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NOTE AND COMMENT.

The nomination of Major Delamere having met with the general approval of the executive he has been unanimously elected Secretary of the Canadian Military Rifle League for this year. His address in the Legislative Assembly, Toronto. It is to be hoped that the League programme will now be prepared without further delay, as the rifle associations throughout the country are anxious to make their arrangements to fit in with it.

* * *

In the matter of affiliating with the Dominion Artillery Association, the batteries all over the country leave little to be complained of, but when one does stay out the members are apt to soon realize the mistake. In one battery, for instance, which failed to affiliate this year, two members would have been entitled to prizes in the short course efficiency competition, and shooting prizes and badges were also lost by the same mistaken economy. The cost of affiliating is only \$10.

* * *

It looks as if the waiting men, outside the first twenty on the Bisley list, are doomed to disappointment this year, as there has been but one refusal, that of Staff-Sergt. Coulson N. Mitchell. The twenty-first man promptly accepted the vacancy thus made. The anticipated appointment of Lt.-Col. Massey and Major Macdonald to be Commandant and Adjutant respectively having been duly made, the team is now complete. As there are two months to pass before the date of sailing it is not unlikely that some change may yet occur, as often happens at the last moment. Fourteen of the twenty members have already shot in England on Canadian teams, and for the Kolapore cup contest an eight can be picked probably the most brilliant the Dominion can furnish. Ontario sends eighteen of the twenty members, and Quebec and New Brunswick contribute one each.

GENERAL HERBERT'S REPORT.

Very Free Criticism of the Canadian Militia Suggestions with a View to the Improvement of the System.

The Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence, just presented to Parliament, has for its most interesting feature the first report made by Major General Ivor Herbert, C. B., upon the Canadian Militia. This report is notable for the exceeding frankness of the criticism of several features of the system, and the recommendations of radical changes. These recommendations are in the main, however, a reiteration of those made for years past. His report in full is as follows:—

Headquarters, Ottawa,
1st February, 1892.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Militia, to the command of which I was appointed on the 20th November, 1890, entering upon my duties on the 5th December, 1890. The report for that year was then almost completed. I accordingly declined to assume any responsibility for that which was presented to Parliament in 1891.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AND PERMANENT CORPS.

I take first in order the permanent military establishments of the Militia, viz., the schools of instruction, and those corps, enlisted for permanent service, which furnish their personnel.

The returns (Appendices A and B) which have been drawn up under my direction, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1891, deal with that personnel from various points of view.

In the former, two sets of figures, under the headings "Become non-effective" and "Enrolled," show the waste that takes place, in an average year, in the permanent corps, and the manner in which that waste is made good, while a third set of figures shows the length of service of non-commissioned officers and men serving on the date above mentioned.

Appendix B, "Return of Courts Martial," covering the same period, gives an

idea of the temporary loss which occurs, in consequence of the more serious forms of military crime, and the necessary action of military law.

Deducting transfers and re-enlisted men, the waste of the year is shown to be 497 out of a total establishment of 966 non-commissioned officers and men. This waste may be reduced by 42 on account of men tried by court martial for desertion, who become available again, at the end of their sentences; and the net loss for the year placed at 455 men, or 47.10 per cent. of the establishment. It follows, therefore, that the greater part of the men in the ranks must be recruits, of less than 1 year's service. This is further proved to be the case, since 353 men are returned in that category, or 34.47 per cent. while, if the deficiency in the total strength were completed, to the full establishment, the proportion would rise to 41.30 per cent. The presence of so large a proportion of recruits, at the schools of instruction, is a serious disadvantage to their efficiency, since the small staff of instructors has to be constantly employed in drilling them, while their ignorance of discipline is apt to act as a bad example, to the attached men of the Active Militia.

Of men under two years' service there are 524, or 54.24 per cent. These men with a few rare exceptions are incapable of imparting instruction. There remains, therefore, only 45.76 per cent. which can be looked to, to provide instructors. Deducting from this number 28 per cent., representing 270 employed as artificers, officers' servants, bandsmen and others employed on duties not connected with instruction, we have only 17.76 per cent. from which selection can be made of trustworthy non-commissioned officers, for the administrative work of the permanent corps, and as acting instructors for the Active Militia. Practically, the proportion is even smaller. Briefly the result drawn from these figures may be stated thus:

Under 2 years' service.....	54.24
Employed on duties not connected with instruction.....	28.00
Non-commissioned officers employed in the active duties of the permanent corps.....	16.56
Balance nominally available to furnish extra instructors.....	1.20
	100.00

The balance is merely nominal, since the corps are always below their strength.

Examining the figures in these returns still further, it is to be noted that of 201 men who have completed their three years' engagement, 122 have re-enlisted, leaving only a net loss of 79 discharged as time expired. The re-enlisted men are invariably those drawing the higher rates of pay (viz., from 80 cents to \$1.25 a day) or those whose special employment gives them some extra emolument, in addition to their pay. It may, therefore, fairly be argued that a slight inducement, such as permanent Government employment after a certain number of years' service, would retain many more men in the service, to the great advantage of the militia.

