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A NEW RED BOOK.

The anticipated new Manual of Infantry Drill has just been issued by the Imperial authorities, and the radical changes there announced make the book one of special interest. Many of the changes were semi-officially declared last summer, and as thus foreshadowed may be found in our files; but for convenience we shall now publish (as before, from the columns of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*) a complete review of the work as it actually appears. The series of these articles will appear week by week until completion. Even now the authorities are not quite decided about the changes authorized, and the Manual is styled "Provisional."

A feature as remarkable as it is commendable is the advance made in the assimilation of barrack square drill to that required for purposes of manœuvre. In the last revision in, 1889, the soldier was told that he must rely upon "touch" in order to march across the barrack yard, but on open ground must move quite independently; that every assistance in the way of "points" would be given in order that mathematically accurate lines, &c., might be formed on the level ground, but that these aids would be withdrawn when the far more important operation of manœuvring in the open country was taken in hand. Now the soldier occupies the same lateral space on parade in the barrack yard that he does in the field—27 inches—and must, therefore, always march without "touch." And it is especially laid down that markers are not to move out except when they are specially ordered to do so, which, we are told, will be very seldom. Thus the Infantry is to learn to execute the few simple movements retained for battalions in close formations without the aid of "points."

Another important novelty is the introduction of the "group" system. The very

day a recruit joins an Infantry regiment "he will be told off to the smallest fire unit (either a section or sub-section), be quartered with it, and when dismissed drill will perform with it all guards, fatigues, and other duties, as far as can be arranged." In order that this system may be fully carried out, no equalizing or mixing of companies, "except for purposes of ceremony," is to be permitted, and when the battalion is in line, not only the companies, but even the fire units are to be separated by intervals from each other. The movements of the battalion are, for the most part simplified, and when in line each company, except that of direction, marches by its own centre. The distance between the ranks is increased to sixty inches, so that "fours" can be formed without the rear rank having to step back. These are the principal changes in the system of close formation.

REVOLVER COMPETITIONS.

Strictly speaking it may be no part of the business of a "rifle" association to concern itself about revolver practice. But as the rifle meetings everywhere are attended so largely by officers and others whose weapon is the revolver rather than the rifle, the associations have acted the useful part of auxiliaries for encouraging the attainment of proficiency with the former also. True, the work has been gone about in a very half-hearted manner, and the revolver competitions at our central meetings have been very tame indeed—the least interesting of all being that at the D.R.A. meeting last year, when only about ten or twelve competed. The reason for this complete lack of interest was the adoption of the rule calling for nothing less than the immense calibre of .44, and a 7½ inch barrel. This announced attempt to popularise the use of a "strictly military" weapon having so signally failed, it behoves the executive of the D.R.A.

either to declare that the revolver match serves no useful purpose and will not have a place in the programme, or else to take steps to popularise it.

The National Rifle Association is naturally and properly followed by ours in nearly every respect concerning the firing conditions; and if no exception were made of the revolver competition we believe there would be very general satisfaction. In England hitherto the fault has been rather a lack of definite restriction, this year an improvement has been made, which still leaves the conditions sufficiently liberal to satisfy all. There are two classes of weapons provided for. The first comprises military revolvers (bead sights not allowed); the second, any revolver of not less calibre than .32, with no restrictions as to weight, length of barrel, sights or ammunition. A minimum trigger pull of four pounds is called for for both classes.

The English target also is more closely defined than before, and is found rather more liberal than ours. It is to be circular, on a square card, with six divisions counting respectively from 7 to 2 marks, and in diameter 2, 3, 4½, 6½, 9½ and 12 inches. On our target there are seven divisions, counting from 7 to 1 point, and in diameter respectively 1¾, 2¾, 4, 5¼, 7, 9¼ and 12½ inches.

It is specially provided that "No claim for a second bullet having passed through a previous bullet-hole without leaving any trace of a second circle shall be allowed until some method is devised by which such passage of a second bullet can be clearly proved.

THE CONCESSION TO RETIRED VOLUNTEERS.

The announcement recently made that the National Rifle Association had decided to allow Retired Volunteers to compete, under certain conditions, in the military

matches, was received with great interest here, and the general approval of the principle involved will not be lessened when the conditions attached to the privilege are known. These as officially promulgated are as follows:

"All Volunteers who have served for twenty years as efficient Volunteers, and all who have attained the age of 50 and have served for ten years as efficient Volunteers, shall be entitled to enter and shoot in the first stage of the Queen's Prize and for all prizes included in the Volunteer Aggregate, but shall not be entitled to take any prize in the Queen's Competition or the first in either the St. George's or Martins. Such retired Volunteers must be members of, or subscribers to, some existing corps, and must make their entries through the Commanding officer of the corps, who shall vouch that they are honorary members or subscribers."

The required affiliation with some corps is an idea which will especially commend itself. It is not too much to ask ex-volunteers who desire to continue to exercise their old privilege as riflemen, to make some such slight return, when relieved from drill and other responsibilities of active connection.

THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL BOOK.*

(Volunteer Service Gazette.)

This new manual of Infantry drill and training marks, it must be confessed, a great advance in the views of our military authorities. For the first time the fact is honestly recognized by them that modern weapons have necessitated the abandonment of the old principles of drill. We are well aware that in several successive editions of our drill book, the impossibility of marching up to the attack of a position in rigid lines supported by dense columns, has been acknowledged more or less fully. But the notion has never, until now, been thoroughly got rid of that there might still be some use for the beautiful and complicated manoeuvres in close formation. The consequence is that our Field Exercises have hitherto been the most cumbrous and the most unpractical in Europe. Germans, Austrians and French have long found out that there can be no "manoeuvring" at all by troops in contact with the enemy, and that the simplest formations were all that could possibly be required for rendezvous and route marches.

Certainly the lesson has been at last well learned. In the work now before us, not only are all the so-called "close formations" greatly simplified and reduced in number, but a beginning is made in the introduction of the "group" system. The practice of framing every evolution by a compli-

*Infantry Drill, as revised by Her Majesty's command, 1892. H. M. Stationery Office.

cated array of points and markers is virtually abolished, and what is, perhaps, best of all, the mischievous distinction (established only in the drill book of 1889) between drill and manoeuvre has been given up, with the result, among others, that our Infantry will no longer move by "touch." Moreover, there is very little left of those old *bêtes noires* of Brigadier-General Macdonald—the fixed front and pivot flank; and, save for the survival of a few ceremonial observances, the English drill now presented to us is nearly as simple as that of the Germans and simpler than that of the French.

The following is the text of the Army Order by which the new book (which, by the way, is stated on the cover to be only a "Provisional" edition) is prefaced:—

Horse Guards, War Office,
1st March, 1892.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to promulgate these Regulations.

The main object they aim at is to obtain, at the critical moment, the greatest development of Infantry fire under the most careful supervision and control.

To attain this end a thorough training is essential—great precision being inculcated in the early stages of the soldier's instruction, and later, as much latitude being conceded to subordinate commanders as possible.

The success of the fire action of troops depends upon their discipline and their confidence in their leaders, and this can alone be gained by a careful and gradual system of instruction.

In issuing these regulations his Royal Highness confidently leaves to General Officers the important duty of the efficient preparation of Infantry for the practical requirements of the battle-field.—By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) REDVERS BULLER, A.G.

We proceed to examine the contents of the new book, comparing it as far as may be with that of 1889. But the two systems are so very different that it is not practicable to offer our readers anything like so close a collation as we have done on former occasions.

Like its predecessors, the book opens with a set of "definitions," but these have been remodelled and simplified, and, in some respects, as it appears to us, improved. The term "point of appui" is replaced by "point of formation." Columns of companies, of half companies, or of sections, are now called Company Columns, Half-Company Columns, and Section Columns respectively. To "deploy" is defined to be "opening out from column into a shallower formation"—a useful extension of the meaning of the term. On the other hand, the old explanation of "drill"—"the instruction and practice of military exercises," appears to us better than the new one, "the teaching and practice of parade

exercises." The terms: "Grand Division," "Oblique Echelon," "Short Echelon," "Evolution," "Reverse flank," and "wings" disappear altogether.

Part I. of the new book is, like that of the old, devoted to "Recruit or Squad Drill," and this is not much altered, so far as details are concerned. In the "General Rules" we are told that, "in nearly all cases, the recruit should receive his rifle after a week's drill," and that "all recruits of ordinary capacity should be thoroughly acquainted with Part I., and the rifle and firing exercises, after three months' instruction." The "position of the soldier" is the same as it was, except that the hands are to be "partially closed," instead of "open." When we come to the "turnings," we find that all turning about is to be to the right about, the command being only, "About—turn;" and that the directions for turning quarter right or three-quarters right or left are expunged. Perhaps by an oversight there is no distinct direction as to what the recruit is to do on receiving the word "front." In the book of 1889, after the "turnings" comes the section on "physical training," but in that of 1892, we go on at once to "saluting." The salute is the same as it was, but the directions as to what a soldier is to do who is standing and is approached by an officer, are left out, and it would appear that a soldier, if sitting when an officer approaches him, has only to rise and stand at attention without saluting. The rules for soldiers carrying parcels, &c., on meeting officers, are incorporated in the new book from the Queen's Regulations.

Under the head of "Marching," we find the slow time altogether abolished. The cadences and length of step in quick and double time remain as they were, but the side step for closing is increased from 12 to 15 inches, and for closing and covering (for a reason that will be presently seen) from 24 to 27 inches. In marching the recruits' hands "will swing naturally, the hand not to be thrown in advance of the leading foot, nor higher than the waist-belt." Hitherto the hands have had to be "kept steady at the sides." However, we are subsequently told that when the men are at the "shoulder" or "advance" (the "short shoulder"), the disengaged arm is to be kept steady. The balance (or "goose") step is retained in the book before us, but never without either advancing or retiring. The section on the slow march is omitted, as is, we are glad to say, that on the absurd "high step" introduced in the edition of 1889. We have already said that the side step for "closing" is increased to 15 inches. It will not be generally employed for more than six paces, and the directions in the old book as to closing a given number of paces and halting without word of command are omitted. "Turning on the march" is the same as it was, except, of course, that nothing is said about quarter

or three-quarter turns or turning to the left about.

