certain to be in the team this year, Mr. Hepburn, however, has signified his intention not to be in the new team, and apprehension is expressed that General Dakin will also decline on account of his bad health during the past winter. If this be the case there will be five new members, including a captain, to be selected.

Most prominent among the marksmen who have already signified their intention of competing are Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, Capt. Bruce, Col. Scott, and Messrs. Canfield, Buckner, Jewell, and Ballard, the last of whom was one of last year's reserves. The decision will be made from four consecutive scores of 45 shots each, each score made in a single day, without sighting shots. The shooting will be at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each distance. Upon the final selection of the team at the last competitive trial on May 5th the members will be required to practice daily at Creedmoor until their departure, on or about June 5th. Free passage for the team has been offered by the management of the Inman line, and will probably be accepted. Extensive preparations are making by the members of the Joint Committees of the National Amateur Rifle Clubs for the thorough equipment of the American riflemen.—N. Y. Tribune.