On the other hand, there is an absolute loss of 103 men discharged by purchase before the termination of their engagement. The number of men, discharged as unsuitable from moral or physical causes, is very high, and denotes a want of care in the acceptance of recruits.

As I have pointed out, a large number of men, in the permanent corps, are withdrawn from the regular instructional duties, which consequently fall more heavily on the remainder, and I cannot but attribute to this cause some part of the dissatisfaction with military service, denoted by numerous desertions and discharges by purchase. When, as in these corps, the establishment is reduced to the narrowest limits, there is no room for mere show; and in the attempt to maintain it, there has been a serious sacrifice of efficiency. Steps will be taken to remedy this fault.

The value of the instruction at the different schools varies very much. This is to be judged by the results, noted in the various camps of the Active Militia. Their administrative system is in many particulars defective, and is marked by a want of uniformity. This likewise produces an evident evil result in the Active Militia. The establishment of a uniform, practical and sound system of instruction, both in drill and administration, is absolutely necessary. This has been already taken in hand, a committee of officers of experience in military matters having been detailed by me to elaborate the scheme.

Whilst I cannot express myself as satisfied with the condition of the permanent force, I must bear witness to the excellent work it has done, in spite of many disadvantages. (Appendix C.) It possesses some excellent officers and non-commissioned officers, to whose constant devotion to duty, alone, is to be ascribed the marked results that are visible, in the superior training of every officer and man of the Active Militia that has passed under their instruction. The faults that I have noted are, in the majority of cases, due to primary defects of organization.

NECESSITY OF HIGHER MILITARY EDUCATION.

Nevertheless, it is desirable that a higher standard of instruction should be

exacted from the officers of the permanent corps, in order to fit them for the higher duties of instruction, which should be performed by them in time of peace; and to qualify them for staff duties in the event of war. As a rule, there is no lack of desire on their part to improve themselves, but they require the means and encouragement to do so. For this purpose the provision of military books, at the schools of instruction, is indispensable. A small annual allowance would enable each school to form a military library, to the great advantage of the active, as well as of the permanent Militia.

My object is to make the schools of instruction, not simply places for the acquirement of an elementary knowledge of drill, but centres of military thought, where officers of the militia can find encouragement and assistance in the study of military history, tactics, administration and other subjects. I see no reason why volunteer officers in Canada should not attain the same eminence, as experts in various branches of military knowledge, as many busy men serving in the English volunteers have done.

The practice of military exercises, at the schools of instruction, likewise requires encouragement, in order that their practice in the Active Militia may receive an impulse. For this purpose I obtained last year a grant of medals, from the Committee of the Royal Military Tournament in England, but owing to the absence of equipment (the cost of which is but small) no Infantry competitions have taken place. The advantage of the practice of such exercises, by all ranks of the Active Militia, is obvious. At present they labour under the difficulty of having no qualified instructors, such as should be found among the officers and non-commissioned officers of the permanent corps.

CHANGES IN THE PERMANENT CORPS.

Special mention is necessary of the permanent corps quartered at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Victoria, B. C. Early in February, 1891, in consequence of repeated evidences of disorganization, I made an inspection of the Company of Mounted Infantry at the former station. The condition in which I found it was such that no measure short of complete and radical reorganization could have been of any avail. With the title of the Canadian Mounted Rifle Corps, it is now formed into a troop of cavalry, of the type I believe to be best suited to that region, and placed under the command of Captain Heward, late Cavalry School Corps. At my inspection in October it left little to be desired, and an entirely new spirit appeared to pervade all ranks, while the cost to the public has been reduced by about \$1,500 a year.

The condition found to exist in the late Company of Mounted Infantry, within one month of the publication of last year's annual report, and within four months of a special inspection by the Adjutant

General, confirmed me in my decision, to set aside the practice of receiving reports from Commandants of Schools, and to assume personally the responsibility for report, which is inseparable from the duty of an Inspecting Officer.

The strength of "C" Battery, Regiment Canadian Artillery, at Victoria, B. C., had in October last fallen to 53 non-commissioned officers and men. As recruits could not be obtained in British Columbia it became necessary to send out drafts from the eastern provinces. These to the number of 53 non-commissioned officers and men arrived there on the 7th October, 1891.

The state of the labour market in British Columbia is such as to render a regular supply of recruits impossible in that province, and the Department must look forward to being obliged to maintain the strength of this Battery by constant drafts from the eastern provinces.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

For convenience, I propose to deal with the Active Militia in the two categories into which it naturally falls, viz. :—

1. Corps receiving continuous training in district camps. (Appendix D.)

2. Corps performing individual drills at regimental headquarters. (Appendix E.)

With a few exceptions the former comprise the rural, and the latter the city corps of militia. It must be noted that the Militia Act recognizes no such distinction, but lays down the terms of service and liabilities of the militia generally. In practice it has been found necessary to relax the conditions of service in certain cases and thus gradually two classes have sprung up in the militia, differing from one another in their constitution as completely as in England the volunteer force differs from the militia. A system has grown up which is neither the volunteer nor the militia system, but which partakes of the faults of both, while the Militia Act has in many particulars become a dead letter.