The sections on "squad drill in single rank" contain the first of the great changes that involving the abolition of "touch," not only in the field, as in the book of 1889, but on the parade ground. For each man is to be given when in line a space of 27 inches. But, save as affected by want of "touch," dressing, marching to the front and rear and diagonally, are the same as they were. Nor is there any material alteration in the regulations for changing front. When a squad in line is on the march, however, it will never change direction "at the halt." Similarly, a squad moving in file will never "form" "at the halt" or "in double time." The leading file will always mark time, and the squad will get the "forward" or "halt" as may be necessary when the formation is completed. "Forming to the right or left" will seldom be used except for guards and for ceremonies.

In "squad drill in two ranks" we find another important alteration. The normal distance between the ranks is now 60 inches instead of 30 as heretofore. The effect of this is that "fours" can be formed without the rear rank having to step back. The squad in two ranks is told off into two half squads (afterwards called right and left half squads) "which are to be numbered from right to left." It is not clear whether each half squad is to be numbered independently, or whether the squad is to be numbered as a whole. The left file of the right half squad is always considered to be the "centre" of the squad. In the regulations for marching to the rear we miss the direction in the old book, that the blank file, if there is one, must step up into the vacant place in the rear rank. This direction seems to be required, as also in the section on changing ranks. The two sections in the book of 1889 on file marching, wheeling in files, and forming from files, is replaced by a few lines stating that in such movements care must be taken "that the rear rank men dress correctly by their respective front rank men." "Open order" is always to be taken "without points," and the rear rank moves back for its two paces in quick time. In resuming close order on the march, the front rank will mark time two paces. When a squad in two ranks changes front or direct on, "the rear rank will make a half turn in the required direction," and the squad is to be practised, when forming, in leaving an interval of two paces in its centre. In forming fours, as we have said, the rear rank has now no necessity to step back. The left files take a pace of 30 inches to the rear and 27 inches to the right--reversing the operation in re-forming two deep. And in forming fours on the march, the men will no longer have occasion to "step short." The section on "fours" ends with the following rather puzzling remark: "Men are not to work or move in fours except on

roads, and when the ground will not admit of more than four men walking abreast." Surely, nearly all the interior formations of a battalion involve working and moving in fours? The direction that the command "rear fours, cover," may be given to a squad wheeling in fours and halted, and marking time before all the fours have wheeled, is omitted. The section of the old book on fours deep closing to a flank, &c., is altogether expunged, and that on clearing obstacles by breaking off files much shortened. The recruit, having got thus far, is to be instructed in extended order. But as the regulations on this head occur in a much later part of the book--that on "Movements in presence of an enemy"--we may leave them for the present. The concluding section of the first part of the new book is on Physical Drill, which is, apparently always to be done with rifles and which is, if possible, to be practised for half an hour every morning, and "performed with vigour and precision," its object being "not display, but the setting up of the soldier and the strengthening and rendering supple of his muscles." It replaces the "Physical Training" of the book of 1889, and the "Extension Motions" of earlier days.

(To be continued.)

COL. O'BRIEN'S LECTURE.

In a recent issue brief reference was made to the lecture on the Active Militia of Canada, delivered by Lt.-Col. W. E. O'Brien, M.P., the officer commanding the 35th Battalion, before the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, on the 24th ult. Through the kindness of Col. O'Brien we have been furnished with a copy of the lecture (as published in neat pamphlet form), and we are sure all our readers will be interested in its perusal.

The first part of Col. O'Brien's lecture is Historical, and points to the sources from which the various races comprising the population of Canada derived those warlike instincts which manifested themselves at so many subsequent periods in their history. It refers to the Pioneers of New France, and to the Colonists in the British Provinces, and especially those of New England; and to the circumstances in the condition of these early settlers, which fostered and encouraged a military spirit; to the revolutionary war which drove into Canada the U.E. Loyalists, and the powerful influence exercised by them in the further development of that spirit; and then traces through the subsequent history of the country the effect which the spirit so developed had upon many important occasions.

