

3. The Committee to receive entries from competitors, and to send to London before the competition begins, the amount, less than per cent., for printing, postage and expenses.

4. The Committee to appoint each registrar before each competition, and to take all possible care to provide for the faithful observance of the conditions of the match in every respect.

5. The Committee to collect registers, with power to accept or reject them, and to disqualify competitors, and to transmit all the accepted registers to London immediately after the last competition, together with an account of the late entries received, and the fines, so that the register may be published in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

6. Prizes gained by colonial competitors will be forwarded at once to the Committee.

7. Disputes not arranged by the Committee, and doubtful questions affecting the match as a whole, should be minutely explained on both sides by the Committee, and forwarded to London, to be dealt with by the referees.

All communications from the Committee to be addressed to Captain Macgregor,
1 Mitre Bridges, Temple, London.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE REGISTRAR.

In order that entire confidence may be felt in the management of this match in the respective localities, you are requested to act as the representative of competitors in other squads, and as a guardian of fair play and accuracy.

1. You will be good enough to record the slightest infringement of the rules, and the grounds of any dispute or protest, and to send a brief report of these with the score, and if required a further report afterwards, so that the matter may be decided by the referees.

2. You are requested to measure the bull's eye and centre before firing. The entries on the register of the name, rank and corps, or address, of each competitor, and all the other particulars, are to be very legibly written in ink, and the page of register to be forwarded to the undersigned immediately on the conclusion of the competition.—Your signature will certify that the rules and directions have been observed.

3. The Registrar and at least one other competitor should be present during the firing of any competitor. No other person may fire at the target with a competitor. It is desirable that no person should fire at the target, or at adjoining long range butts, on any of the days used in the competition before the firing in the competition on that day.

4. A responsible person to be placed with the marker in the mantelet. Misses may be signalled. When the shots are not washed out separately, the score and targets ought to be frequently compared.

5. The scores of competitors marked

"retired" will not be published; but their names must appear if one shot has been fired. The direction of the wind may be noted by the corresponding hour on a watch dial which the hand turned to the wind would point to if XII be held towards the target. The force of the wind may be recorded by the average number of feet off the centre of the bull's eye at 1,000 yards.

(Signed) J. MACGREGOR,
1 Mitre Bldgs., Temple, London.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

SIR,—In your observations on Annual Drill, contained in the *Volunteer Review* of January 20th, you state as follows:—"In reference to the sixteen days' drill, it must be patent to most people that the action of Parliament has to be waited for before any decided steps towards ordering it can be taken."

If you refer to the Militia General Order of August 31st, 1864, which has never to my knowledge been rescinded, you will find that no action of Parliament is required, for it is expressly stated that the annual drill is to be done at such times as may be most convenient.

No drill worth calling such has been done, except, perhaps, by new companies, since the fall of 1866. It is almost impossible to get men to attend evening drill; besides which, since the force has been battalionized, commanding officers have of course expected to drill in battalion, which none but city companies have had the chance of doing.

Owing to these reasons, the annual drill for the present year has been postponed in most cases until now. You say that there will be ample time between the 12th of March and the 30th of June. So there would; but as far as country companies are concerned, it would be a most inconvenient time. We are all anxiously hoping that the present unsatisfactory system will be completely knocked on the head by the new Bill; but in the meantime a General Order respecting the annual drill for the present year would be thankfully received. There would yet be time before the spring commences to drill battalions at their respective head quarters, and this would be far the most satisfactory to all concerned, both men and officers.

A COUNTRY OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

SIR,—Will you, or some one of your correspondents who is acquainted with the subject, please to define the powers and duties of those officials in the Volunteer service called Brigade-Majors? Are they the persons in whom the sole command of the Volunteers in their districts is vested? or are they merely, as their title imports, the mediums through which orders from head-quarters are promulgated? Again, on what principle is it that Brigade-Majors are so frequently sent out of their own dis-

tricts, away from the sphere of their own duties to supersede Volunteer officers in their own commands? I need only refer to the instances, among others equally notorious, of Colonel Dennis being sent in command of the Queen's Own, a regiment not even in his own district, to Port Colborne, leaving his own work, at a most critical time, to be done by a person who, however estimable, was of inferior rank and of no experience; and that of Brigade-Major Denton being sent away in a similar manner to Clifton, in command of a lot of men, with not one of whom had he any official connection. Very recently, too, on an emergency arising at a frontier port, to the command of which a Volunteer officer of the highest rank and thorough competency had been regularly appointed, instead of his being required to act on his own responsibility and according to his instructions, the Brigade-Major was sent up to supersede him, and of course if anything had turned up would have reaped whatever glory was to have been gained, at the expense of the Volunteer officer thus unjustly treated.—Now, if it is the intention of the Department to pursue this system, Volunteer officers will become very careless about the efficiency of their corps for which they are to have no credit when the time for action arrives, and, what is worse, Volunteers generally will have very little respect for officers who are thus treated as incompetent to lead them in the field. Hoping that we may see no more of such mischievous irregularities,

I remain yours obediently,

A VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW:

DEAR SIR,—As the Government will now be considering the best means of organizing the Militia of the Dominion, so as to secure the greatest efficiency with the least inconvenience to the Force, and the least expense to the country, perhaps you will allow a young soldier to make a few remarks on the subject.

My first proposition is that every man should be a soldier. This is the idea taken of the matter, with slight modifications in each case, by most European Governments. It appears popular on the Continent, and I see no reason why it should not be so here; for what more honorable career than that of a soldier, especially in defense of one's country?

To enter more into detail, I think every robust young man of a proper height, (with some few exceptions) between the ages of, say, 18 and 26, should belong to the Active Militia Force: excepting those, however, living in the country removed from any town, who, being for the most part farmers' sons, might be formed into troops of cavalry. Another exception, of course, would be all seamen, or sailors rather, employed on inland waters, who might be formed into a Naval Reserve, upon the plan proposed by

(See 10th page)