The broad distinction between the volunteer and the militia system may be thus defined: In the former the Volunteer, by attaining a certain standard of efficiency, earns a capitation grant from the Government, payable not to himself but to the regimental fund, whereas in the latter, the voluntarily enlisted militiaman is entitled to receive, personally, a fixed rate of daily pay for service performed.

At present it is customary in many city corps, to require the recruit to sign an agreement, binding himself to hand over his pay to regimental or company funds. Such an agreement is not legally binding on the recruit; and where, as occasionally happens, he repudiates the agreement, he is merely exercising an incontestable right. The Captain or commanding officer may take action in a court of law to recover for breach of agreement, but under the Militia Act he can have no redress. I have not known a case where such action has been attempt-

ed. As a direct result of this state of things, free enlistment becomes impossible, since men, who may appear unwilling to enter into, or adhere to, the above-mentioned contract, are naturally regarded as undesirable recruits, however eligible they may be for military service. There appears little doubt that the volunteer system is the best adapted to the conditions existing in the large cities. By adopting the principle in its entirety, and giving the force of law to a system which now exists only by mutual consent between officers and men, a great benefit would be conferred on the city corps. The volunteer system is no new departure in Canada. It dates back to a time anterior to the Militia Act. An error was undoubtedly committed in attempting to blend incongruous elements under one Act, and one set of militia regulations.

The Rural Militia would likewise benefit by such a change. There is, in that category, the best possible material for a national defensive force, and to it the militia system is alone applicable.

An effect of the existing anomaly is to make both categories of the Militia dependent for their pay, on a single vote in militia estimates, without distinction as to the manner in which that pay is earned.

It appears to have been assumed, that circumstances require the pay granted under that vote to be divided in a proportion, which bears no relation to the comparative strength of the two categories. Thus in the current year, the proportion of Vote No. 100 in the Militia estimates, allotted as pay to each category, has been:

To rural corps	41 p. c. of the whole sum
To city corps	34 do do

or a difference of one-tenth only in favour of the rural corps. The disadvantage under which rural corps labour is sufficiently evident, when it is remembered that their established strength exceeds that of city corps, in the proportion of 3 to 1. It is a disadvantage, moreover, which is annually increasing, by the creation of new city corps. A striking instance of this appears in No. 2 Military District, where in the past year the city militia has been increased by 10 companies, representing an annual charge for drill pay of \$3,736.48. Under the present system, this sum must be withdrawn from the rural battalions, whose annual quota for drill is thereby proportionately reduced. The only manner in which this defect can be remedied, is by separating the two categories of Active Militia (as already suggested) placing the annual vote for pay under sub-heads answering to those categories, and attaching thereto the establishment list of each. This manner of dealing with pay is found necessary, not only in England, but in countries where the right of Parliament to control expenditure, is less fully recognised.

TRAINING.

Appendices F, G, H, I, of this report deal with the training of the Militia in the

past year. Some changes have been introduced by me which I trust, as they become understood and developed, will lead to a more practical form of instruction, and a better employment of the short time available for drill.

The relative degree of efficiency of the three arms in the Active Militia is as follows:—

Artillery	1
Cavalry	2
Infantry	3

The inferiority in every respect of the last, and most important arm, is very marked. The report of the Inspector of Engineers (Appendix L) contains some practical suggestions, for the reorganization of the so-called Engineer companies. I fully concur in the opinion he expresses. At present no corps of military Engineers can be said to exist in Canada; but, as pointed out by Major Mayne, the population of certain districts could provide probably the finest material in the world, from which to organize Pioneer Battalions.

The superiority of the Artillery, and the marked inferiority of the Infantry, are traceable to the same cause, viz., the manner in which the duty of inspection is carried out. In the Artillery, the system instituted by General Strange, when Inspector of Artillery, and still efficiently carried out, makes the inspection at once a test of efficiency, a means of instruction and a source of emulation. The inspection of the other arms has degenerated into a mere parade or review, which is productive of no good results at all, but, on the contrary, frequently directs the efforts of commanding officers into a wrong channel. The encouragement of a spirit of emulation, in real efficiency and not in mere show, is most desirable. The thanks of the whole Militia force are due to Colonel Sir Casimir Gzowski, A. D. C., for the prizes which he has instituted with this object.

Another cause which tends to give a superiority to the Artillery is the fact that the majority of the officers and non-commissioned officers of that arm, having attended the Schools of Artillery, have been well grounded in the first principles of their duty. They are consequently more capable of imparting systematic instruction than are the officers of other arms.