The second part of the lecture relates to the military spirit now prevailing in the country, as manifested in the formation of the existing militia force. In describing that, Col. O'Brien said:--

In 1855 began the formation of the

force which has grown to be a truly national one--the Active Militia--Her Majesty's Army in Canada. No country has any right to claim the attribute of nationality which is not prepared, out of its own resources, to maintain order within its borders, and to resist aggression from without. In 1855 the then Province of Canada took the first step in that direction, and the movement, being the voluntary action of the people, was proof of the steady growth of the military spirit. Then came the Trent affair, when the people with one voice declared that, though the quarrel was an Imperial one, and for which they were in no sense responsible, they were willing, as part of the Empire, to assume their share of Imperial defence. The Fenian raids followed, directed against Canada, not because the Canadians had done any wrong to Ireland, but because Canada, a portion of the British Empire, was most vulnerable to attack. This was an important epoch in our history. For the first time a purely Canadian force, equipped with Canadian money, drilled and commanded by Canadian officers, took the field, for self-defence it is true, but in an Imperial quarrel. The Trent affair and the Fenian raids made two things clear: first, the alacrity with which, in case of need, Canada would spring to arms; secondly, the promptitude with which Great Britain both could and would send forces to her aid. Shortly after the Fenian raid the active force was organized nearly upon its present footing, and with Confederation it was extended over the whole Dominion. But before the Dominion had arrived at the years of manhood the North-West rebellion gave a practical test of the spirit of the people, and of the capacity of its force. The events of that period are too fresh in our recollection to require any special notice at my hands. That it was from first to last a military achievement of which neither the Government, the people, nor those engaged need be ashamed, is, I think, generally admitted. It gave proof, at any rate, if proof were needed, that the warlike spirit of the Canadians had kept pace with their progress in other respects--that the shades of Wolfe and Montcalm, of Brock and De Salaberry, of our U. E. Loyalist ancestors, and of all the unnamed heroes of our earlier days, might look down with pride upon the Canada of 1885, and rejoice to think that it was worthy of its sires.

But it seems to me that the most satisfactory evidence of the existence and steady growth of the military spirit of Canada is to be found in the fact that such a force as we have now in this country is, under existing conditions, maintained at all. Neither to the officers nor men who compose it does it afford anything of profit or advantage, either social, political or pecuniary. In every kind of business or industrial pursuit membership in it is a drawback. To officers in particular it involves a loss of

time and money, as well as a considerable amount of labour. The Government recognize the force as a necessary element in our political existence, but grudge it the starvation allowance which Parliament willingly votes. Employers of labour give it no encouragement—too often do their best to hinder it. Yet, under such conditions it exists, and it flourishes. Why? Simply because in the hearts of the people there is an ingrained military spirit which will find means of development. Because there is in them the spirit of their forefathers—the spirit whose growth in the foregoing remarks I have endeavoured to trace, whose manifestations at various periods in our history I have tried to point out—the spirit which first led to the settlement of America, and which was fed and nourished by the very conditions of the existence of the early pioneers. We see it displayed in the fierce contests for the sovereignty of North America. It animated the captors of Louisburg, and it raged in the breasts of those engaged in the death struggle on the Plains of Abraham. It nerved the U. E. Loyalists in the heroic sacrifice which drove them from every enjoyment of life to exile, hardship and penury. It led the militia of 1812 to victory at Queenston, Lundy's Lane and Chateaugay. It caused them to rise in fury in 1866 to repel the insensate Fenian invasion, and to struggle for places in the ranks of those who were sent to face the probable danger of the North-West rising. And, more than all, its steady glow keeps alive, despite the drawbacks I have mentioned, the force to which we are all proud to belong.

(To be continued.)

Regimental News.

OTTAWA.

New commanding officers have been gazetted, in last Militia General Orders, for both the Guards and 43rd Battalion.

In the Guards the unexpected and generally regretted resignation of Lt.-Col. Todd, has led to the promotion of Major F. Toller, an officer well deserving of his new honour, and thoroughly popular with all ranks in the Guards.

The succession has been quite as happy in the 43rd Battalion, where Major Joshua Wright has been made Lieut. Colonel in place of Lt. Col. Anderson, who retired last fall. Col. Wright has a large contract on hand, if he is to keep the Battalion as well to the front as it has been hitherto. But Col. Anderson has not ceased to take interest in the regiment because he has retired, and the officers who formerly gave him so loyal a support still count upon his advice and assistance.

Capt. J. W. deC. O'Grady, of No. 1 Company 43rd Battalion, has been transferred by the Bank of Montreal, in whose service he has been for twenty years, from

the post of Accountant at Ottawa to be Manager of the branch at Wallaceburgh, in the extreme west of Ontario. The pain of severing his connection with the corps will be an antidote to his pleasure at this well deserved promotion. Capt. O'Grady has been a thoroughly popular officer, and as Captain of the rifle team of the 43rd he has been largely instrumental in securing for the "Beavers" their recent fame as shooting stars. The members of No. 1 Company and the officers of the 43rd turned out in full force at the Drill Hall on Tuesday evening to say good-bye to Capt. O'Grady, and the Company presented him with a handsome travelling bag. The presentation was made by Lieut. Sutherland. Addresses expressive of the general regret at Capt. O'Grady's departure were made by Lt.-Col. Anderson and Major Walsh, former fellow officers; Lt.-Col. Wright, Lieut. Sutherland, Staff-Sergt. Taylor, Col.-Sergt. Boville and Pte. Scott. A pleasant feature of the evening was the unexpected appearance of the band, who by direction of Bandmaster McGillicuddy played a number of selections appropriate to the occasion. Capt. O'Grady left for Wallaceburgh on Wednesday evening, when a large number of his Ottawa friends assembled at the C. P. R. station to give him a parting cheer.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, 26th March.—A smoking concert was held on Monday evening, the 21st instant, under the patronage of Lt.-Col. Prover and officers of the 8th Royal Rifles, assisted by the Instructor and Gymnastic Class of B Battery, R.C.A., in the gymnasium of No. 4 Company, 8th R.R.

