

c. Sponging out or loading without the vent being properly served.

10. Lots shall be drawn for the order of firing; each No. 1 when he has fired his rounds will take the place of the next number whose turn it is to fire. The officers firing with each detachment will do so before the non-com. officers or gunners commence; and under the same rules.

D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Col.,  
Inspector of Artillery.

### Annual Gun Practice, Garrison Batteries.

1. In accordance with G. O. (g) 17, 5, 89, the following arrangements will be made for the annual gun practice of garrison batteries or brigades in the Dominion.

2. With the approval and sanction of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence and the Major-General commanding the Militia, a garrison artillery competition will be held at Quebec during the second week of September, under the auspices of the Dominion Artillery Association.

3. Transport will be provided from local headquarters to Quebec and return, for not more than four detachments from the New Brunswick and Montreal brigades, and three detachments from the Halifax and Prince Edward Island brigades, and for not more than one detachment from each other affiliated battery, the British Columbia brigade excepted.

4. Each detachment to consist of two officers and seven non-commissioned officers or gunners, and those from brigades may be composed of representatives selected from the whole brigade.

5. Subject to the above provisions there will be no objections to detachments being sent from each battery in a brigade, but the number of detachments from brigades will be deducted from the number of batteries authorized to practice at headquarters.

6. Detailed rules for the above competition will be published subsequently.

7. Officers commanding brigades and batteries will make the necessary requisition, without delay, for ammunition to be used at local headquarters by batteries which do not intend to send representative detachments to Quebec.

8. Rules for practice, as published by Inspector of Artillery. Officers' instructional practice will be carried out before the competition firing.

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.,  
Inspector of Artillery.

June 13th, 1889.

### Artillery and Rifle Associations.

(From The Volunteer Service Gazette.)

\* \* As we have said, all went on swimmingly during the first three or four years after the new act came into operation. The enrolled strength of the force, which stood at nearly 163,000 at the end of 1863, had increased to 199,000 odd at the end of 1868; while the proportion of "efficient," though not so large as that to which we are now accustomed, had increased rapidly every year. Regimental camps were formed annually in many parts of the country, though no special allowances were then given. Many officers requested and received permission to be attached for instruction to battalions of the regular army. The modern difficulties as to ranges were not so much felt, and rifle practice was popular from John O'Groats to the Land's End. The National Rifle Association, which had shown symptoms of a tendency to devote itself chiefly to the encouragement of the costly "match rifle," soon saw its true mission, and became the great examining body for proficiency with the regulation weapon, without ceasing to offer every opportunity for the trial of new and more scientific arms. And what is more, by giving the law to all county and corps competitions, it actually taught the regular army that rifle-shooting might be made a pastime as well as a mere military exercise—a lesson which is still bearing better fruit every year. We need hardly allude to the very important share which the National Rifle Association took in the solution of the great breech-loading question. It is enough to say that if "Wimbledon," which has now been disestablished with such a light heart, had not been in existence from 1864 to 1870, it is highly probable that the regular infantry of Great Britain would be now very much behind those of other countries, both in the nature of its weapons and in its knowledge of using them. Another institution, not, perhaps, less valuable than that to which we have just referred, was instituted in 1865—the National Artillery Association. The founders of this Association were Colonel Harcourt, who then commanded the Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers, and Captain (now Lieut.-Colonel) Rutley, then of the 1st Middlesex A. V. Chiefly by the exertions of these two officers the first prize meeting of the National Artillery Association was successfully held at the School of

Gunnery at Shoeburyness. The Government gave every encouragement, and not a little material help, but no money; and the financial condition of the Association was, for some years, very precarious. Every help was given then, as it is given now, by the Commandant and Officers of the School of Gunnery, and, after a struggle of five years, the Government at last, in 1870, recognized the value of the association, and conceded a subsidy which not only assured its future existence, but placed it on a much more satisfactory footing, in a military point of view, than it had hitherto been. We said above that the National Rifle Association had done much to make shooting with the rifle popular in the regular army, and we may add here that, after several years, the National Artillery Association taught those who governed the affairs of the Royal Artillery to see that competitive practice with great guns was as good for regulars as it was for volunteer artillerymen. It is not, perhaps, one of the least important results that the prizes given for the Royal Artillery by the N.A.A. are annually most zealously contended for at Shoeburyness, and it is one of which the association may well be proud.

### The Rifle.

#### GUARDS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Guards Rifle Association held their weekly practice at Ottawa on Saturday, 29th June, at Queen's ranges, 7 shots at each range.

Sergt. Short, No. 2 Co.....	79	Corp. Hagan, No. 6 Co.....	57
Sergt. McCrae, No. 3 Co.....	76	Pte. Elmet, No. 2 Co.....	53
Sergt. Dawson, No. 2 Co.....	75	Corp. Esdale, No. 5 Co.....	45
Sergt. Reardon, No. 4 Co.....	73	Pte. W. Long, No. 4 Co.....	27
Bandsman Benbow.....	64	Corp. Whelan, No. 3 Co.....	22
Pte. White, No. 3 Co.....	60		

The association is booming, and bids fair soon to produce a big squad of marksmen.

### Regimental and other Notes.

Visitors to the Adjutant-General's office in the Militia Department will no longer meet there the affable and obliging gentleman who has for a generation been Col. Walker Powell's right-hand man. This is Mr. William Richard Wright, who, at the age of 67 years, has just retired on a superannuation allowance. Mr. Wright came to this country in 1833 with his father, an English naval officer, and family. He entered the Canadian civil service in 1843 as an extra clerk in the office of the Board of Works of the old Province of Canada. He served about eight years in the office of the Provincial Secretary East; then in the Bureau of Agriculture and in the Crown Lands Department. After being out of the service for about ten months he re-entered it in October, 1855, as a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, in which he has remained ever since, on July 1 completing twenty years' service as a chief clerk. He has served under Colonel Walker Powell for twenty-seven years. Mr. Wright is one of the only three officials now in the Dominion service at Ottawa who were officials of the old Province of Canada. The others are Mr. Grant Powell, Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. Henry Hartney, Chief Clerk and Accountant of the House of Commons.

#### THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

This is from the Ottawa Citizen: "A few months ago, Lieut.-Col. White, of the 43rd Carleton Rifles, was obliged to resign the command of that corps, as the result of the decision having been arrived at by the Government, that thereafter deputy heads of departments would no longer be eligible for regimental or other commands in the militia force of the Dominion. Very soon afterwards, however, upon the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, Major Tilton, who was then, and is still, the efficient Deputy Minister of Fisheries, was promoted to the command of the Governor General's Foot Guards. In view of the action taken in the case of Lieut.-Col. White, Major Tilton's promotion was a matter of surprise. He was duly gazetted, and he immediately assumed the duties of the position, and went energetically to work to discharge them to the best of his ability. That he has been successful as a commanding officer, every officer, non-commissioned officer and man in the regiment can abundantly testify. He combined with the strictness of the disciplinarian—and firmness is an absolutely essential quality in every commanding officer—that consideration for those of all ranks serving under him which is not less important in maintaining military efficiency and in securing the maintenance of a much to be desired bond of union between the commander and the lower ranks. During the few months he has had the honour to be first officer in the regiment of Guards, Lieut.-Col. Tilton has devoted the greater portion of his spare time to zealous work in the interests of that fine regiment, which, with-