1. *City Militia.* As regards military training, city corps are at a great disadvantage. They acquire the forms of drill in the drill shed, but have no means of learning their practical application. It is very desirable that an appropriation should be made annually in the estimates of a sum, in aid of the efforts now made by individual corps, to remedy this disadvantage. The pecuniary sacrifices, involved by such efforts, are too great to be borne by all corps, and a certain proportion of the burden should be taken by the Government, if real efficiency is to be secured.

Another cause of inefficiency in city

corps, is the small establishment of the lower ranks. A reference to the inspection returns (Appendix J) will show the disproportion existing between the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and undrilled details (*i. e.*, bandmen, &c.); and combatant rank and file. In some Battalions, the entire number of privates would barely suffice to make one real company. In the event of national emergency there exists no ready means of completing these skeleton Battalions to the strength of effective tactical units.

The adoption of the volunteer principal (as I have advocated) would reduce this difficulty, by making it possible to organize a volunteer reserve for each Battalion. The feeling of *esprit de corps* is so strong, that the privilege of being allowed to earn a small capitation-grant annually, for the corps, with which they had been three years connected, would, I believe, be sufficient inducement to Volunteers to comply with such easy conditions as would be imposed, and to keep the reserve full of drilled men, ready at any time to step into their places if required. Every Battalion should have issued to it the arms and accoutrements for its full or war strength. The custody of arms so distributed would not entail a heavier expenditure on the Government, than does the present system, and a great source of confusion would be removed, in the case of an emergency.

2. *Rural Militia.* The rural corps are very deficient in instruction, but their organization is still more defective. The former want could be partly made good by an increase in the estimates, but the latter would remain a bar to real efficiency, whatever the amount of money voted. Under the headings of "Allowances" and "Arms and Accoutrements" I have touched upon some of those points in the existing system, which are the cause of considerable expenditure, without producing an equivalent benefit, while in Appendix G (General Order dated 24th December, 1891) I have referred to some of the irregularities in recruiting, that are of common occurrence. A further cause of considerable unnecessary expense is the manner in which the sites of district camps are annually changed.

The remarks attached to Appendix F show, in men and miles, the amount of unnecessary transport, besides other disadvantages, involved this year by this practice. A very simple calculation will suffice to show its costliness.

Under the system hitherto followed, no data are available on which to base a trustworthy estimate of the cost incidental to the training of the Rural Militia, but it is my belief that a considerably large force could be annually trained than has hitherto been the case, without any increase in the vote for drill and training. I am not prepared at present to recommend any such increase of expenditure. I am satisfied that in the past, the results obtained

in the militia training have not been commensurate with the expenditure; and I see only in improved organization a sufficient guarantee of practical results, to justify such a recommendation. I shall submit to you, in the proper time, the programme I have prepared for the training of the present year; providing for training of an increased quota of Rural Militia, without an increase of the vote for that purpose.

In another part of this report, I shall allude to the administrative reforms, which appear to me essential, as a first step to the more complete training of the excellent material, existing at present, in an unorganized condition, in the rural districts.

3. *Rifle Shooting.* A marked improvement has been made in the rifle shooting of the Militia, during the past year. This is mainly due to the Military Rifle League and its indefatigable secretary, Lt. Pringle, 10th R. Grenadiers. This is an institution which has done good work and deserves every encouragement.

ALLOWANCES.

The system, under which allowances are now granted to the Rural Militia, is open to very serious objections. Allowances are drawn annually for "drill instruction," and for "care of arms," for which the country receives no real value. They are paid to Officers who are incapable of imparting instruction, and who are unable to give sufficient attention to the arms under their charge. In the majority of cases, these allowance are looked upon merely in the light of perquisites, attaching to the command of a battalion or company. The fault does not rest with the officers but the system, which makes an impracticable demand upon them. Considering the sacrifices made by officers of the Rural Militia in the performance of their Militia duty, it appears absolutely necessary that certain allowances, in addition to the pay of their rank, should be granted to those who exercise the most important functions. Such allowances should however be the payment for a distinct value received by the country.

(To be continued.)

The subject of establishing electric communication around the British coast between lighthouses, lightships, coastguard and lifeboat stations is now under discussion in England. Great loss of life results from the want of such communication.

The gold medalist of the Royal United Service Institution this year is Captain Craigie, of the *Hyacinth*, the subject being, "Maritime supremacy being essential for the general protection of the British Empire and its commerce; to what extent, if any, should our naval force be supplemented by fixed defences at home and abroad, and to whom should they be confided." Eleven essays were received.

THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL BOOK.

(Continued.—From Volunteer Service Gazette.)

The third part of the new book, which deals with battalion drill in close formation, is greatly shortened and simplified. It only occupies twenty pages, whereas sixty-eight were devoted to the same subject in the book of 1889.