The programme consisted of club swinging, juggling, contortions, boxing, fencing, gymnastic exercises, etc.

A meeting of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars was held on the 23rd inst., called for the purpose of issuing uniforms, etc., preparatory to commencing their annual training. R.M.C. No. 47.

Letters to the Editor.

This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed, in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the Militia.

THE RIFLE LEAGUE.

DEAR SIR,—I have received so many letters lately from all parts of the Dominion enquiring about League matters, that as I cannot find time to answer all individually, will try and do so collectively. Lt.-Col. Gibson (the president) has League matters well in hand, and has just issued a circular letter to the members of the Executive, in which he discusses the affairs of the League, and in which he nominates a well-known and popular officer for the secretaryship, one who is a good shot, has been connected with rifle associations for twenty years, and who has had

from the commencement the welfare of the League at heart.

From present indications it is estimated that about 200 teams will take part in this year's matches, but it would be well if team captains would notify the Secretary (as soon as appointed) how many teams they intend entering, and thereby enable him to know about how many score sheets, etc., to have printed. It would be well for team captains to have on hand enough ammunition for the first match, as it is impossible for the ammunition to reach every team in time.

The first match will take place early in the month of May, as usual.

W. R. PRINGLE.

Toronto, 23rd March, 1892.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AND THE MONTREAL BRIGADE.

DEAR SIR,—For the benefit of your Toronto correspondent and others who are in the dark concerning the plans of the Montreal troops—or rather Maj.-Gen. Herbert's plans—towards a proper celebration of the coming Queen's Birthday, the following is humbly submitted: The Montreal Brigade will parade in heavy marching order during the afternoon of Saturday, 21st May. The force will take up quarters within the exhibition grounds. Church parade will be ordered for Sunday morning. There will be an early drill on Monday morning, then such of the men as desire to can proceed to their various occupations. On Monday evening the Brigade will be moved across the river to Laprairie, where they will bivouac for the night. Early on the morning of the 24th the Brigade will march out in the direction of St. Johns for the purpose of attacking a force which will advance from that place. St. Johns is about thirty miles from Montreal. The operations will doubtless occupy the entire day, and the troops will return to Montreal by train. The above is all that is definitely known here of Maj.-Gen. Herbert's idea. The Vics will have their Maxim Gun in action on the 24th May. The various corps are drilling hard, and are enthusiastic over the prospect of having some genuine field work. Should outside regiments visit the city on the 24th, the "boys" will doubtless regret not being at home to receive them. The three days under arms will count in the annual dull of this Brigade.

MAXIM.

The idea of a Canadian Military Amateur Athletic Association appears to have been received with much favour, and it is hoped will soon be an established fact, and that it will prove most beneficial to the force. As a means of holding men together and of inducing others to join it ought to be in advance of rifle shooting, and that keeps more men on the active list now than any other inducement.

Militia General Orders (No. 5) of 24th Mar., 1892.

NO. 1.—FIELD SERVICE DRESS FOR OFFICERS.

The Serge Patrol Jacket of the pattern approved for the Imperial Army has been adopted for the officers of the Canadian Militia, and will be worn in marching, field-day and drill order.

A detailed description is appended and sealed patterns will be issued to the Royal Schools of Instruction to secure uniformity.

CAVALRY.—Serge Patrol Jacket. Blue; (in Canadian Mounted Rifles and 3rd Prince of Wales' Dragoons, scarlet,) of the same cut as the serge frock now issued at the Royal School of Cavalry, Quebec, for non-commissioned officers and men. Full in the chest, collars and cuffs of the same colour and material as the rest of the jacket. Shoulder-straps of cloth of the colour of the regimental facings, with a small regimental button at the top. Badges of rank in gold.

ARTILLERY.—Blue Serge: Weltd seams; stand-up collar, square in front, fastened with one hook and eye, a grenade, two and one-quarter inches long, in gold embroidery at each end; shoulder-straps of the same material as the garment, fastened at the top with a small black netted button, half an inch in diameter, badges of rank embroidered in gold. Five gilt ball-buttons down the front; a slit on each side, sleeves ornamented with flat plait, forming crow's feet six inches from bottom of the cuffs; two inside breast pockets and watch pocket.

INFANTRY AND ENGINEERS.—Scarlet Serge: Full in the chest. Collar, cuffs and shoulder-straps of cloth of the colour of the regimental facings. A small regimental button at the top of the shoulder-strap. Badges of rank in gold. Collar rounded in front with black enamelled leather tab and hook and eye. Two pleats on each side; on the left side an opening for the support of the sword belt. Five small regimental buttons down the front. A patch pocket with pointed flap and small button on each breast. Cuffs pointed five inches deep in front, and two inches deep behind. Scarlet lining, no collar badge.