In the "general rules" it is first stated as formerly, but in fewer words, that the movements of a battalion are effected by combinations of those already laid down for company drill, and that the movements of a battalion should be practised as though it was acting as a battalion in brigade. But it may be mentioned that according to the book of 1889, this was to be "kept in constant view"; whereas it is now only to be "frequently" done. And as there are to be no markers used, as a rule, the direction that "Commanding officers . . . should accustom themselves to make changes of position and formation on fixed battalion points dressed on previously determined alignments," is omitted.

The following are the regulations for the formation of a battalion on parade in line:—

Arrangement of companies.—When the battalion is formed in line, there is to be an interval of six paces between each company.

Colour party.—The colours, each carried by an officer (as directed in the Queen's Regulations), will be placed between the two centre companies; the Queen's colour on the right, and the regimental colour on the left, with a sergeant between them, and two non-commissioned officers or selected privates, with a sergeant in the centre, in the rear rank. The officer carrying the Queen's colour will command the party. An interval of two paces will be preserved between the colour party and the companies on its flanks.

Posts of mounted officers.—The two senior officers with the battalion, and the Adjutant, are to be mounted. The senior will be described as the Commanding Officer, the next senior as the Major. The Commanding Officer will be twenty paces in front of the centre of the battalion. The Major will be ten paces in rear of the centre of the rear rank of the right half battalion, and the Adjutant at ten paces in rear of the centre of the rear rank of the left half battalion.

Posts of staff officers and staff sergeants (if on parade).—The staff officers (Quartermaster, &c.), will be ten paces behind the centre of the rear rank in line with the Major and Adjutant. The staff sergeants two paces in rear of the staff officers.

Posts of pioneers, band and drums, or bugles.—The pioneers will be drawn up in single rank in rear of the centre of the battalion at twenty paces distance from the rear rank.

The drummers (or buglers) in two ranks,

sergeant-drummer (or bugler) on right of front rank, at two paces distance from the pioneers.

The bandmaster will be two paces in rear of the centre of the drums (or buglers) and the band in two ranks, band sergeant on right of front rank, two paces further to the rear, an interval of one pace between each man.

Post of sergeant-major.—In rear of the centre sergeant of the colour party, or in its absence, in the centre of the battalion, in line with the subalterns.

Posts of cyclists.—In single rank five paces in rear of the band, standing on the left of their cycles.

Posts of machine gun, regimental transport, and stretcher section.—Five paces in rear of the cyclists; machine gun on right, mules in centre, transport waggon on left. Stretcher section five paces in rear of regimental transport.

Post of signallers.—If on parade as such they will be placed between the pioneers and drums at similar intervals and distances, the drums and band being placed two paces further to the rear.

It will be seen that there are three novel features of importance in this arrangement. First, the companies (the sections or sub-sections of which are divided by intervals of two paces) will be separated by intervals of six paces. Secondly, the "Junior Major" is dispensed with altogether. And thirdly, the normal position of the Commanding Officer is in *front* and not in rear of the line. The respective places of the non-combatant staff officers and staff sergeants, of the band, drums, etc., are all altered, and provision is made on parade of signallers, cyclists, machine guns, transport waggons and mules, and a stretcher section.

Perhaps it may be convenient to summarise the above general arrangements for a battalion of eight companies in line at close order on parade. In front of the centre of the whole is the Commanding Officer. Fourteen paces in rear of him is the line of captains, each six paces in front of his company, each man of which occupies 27 inches of allotted space, so that he cannot touch his neighbour without moving his arm. Each company is divided into four sections or more sub-sections, each section or subsection being at two paces interval from the next one, and there is an interval of six paces between the companies themselves. In the interval between the two centre companies stands the colour party; but as there is to be an interval of two paces between the colour party and the companies on its flanks, it would seem that either the interval between the two centre companies must be slightly increased or that the officers and men of the colour party must occupy rather less than 27 inches space each, for the party is abreast, occupying, at 27 inches, a front of 81 inches; add to

this two paces on each flank (120 inches), and we have a total space of 201 inches required, whereas the normal interval of six paces is only 180 inches. But if the members of the colour party only occupy the old space of 24 inches each there will be room enough and a little to spare. It is not clear whether, when there is no colour party, the left guide of the right centre will, the battalion being halted, be in his ordinary place in the supernumerary rank, or on the left of the front rank of his company. The rear ranks are at 60 inches distance from each other, instead of 30 inches as formerly; and it will be remembered that there will be no equalising of companies or sizing, unless each section or sub-section is sized by itself. Two paces behind the rear ranks come the supernumerary ranks, consisting of the section or sub-section commanders (non-commissioned officers), who act as guides and markers when required. Each section or sub-section commander, when not acting as guide or marker, is in rear of the centre of his command. One pace in rear again is the line of subaltern officers, each in rear of the centre of his half company; and in the centre of the line of subalterns, directly in rear of the centre of the battalion, is the Sergeant-Major. Seven paces in rear again are the Major, the Adjutant, and the non-combatant Staff Officers—the Major and Adjutant in rear of the centre of the right and left half battalions, and the Staff Officers and Staff Sergeants in rear of the centre of the battalion. Behind them again come the pioneers, the signallers (if any), the drums or bugles, the band, the cyclists, the machine guns, transport waggons and mules, and the stretcher section.

The following are the regulations for the future of the battalions in column:—

Arrangement of companies.—The companies will be formed either in company or quarter column. In company column each company is placed at a distance equal to its own breadth and six paces from the one immediately in front of it, measuring from the heels of the front rank of the one, to the heels of the front rank of the other. A quarter column is formed with the companies at ten paces distance, measured as above.

Colour party.—In rear of the leading centre company, its front aligned with the line of subalterns, covering the fourth, fifth, and sixth files from the directing flank.

Posts of mounted officers.—The Commanding Officer will be two paces from the directing flank of the leading company; the Major two paces from the centre of the outer flank of the leading half battalion, and the Adjutant in a similar position on the outer flank of the rear half battalion.

Posts of Staff Officers and Staff Sergeants.—If on parade, the Staff Officers (Quartermaster, &c.) will be two paces from the outer flank of the leading com-

pany in line with the front flank. The Staff Sergeants in a similar position in line with the rear rank.

Posts of pioneers, band, and drums (or bugles).—The pioneers, drums (or buglers), and band will be placed ten paces from the outer flank of the column, the pioneers in two, the band and drums in four ranks each. The drums (or buglers) will be four paces from the pioneers, and the band four paces from the drums (or buglers); the ranks of each to be at two paces distance from one another. An interval of a pace between each man.

The first rank of the pioneers and the last rank of the band should be equidistant from the front and rear of the column.

The Bandmaster will be two paces in front of the centre of the band, the Sergeant-Drummer (or bugler) two paces in front of the centre of the drums (or bugles).

Post of Sergeant-Major.—Two paces from the outer flank of the front company of the rear half battalion.

Post of cyclists and machine gun.—In line, ten paces from the outer flank of the second company from the front, machine gun nearest the battalion.

Posts of regimental transport and stretcher section.—In line, on the outer flank of the second company from the rear, mules nearest the battalion. The stretcher section four paces in rear of the regimental transport.

Signallers.—If on parade as such, they will be placed between pioneers and drums (or buglers) at similar distances and intervals.

The other arrangements do not call for much remark. Referring to Part II., Company Drill, will show that the commander of the section nearest to the directing flank will move up to the first rank to act as guide to the company. Each Captain will be three paces in front of the centre of his company.

(To be continued.)

A lifeboat of aluminum has recently been built at Stralsund.

The German service papers are complaining of the cutting down to the extent of 5,870,000 marks of the estimates for naval purposes by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, in spite of the urgent representations of the Imperial Chancellor. This is a severe defeat for the government.

The Royal Procurator of Ail-la-Chapelle has begun a prosecution against the Director of the public library at that place on the charge of *lese majeste*, in allowing an American newspaper containing an article speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor William in the reading room of the library. The Director pleads that it is impossible to read all of the 351 papers received at the library daily, for the purpose of discovering their contents.



R. M. C. Club Notes.

No. 1.

LIEUT. KENNETH J. R. CAMPBELL.

SIXTH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Quebec, 7th April, 1892.

In November last the above mentioned officer was appointed one of Her Majesty's Deputy Commissioners and Vice-Consuls in the Oil River Protectorate and the adjoining native territories.

Mr. Campbell arrived at Bonny, West Africa, in January last, and is now residing on board ship, it being considered a better plan and more healthy than building a Vice-Consul's residence on shore. A hulk was purchased and anchored out in the stream, roofed in from bow to stern with corrugated iron and somewhat resembling the "Aurora" when she wintered in Quebec. The cabin is built on the poop with a verandah on each side and forms a comfortable residence.

Bonny is situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the river bearing the same name and the boat in question is moored some 300 yards off the town. The Vice-Consular Court and the offices of the customs are on board; enabling him to have a complete supervision over their administration.

Mr. Campbell is provided with a gig (6 oared) and 6 sturdy blacks (Kroomen) to pull it, besides 20 men to look after the ship and pull the other boats for boarding purposes, etc., when ships come in.

The Kroos are a tribe that live on the coast of Liberia, and are really the workers of the coast. They leave their country for a year at a time. They are the blacks who are employed to do the hard work on board the men o' war on the West African station and very good fellows they are in a boat.

At Bonny there is nearly always a nice breeze from the sea as the prevailing wind is from the south. In Old Calabar it is frightfully hot as it is about 40 miles from the mouth of the river of the same name and there being a bend below the town they get no breeze.

Mr. Campbell passed an examination for Captain in London, last November, attaining the higher standard of proficiency, entitling him to a special certificate.