RIFLES.—Rifle Green Serge: Square in front, stand-up collar with hook and eye and black silk tab. A body seam on each side, seven regimental horn buttons down the front. Two pockets on each side with pointed flaps. A small button with tab under each flap. A drawing string inside at the waist. Shoulder-straps of the same material as the garment, a small button at the top. Badges of rank in bronze. Collar and cuffs of the same colour as the regimental facings.

NO. 2.—UNIFORM OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Officers of the Active Militia attached to Schools of Instruction will be required to provide themselves with the field service uniform, which will be worn at all instructional drills and parades.

The patrol jacket may be worn at mess by attached officers who are not provided with tunic or mess-dress. It will likewise always be worn when performing the duties of orderly officer.

NO. 3.—PERMANENT CORPS FURLONGHS.

Furloughs limited to six weeks may be issued to non-commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Corps in British Columbia and Manitoba, for the purpose of visiting their homes in the Provinces east of Manitoba.

NO. 4.—APPREHENSION AND ESCORT OF DESERTERS.

Deputy Adjutants General and the Commandants of the Royal Schools of Artillery, are authorized to issue requisitions for the transport of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, for the apprehension and escort of deserters. In every case where such a requisition is issued, a report will be made to the Adjutant General immediately on the completion of the duty. When necessary, preserved rations will be issued to non-commissioned officers and men proceeding on such duty, the cost thereof being charged to the canteen fund of the corps.

NO. 5.—CANADIAN MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE BADGES.

The Badges given by the Canadian Military Rifle League, may be worn by militiamen in uniform, on the left arm, under similar regulations to those which apply to the wearing by militiamen of badges given by the National Rifle Association of England and the Dominion Rifle Association of Canada.

NO. 6.—ACTIVE MILITIA.—PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

CAVALRY.

1ST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, London, O.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Cole having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

5TH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, Q.—No. 3 Troop, Stanstead.—2nd Lieutenant William Alfred Abbott, retires from the service.

ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE FIELD ARTILLERY, O.—The appointment of 2nd Lieutenant J. W. Gilchrist, is to No. 1 Field Battery, and not as stated in General Orders 19th February, 1892.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: Lieutenant Edward Theodore Barclay Gillmore, R.M.C., *vice* M. Mackeand, resigned.

MONTREAL BRIGADE OF GARRISON, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Thomas James Bakion, Gentleman, *vice* E. H. Bissett, promoted.

To be Adjutant with rank of Captain: Lieutenant Robert Hudson Reid, R.S.A., *vice* R. Costigan, resigned.

1ST HALIFAX BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, N.S.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Robert William Crowe, Gentleman, *vice* G. B. McDonald, resigned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.—No. 4 Battery, Victoria.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally, from 22nd February, 1892: Charles St. Aubyn Pearse, Gentleman, *vice* F. W. Robson, deceased.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS, Ottawa, O.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Frederick Toller, R.S.I., *vice* Alfred Hamlyn Todd, who retires from the service.

1ST BATTALION, "PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENT," Montreal, Q.—To be Quartermaster: William Simpson, Esquire, formerly 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally), *vice* William Johnson, deceased.

2ND BATTALION, "QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA," Toronto, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Private John Bellamy Miller, *vice* R. C. LeVesconte, promoted.

The second Christian name of Lieutenant Robert Cleugh LeVesconte is as now, and not as previously described.

7TH BATTALION, "FUSILIERS," London, O.—To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenant Frederick Jesse Fitzgerald, R.S.I., *vice* Thomas John Coo, left limits

John Graham, Gentleman (provisionally), *vice* H. A. Kingsmill, promoted.

John Macpherson, Gentleman (provisionally), *vice* L. H. Dawson, promoted.

To be Surgeon: Assistant Surgeon William John Mitchell, M.D., *vice* John Martin Fraser, M.D., deceased.

To be Assistant Surgeon: John M. Piper, Esquire, M.D., *vice* W. J. Mitchell, promoted.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick John Collett retires from the service.

8TH BATTALION, "ROYAL RIFLES," Quebec.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Charles John Dunn, R.S.I., *vice* William Molson Dobell, who is permitted to retire with the rank of Lieutenant.

9TH BATTALION RIFLES, "VOLTIGEURS DE QUÉBEC."—Promotions in this Battalion will in future be made according to seniority in the Battalion.

The following is a description of the Badge and Motto authorized for this Battalion:

Badge and Motto.—A St. Louis Cross, surmounted by the Imperial Crown, having at each of its angles, Fleurs de Lys, and in the centre the Battalion numeral 9 encircled by the Regimental designation "Voltigeurs de Québec"; on a scroll at foot, the Regimental motto, "*Force a Superbe, Mercy a Foible.*"

Cross belt ornaments.—A lion's head, chain and whistle in silver. The centre ornament to consist of the above described badge in silver.

Forage cap badge.—A bugle in silver with the Battalion numeral 9 in its centre.

Ornament for pouch.—A bugle suspended by a knotted ribbon, with cord and tassels.

10TH BATTALION, "ROYAL GRENADIERS," Toronto, O.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant William Robert Pringle, R.S.I., *vice* J. D. MacLennan, promoted into 6th Battalion.

21ST BATTALION, "ESSEX FUSILIERS," O.—No. 2 Company, Leamington.—To be Captain, provisionally: John Enoch Johnson, Esquire, *vice* William Ley, deceased.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Thomas Dresser, *vice* J. W. Manchester.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Samuel Howey, *vice* William B. Alderton, left limits.

26TH "MIDDLESEX" BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY, London, O.—To be Assistant Surgeon: Samuel Albert Metherill, Esquire, M.D., *vice* J. M. Thompson, resigned.

No. 7 Company, Strathroy.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John B. Milliken, Gentleman, *vice* J. H. Lee.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company, Greenwood.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Theodore Augustus McGillivray, R.S.I., from No. 1 Company, *vice* Brevet Major Wilbur Henderson, promoted into 48th Battalion.

35TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "SIMCOE FORESTERS," Barrie, O.—To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major Richard Ginty Campbell, M.S., from No. 2 Company, *vice* P. Burnet, retired.

No. 2 Company, Collingwood.—To be Captain: Lieutenant George William Bruce, R.S.I., *vice* Brevet Major R. G. Campbell, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Alfred James Fitzgerald Sullivan, *vice* James McCannel, who retires from the service.

No. 8 Company, Penetanguishene.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frederick John Crease, R.S.I., *vice* Harry Jennings, left limits.

38TH BATTALION, "DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA," Brantford, O.—2nd Lieutenant William Graham Killmaster, retires from the service.

43RD "OTTAWA AND CARLETON" BATTALION OF RIFLES, City of Ottawa, O.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel, from 1st January, 1892: Major Joshua Wright, R.S.I., *vice* W. P. Anderson, retired.

48TH BATTALION, "HIGHLANDERS," Toronto, O.—To be Captains: Captain and Brevet Major Wilbur Henderson, R.S.I., from No. 2 Company, 34th Battalion.

Walter Macdonald, Esquire, G.S., from Retired list of Captains.

The second Christian name of Captain James Wilson Gray, is as now, and not as described in General Orders (4) 19th February, 1892.

81ST "PORTNEUF" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Pont Rouge, Q.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Isaie Dussault, M.S., *vice* A. Beaudry.

No. 6 Company, Lotbiniere.—Lieutenant Adolphe Methot, retires from the service.

90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES, M.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Andrew Machaffie, Gentleman, *vice* H. H. Rowley, promoted.

93RD "CUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.—No. 2 Company, River Philip.—Lieutenant Daniel Isaac Vernon Eaton is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

*ST. JEAN BAPTISTE INFANTRY COMPANY, M.—This Company having become disorganized, it is removed from the list of Corps of the Active Militia.

BREVET.

To be Major, from 3rd March, 1892: Captain Wilbur Henderson, V.B., No. 2 Company, 34th Battalion.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Donald Murdoch Robertson, R.S.I., 48th Battalion; from 29th February, 1892.

Captain Dougald Macgillivray, R.S.I., 48th Battalion; from 29th February, 1892.

Lieutenant Charles Albert Hunter, R.S.I., 48th Battalion; from 29th February, 1892.

Lieutenant John Forbes Michie, R.S.I., 48th Battalion; from 29th February, 1892.

Lieutenant Donald Hector McLean, R.S.I., 48th Battalion; from 29th February, 1892.

No. 7—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal School of Cavalry.</i>						
<i>For Equitation.</i>						
Captain B. A. Wycott, 16th Bn	1	A		.56	.80	.72
do A. Roy 65th Bn.....	1	A		.84	.75	.78
Lieut. D'A. MacMahon, 10th Bn.....	1	A		.78	.80	.79
<i>Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg.</i>						
<i>For Equitation.</i>						
Corporal W. R. Burrell, 90th Bn.....	1	Lg. B		.82	.99	.86
<i>For Equitation.</i>						
2nd Lieut. R. L. Meadows, 90th Bn.....	1	A		.87	.75	.80
<i>Royal Schools of Infantry.</i>						
Captain D. M. Robertson, 48th Bn.....	2	S; A		.73	.60	.69
do D. MacGillivray, 48th Bn.....	2	Sp A		.77	.75	.77
Lieut. C. A. Hunter, 48th Bn.....	2	Sp A		.50	.51	.50
do J. F. Michie, 48th Bn.....	2	S; A		.77	.65	.71
do D. H. McLean, 48th Bn.....	2	Sp A		.74	.57	.65
2nd Lieut. F. J. Fitzgerald, 7th Bn.....	1	S; A		.80	.71	.75

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

Gzowski Challenge Cup for Military Efficiency.