R. M. C. No. 47.

Regimental News.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The annual meeting of the officers of the Brigade was held on the 28th ult. all the officers, with one or two exceptions, being present. The regimental and band committees presented their reports. That of the former gave a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures during the year, and showed a very good balance on the right side of the ledger. The band committee reported the band in a very efficient state and the fund free from any outstanding liability.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Capt. Geo. F. Smith, Surgeon Daniel and Captain Gordon as members of the regimental committee, and Capt. Crawford, Lieut. Baxter and Lieut. Temple as members of the band committee.

A vote of thanks to Capt. Langan and Lieut. Baxter was unanimously passed for the compilation of an artillery manual, now in use in the corps, and which had met with the approbation of Col. Montizambert, assistant inspector of artillery.

A sum of money was voted to prepare an historical sketch of the corps since its organization in 1793. The duty of preparing this volume has been accepted by Lieut. Baxter, who has already succeeded in obtaining much valuable information, and who would be glad to receive from any one in possession of them, any facts in connection with this subject which would be suitable for such a work. Next year being the centennial year of the corps, no doubt suitable notice will be taken of the event, not only by the publication of this volume, but also in some more public demonstration. It was also decided that in order to give the public an opportunity of hearing good band music, a concert should be given in the near future under the auspices of the brigade, in which the band will take a prominent part.

The officers, as usual, voted their drill pay to the regimental fund.

Capt. Steeves, of No. 5 Battery, kindly offered a prize of a cup for competition, the terms of the competition to be decided by a committee of officers consisting of the captains of batteries, with himself as chairman.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Steeves for his kindness. The meeting was most harmonious throughout and all felt well pleased with the result of the year's work.

THE FIFTY-THIRD BATTALION.

The annual meeting of the 53rd Battalion, Sherbrooke, was held at the residence of Lt.-Col. Morehouse, on the evening of the 25th ult. There was a

large attendance. The following committees were appointed:—

Regimental—Major Worthington, Captains Fraser and Somers and Lieutenant Spearing.

Band — Quarter-Master Winter and Lieutenants Addie and Wells.

It was decided to begin the annual drill at once, and the first battalion muster was called for Friday, April 1st, when a full turn out was expected. Band-Sergt. Cline is forming a drum and bugle corps, in addition to the fine band of the regiment numbering twenty-four pieces. As the 53rd has no winter uniform and no suitable place for drilling in during the winter season, it is seriously handicapped, but the companies are all full and will get down to work at once and put in three nights per week each until the 24th May. As usual half the battalion are first year recruits. The 53rd has only four companies. When formed into a city corps some years ago, No. 5 Company of Ascot Corner was disbanded, and No. 6 of Magog incorporated with the 52nd Brome. The corps could easily be recruited to six full companies by having another in the city and one in Lennoxville, three miles distant. Efforts have been made in this direction, but so far without success.

THE SIXTIETH BATTALION.

The annual meeting of the 60th Battalion and Missisquoi County Rifle Association was held at Bedford on Saturday. The financial statement for the past year showed receipts, \$156; expenditure, \$147, leaving a balance on hand of \$9. On motion of Lieut. Beatty, seconded by Mr. U. T. Chilton, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—That the members of the 60th Battalion and Missisquoi County Rifle Association have learned with the deepest regret of the death of Capt. R. M. Kincaid, a time honoured member of this association, and one who ever took an active and earnest part in promoting its welfare, and beg to tender our heartfelt sympathy to the near relatives and friends of the deceased in their sore bereavement. A communication was received from Mr. J. C. McCorkill, of Cowansville, to the effect that he would be pleased to offer a silver medal to the competitor making the highest aggregate score at the next annual matches of the association. Mr. McCorkill's generous offer was accepted, and the thanks of the association tendered him. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Patrons, G. B. Baker, M.P., and E. E. Spencer, M.L.A.; vice patrons, Hon. Thos. Wood, J. C. McCorkill, E. H. Eaton and H. Beatty; president, Lieut.-Col. Rowe; vice-presidents, Lieut.-Col. Gilmour, Major Hawley, U. T. Chilton, Assistant Surgeon Slack and J. M. Hill, jr.; secretary-treasurer, M. D. Corey; executive committee, Lieut.-Col. Rowe, Lieut.-Col. Gilmour, Capt. Macfie, Major Jameson and Lieut.

Beatty; range officers, Major Hawley, Capt. Macfie and Lieut. Macfie. Capt. Macfie and Lieut. Beatty were appointed a committee to select a range for the annual matches.

OTTAWA.

At the annual meeting of the Ottawa Rifle Club, held last week, Major Henry F. Perley was re-elected President, and Mr. C. S. Scott was elected Secretary in the place of Lieut. E. D. Sutherland, who after a long term of office declined re-election. The club programme will be similar to that of last season, but cannot be elaborated until the League arrangements are known. The first spoon shoot will be on the 23rd inst.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, 9th April, 1892.—On Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., a detachment from "B" Battery, R.C.A., experimented with 9 pr. common and shrapnel shell manufactured by the Cartridge Factory, Quebec. The gun was placed on the Beauport shore and fired at a stationary target, set up on the ice, and in the direction of the Island of Orleans. Range about 1,500 yards.