EFFICIENCY RETURN OF CITY CORPS FOR 1891.—MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2.

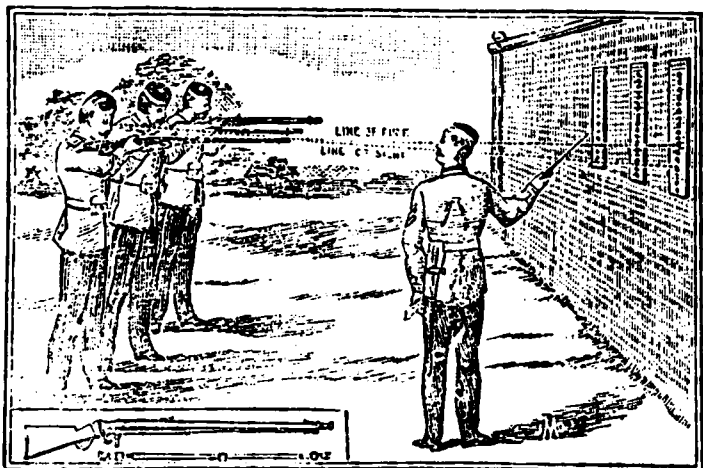
SUBJECT.	Max. Marks.	Queen's Own Rifles (2nd Batt.)	13th Battalion.	Royal Grenadiers (10th Batt.)	Dufferin Rifles (38th Batt.)	G. G. Body Guard.	REMARKS
							as to character of the competitive subjects.
Drill and Manoeuvre.....	300	194½	219½	19½	164	190	{ Company, Arm and Battalion drill. { Officers tested in "detail" and otherwise.
Dress.....	100	83½	70	67	66	70	{ Cleanliness, correctness and fitting of uniform and accoutrements of Officers, N.-C. Officers and men. { Cleanliness of Band instruments and other appointments.
Books.....	100	96	88	68	84	50	{ Company and Battalion books, forms and returns. { Correctness, system and regularity.
Arms, etc., and Armouries...	100	86½	79½	69½	83	83	{ Cleanliness and general arrangement of arms and accoutrements. { Shortages taken into account, but not decoration.
Musketry.....	200	99½	98½	83½	53	None.	{ Battalion average points per man:— 2nd Bn., 41 men per Company, 40 rounds per man at 2, 4 and 500 yards. 13th Bn., 36 men per Company, 40 rounds per man at 2, 4 and 500 yards. 10th Bn. and 38th Bn. fired on 20 rounds per man at 2, 4 and 500 yards.
Attendance.....	200	195	186	164	143	178	{ Average attendance per Company under arms:— 2nd Bn. percentage of 37 drills of one and a half hours each. 13th Bn. percentage of 37 drills of one and a half hours each. 10th Bn. percentage of 32 drills of one and a half hours each. 38th Bn. percentage of 24 drills of one and a half hours each. G. G. B. G. percentage of 24 drills of one and a half hours each.
Totals.....	1000	755	742	645	593	571	{ The 2nd Bn. win the "Gzowski Challenge Cup" for general efficiency in 1891.

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The following score was made by Staff-Sergt. John Ogg in a match at Guelph on the 13th June, with one of my Special Webley Martini Henry Rifles at Queen's Ranges and position:

200 yards.....	5 5 5 5 4 5-34	} 103
500 yards.....	5 5 5 5 5 4-34	
600 yards.....	5 5 5 5 5 5-35	

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LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Prize, worth \$15,000.....	\$15,000
1	" " 5,000.....	5,000
1	" " 2,500.....	2,500
1	" " 1,250.....	1,250
2	Prizes, " 500.....	1,000
5	" " 250.....	1,250
25	" " 50.....	1,250
100	" " 25.....	2,500
200	" " 15.....	3,000
500	" " 10.....	5,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

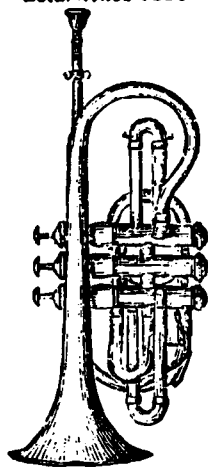
100	Prizes, worth \$25.....	\$2,500
100	" " 15.....	1,500
100	" " 10.....	1,000
999	" " 5.....	4,995
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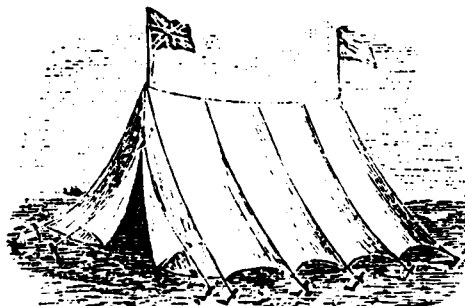
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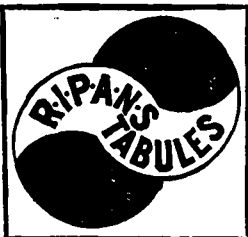
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