Twenty-six rounds were fired, eleven common and fifteen shrapnel shells, the result of the practice proving very satisfactory.

The 8th Royal Rifles are progressing favourably and an increased strength in the parade states is most gratifying to the members of the corps as well as to their many friends; the latter were quite numerous at the drill hall, on Friday evening last.

The different committees named recently are steadily at work preparing for the coming sports and concert.

The following promotions were notified to the regiment:—No. 6 Company. To be Corporals: Private James Norton, *vice* Sutherland, promoted. Private A. Phillips, *vice* Stephens, discharged.

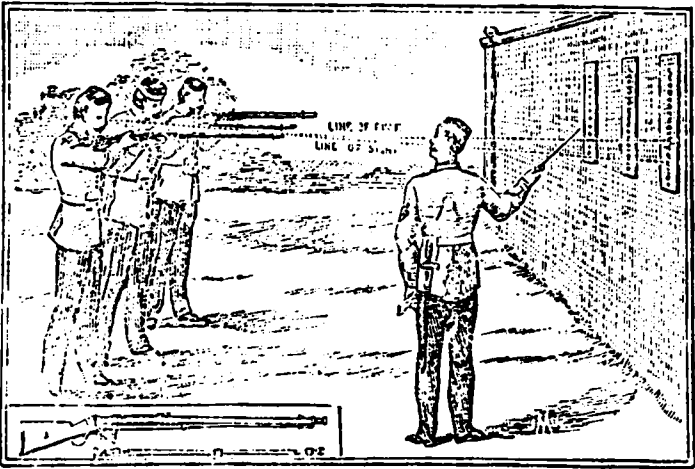
The summer head-dress was worn for the first at the training on Friday evening.

At this season of the year the many corps making use of the drill hall and in fact their friends as well, find a great inconvenience in getting from the main street to the building. A much to be desired improvement could be made in the way of placing a suitable means of communication, to enable all persons desirous of entering the building to do so without having to find their way through pools of mud and water. A good opportunity thus presents itself to the authorities to do the necessary and receive the thanks of the citizens, both military and civilian.

ARTILLERY UNIFORM FOR SALE.

An Artillery Officer about resigning his commission, offers his complete outfit for sale at a reasonable figure. All nearly new, London made, consisting of tunic, stable and mess jackets, mess vest, dress and undress trousers, riding breeches, dress and undress belts, helmet, forage caps, sabertache and slings, summer great coat and cape, patrol jacket, serge fatigue jacket, sword, gloves, sword knots, fur trimmed winter great coat, fur trimmed winter patrol jacket, fur cap, uniform cases, Webb sword belt, sword support, &c., &c., &c. Height 5 feet 10 inches. Will dispose of any part of outfit. Address "A.B.," CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE, OTTAWA

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The highest scores and all the principal prizes at the D.R.A., O.R.A. and P.Q.R.A. matches last year, and the P.Q.R.A. matches this year were carried off by competitors who used revolvers purchased from us. Send for Price List.

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The following score was made by Staff-Sergt. John Ogg in a match at Guelp 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 4 5-34	
600 yards.....	5 5 5 5 5 5-35	

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LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize, worth \$15,000.....	\$15,000
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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

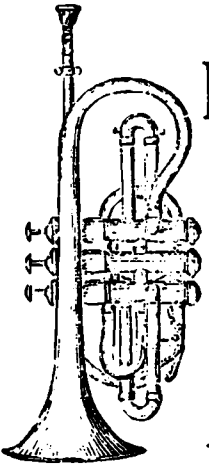
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

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

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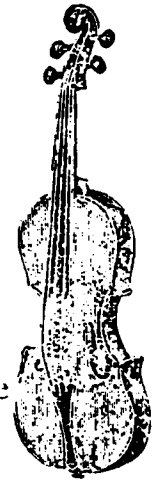
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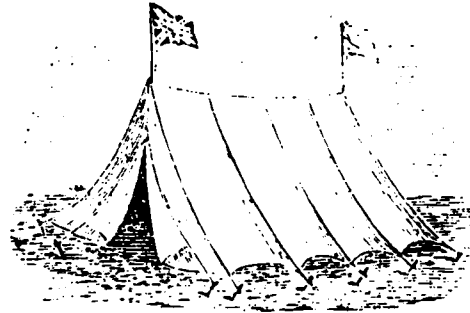
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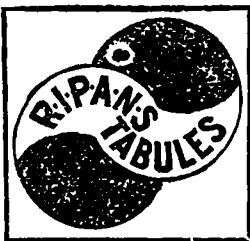


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TENDERS.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 16th May, 1892, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893, duty-paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANROUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, March, 1892.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council, will be received up to noon on Wednesday, 27th April, 1892.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the articles contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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FRED WHITE,
Comptroller N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, April 4th, 1892.

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